December 15, 2015

Off-hole conductors confirmed beneath nickel sulphides in new area at Talc Lake

Key Points

- **Two off-hole conductors identified below recently intersected nickel sulphides in new area on eastern edge of Talc Lake Prospect**
- **At least one of these conductors may indicate the development of better mineralisation, including massive nickel sulphides proximal to the hole.**
- **Detailed assessment of all geological and geophysical data underway ahead of drill testing of this high-priority target area.**
- **Assays received for hole RHDD0023 at Talc Lake confirm previously reported presence of nickel bearing sulphides: 1.3m at 0.5% nickel.**

Mining Projects Group (ASX: MPJ) is pleased to advise that it has confirmed the presence of off-hole conductors situated below recently intersected nickel sulphides at its Talc Lake Prospect, part of its 100%-owned Roe Hills Nickel Project, located near Kambalda in WA (Figures 1 & 2).

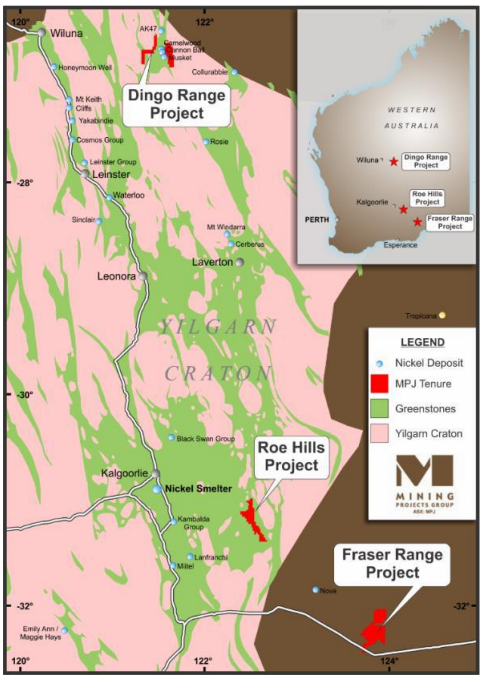

Figure 1. MPJ projects location in Western Australia

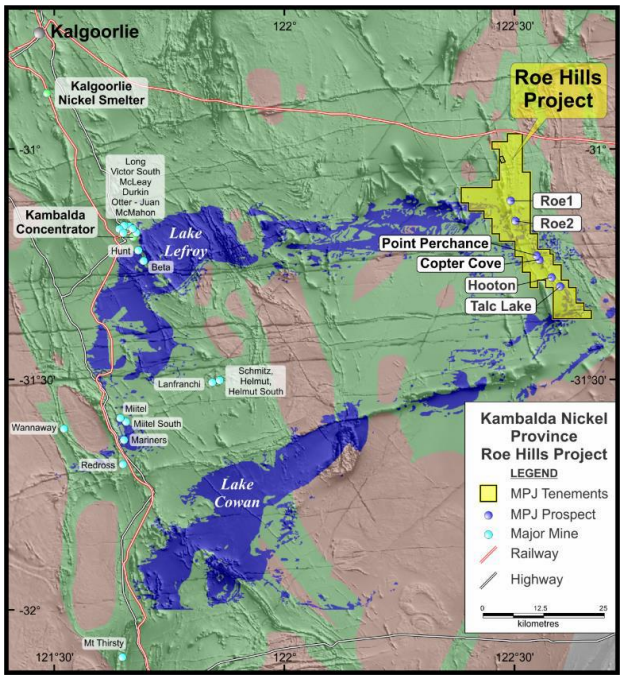

Figure 2. Roe Hills Nickel Project geographical location including relevant infrastructure

The conductors were identified during geophysical surveying of recently completed holes RHDD0026 and RHDD0027, which are located in a new area on the eastern edge of Talc Lake (Figures 3 & 4).

These holes, which were drilled 600m apart, represent the first effective test of what is now interpreted to be the basal ultramafic sequence at Talc Lake.

