15th April 2015

Downhole EM Identifies Highly Conductive Target at the Talc Lake Prospect

- **Recently completed Downhole Electromagnetic Surveys (DHEM) have identified a highly conductive off-hole body at MPJ's 100% owned Talc Lake Prospect, Roe Hills Project.**

- **The modelled conductor was identified from holes RHDD0004 and RHDD005 both of which have reported previous Nickel Sulphide intersections.**

- **The conductor is proximal to the ultramafic basal contact and is consistent with the interpreted plunge direction of the lava channel. It is situated along strike to the North approximately 500m from further historic disseminated and high grade massive Nickel Sulphide intersections.**

- **Drilling to date has not tested the area of the modelled conductor, it is unconstrained by size and is open to the North.**

- **Assays from the mineralised zones previously reported from holes RHDD0006 (Talc Lake Prospect), RHDD0011 & RHDD0012 (Roe 1 Prospect) are due by the end of the week.**

- **Follow-up drill testing of priority targets currently identified at Talc Lake is being planned and will run concurrently with a major regional Moving-Loop Electro-Magnetic (MLEM) survey which is planned to commence in late April. The MLEM survey will cover the key prospects identified along the 40km strike-length of the prospective ultramafic horizon.**

- **Continued methodical and scientific approach to the exploration rationale will ensure the targets generated by the MLEM correspond with the well-established geological model and represent cost efficiency with genuine discovery potential.**

Mining Projects Group Limited (ASX:MPJ) ("the Company") is pleased to report that Newexco has identified a highly conductive target at the Talc Lake Prospect from the data collected during the recent Downhole Electro-Magnetic surveys (DHEM) completed on MPJ's 100% owned Roe Hills Project ("Roe Hills").

The conductive DHEM target is highlighted as an off-hole anomaly evident in both diamond drill holes RHDD0004 and RHDD0005 (Figures 1 & 2). Most significantly it aligns with previously identified Nickel Sulphide mineralisation in RHDD0005 which intersected cumulate ultramafics that contain significant disseminated and coalescing blebby sulphides as well as mineralisation down plunge in RHDD0006 that also intersected nickel sulphide mineralisation (assay results pending). The DHEM anomaly corresponds with the ultramafic contact, factoring in the known southerly channel plunge direction at Talc Lake (Figure 3).

RHDD0006 is located on the northern most drill section at Talc Lake Prospect. It was logged and sent for assaying but was unable to be DHEM surveyed due to a casing collapse near surface. The logging of the hole identified disseminated Nickel Sulphides over a 2m zone (320-322m downhole depth) within mesocumulate rocks near the basal contact of the ultramafic channel. The sulphides have been confirmed to be anomalous in nickel using a PXRF analyser. This is very significant as drilling has now defined nickel

mineralisation in all 3 stratigraphic diamond drill hole cross-sections over a strike distance of 875m at Talc Lake and the mineralisation correlates with the proximal location of the off hole anomaly (Figures 1 & 2).

