

29th March 2016

MPJ EXPANDS EAST PILBARA LITHIUM PORTFOLIO WITH ACQUISITION OF WODGINA EAST PROJECT

New project cements MPJ's strategic position in Australia's "lithium hot-spot"

KEY POINTS

- **Located adjacent to Global Advanced Metals' Wodgina Tantalum Mine**
- **~17km from Pilbara Mineral's world-class Pilgangoora Lithium Project**
- **Project area contains extensive pegmatite swarms previously mapped by Atlas Iron over a strike length of ~4km**
- **Grades of up to 1.6% Li₂O from reconnaissance rock chip sampling**
- **Regional geological structures similar to that of the Pilgangoora Syncline which hosts the Pilbara Minerals/Altura Mining deposits to the east**
- **Excellent access to established road/rail/port facilities**
- **Outstanding complementary addition to MPJ's recently acquired Pilbara Lithium-Gold Project**
- **Initial exploration activities already underway**

Mining Projects Group (ASX: MPJ) is pleased to announce that it has further strengthened its strategic position in the world-class East Pilbara lithium province of Western Australia after reaching agreement to acquire the **Wodgina East Lithium-Tantalum Project** (see Figure 1).

Located 90km south-east of Port Hedland, the Wodgina East Project lies in the heart of one of the world's most significant emerging mining centres for lithium and tantalum, in close proximity to several existing and emerging strategic metals operations.

It is strategically situated immediately adjacent to Global Advanced Metals' Wodgina Tantalum Mine, one of the world's largest hard rock tantalum resources, and is located ~17km to the south-west of the world-class Pilgangoora Lithium-Tantalum Projects being developed by Pilbara Minerals (ASX: PLS) and Altura Mining (ASX: AJM).

The new project, which is being acquired from a private prospector, compliments Mining Project's recently acquired Pilbara Gold-Lithium Project, which abuts Pilbara Mineral's Pilgangoora Project (global reported resource of 80.2Mt grading 1.26% Li₂O) and

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contains a number of high priority lithium-pegmatite targets defined by recent radiometric surveys (see ASX Announcement – 25 February 2016).

The Wodgina East acquisition opens up an attractive second front for the Company’s lithium exploration activities in the East Pilbara region, with preparations for initial exploration activities at the new project already underway.