Technical Director Mr Neil Hutchison said, *"These results are an extremely exciting development in locating Massive Nickel Sulphides at Roe Hills. The eastern sequence is interpreted to be the main basal ultramafic flow in the Talc Lake area and potentially the most prospective. Newexco have identified new significant conductors coincident with recent Nickel Sulphide intersections within this sequence. These targets will be included in the high priority list for follow up drilling."*

Both holes encountered well developed zones of disseminated, blebby and narrow veinlet massive nickel bearing sulphides with spot readings of up to 7 per cent nickel from portable Niton XRF (see ASX release dated November 26, 2015). Assays are pending on both these holes.

Hole RHDD0027 in particular intersected three zones of nickel sulphide mineralisation with the deepest zone extending over approximately 50m between the down hole depths of 320m and 370m (Figure 5).

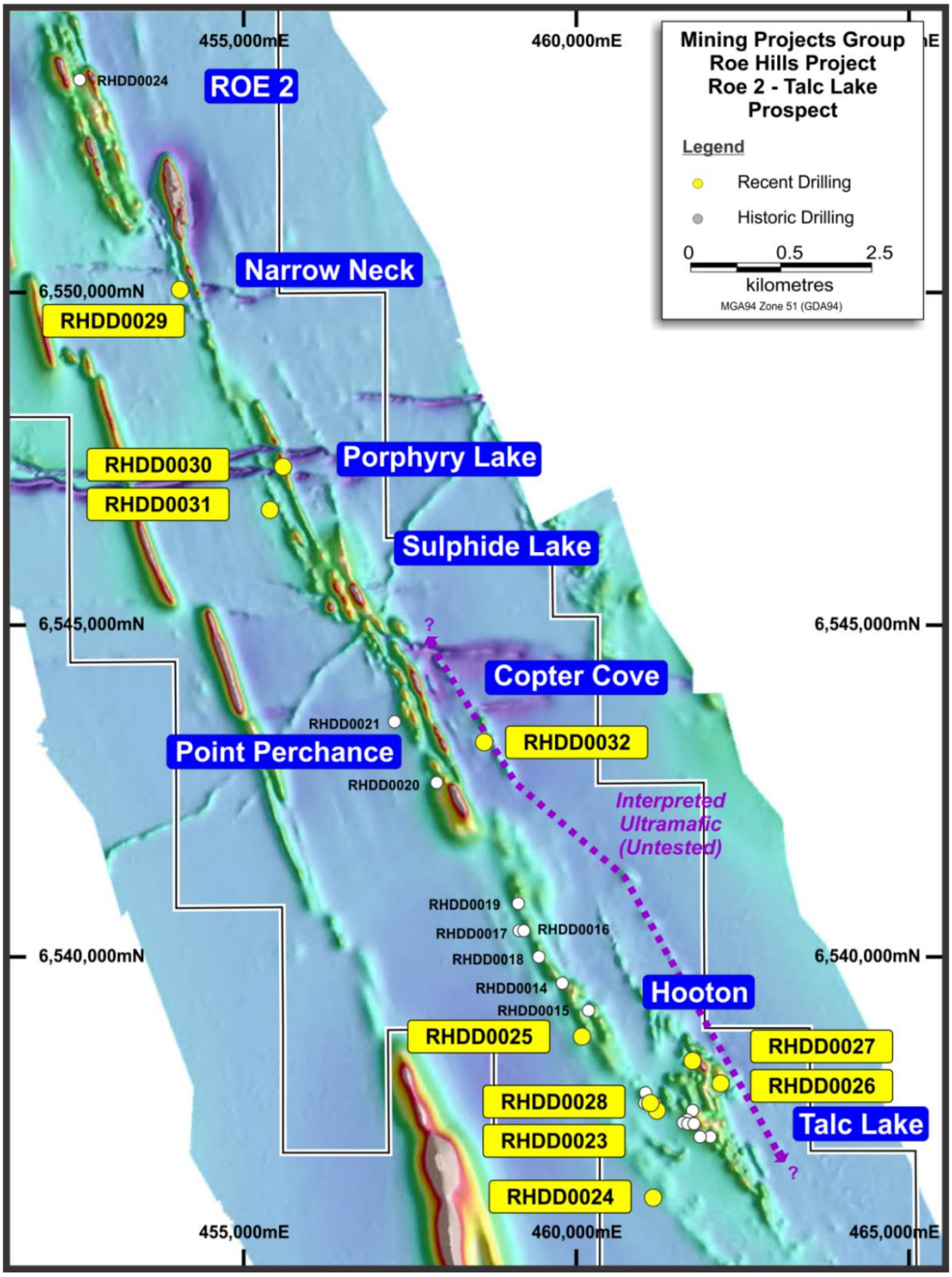

Figure 3: Drilling Locations

A preliminary assessment of the DHEM data by the Company's geophysical consultants, Newexco, reports a strong off-hole conductor situated north of RHDD0026. This conductor is possibly coincident with a shale horizon north of the hole, however as seen elsewhere there is often a close spatial relationship between shales and nickel sulphide accumulations. Consequently the conductor is considered worthy of further evaluation.

Newexco also reports off-hole responses from RHDD0027. The intersection responses within RHDD0027 appear to be related to sulphidic black shales internal to the ultramafic sequence while the off-hole responses are coincident with zones of nickel-bearing sulphides and may indicate the development of better mineralisation, including massive nickel sulphides proximal to and down dip of the hole (Refer Figure 5).

A detailed assessment of all available geological and geophysical data is in progress to guide follow-up drill testing of this emerging high priority target area.

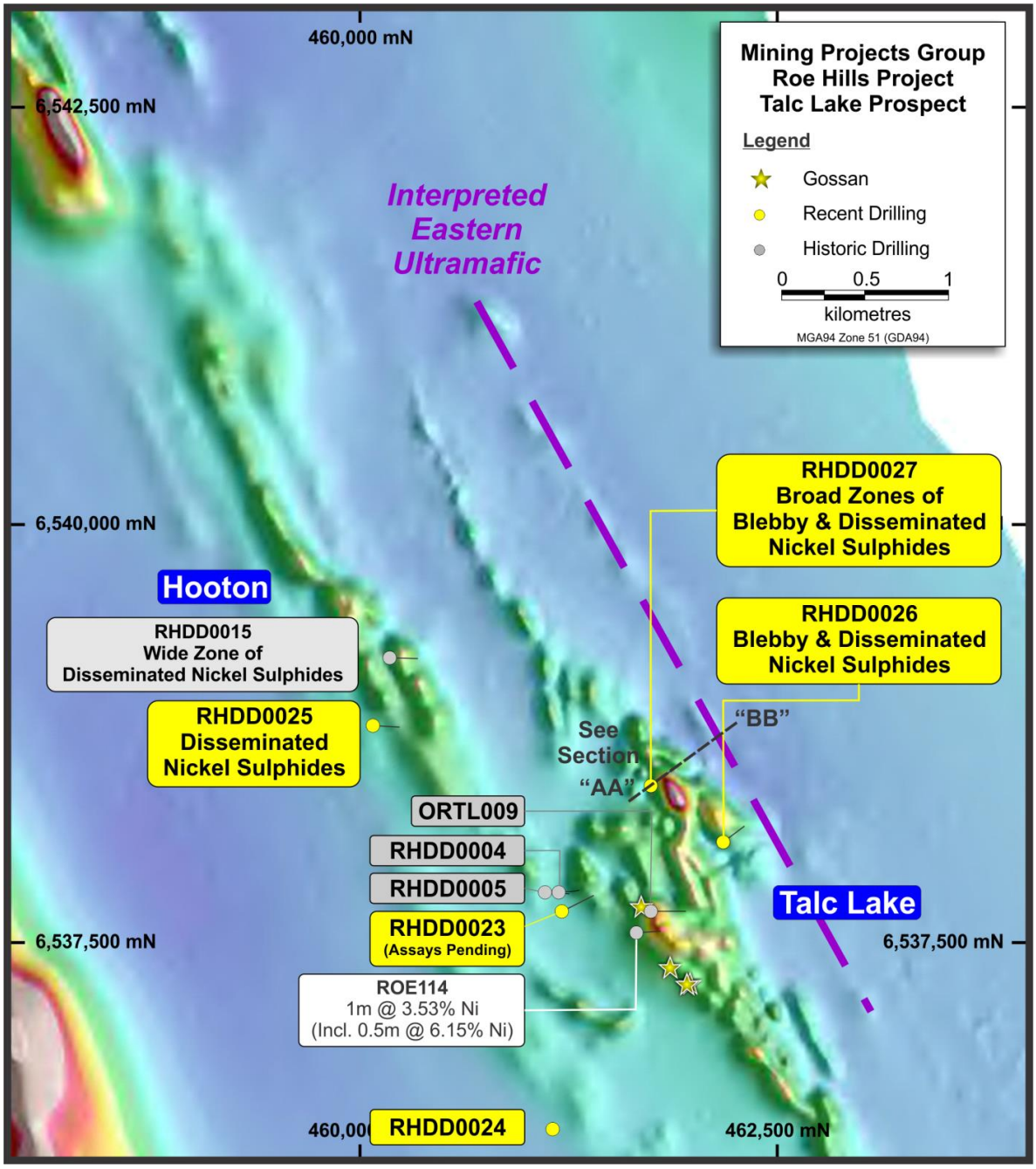

Figure 4: Talc Lake Drilling Locations

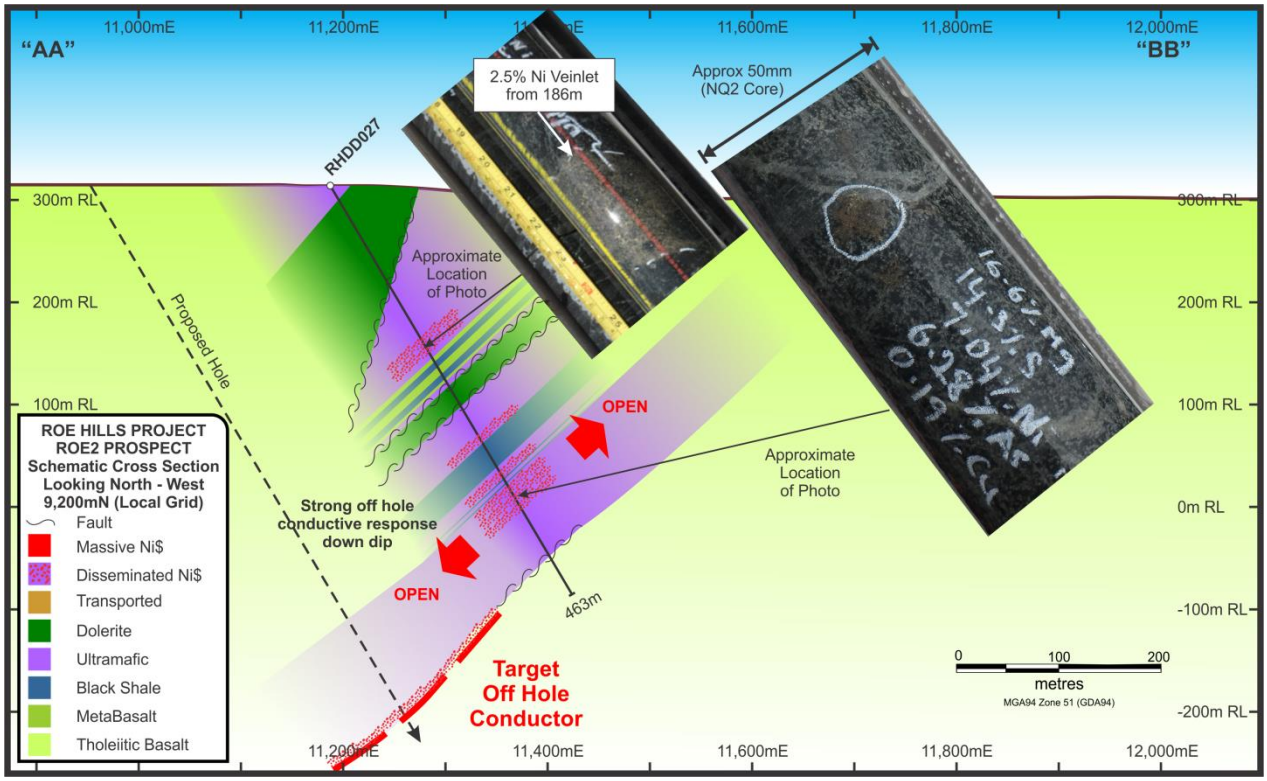

Figure 5: Schematic Cross Section of Diamond Drill Hole RHDD0027

TALC LAKE WEST

Assays received for hole RHDD0023 at Talc Lake confirm the previously reported presence of nickel bearing sulphides (refer Figure 3 & 4 and ASX Announcement dated November 9, 2015).

The assay result for RHDD0023 was: 1.3m at 0.5% nickel; 1077ppm Cu; 81ppbPt; 139ppbPd from 256.8m

As reported previously, spot readings of sulphide blebs/veinlets within the zone sampled for assay using portable Niton XRF returned values up to 3.42% nickel.

Drillhole RHDD0028, which was targeted on a strong off-hole conductor identified from hole RHDD0023, encountered a zone of disseminated and blebby nickel bearing sulphides over approximately 1m from 277m in close proximity to the basal ultramafic contact without identifying a source of the conductor.

Spot readings of selected sulphide blebs within the mineralised zone using portable Niton XRF confirm nickel values up to 2.0%.

To better define the location of the conductor in order to assist ongoing drill testing of this high priority target, a DHEM survey of the hole was initiated. Unfortunately the survey was unable to be completed due to a blockage within the PVC casing installed within the hole.

As a consequence, a selection of key holes (RHDD0004 & 5; RHDD0023) previously completed in the area were re-surveyed utilising previously unavailable high powered DHEM equipment to ensure that the best possible definition is achieved prior to initiating further drilling.

A preliminary assessment of the data by Newexco has successfully identified a strong late time conductor located down dip/plunge of holes RHDD005 and RHDD0023 in a position coincident with interpreted basal ultramafic contact.

NARROW NECK

Three RCP/Diamond drill holes (RHDD0029-31) have been completed at the Narrow Neck Prospect located approximately 15km north of Talc Lake and 3km south of Roe 2 as a preliminary assessment of the potential of this previously unexplored sequence to host nickel sulphide mineralisation (figure 4).

Each of the holes were designed to test a combination of MLEM/FLEM geophysical and conceptual geological targets identified within the western ultramafic sequence which is largely obscured beneath a veneer of transported lake sediments of variable, but relatively thin (<10m) thickness.

The first hole, RHDD0029 targeted MLEM Conductor NN_C1 and encountered several zones of partially oxidised, patchy disseminated and blebby nickel bearing sulphides over approximately 20m between the down hole depths of 30m to 50m.

The mineralisation is hosted within high MgO talc carbonate altered ultramafics. Between 93.1m to 104.1m, and 109.8 to 112.2m RHDD0029 encountered several zones of barren massive pyrite/pyrrhotite within intensely altered footwall basalt. A subsequent DHEM survey of the hole has confirmed the barren massive sulphide interval to represent the source of NN_C1.

Drillholes RHDD0030 and RHDD0031 targeted MLEM Conductors NN_C4 and NN_C5 situated 3km and 8.2km south of RHDD0029 respectively.

RHDD0030 traversed a similar sequence of talc carbonate altered ultramafics as encountered by RHDD0029 without significant mineralisation being noted. No source for the targeted conductor NN_C4 was identified however a subsequent DHEM survey has reported a strong off-hole conductor situated below and to the south of the hole.

This position is potentially coincident with the basal contact of the ultramafic sequence.
Work is ongoing to refine the target prior to further drilling.

RHDD0031 intersected sulphidic sediment at the modelled depth of the targeted NN_C5 conductor. No significant mineralisation was identified.

COPTER COVE

Located approximately 8.8km north of Talc Lake, the Copter Cove Prospect secures the northern strike extension of the eastern (presumed basal) sequences described at Talc Lake (Refer holes RHDD0026 & RHDD0027 above).

During the course of field mapping in the area, consulting geologist Sarah Dowling located and sampled several historical aircore chips presumably discarded from an earlier unknown phase of gold exploration. The samples comprised high MgO talc carbonate altered ultramafic showing visible oxidised disseminated and stringer sulphides.

Assays included the following:

Sample 101733: 0.4% Nickel; 645ppm Cu; 26ppb Pt; 12ppb Pd.

Drillhole RHDD0032, a first pass assessment of an otherwise unexplored area, was drilled to test a coincident MLEM geophysical anomaly (RHC14)/conceptual geological position and geochemical target (Refer Figure 3).

The hole traversed a sequence of ultramafics displaying trace amounts of disseminated nickel bearing sulphides with intercalated thin black shales successfully confirming the fertility of the sequence.
Interpretation of DHEM survey data is in progress.

Table 1: Drilling Summary, December 2015

Hole ID	MGA_E	MGA_N	Dip	Az	Precollar	EOH
RHDD0023	461212	6537688	-60	57	46.7	395.2
RHDD0024	461156	6536384	-60	50	60	212.2
RHDD0025	460080	6538800	-60	90	79.9	282.9
RHDD0026	462175	6538100	-60	53	24.4	327.9
RHDD0027	461742	6538439	-60	50	14.8	463
RHDD0028	461108	6537800	-67	70	44.7	346
RHDD0029	454030	6550040	-60	90	21	142
RHDD0030	455590	6547375	-60	90	30	187
RHDD0031	455393	6546725	-60	90	22	219.4
RHDD0032	458602	6543250	-60	50	25.6	284.9

The company anticipates completing the current field program before Christmas, with high priority drilling planned to re-commence early in the new year. We look forward to providing further assay and geophysical results as they are received.

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Competent Person Statement:

Competent Person: *The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results or Mineral Resources is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr N Hutchison, who is a Non-Exec Director for Mining Projects Group and who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Hutchison has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.' (the JORC Code 2012). Mr Hutchison has consented to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*

The Australian Securities Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the accuracy or adequacy of this release.

Appendix 1 – Mining Projects Group – Roe Hills Project

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**Geophysics** • Moving in-loop ground EM (MLEM) survey carried out at 200m line spacing using a SMARTemV system by ElectroMagnetic Imaging Technology Pty Ltd. • EMIT Fluxgate sensor recording 3 orthogonal components: Bz, Bx and By. • Survey done at ground level. • SMARTEM standard window times used for a transmitter frequency of 0.27 to 1 Hz. • 200m x 200m transmitter loop producing a loop dipole moment for ~32000000 Am^2. • Location of stations was accomplished with Garmin handheld GPS units with an accuracy of +/- 4m. **Drilling** • NQ sized cores were sawn with manual brick saw and half split prior to sampling and submitted to the lab. • Half core samples submitted for highest quality and best representation of the sampled material and sample intervals are checked by the supervising geologist and field technician throughout the sampling process. • All sampling is based on diamond drill core and chips from RC pre- collars Sample selection is based on geological core logging and sampled to geological contacts. Individual assay samples typically vary in length from a minimum of 0.2m and a maximum length of 1.0m.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-*	• All drilling was carried out by DDH 1 Drilling of North Fremantle Perth WA using a Sandvik 1200 Multi-purpose truck mounted drill rig. Reverse circulation percussion (RCP) drilling was used to establish pre-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	collars from surface to competent rock. The hole was then advanced with HQ3 and NQ2 in 3 metre and six metre barrel configurations to hole termination depth. Core is oriented using Reflex ACT II RD digital core orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Diamond core is logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >95% and there was no core loss or significant sample recovery problems. Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against depth given on core blocks.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Geological logging is carried out on the core and recorded as qualitative description of colour, lithological type, grain size, structures, minerals, alteration and other features. • All cores are photographed using a digital camera. • Geotechnical logging comprises recovery, fracture frequency and RQD measurements.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Cores were sawn and half split prior to sampling and submitted to SGS Laboratories in Kalgoorlie WA for subsequent transportation to SGS Perth WA. • Half core samples submitted for highest quality and best representation of the sampled material. Duplicates not required. • Cut sheets prepared and checked by geologist and field technician to ensure correct sample representation. • All samples were collected from the same side of the core.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	**Geophysics** • Data acquired using SMARTemV receiver system. • Data were delivered by Merlin Geophysical Solutions Pty Ltd who performed QA/QC on a daily basis. • Data were again subject to QA/QC by consultants Newexco Services Pty Ltd on a daily basis. QA/QC was achieved using Maxwell software by ElectroMagnetic Imaging Technolgy Pty Ltd. **Drill Sample Analysis** • Samples were submitted to SGS Laboratories in Kalgoorlie for sample preparation before pulps are freighted overnight to SGS Newburn Labs in Perth for multi-element analysis by sodium peroxide fusion followed by ICP-OES finish. PGEs are assayed using Fire Assay method. **Hand Held XRF** • Field reading are estimated using Olympus Innovx Delta Premium (DP4000C model) handheld XRF analyser prior to laboratory analysis. • Reading times employed was 15 sec/beam for a total of 30 sec using 2 beam Geochem Mode. • Handheld XRF QAQC includes supplied standards and blanks.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	**Geophysics** • Data were check and validated on a daily basis using Maxwell software by ElectroMagnetic Imaging Technology Pty Ltd. **Geological Logging** • Primary data was collected using Excel templates utilizing lookup codes on laptop computers. • Steve Vallance MPJ Technical Manager (AIG Member) has visually verified the significant intersections in the diamond core.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.*	**Geophysics** • Locations were planned using a combination of GIS software packages. • Location of stations was accomplished with Garmin handheld GPS units with an accuracy of +/- 4m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All data points were located using the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 and the Map Grid of Australia zone 51 projection. **Drilling** • Drill collars are surveyed by modern hand held GPS units with accuracy of +/-4m which is sufficient accuracy for the purpose of compiling and interpreting results.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	**Geophysics** • At least 3 readings were recorded per station. • Stations were spaced 100m along line. • Line spacing was 200m **Drill Sampling** • Minimal sample spacing for assay samples is 0.2m and maximum sample spacing is 1.0m. • Sample spacing width is dependent on geological or grade distribution boundaries. • No sample compositing will be applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	**Geophysics** • Survey was oriented with E-W lines perpendicular to the main geological trend. **Drilling** • Diamond drill holes oriented to MGA (magnetic) east Holes are designed to intersect the geological contacts as close to perpendicular as possible.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Geophysics** • Data were acquired by Merlin Geophysical Solutions Pty Ltd and reported to the company director. • Data were forwarded from Merlin Geophysical Solutions Pty Ltd to consultants Newexco Services Pty Ltd. **Drilling** • Core samples are being cut in the field at the project site by MPJ personnel under the supervision of senior geological staff. They will be delivered to the laboratory by MPJ field personnel.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Regular reviews and checks by Newexco Services Pty Ltd to maintain standards of logging and sample handling

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any*	• Mining Project Group Limited owns 100% of the tenements. • The project consists of 5 ELs. • The Project is Located on Vacant Crown Land. • At the time of writing extensions of terms for these licenses have been approved. Further review will be undertaken May 2016.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Significant past work has been carried out by other parties for both Ni and Au exploration including, surface geochemical sampling, ground electromagnetic surveys, RAB, AC, RC and DD drilling. This is acknowledged in past ASX
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Target is Kambalda, Cosmos and Black/Silver Swan style Komatiitic Ni hosted in ultramafic
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this*	• Co ordinates and other attributes of diamond drillholes are included in the release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation*	• Exploration results will be reported length- weight average where applicable, no cut-off grade applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole*	• All intercepts reported are measured in down hole metres.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should*	• Suitable summary plans have been included in the body of the report.

Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades*	• Minimum, maximum and average PXRF results have been reported. Laboratory assay results are more accurate and will vary from the PXRF results. Lab results will supersede PXRF reported results.
Other substantive	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including*	**Geophysics** • MLEM Survey designed and managed by Newexco Services Pty Ltd.
exploration data	*(but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Moving in-loop Transient Electromagnetic surveying was completed by Merlin Geophysical Solutions Pty Ltd. • Geophysical surveying employed a SMARTemV receiver system, an EMIT Fluxgate magnetic field sensor, Zonge ZT-30 transmitter and 200m x 200m transmitter loops. Survey stations were spaced 100m along line and lines were spaced 200m. • Interpretation of the Electromagnetic data is being undertaken by Newexco Services Pty Ltd. **Drill Sampling** • Multi-element analysis is being conducted routinely on all samples for a base metal suite and potentially deleterious elements including
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially*	**Geophysics** • Regional MLEM geophysical surveys are planned to continue to provide full coverage of the 40 kilometer length of prospective ultramafic stratigraphy secured by the project tenure. • Down Hole Electro-Magnetics (DHEM) is proposed in conjunction with the already successful geochemical and geological modelling. • Further DD drilling is continuing and targeted to locate the modelled centre of the host komatiitic lava channel which is interpreted to be the