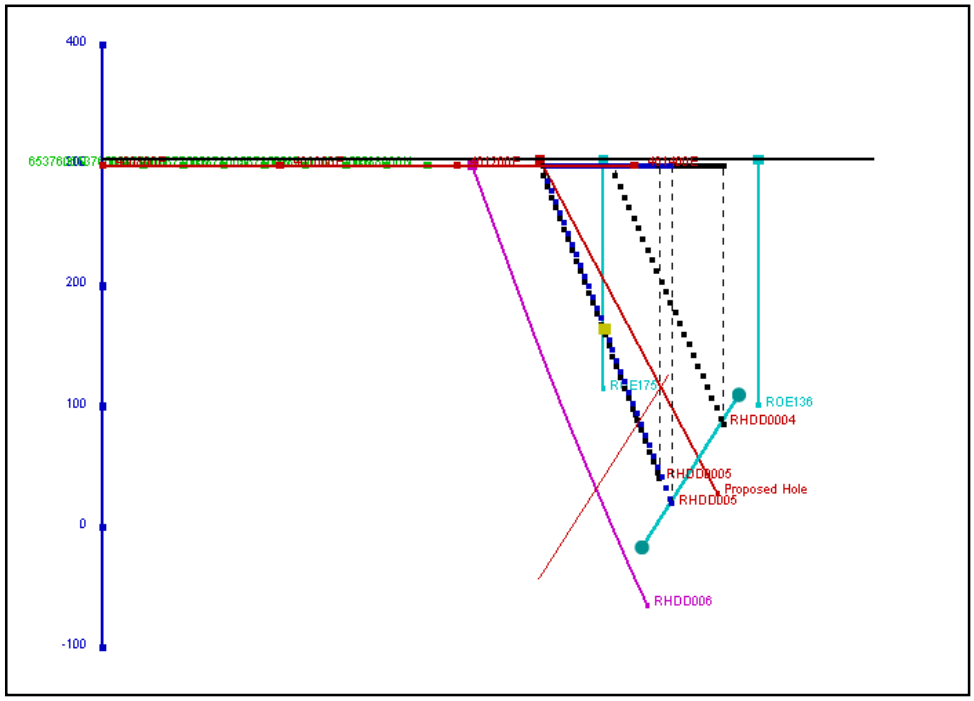

Figure 1: Cross section (looking north) showing drill resent holes RHDD0004, 5 & 6 as well as previous percussion holes (blue) and Newexco's proposed test hole trajectory (red). Modelled DHEM anomalies are shown as red and light blue plates.

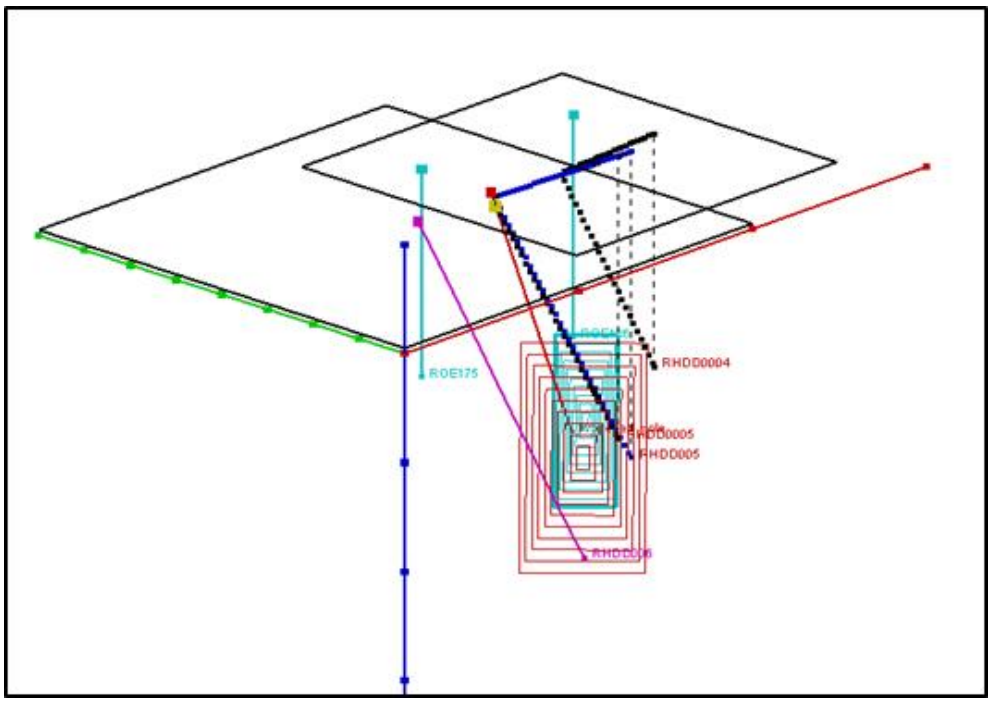

Figure 2: Oblique view (looking north-east) showing loop and collar locations of the DHEM survey holes RHDD0004 and RHDD0005. Modelled DHEM anomalies are shown as red and light blue rectangular plates.

The conductive target is described by Newexco as follows;

"This plunging plate model has a conductivity of 2500S and is located to the north of hole RHDD0005 and passes by RHDD0006 at approximately 380m. The plunge extent of this model is not well constrained. Hole RHDD0005 was logged twice as the first survey had noisy data. Both surveys recorded an on-hole anomaly at 320m and another off-hole anomaly near the EOH. Both anomalies have been satisfied by two thin plates (Figures 1 & 2)."