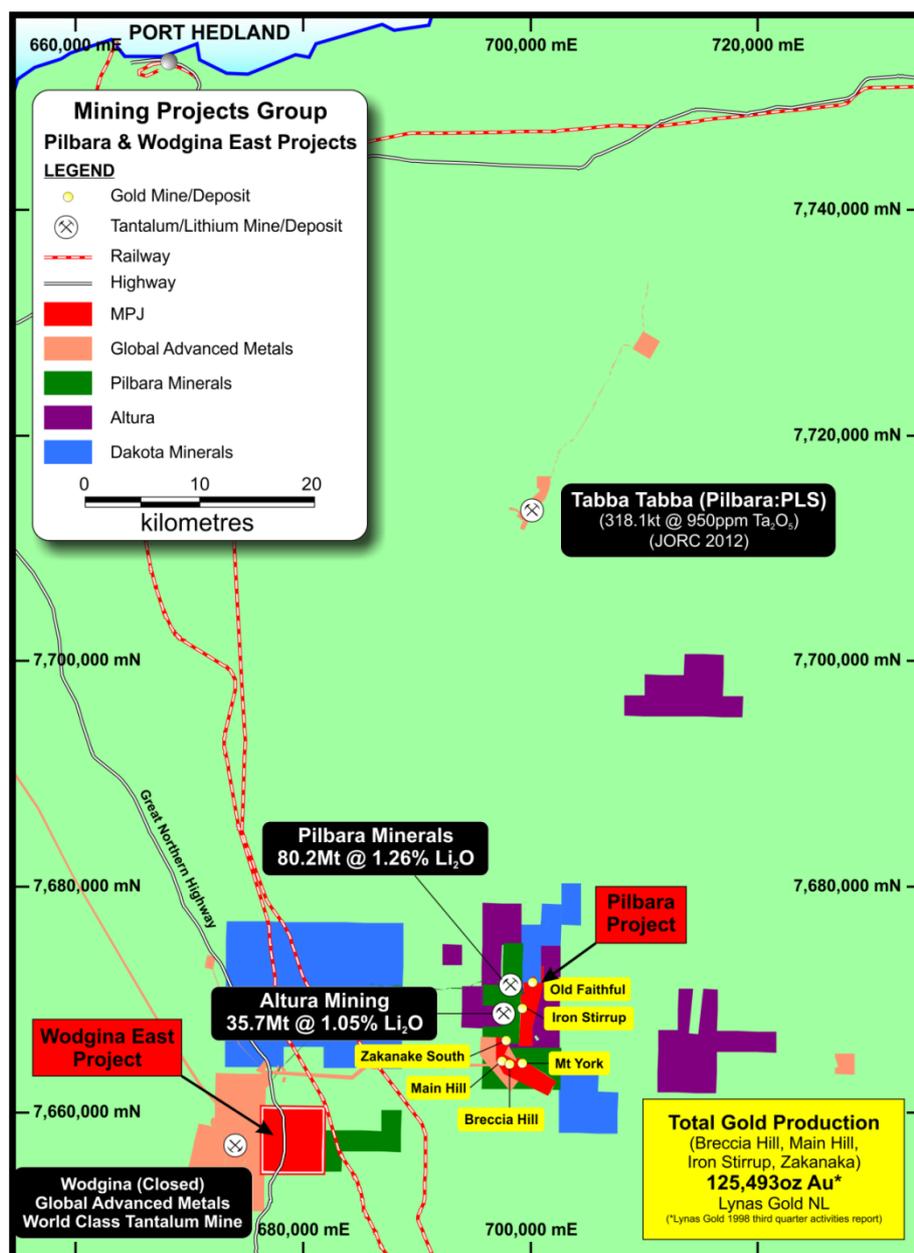


Figure 1. Location of new Wodgina East Project_{1,2}

The project lies in the heart of a world-class mining province with outstanding infrastructure access, situated immediately adjacent to the Wodgina mining centre (Atlas

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Iron/GAM). The Wodgina East tenement is traversed by the Great Northern Highway which connects the project area directly with Port Hedland (see Figure 2).

The tectono-stratigraphic architecture of the project area is described in the literature as being similar to that of the Pilgangoora Syncline which hosts the Pilgangoora lithium-tantalum deposits being developed by Pilbara Minerals and Altura Mining, further to the east (see Figure 3).

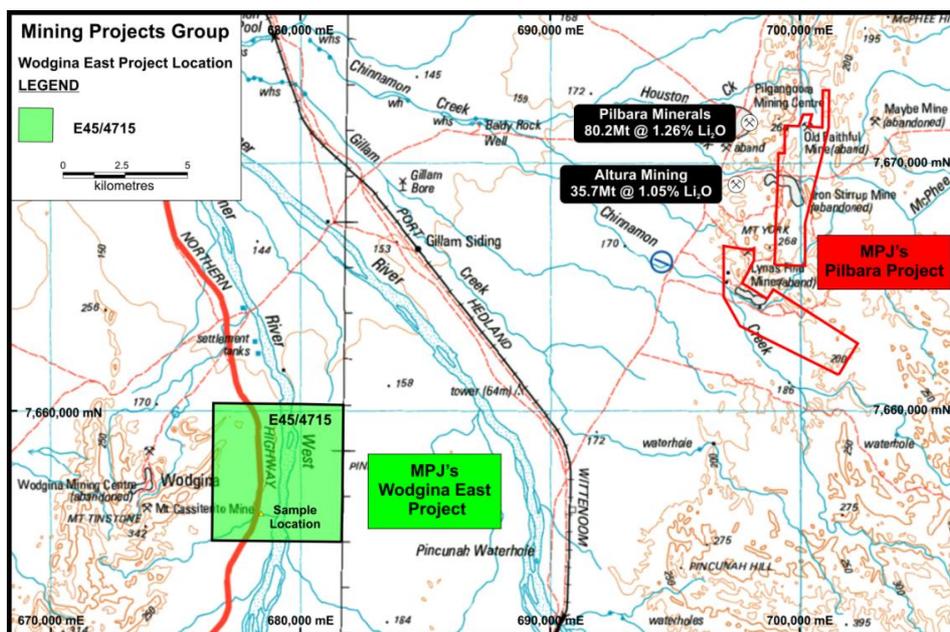


Figure 2. Wodgina East Project over 250k topography, showing regional infrastructure_{1,2}

