15th September 2014

High Grade Nickel Intersected in First Drill Hole at Roe Hills Project

- **A narrow Nickel-Copper sulphide vein grading between 10.0%-12.6% Nickel and up to 2.75% Copper (using a Portable XRF Analyser) has been intersected in RHDD0001, the first diamond drill hole of the Roe Hills drill programme.**
- **The high grade Nickel-Copper sulphides were intersected at a depth of 215.3m and are indicative of remobilised sulphides from a nearby primary Nickel source.**
- **RHDD0001 is a stratigraphic diamond hole drilled to locate the position of the inter-fingering edges of the host lava channel 80m southeast and down plunge from historic intersections at the Talc Lake Prospect.**
- **RHDD0002 has commenced 80m to the west and down dip of RHDD0001. It is targeting the modelled centre of the host komatiitic lava channel which is interpreted to be the source of the Nickel sulphide mineralisation and provide a DHEM platform.**
- **The core is currently being cut and will be submitted to the laboratory for assaying and confirmation of Nickel-Copper grades.**

Mining Projects Group Limited (ASX:MPJ) ("the Company") is excited to announce the intersection of significant **High Grade Nickel-Copper (Ni-Cu) Mineralisation** in the Company's first diamond drill hole at the Talc Lake Prospect within the 100% owned Roe Hills Project.

Diamond drill hole RHDD0001 (Figure 1) intersected a narrow 3cm wide pyrrhotite-pentlandite sulphide vein at a depth of 215.3m downhole, which returned nickel results grading between **10.0%-12.6% Ni** (average **~11.0% Ni**) with a chalcopyrite halo grading up to **2.75% Cu** using a Portable XRF Analyser (PXRF) (Figure 1). The nature of this narrow high grade Ni sulphide vein which is surrounded by the high grade Cu sulphides is indicative of structurally remobilised sulphides from a **nearby primary nickel source**. The intersection occurs within a sequence of inter-fingering thin flow komatiitic ultramafic flows and sedimentary units which mark the edges of the lava channel system. The sulphide vein is hosted towards the top of a thin 20m thick orthocumulate komatiite lava flow which again supports the remobilised nature of the mineralisation.

During the geological history of these rocks they are exposed to extreme pressure and heat resulting in sulphide mineralisation being squeezed from their source location. Primary nickel sulphides are typically deposited towards the centre and base of the thicker komatiitic ultramafic lava channels or as thinner hanging-wall mineralisation at the base of the thin-flow fingers. The sulphides are subsequently remobilised and high-graded into nearby fractures developed in the rocks during the deformation process.

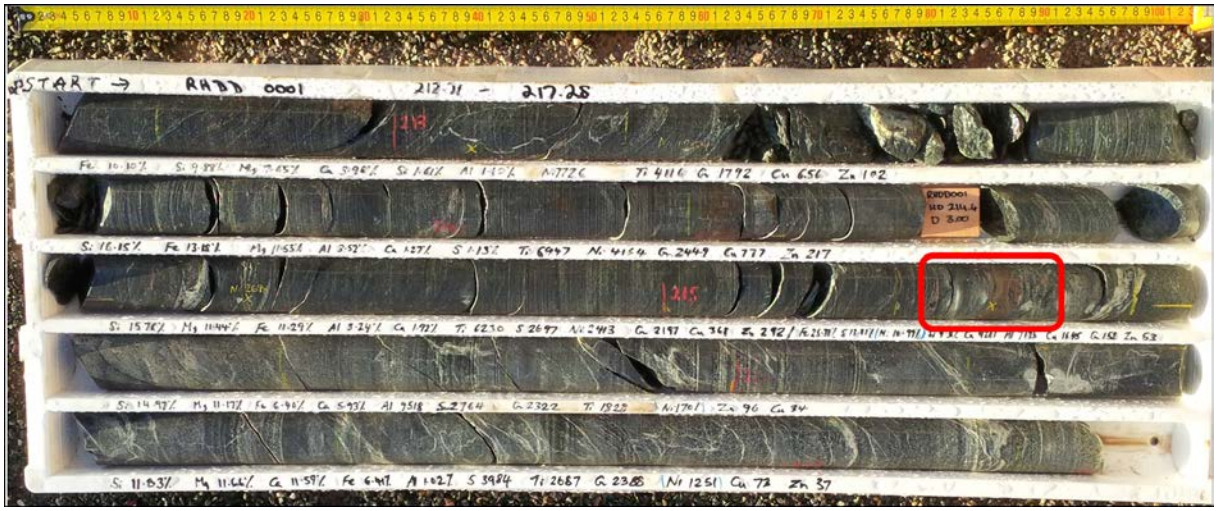

Figure 1: Drill core photograph showing the high grade Ni-Cu sulphides in the mineralised vein within ultramafic rocks. Note Ni grades from field PXRF analysis.

This intersection is a significant result for the Company as previously stated; **"where there is smoke there is fire"**. The remobilised sulphide at the edge of the lava channel must have come from nickel mineralisation located somewhere toward the centre of the channel. Its interpreted to be sourced from massive sulphide not disseminated nickel sulphides due to the high grade nature of the Ni-Cu sulphides in the vein. The next two diamond drill holes (RHDD0002 & RHDD003) are designed to stratigraphically define the centre of the komatiite lava channel and locate the source of the nickel sulphide mineralisation (Figure2). **This high-grade Ni-Cu intersection has increased the Company's chance of discovering the source if this mineralisation and the historic intersections further to the north**.

The drill holes will provide excellent platforms Down-Hole Electromagnets (DHEM) which will be completed by Newexco. The DHEM is a highly successful survey method used to potentially locate and define the source of the mineralisation in conjunction with the already successful geochemical and geological modelling.

The NQ2 sized diamond drill core is currently being cut in the field and will be sent to the laboratory for accurate multi-element analysis. **Due to the narrow nature of the intersection a wider sample will need to be submitted to the laboratory which will result in a broader but diluted assay result from those quoted within this report**.

RHDD0001 is the first of a 15 hole, 5000m diamond drill programme at the Roe Hills Project (Figure 2 &3). The Company will announce the laboratory assay results and update the market with further drilling progress in due course.

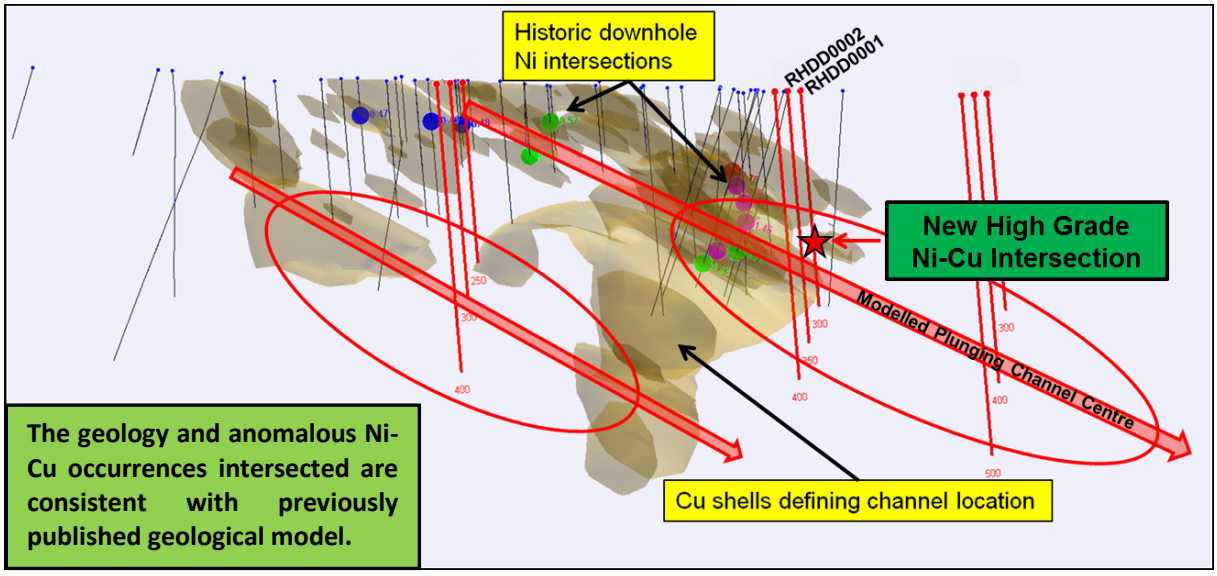

Figure 2 Oblique 3D longsection (looking north) showing historic drilling (black) and planned drilling (red). The high-grade Ni-Cu mineralisation intersected in RHDD0001 sits above and east of the south plunging modelled lava channel centre. RHDD0002 and subsequent hole RHDD0003 will be drilled progressively westward targeting and locating the channel centre where nickel sulphide mineralisation is typically deposited. DHEM will be used to target the thickest accumulation of mineralisation which is typical deposited in the channel centre.

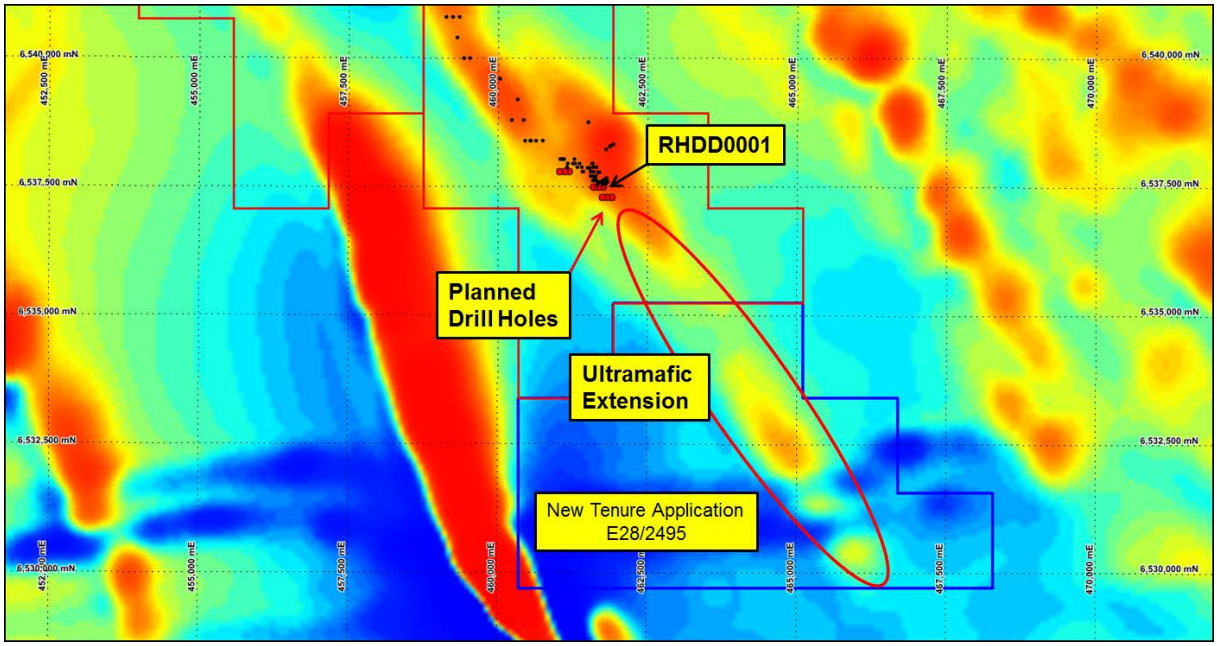

Figure 3: Plan view of historic drilling at Talc Lake (black dots) and planned drilling (red dots) on a regional aeromagnetic image. The location of drill hole RHDD0001 is shown. A new tenement application has recently been pegged covering the extension of the magnetic trend southeast of the Talc Lake Prospect.

Table 1: Drill hole collar co-ordinates.

Collar Coordinates: MGA94 GRID	EAST	NORTH	RL	DIP	AZIMUTH	EOH DEPTH
RHDD0001	461760	6537500	300	-61	092	283.4m
RHDD0002	461680	6537500	300	-60	090	~350m

Roe Hills

The Roe Hills Project is located within a 50km length of prospective nickel bearing komatiitic greenstone belt located 110km east of Kalgoorlie. MPJ holds 100% of five (5) tenements covering a **continuous strike of 40km of ultramafic rocks** and 360km^2 of prospective greenstone terrain (Figure 4) and one new application (Figure 3).

Historic exploration activity at Roe Hills started in 1965 for both nickel sulphides and gold. Exploration was initially completed by various smaller companies up until 1995, until major campaigns were completed by WMC Resources Ltd, Vale-Inco Ltd and Oroya Mining Ltd between 1995 and 2009.

Previous drilling for nickel sulphide mineralisation at Roe Hills has defined three prospective ultramafic flows, analogous in style to that seen at Kambalda, Cosmos and Black Swan/Silver Swan. The results from the historic drilling have previously been reported and include **0.5m at 6.15% from a downhole depth of 155m in drill hole ROE114** at the Talc Lake prospect. The recent nickel sulphide intersection along with the historic intersections and the recent geochemical study confirm the prospectivity and potential for the Roe Hills Project to contain significant nickel sulphide accumulations within the fertile ultramafic lava channels providing highly prospective drill ready targets (Figure 2).

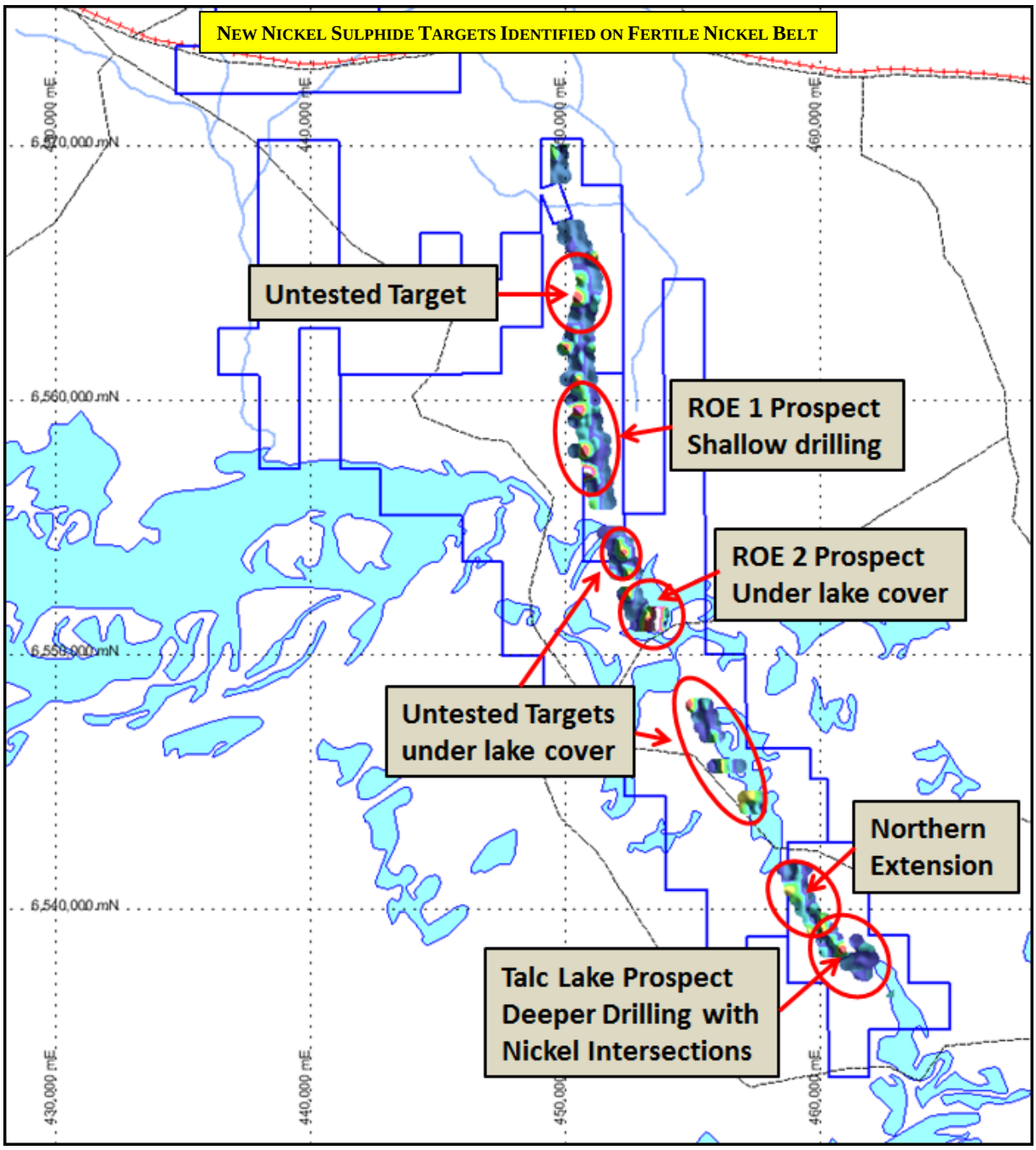

Figure 4: Talc Lake sits at the southern end of the prospective nickel belt. Earlier identified prospects Roe 1, Roe 2 & Talc Lake were confirmed as targets during the geochemical analysis as well as at least 4 other additional high priority targets.

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.*	• 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.
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. Laboratory results pending. 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.*	• Olympus Innovx Delta Premium (DP4000C model) handheld XRF analyser. • 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	• *The verification of significant intersections*	• Primary data was collected

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
of sampling and assaying	*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.*	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:* 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* 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.*	• Co ordinates and other attributes of diamond drillholes are included in the release.
Data	• *In reporting Exploration Results,*	• Exploration results will be

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
aggregation methods	*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.*	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 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).*	• Down Hole Electro-Magnetics (DHEM) is proposed in conjunction with the already successful

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	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