"The lower off-hole anomaly in both holes has been modelled and the modelled plate position is proximal to the ultramafic contact, has a high conductivity thickness of 2500S and is located above RHDD0006 and north of both holes. It is not explained by the geology intersected in RHDD006. It is recommended to remove and rehabilitate the PVC the casing in RHDD0006 and log the lower section (with DHEM) to determine the lower position of this lower modelled conductive blue plate. The alternative is to drill a new hole 350m long that will test the lower plate."

The Company is now very confident the methodical and scientific approach undertaken during the exploration programme has ensured a thorough lead up to the critical next round of exploration planned to be conducted throughout 2015. MPJ plans for Newexco to complete a major regional Moving-Loop Electro-Magnetic (MLEM) survey commencing in April, to test 40km of strike-length (Figure 3) of the prospective ultramafic horizon within MPJ's tenement package. This will be followed by strategic target drilling of the generated anomalies that fall within the now defined lava channel positions and any additional compelling targets.

We anticipate a significant number of genuine targets being generated at all prospects along the 40km strike during the extensive MLEM survey. The proficient approach to the geological based exploration programme will ensure that the geology drives the selection process of MPJ's geophysical targets and only fully verified targets that match the geological model will be considered for testing. This will maximise capital preservation during the next round of planned drilling. The following list highlights the stages of strategic exploration successfully completed to date at Roe Hills;

- ✓ **Geochemical 3D modelling to vector stratigraphic drilling.**
- ✓ **Stratigraphic drilling defines Multiple Fertile Nickel Lava channels conforming to the Kambalda "cabbage leaf" model. All stratigraphic sections intersected mineralisation including several high grade Massive Nickel Sulphide results.**
- ✓ **Underlying sulphur source confirmed in the system in nearby positions suitable for the development of Nickel Sulphide mineralisation.**
- ✓ **Confirmation of required ultramafic-sulphur source contact confirms thermal erosion through the required sulphur source is occurring in the base of the lava channels, resulting in the formation and deposition of Nickel Sulphide mineralisation.**
- ✓ **Confirmation of Massive & Disseminated Nickel Sulphides depositing in defined lava channels identified in logging and confirmed by assays.**
- ✓ **Downhole EM identifies highly conductive source corresponding to the ultramafic contact and mineralisation position.**

Neil Hutchison, Technical Director said: "We are very confident now with the culmination of our exploration achievements to date, particularly now that they are further underpinned by the corresponding geophysical DHEM targets. We are very excited to commence the major MLEM programme as this will better define the results achieved to date. This will provide new drill ready strategic targets particularly as we have already defined the required geological fingerprints at Roe Hills. This gives the Company ultimate confidence in our geological model and the increased potential for a discovery."

The additional downhole surveys were also completed on holes RHDD009-0012. A conductive source was detected at 210m in hole RHDD0010 and was coincident with an intersection of sulphidic sediments. This anomaly was detected in all other 3 holes. The same anomaly has a coincident IP effect. No anomalies are interpreted proximal to the basal contact and consequently no follow-up DHEM was recommended at present. Disseminated Nickel Sulphides were intersected in all sections at Roe 1 Prospect so further follow up along the channel position is required during the MLEM survey to assess the downstream prospectivity of Roe 1 and continue to advance the Roe 1 prospect.

The Company looks forward to providing a detailed outline of the major exploration programme planned to commence in April following a review of the final results.

For further information please contact:

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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.