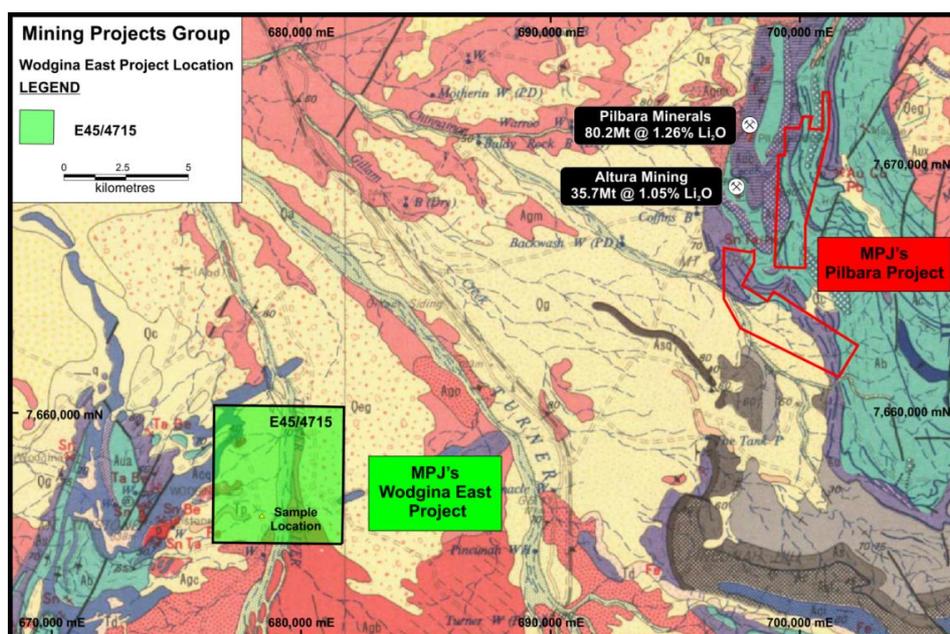


Figure 3. Wodgina East Project over 250k Geology_{1,2}

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Previous mapping in the area by Atlas Iron has identified extensive pegmatite swarms on the project tenements extending over a strike length of approximately 4km. Recent rock chip sampling by MPJ during a reconnaissance fiat the southern margin of the project has confirmed the lithium-bearing nature of the pegmatites with **preliminary assays of up to 1.6% Li₂O** (Table 1).

(Note: while lithium mica minerals, e.g. lepidolite/spodumene, have not been observed in hand specimens taken from these samples, detailed mineralogy has not yet been undertaken).

Table 1: Rock Chip Sample Locations

Sample ID	East_MGA	North_MGA	Laboratory	Assay Method	Li ppm	Li ₂ O %	??
NS3	678,275mE	7,655,880mN	SGS-Perth	AAS40Q	7420	1.6	

Figure 4 shows regional magnetics respectively over the Wodgina East Project area.

