22nd October 2014

Roe Hills Drilling Update

- **Initial assay results received from RHDD0001 confirms the Massive Nickel Sulphide intersection which contains 4.3m @ 0.53% Ni including 0.2m @ 2.66% Ni. The intersection is now more significant as it defines the core of the lava channel system and therefore the sulphides are derived from a local primary source.**

- **The aggregated data including logs, assays, and geophysics from the current exploration programme have clearly defined (in 3D) an ultramafic system conforming to the Company's anticipated geological model (Kambalda style komatiite flows). This has strong correlation to known deposits such as Maggi Hays, Cerberus, Prospero, Sinclair; and is a very important exploration milestone.**

- **MPJ has now successfully completed 5 diamond drill holes totalling 1650m. Down Hole Electro Magnetic (DHEM) surveys have been conducted on 2 holes with a further 3 being completed this week including 1 historic hole.**

- **Current drilling is progressing as expected at approximately 70m per day and the initial 15 hole, 5000m programme is planned to complete before the end of January 2015.**

- **The next 3 drill holes planned at Talc Lake will further define the down plunge extension of the defined lava channel core and continue pinpointing the accumulations of Massive Nickel Sulphides intersected to date.**

- **Further assay results are still pending for holes RHDD0002-RHDD0005.**

Mining Projects Group Limited (ASX:MPJ) ("the Company") is pleased to provide a progress update of the continued successful exploration achieved to date at the flagship 100% owned Roe Hills Project. Laboratory assays confirm that the massive nickel sulphide intersected in RHDD0001, the first drill hole at Talc Lake; returned **4.3m @ 0.53% Ni from 211.1m including 0.2m @ 2.66% Ni from 215.2m**.

The initial high-grade 3cm intersection of massive nickel sulphide previously reported was sampled as a wider interval (20cm) for minimum laboratory sample size purposes. Back calculations of the assay results estimate that the massive sulphide zone assays approximately **17.7% Ni**, which is higher than the initial PXRF readings previously announced.

The intersection is now more significant than previously thought following the completion of the next two drill holes. The mineralisation is associated with the disseminated nickel sulphides situated above it which defines the core of the lava channel system and therefore the sulphides are from a local primary source (Figure 1). In addition a very important milestone has been achieved by clearly defining the three dimensional plunge of the ultramafic system hosting the Massive Nickel Sulphides which conform to the anticipated Kambalda style komatiite nickel hosting geological model.