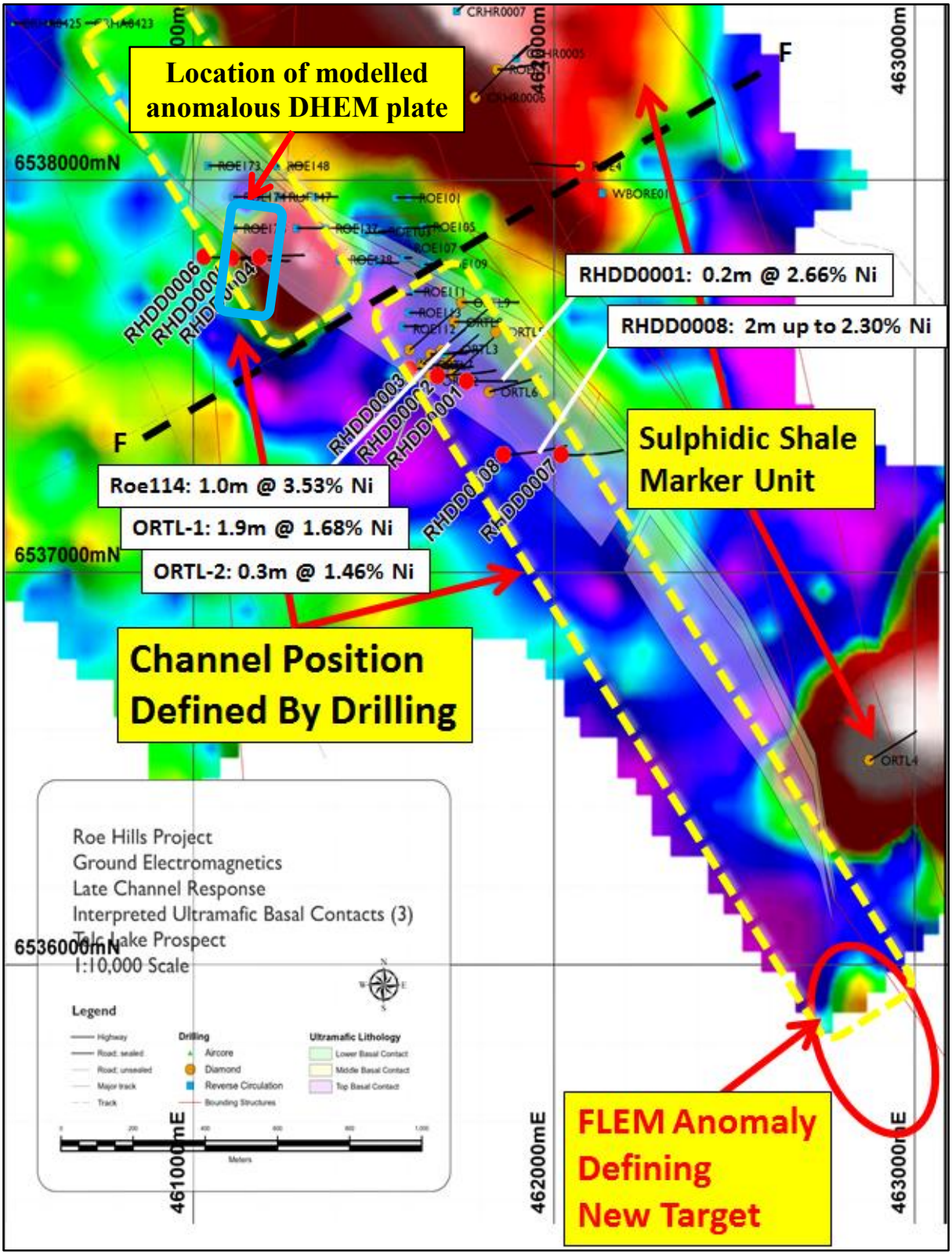

Figure 3: Drill hole location plan over historic FLEM survey data showing location of the recently logged RHDD006 intersection, including DHEM conductor location (blue). The drilling defines the position of the lava channel which be targeted with a MLEM survey.