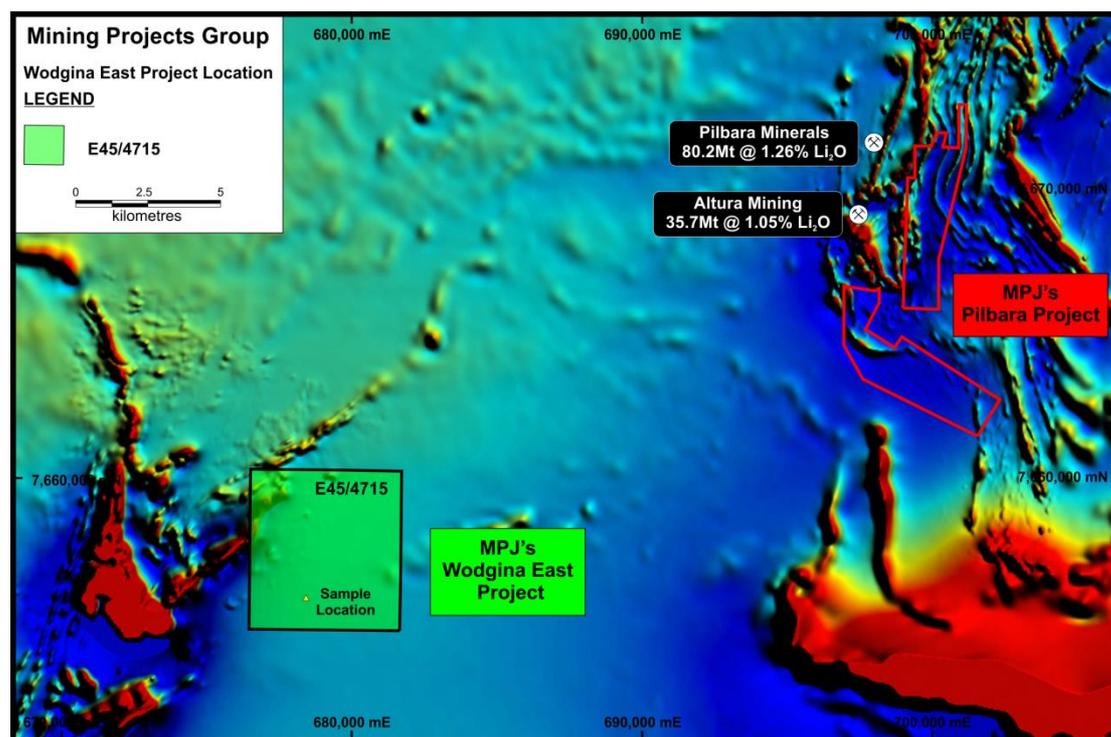


Figure 4. Wodgina East Project over Regional Magnetics_{1,2}

MPJ's Managing Director Josh Wellisch said the acquisition of the Wodgina East Project marked another important step in the Company's strategy of securing high-quality growth opportunities in WA's 'lithium hot-spot' in the East Pilbara.

"This region is rapidly emerging as a major new global mining centre for lithium-spodumene concentrates, with several world-class deposits already identified and the potential for more discoveries to be made," he said.

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“Following our recent acquisition of the Pilbara Lithium-Gold Project, located immediately adjacent to the Pilbara Minerals-Pilgangoora Project, this gives us a commanding strategic position in one of the world’s most attractive regions for the exploration of lithium minerals.

“Ongoing project evaluation, including compilation of all available geoscientific data sets, detailed mapping, sampling and mineralogical investigations is already in progress and we are looking forward to the start of ground-based exploration activities,” he said. Further updates will be provided in the near future.

Acquisition Details

Mining Projects has agreed that upon signing of the deal, it will issue 40 million shares. It will issue a further 20 million shares when the Tenement Area is granted and completion takes place. The shares have a deemed issue price of \$0.005 per share on a pre-consolidation basis.

Mining Projects has also agreed to issue the vendors “Milestone Shares” if certain Mineral Resources in accordance with the JORC 2012 Edition Guidelines of lithium are established within the Tenement Area. These will be issued as follows:

(i) 15 million shares (First Milestone Shares) upon delineation of a Mineral Resource in accordance with JORC 2012 Edition Guidelines of no less 1.2% contained lithium established by or on behalf of the Purchaser within the Tenement Area; and

(ii) 15 million shares (Second Milestone Shares) upon delineation of a Mineral Resource in accordance with JORC 2012 Edition Guidelines of no less than 10,000,000 tonnes of lithium oxide at a minimum grade of no less 1.2% contained lithium established by or on behalf of the Purchaser within the Tenement Area.

The transaction is subject to the standard regulatory and statutory approvals, if required.

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.*

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

Reference Source

Reference Number	Source Document
1	ASX Announcement (ASX:PLS – Half Yearly Report 31 st December 2015)
2	ASX Announcement (ASX:AJM – Half Yearly Report 31 st December 2015)

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Appendix 1 – Mining Projects Group – Wodgina East 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Rock Chip Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconnaissance rock-chip sampling completed via visual identification by qualified geologist looking for favorable rock types within surface out crops or roads side exposures. Location of samples was determined using a Garmin handheld GPS units with an accuracy of +/- 15m. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples submitted for assay typically weigh 3-4kg <p>NA</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-4 kg of rock chip sample was collected from the identified outcrop site. • Samples were collected from the pegmatite in a representative method so as to not introduce selective sampling bias. • Whole rock samples were submitted to SGS Perth Laboratories for crushing, grinding and assaying in accordance with industry best practice. No Field prep was applied. • The sample collected is representative of the in-situ outcropping rock. • The pegmatite sample is coarse grained and sufficient mass was collected to represent the coarse grain size of the pegmatite.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Sample Analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were submitted to SGS Laboratories in Perth for sample preparation and assaying for lithium analysis by SGS technique AAS40Q. <p>NA</p> <p>No standards, blanks or external lab checks have been used due to reconnaissance nature of the sampling programme.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geologist ,Steve Vallance collected the samples in the field & Neil Hutchison has visually inspected the collected samples. The samples have been verified with assays returned for the samples. Mr Vallance & Mr Hutchison are both associated with MPJ and are AIG Members. All field data is manually collected in the field, entered into Excel spread sheets, validated and stored in hard copy and in the Company's digital database in the Perth office. Lab reported Li_ppm assays have been converted to standardized Li₂O% figures to match industry reporting standards using a standardised formula (Li₂O% = Li x 2.153).
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location of samples were collected using a Garmin 72 handheld GPS units with an accuracy of +/- 15m.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All data points were located using the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 and the Map Grid of Australia zone 50 projection. Topographic control using GPS is more than adequate for rock chip sampling.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA- single point rock chip sample collected. Not used for the purpose of resource classification.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single point data. More extensive sampling required and planned • NA.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were collected, transported and submitted to the lab by Mr Vallance, who is an MPJ employee. Sample security was ensured.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No audits or reviews have been completed at this early reconnaissance exploration stage.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>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.</i>• <i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mining Project Group Limited acquiring 100% ownership of the tenement.• The project consists of 1 EL.• The Project is Located on Vacant Crown Land.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Atlas Iron conducted detailed field mapping of the tenement as part of their iron ore evaluation.• No sampling or drilling of the mapped pegmatites is known to have been previously undertaken.

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<p>Geology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Wodgina East Project comprises a portion of the Wodgina Greenstone belt, a roughly triangular shaped unit with a strike extent (north-south) of about 15km. It forms an elevated but steeply dissected plateau that strongly contrasts with the surrounding granitic terrain. The stratigraphic sequence is made up of ultramafic rocks, cherts and basalts of the Warrawoona Group. Above this sequence is a succession of clastic sediments. The greenstone lithologies are surrounded by the granitic rocks of the Yule Batholith to the south and the Carlindi Batholith to the north. The structure of the project area is described in literature as being similar to that of the Pilgangoora Syncline which hosts Altura's and Pilbara Minerals Li/Li-Ta Deposits 20 km's to the east. The Project secures a broad area of N-S trending pegmatite intrusives adjacent to the Wodgina Tantalum operations of Global Advanced Metals (GAM). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recent reconnaissance sampling by MPJ has confirmed the pegmatites to be Lithium bearing.
<p>Drill hole Information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co ordinates and other attributes of rock chip samples are included in the release.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable summary plans have been included in the body of the report.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant material relating to the lithochemical sampling programme have been reported.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a new acquisition in relatively unexplored ground for lithium bearing rocks so substantial grass roots exploration work is still required.