12th August 2015

Roe Hills Project Advances with New Nickel Sulphide Zone Identified at ROE 2

- **MPJ has now completed an initial phase of 10 RC/diamond drill holes (RHDD0013-22) totalling 3,383.2m as a first pass assessment of several underexplored key prospects; Hooton, Point Perchance and Roe 2, in preparation for the next phase of priority target drilling.**
- **RHDD0022 at the Roe 2 Prospect, has intersected a sequence of high MgO ultramafic rocks hosting disseminated Nickel Sulphides over a drilled interval of approximately 23m (104.4 -127.4m downhole depth).**
- **Diamond drill hole RHDD0022 confirms the development of a potentially significant mineralised system at Roe 2 and provides further support for the prospectivity of the entire 40km belt at Roe Hills.**
- **RHDD0015 at the Hooton Prospect final assays confirm a broad zone of low to medium grade cloud/disseminated and blebby nickel sulphide mineralisation within an essentially unexplored portion of the Roe Hills project.**
- **The MLEM survey continues to define priority targets and Downhole EM is planned to commence this week to follow-up intersections on holes RHDD0013-RHDD0022.**
- **The drill rig will be demobilised to allow for the completion of all geophysical surveys and the next phase of drilling is planned to reconvene in September 2015 to allow time for priority targeting.**

Managing Director, Mr Joshua Wellisch said:

"We are very encouraged by the significant early results achieved by our leading technical team during this drill phase, which was conducted to assess the underexplored key prospects. Further critical information will be received upon completion of the MLEM and DHEM surveys in coming weeks. This will allow our team to finalise the first set of high priority drill targets across the 40km of ultramafic strike using the full suite of modern geological and scientific techniques. We are very excited to commence the next phase of drilling planned for September 2015."

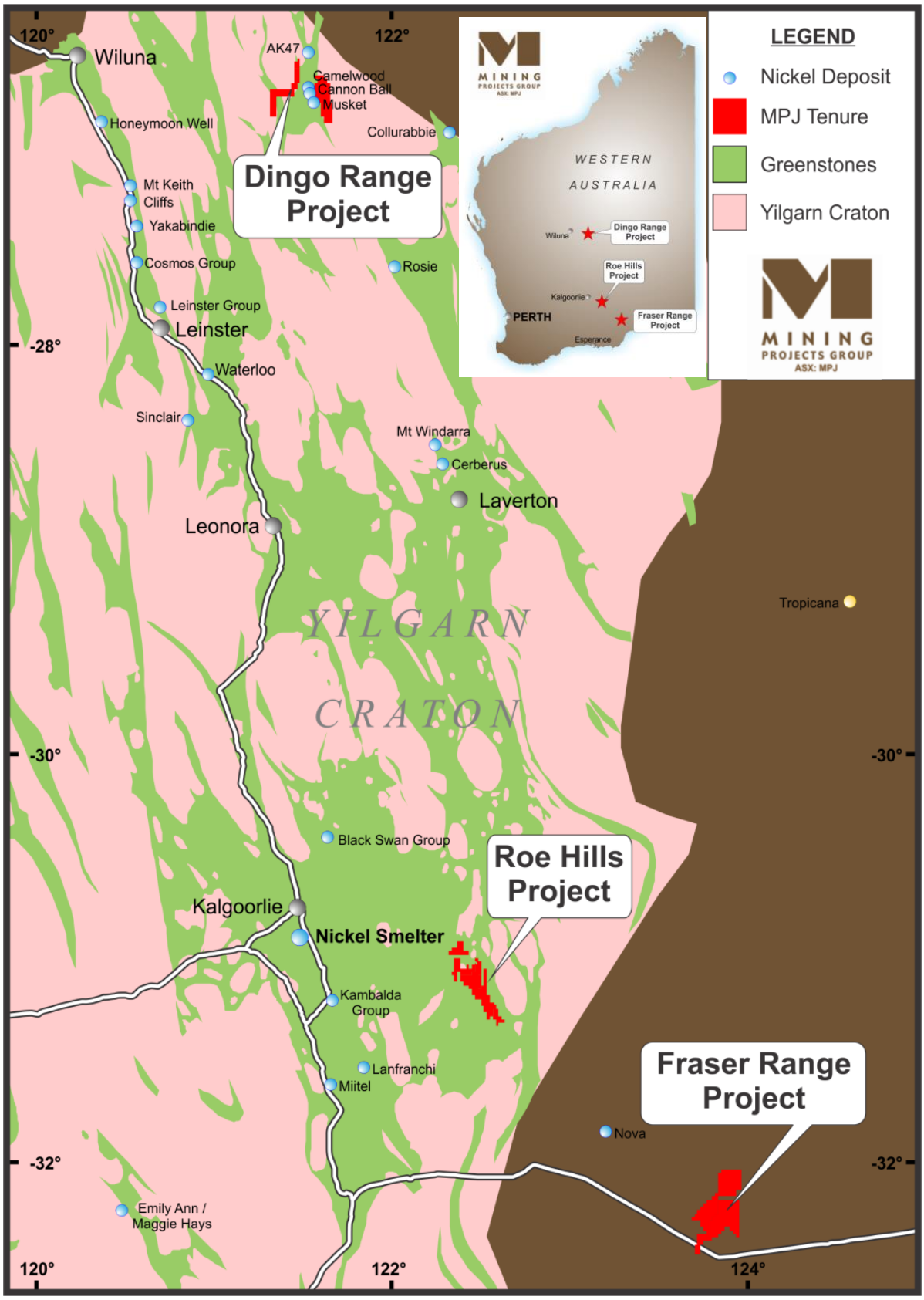

Figure 1. MPJ West Australian - Nickel Project Locations

Mining Projects Group (ASX: MPJ) is pleased to advise that it has completed an initial phase of RC/diamond drilling at the Company's 100% owned Roe Hills Project, Eastern Goldfields WA (Figures 1 & 2). Ten RC/diamond drill holes have been completed for a total combined metreage of 3,383.2 metres. The initial phase of the program was designed to provide a first pass assessment of several underexplored key prospects outlined across the 40 kilometre strike ie, Hooton, Point Perchance and Roe 2 prospects.

Much of this sequence is obscured beneath transported cover and is essentially un-explored. The targets tested included a combination of anomalous Nickel/Copper/PGE geochemistry identified in wide spaced shallow historical RAB/aircore drilling; discrete magnetic features identified in detailed aeromagnetic data and several conductors identified from the ongoing surface MLEM geophysical surveys.

Significantly, 2 new mineralised zones have been successfully identified at the Hooton and Roe 2 Prospects situated some 16 kilometres apart (Figure 2).

Full details of the drilling completed to date are presented in Table 1 below.

Newexco are continuing with regional geophysical surveys across the entire 40km strike.. Numerous high priority conductors have been identified by the ongoing Moving Loop Electro Magnetic (MLEM) survey and are being further defined using Fixed Loop Electro Magnetic (FLEM) surveys. Down-hole Electro Magnetic (DHEM) surveys of all recently completed drill holes will commence later this week.

The technical team will then proceed to finalise the first set of high priority drill targets for the next phase of planned drilling in September 2015.

MPJ Roe Hills Drilling Summary June – July -August 2015 Program					
Hole ID	**MGA_N**	**MGA_E**	**Dip**	**Az**	**EOH**
RHDD0013	6537960	461040	-60	90	421.1
RHDD0014	6539600	459800	-60	90	349.3
RHDD0015	6539200	460180	-60	90	355
RHDD0016	6540400	459210	-60	90	208
RHDD0017	6540400	459140	-60	90	307
RHDD0018	6540000	459440	-60	90	286
RHDD0019	6540801	459129	-60	90	274
RHDD0020	6542631	457903	-60	65	323
RHDD0021	6543548	457266	-60	65	435.8
RHDD0022	6553202	452530	-60	90	424
				TOTAL	**3383.2**

Table 1: Drill Hole Details

Whilst the majority of assays are awaited a brief summary of the program is presented below:

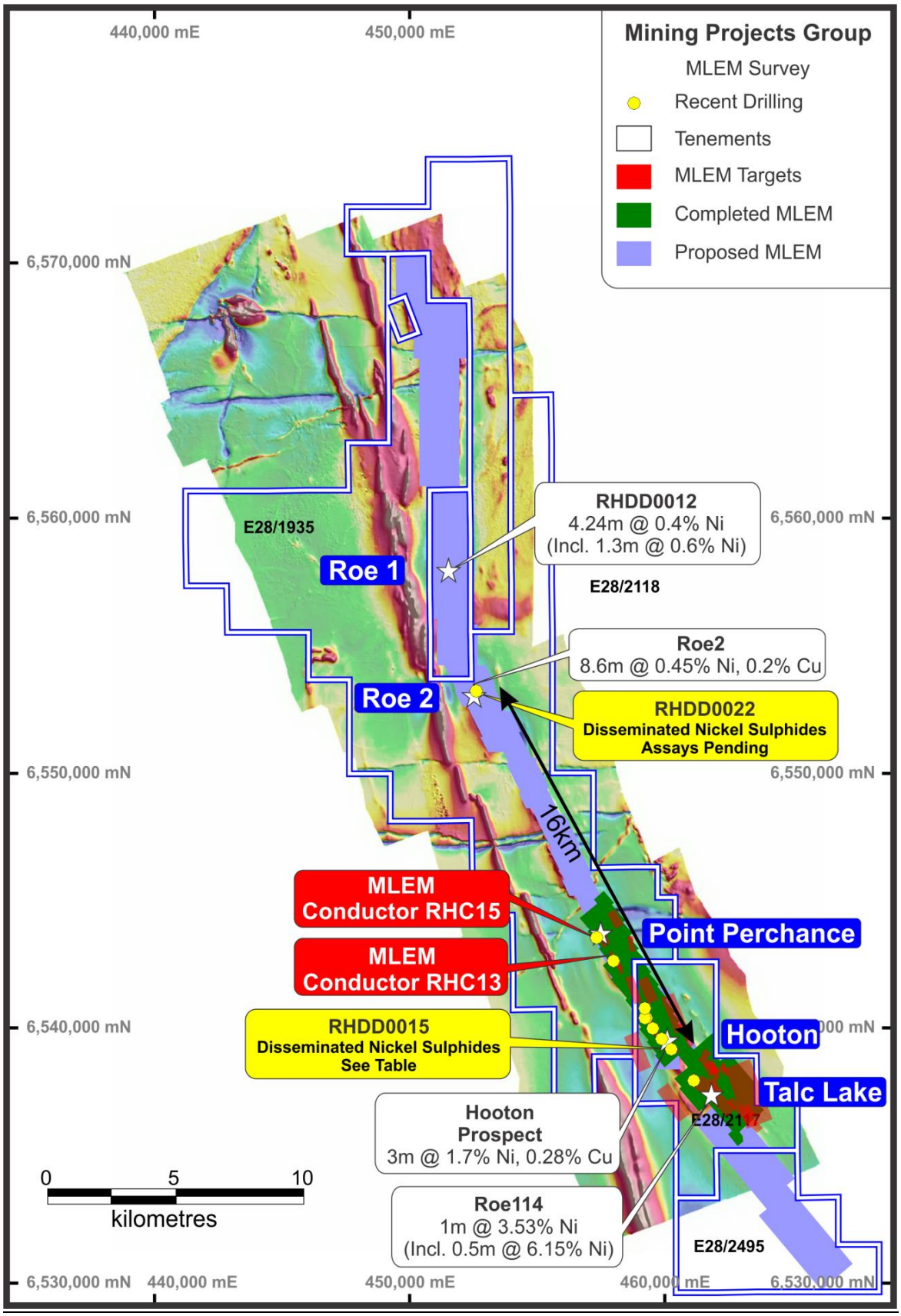

Figure 2: Roe Hills project area showing planned MLEM, completed MLEM, target conductors & historic and recent drill intersection.

Hooton Prospect

Seven holes (RHDD0013-RHDD0019 inclusive) were completed at the Hooton Prospect for 2,200.4m (Figure 2).

Holes RHDD0013/14 and RHDD0016-21 were drilled to provide wide spaced testing of shallow RAB/Aircore Ni, Cu, PGE geochemical anomalism associated with the "Western Ultramafic Belt" (Western Belt) at the Hooton Prospect and to establish DHEM geophysical platforms to guide further drill targeting. All holes reported trace amounts of weakly disseminated nickel sulphides providing confirmation of the fertility of the sequence. Assays are awaited.

RHD0015, only the third hole undertaken in the current programme, was drilled to test historical near surface aircore Ni, Cu, PGE geochemical anomalism associated with a discrete magnetic high within what is now described as the "Central Ultramafic Belt" (Central Belt) at the Hooton Prospect. The Central Belt can be traced in aeromagnetic imagery beneath transported cover over a strike length of at least 5 kilometres at Hooton with hole RHDD0015 being the first effective test of the sequence (Figures 2 and 3).

RHDD0015 intersected a thick sequence of high MgO ultramafic rocks hosting patchy cloud\disseminated and blebby Nickel Sulphides over a drilled interval of approximately 130 metres (70 -200m downhole depth).

Spot handheld XRF results provided initial confirmation of the presence of nickeliferous sulphides with values ranging from 0.5% nickel to 3.2% nickel (Plates 1 & 2).

Final assays reflect the patchy distribution of the mineralisation and include the following intercepts:

- 2.7 metres grading 0.38% Ni; 303ppm Cu from 77.3m to 80.0m down-hole
- 30.0 metres grading 0.24% Ni; 209ppm Cu from 85 to 115 metres down-hole
- 8.0 metres grading 0.24% Ni; 178ppm Cu from 152 to 160 metres down-hole
- 6.5 metres grading 0.25% Ni; 342ppm Cu from 186 to 192.5 metres down-hole
- 0.4 metres grading 0.34% Ni; 975ppm Cu from 200.3 to 200.7 metres down-hole, and
- 0.4 metres grading 0.77% Ni; 1700ppm Cu from 211.4 metres to 211.8 metres down-hole

The mineralisation intersected in hole RHDD0015 is interpreted to represent cloud sulphides developed proximal to a main lava channel feature situated at depth below the hole (down-dip/plunge).

Cloud sulphide zones such as that intersected in RHDD0015 are typically found in close association with accumulations of higher grade massive Nickel Sulphides as evidenced by the majority of the known Nickel Sulphide Deposits in WA, eg Kambalda, Forrestania, Black Swan, Cosmos, Leinster.

Figure 3 presents a schematic cross-section of RHDD0015.

Plates 1 – 2 show representative photos of mineralised core from this hole.

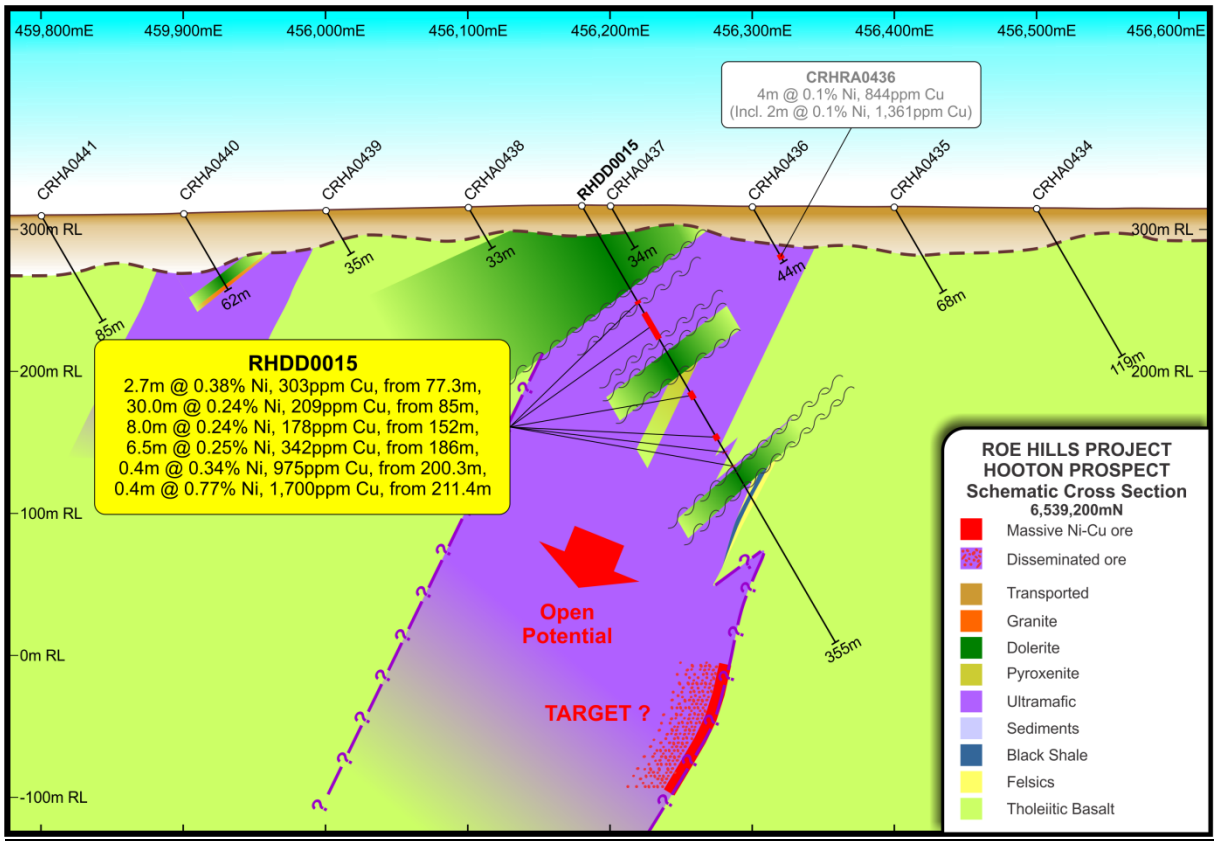

Figure 3. Schematic Cross Section on 6,539,200mN - RHDD0015

Plates 1 & 2. RHDD0015 Disseminated & Blebby Nickel Sulphides

Point Perchance

Two holes (RHDD0020 and RHDD0021) were completed at Point Perchance for a total combined metreage of 758.8 metres (Figures 2 & 4).

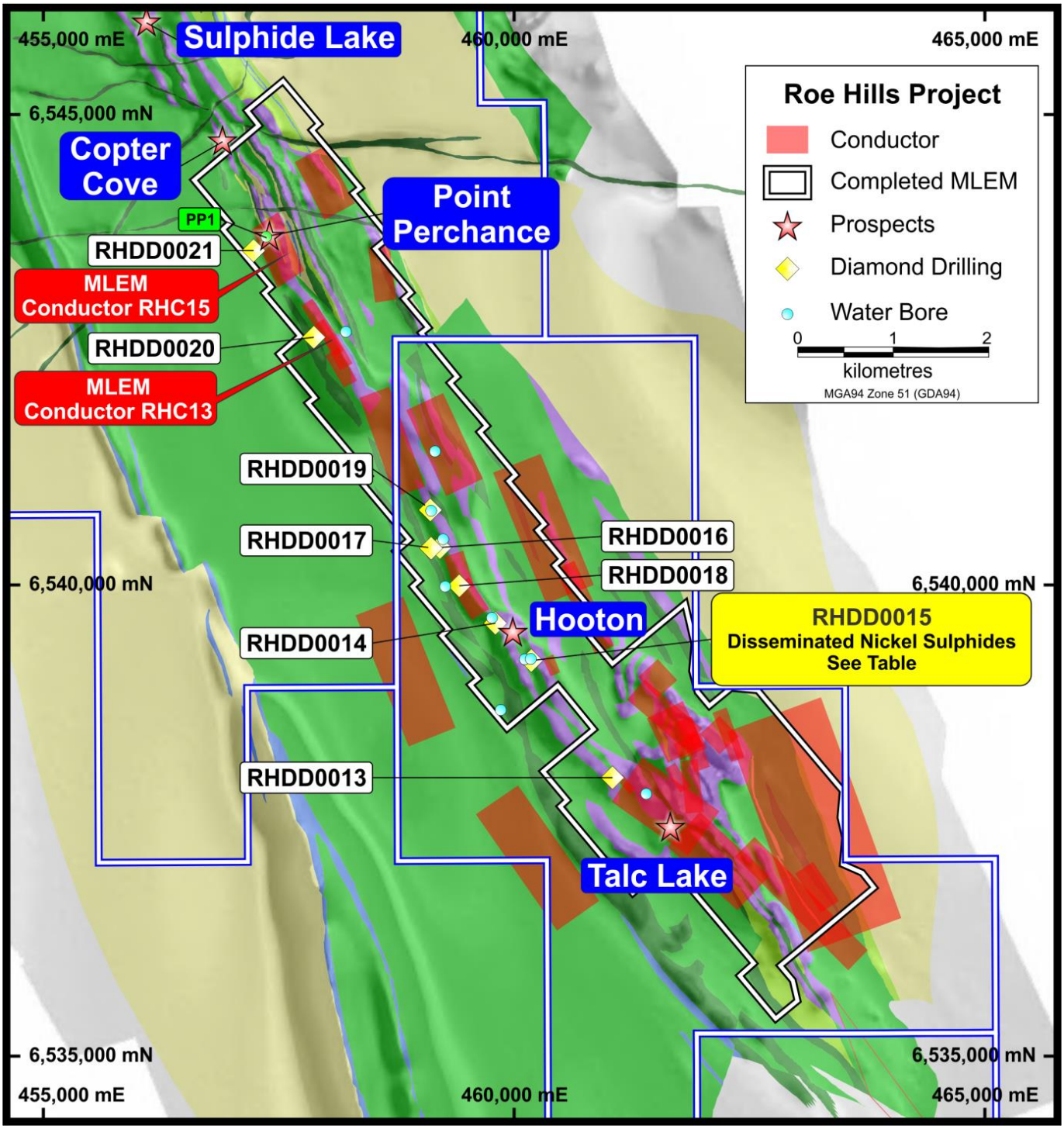

Figure 4. Recent Drilling at Hooton and Point Perchance Prospects.

RHDD0020 was designed to test MLEM conductor RHC13. Sulphidic shales were encountered stratigraphically beneath a weakly mineralised ultramafic sequence at the approximate target depth. DHEM is planned to determine if the targeted conductor has been identified and whether additional conductors related to nearby mineralisation may be present.

RHDD0021 was designed to test for depth extensions to disseminated mineralisation identified at a basal ultramafic contact in historical diamond drillhole PP1 (Figure 4), which returned 1.83m at 0.4% nickel, 638ppm copper from 56.7m depth and MLEM conductor RHC15.

Disseminated sulphides were identified over some 10m at approximately 172m depth in close proximity to a basal ultramafic contact whilst sulphidic shales were encountered at the targeted position of the MLEM conductor.

Assays are pending and DHEM is planned to determine if the targeted conductor has been identified and whether additional conductors related to nearby mineralisation may be present.

ROE 2

One hole (RHDD0022), the final hole of the current program, was completed for a total combined metreage of 424m (Figure 5).

The hole was designed to test for a southern strike/plunge extension to disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation identified in historical diamond drillhole ROE2 which returned 8.6m at 0.5% nickel, 2000ppm copper from 241.4m depth on what is now interpreted to be a "sediment free outer flank" contact position. It was also positioned to test a prominent embayment identified in detailed aeromagnetic imagery.

RHDD0022 traversed a sequence comprising of at least 5 separate ultramafic units separated by basalts with doleritic, felsic porphyry and pegmatite intrusives.

Whilst trace amounts of disseminated sulphides were observed in most ultramafics, fine grained heavily disseminated nickeliferous sulphides were encountered over approximately 23 metres in the uppermost ultramafic between about 104.4m and 127.4m down hole depth.

Assays are pending and DHEM is planned to determine if an accumulation of massive nickel sulphide is located proximal to the hole and to guide further drill targeting.

This result is highly encouraging and represents a significant stage in the Company's ongoing exploration efforts at Roe Hills.

Technical Director, Mr Neil Hutchison said:

"These results achieved so early in the current stage of exploration, continues to vindicate the teams technically driven approach, whilst at the same time highlights the enormous potential of the broader Roe Hills Project. The more closely we look at this Project the more opportunities emerge. Previous efforts have continued to focus on relatively small areas of outcrop and known mineralisation, eg Talc Lake/Roe 1. We have only just started exploring areas where the ultramafic rocks are hidden under cover and our efforts have been rewarded with immediate success prior to assessing priority targets in the advanced prospects."