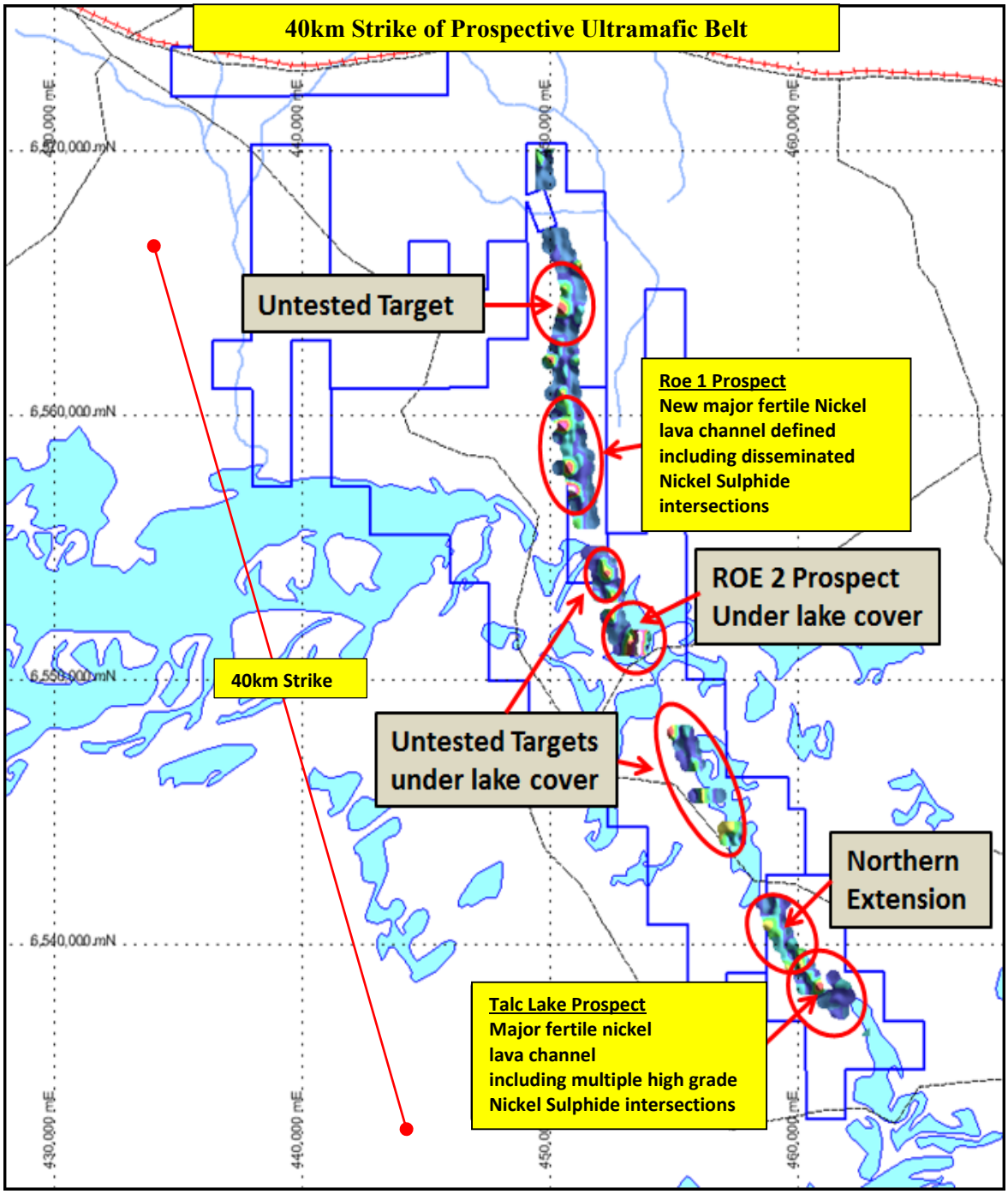

Figure 4: MPJ's 100% owned Roe Hills Project covering 40 strike kilometres of prospective ultramafic rocks. Nickel Sulphide mineralisation has between intersected at Talc Lake & Roe 1 Prospects are 25km apart. MLEM will be complete over and between these prospects to identify conductive targets within the identified lava channel systems.

ENDS

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.*	• PXRF Analysis on NQ2 core using a handheld Olympus Innovx Delta Premium (DP4000C model) Portable XRF analyser. Measurements were taken on surface of the core and depth intervals recorded. • 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 1.2m.
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).*	• Core drilling carried out by OnQ Exploration Solutions using a track-mounted Desco 6500 diamond drill rig. Tri-cone rock roller bit was used to drill from surface till competent rock was encountered. The hole was then completed with NQ2 six metre barrel. 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*	• Diamond core is logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >95% and there was no core loss or significant sample recovery

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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.*	• Geologic 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 the lab. • 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 have been established.*	• 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. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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.*	• Primary data was collected using Excel templates utilizing lookup codes on laptop computers. • Harjinder Kehal, (member of AusIMM) and consultant to the company 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.*	• 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.*	• Minimal sample spacing for assay samples is 15cm and maximum sample spacing is 1.1m. • 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.*	• Diamond drill holes oriented to the east and stratigraphically define the centre of the komatiite lava channel and locate the source of the Nickel sulphide mineralisation. Holes are designed to intersect the geological contacts as close to perpendicular as possible.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Core samples are being cut in the field at the project site by MPJ personnel. They will be delivered to the laboratory be the 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 these licenses expire between March 2015 and 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.*	• Exploration results will be length-weight average where applicable, no cut-off grade applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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 will vary from the PXRF 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.*	• Multi-element analysis was 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, Zr
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.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary