October 28, 2015

Multiple new nickel targets identified at Roe Hills project near Kambalda in WA

Extensive drilling program now underway to test numerous well-defined targets

Key Points

- **Strong prospectivity of the Roe Hills nickel project confirmed by the identification of several new highly promising targets**
- **Two of the new conductors are located immediately north and south of nickel mineralisation intersected in previous drilling**
- **Three conductors are associated with a previously untested ultramafic sequence defining the western margin of the ROE2 sequence**
- **Geological setting favourable for both primary and structurally remobilised nickel sulphide mineralisation**
- **FLEM surveys continuing to refine targets prior to drill testing**
- **5000m drill program underway with first hole in progress at Talc Lake Prospect**

Mining Projects Group Limited (ASX: MPJ) is pleased to advise that it has identified several new high-priority bedrock electro-magnetic (EM) conductors at its 100%-owned Roe Hills nickel project ~90Km east of Kambalda in WA (see Figure 1).

The targets will be tested as part of a drilling program of up to 5000m of Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drilling which commenced at the Roe Hills project today.

As foreshadowed, the first phase of the drill program is underway at the Talc Lake prospect (*see ASX announcement – October 22*) before moving to test numerous other prospects, including the newly identified conductors at Roe 2 outlined in this release (see Figure 2).

Recent surface geophysical surveys (Moving Loop EM or MLEM) at the Roe 2 prospect (see Figures 3 and 4 below) have identified **five new strong bedrock conductors** located in what the Company's technical team considers to be favourable geological and structural positions.

All five targets will be prioritised for drill testing as part of the recently commenced drill program.

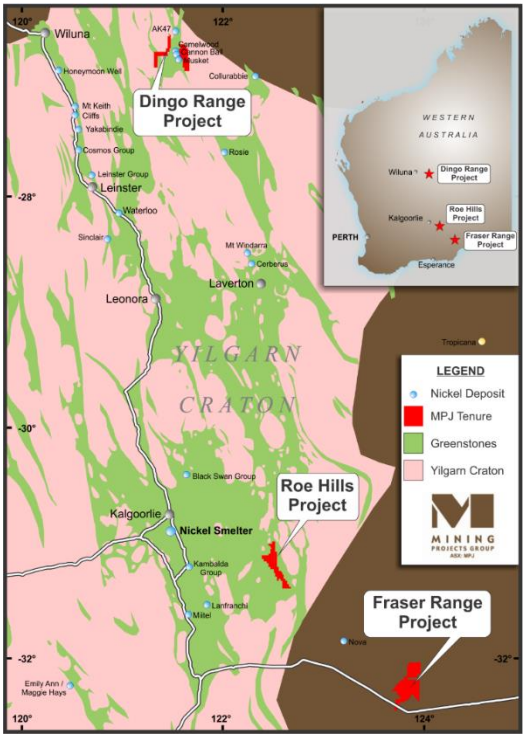

Figure 1. MPJ projects location in Western Australia

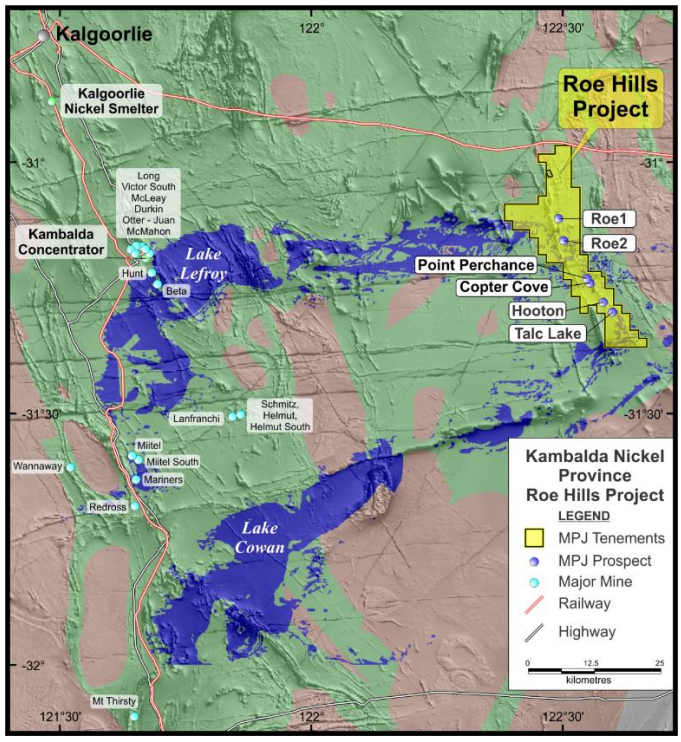

Figure 2. Roe Hills Nickel Project geographical location including relevant infrastructure

The Roe 2 prospect is located at the northern end of the Roe Hills project, approximately 30km north of Talc Lake and 5km south of the Roe 1 prospect. It comprises 3-5 separate prospective ultramafic cycles, all of which are hidden beneath transported cover which has rendered standard historical exploration methodologies largely ineffective.

As in other parts of the project area, repetition via folding and/or faulting significantly increases the amount of prospective ultramafic basal contact available to explore.

The Roe 2 prospect itself remains under-explored, with previously reported wide-spaced intersections from previous drilling by WMC and Mining Projects (on >250m horizontal separation) including:

- **8.6m grading 0.45% Ni, 0.2% Cu** from 241.4m down-hole (ROE 2); and
- **11m @ 0.45% Ni, 0.24% Cu** from 113m down-hole (RHDD0022)

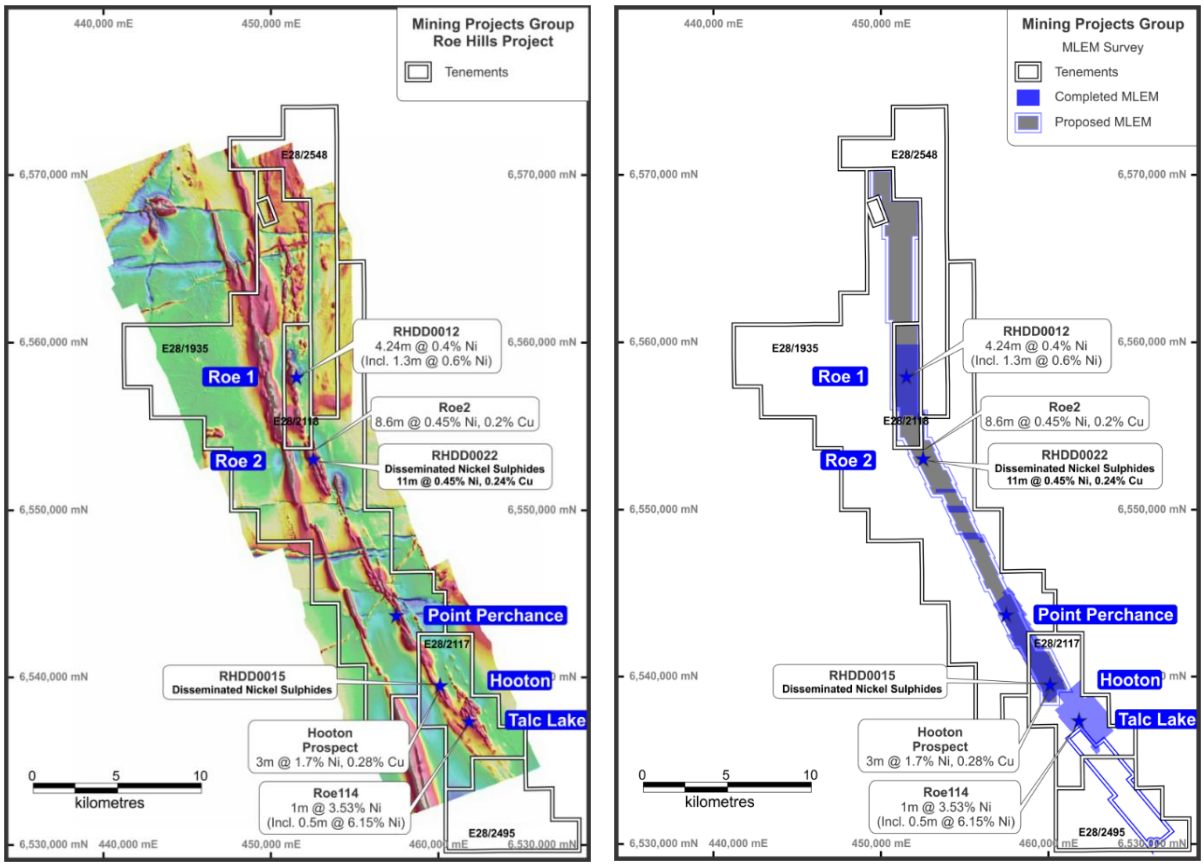

Figure 3 and 4. Roe Hills Nickel Project, completed MLEM survey

Table 1: Modelled plate properties

Plate_Name	Reference	x	y	z	Depth_to_top	Dip	Dip_Direction	Rotation	Length	Depth_Extent	Conductivity-Thickness
ROE2_C1	Centre	452313.9691	6553266.598	215.9767	-74.4533	62.93	247.9	0	460.9	476	**1597.16**
ROE2_C1	Centre	452338.3609	6553224.346	209.6368	-80.7932	62.91	244.19	-9.29	511	506.5	**1535.86**
ROE2_C1	Centre	452590.8386	6552404.103	207.6089	-93.8411	69.55	244.82	0	300	388.8	**1040.78**
ROE2_C1	Centre	452540.2507	6552640.211	217.6526	-79.8274	56.51	266.39	0	300	269.6	**1590.47**
ROE2_C1	Centre	452428.9164	6552833.651	215.9107	-78.2393	78.32	257.06	0	300	327.3	**1300.4112**
ROE2_C1	Centre	452882.5528	6551486.489	90.2224	-204.6676	56.32	245	-7.02	1013.4	583.6	**2824.06**
ROE2_C1	Centre	452630.581	6552292.254	197.3405	-109.7295	56.64	238.69	0	361	173.3	**1814.32**
ROE2_C1	Centre	452470	6552855	280	-13.45	67.5	245	0	361	300	**400**
ROE2_C1_early	Centre	452370	6553265	275	-17.48	65	250	0	361	300	**300**
ROE2_C1b	Centre	452959.635	6551469.553	254.5357	-34.6843	87.7	255	0	426.6	583.6	**646.32**
ROE2_C2	Centre	453385	6551485	255	-46.71	89.04	242.5	0	400	400	**300**
ROE2_C3	Centre	451790	6554135	240	-51.71	52.5	257.5	0	1000	1000	**300**
ROE2_C4A	Centre	452545.3	6553498.8	243.2	-56.8	69.6	270	0	300	100	**1000**
ROE2_C4A	Centre	452547.4595	6553527.316	247.4196	-52.5804	75.1	283.46	0	200	116.7	**3269.09**
ROE2_C4A	Centre	452532.8347	6553435.047	201.7881	-98.2119	74.87	243.91	7.11	136.3	69.7	**5438.55**
ROE2_C4B	Centre	452419.0577	6553738.333	239.9195	-53.2705	67.42	258.83	0	248.6	114.2	**3461.24**
ROE2_C4B	Centre	452458.743	6553586.719	320.7761	20.7761	76.17	296.81	0	188.8	643.1	**2814.56**
ROE2_C5	Centre	453400	6553095	185	-100.26	47.5	268.79	0	2000	1000	**500**

MPJ's geophysical consultants Newexco describe the data as follows:

> *"ROE2_C2, C3 and C5 are weaker conductors.* ***ROE2_C1 and ROE2_C4 are strong bedrock conductors.*** *ROE2_C1 is strike extensive but there are variations in time constant and modelled conductance along strike.* ***ROE2_C4 is strike limited****."*

Two of the modelled conductors are located immediately north and south along strike from wide zones of disseminated mineralisation identified previously in holes ROE2 and RHDD0022 (as outlined above), and are interpreted to be spatially associated with the same ultramafic horizon.

Three conductors are associated with a previously untested ultramafic which defines the western margin of the ROE2 sequence.

A FLEM survey has been completed to better define the ROE2_C4 conductor and to assist with planning of follow-up drill testing.

Geophysical surveys are ongoing and progressing south from the ROE2 prospect. Further significant results from the surveys will be reported as they come to hand.

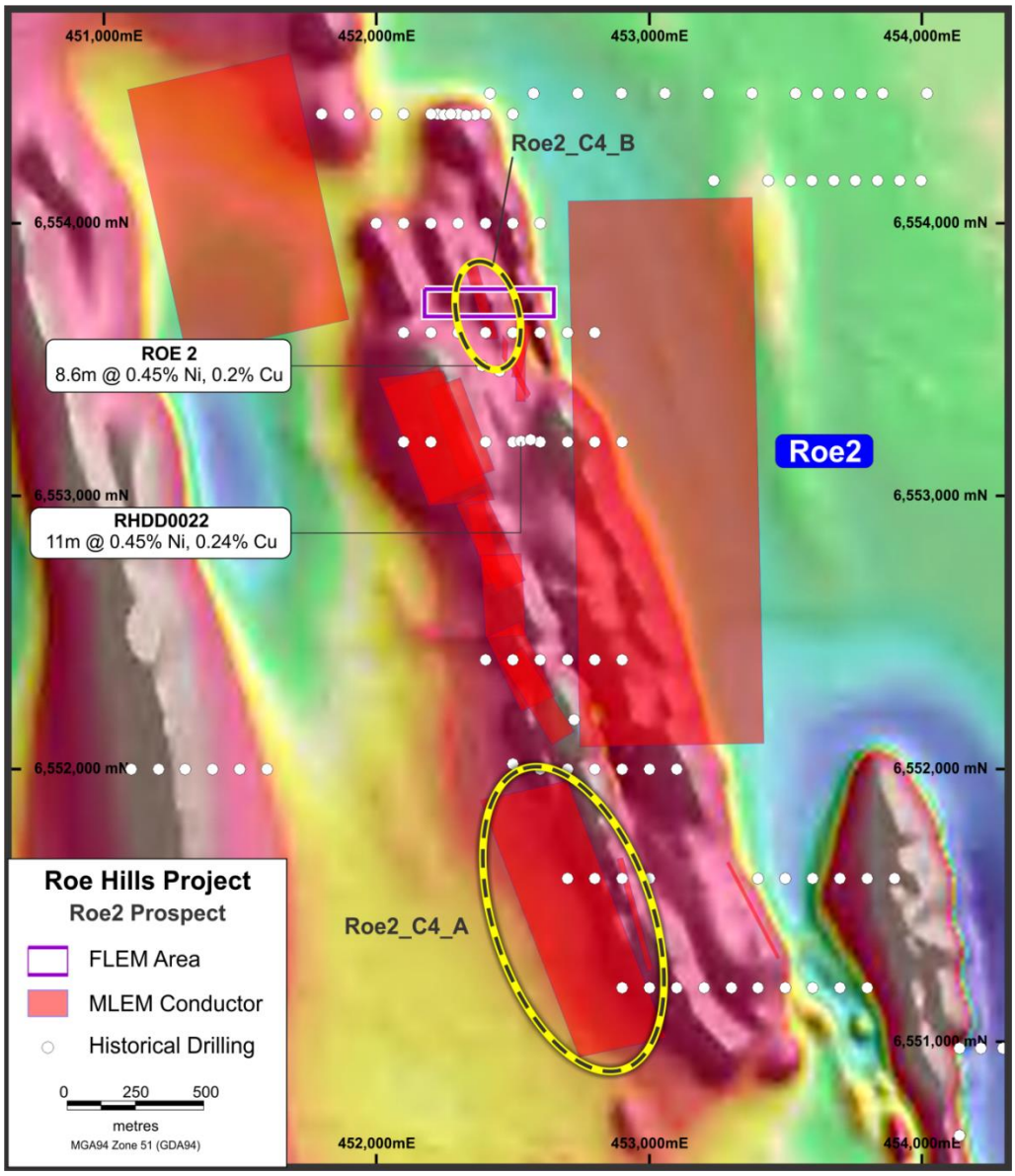

Figure 5: Roe2 MLEM conductors & FLEM survey area.

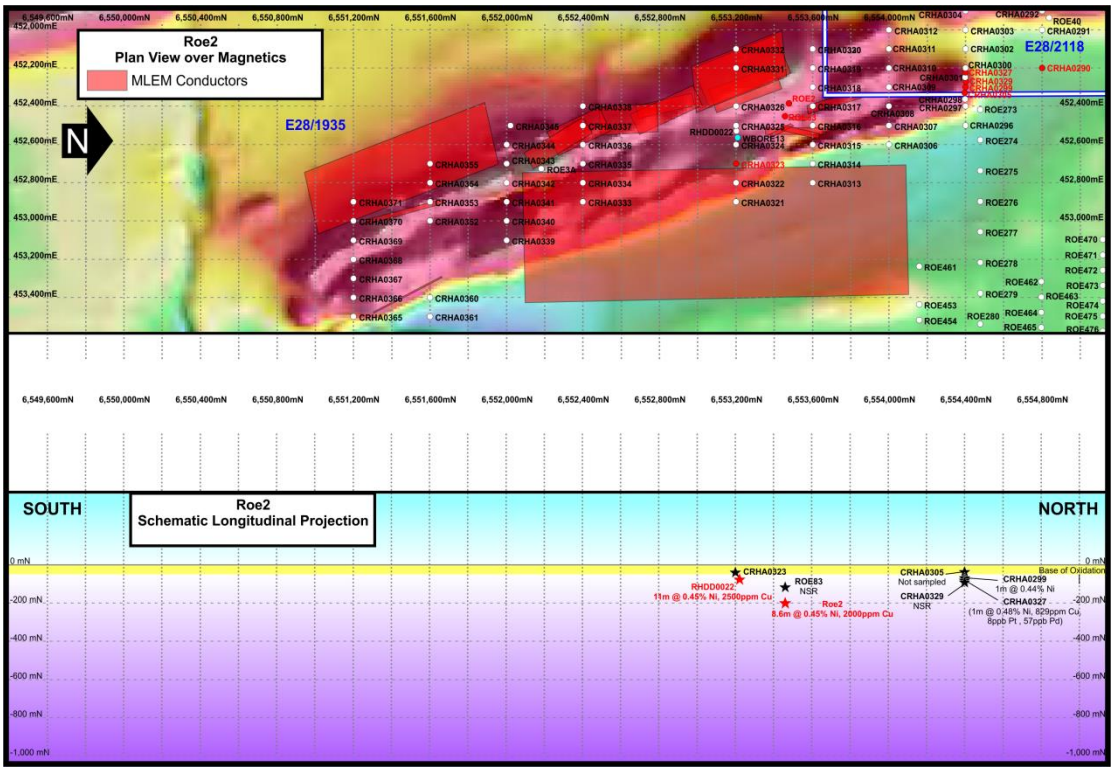

Figure 6: Roe2 Schematic Long Section

Mining Projects plans to undertake up to 5000m of RC and diamond drilling at the Roe Hills Project before the end of the year, to test a series of priority targets identified by its highly experienced technical team.

These targets have been identified through the application of a multi-disciplinary approach combining geophysical, geochemical and geological information and datasets.

ENDS

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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.

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 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.

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 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.*	• 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 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	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including*	**Geophysics** • MLEM Survey designed and managed by Newexco Services Pty Ltd.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 Al, As, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mg, Ni, S, Ti, Zn plus Au, Pt & Pd.
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.