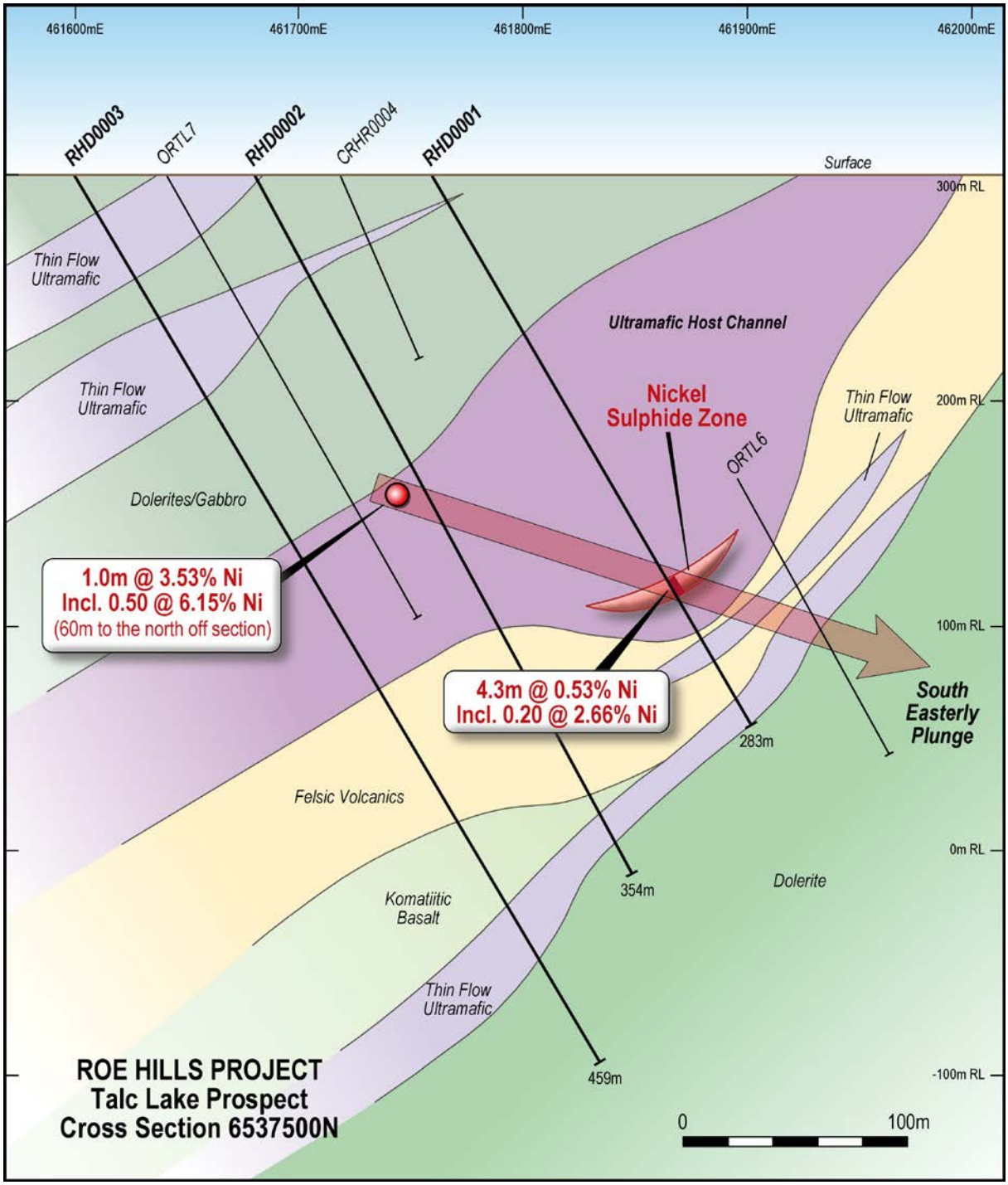

Figure 1: Talc Lake Cross-Section Showing Nickel Sulphide Intersection and Geological Interpretation.

This intersection adds to the significant historical results from the Talc Lake Project (as previously report) which are now beginning to define the nickel hosting channel which MPJ is targeting (Figure 2);

- RHDD0001: **4.3m @ 0.53%** Ni from 211.1m (*including **0.2m @ 2.66%** Ni from 215.2m*)
- ROE 114: **1.0m @ 3.53%** Ni from 155.0m (*including **0.5m @ 6.15%** Ni from 155.5m*)
- ORTL-1: **1.9m @ 1.65%** Ni from 131.55m
- ORTL-1: **0.15m @ 1.33%** Ni from 222.75m
- ORTL-2: **0.3m @ 1.46%** Ni from 182.8m

To date 5 diamond drill holes have successfully been completed totalling 1650m (Table 1) with drilling progressing as expected at approximately 70m per day. The initial 15 hole, 5000m programme is on track and is planned to complete before the end of January 2015.

Table 1: Drill Hole Collar Co-ordinates.

Collar Coordinates: MGA94 GRID	EAST	NORTH	RL	DIP	AZIMUTH	EOH DEPTH
RHDD0001	461760	6537500	300	-61	092	283.42m
RHDD0002	461680	6537500	300	-60	090	354.12m
RHDD0003	461600	6537525	305	-60	090	459.20m
RHDD0004	461190	6537800	305	-60	090	256.40m
RHDD0005	461110	6537800	305	-60	090	~300m

Down Hole Electro Magnetic ("DHEM") surveys were conducted down holes RHDD0002 and RHDD0003. The interpretation was recently received from Newexco further supporting the definition of the lava channel system and it's conformity to the geological model, assisting in defining the south-easterly plunge of the channel system (Figure 2).

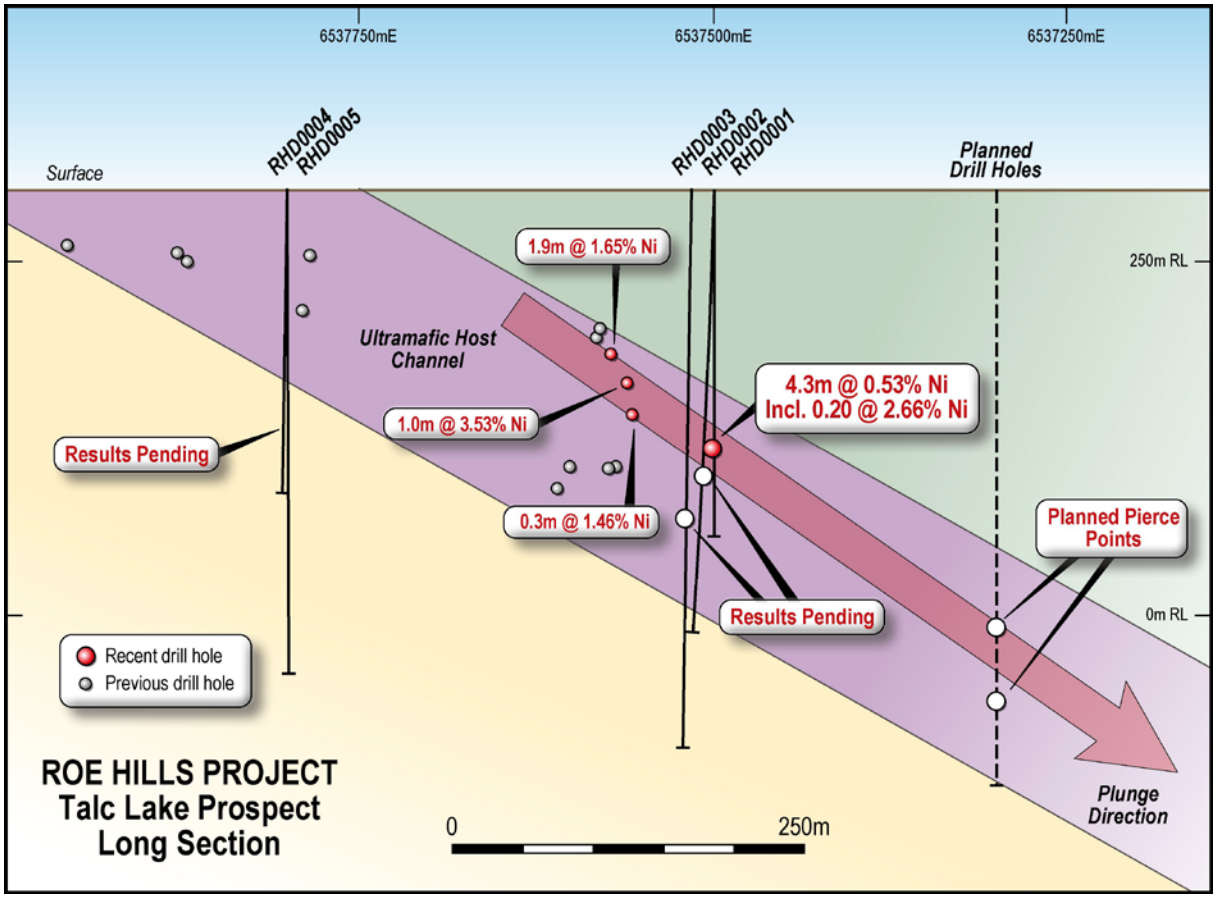

Figure 2: Long Section Showing Historic Intersections, Current Hole Intersections and Planned Drilling of The Plunging Lava Channel.

The remaining 3 holes will undergo DHEM surveys this week, including RHDD0001 which was blocked part way down the hole preventing DHEM surveying during the last campaign. The hole is being reopened by the drill rig to enable the completion of the DHEM survey in conjunction with holes RHDD0004 & RHDD0005. The drill rig will also reopen historical drill hole ORTL6 which was conveniently located adjacent to RHDD0001 and in the centre of the interpreted lava system (Figure 1). This hole was identified in the database as not having been DHEM surveyed or geologically logged by the previous company. Further geophysical interpretation from Newexco will be undertaken on completion of these DHEM surveys.

Samples have been submitted to the labs and assays results are pending for holes RHDD0002-RHDD0004, as well as RHDD0005 which is currently being logged and sampled. The results of these assays will help assist in further defining the komatiite channel position and vectoring towards potential nickel sulphide accumulations.

Mr Neil Hutchison said "The nickel intersections and the geology seen in the holes to date at Talc Lake have a very strong correlation to the discovery history of known deposits such as Prospero, Sinclair, Cerberus, Maggie Hays and Camelwood nickel deposits. These deposits were all discovered over a period of time by following the disseminated and narrow nickel sulphide leads within the core of the lava channel. Once the channel core is located DHEM and clever geological interpretation will assist in the discovery of the bigger, potentially economic nickel sulphide deposits."

The next 3 drill holes planned at Talc Lake will further define the down plunge extension of the lava channel core through geological, geochemical and geophysical control which will assist in pinpointing the accumulations of Massive Nickel Sulphides.

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.

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.*	• 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

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.*	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.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	• 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 0.2m 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 center 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		by 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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth*	• Co ordinates and other attributes of diamond drillholes are included in the release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	o *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.*	
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 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 exploration	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey*	• Multi-element analysis was conducted routinely on all samples for a base metal suite and potentially

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
data	*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.*	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.*	• 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