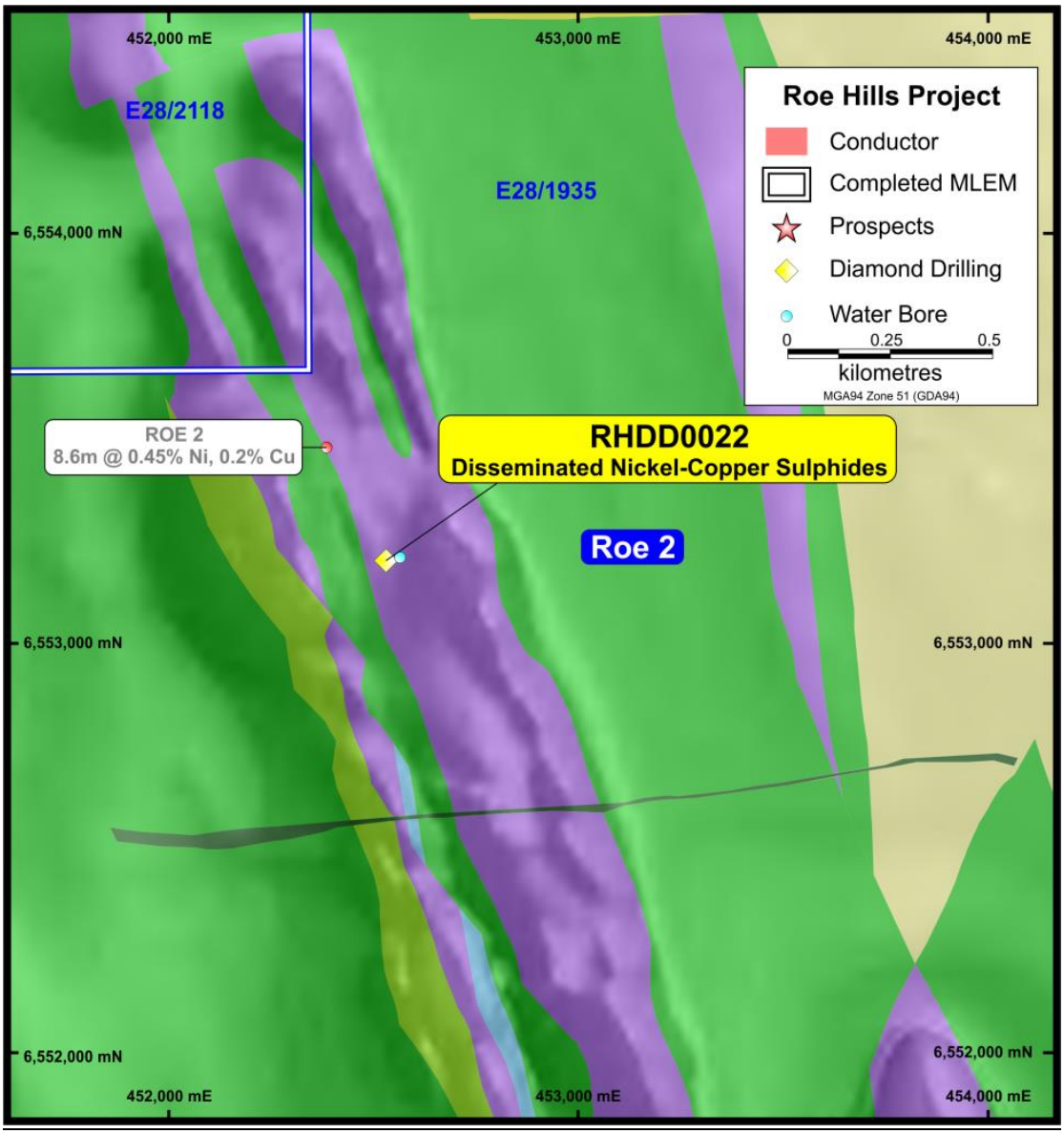

Figure 5. Roe 2 Prospect, Recent Drilling

ENDS

For further information please contact:

Mr Joshua Wellisch
Managing Director
Mining Projects Group Limited

For online Information visit: www.miningprojectsgroup.com.au

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. 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-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• 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-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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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.
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*	**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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	have been established.	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.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	**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. • 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 5m 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• N/A

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 known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• 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 announcements.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Target is Kambalda, Cosmos and Black/Silver Swan style Komatiitic Ni hosted in ultramafic rocks within the project.

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 exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Co ordinates and other attributes of diamond drillholes are included in the release.

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*	• Exploration results will be length-weight average where applicable, no cut-off grade applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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 lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• 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 include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• 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 and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• 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 exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (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.*	**Geophysics** • MLEM Survey designed and managed by Newexco Services Pty Ltd. • 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 Al, As, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mg, Ni, S, Ti, Zn plus Au, Pt & Pd.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 sensitive.*	**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 source of the Nickel sulphide mineralisation.