



3rd December 2013

COMPANY ANNOUNCEMENT

Roe Hills Project Update

- **Results received from extending diamond hole ORTL9**
- **Results indicate anomalous background values of 0.2%Ni**

Mining Projects Group Limited (ASX:MPJ) ("the Company") is pleased to announce it has received assays from the recently drilled diamond hole at its 100% owned Talc Lake Prospect located within the Roe Hills Projects area approximately 120km east of Kalgoorlie. The program entailed extending an old hole (ORTL9) for approximately 100m to intersect an identified conductor from down hole electromagnetics (DHEM). This hole is the first stage of a major drilling program planned by MPJ in identifying massive nickel sulphides at its Roe Hills project.

Re-entering the old hole could not be achieved due to hole collapse and PVC casing slowing the process. MPJ re-drilled the hole 10m to the west and intersected the downhole electromagnetic conductor (Figure 1), identified in the previous hole, at 365.3m. As mentioned in the announcement on 21/10/13 (Diamond Drilling Identifies EM Conductor), the conductor was a sulphidic graphitic shale. Results of the komatiite preceding the shale intersection indicate anomalous background nickel values and MgO content indicative of a meso-cumulate dunite zone that sits above the adcumulate, that potentially contains massive nickel sulphides. The results include 26m @ 0.2%Ni and 28%MgO from 321m (see Table 1 below for hole details).

This drilling was only the first phase of exploration planned by MPJ in identifying massive nickel sulphides. MPJ has over 40km of ultramafic belt and has, to date, identified 3 komatiitic flows and nickeliferous gossan outcrops. The next phase of exploration may involve, but not limited to, detailed large moving loop electromagnetics (MLEM) over significant areas of the belt to identify further conductors for drilling.

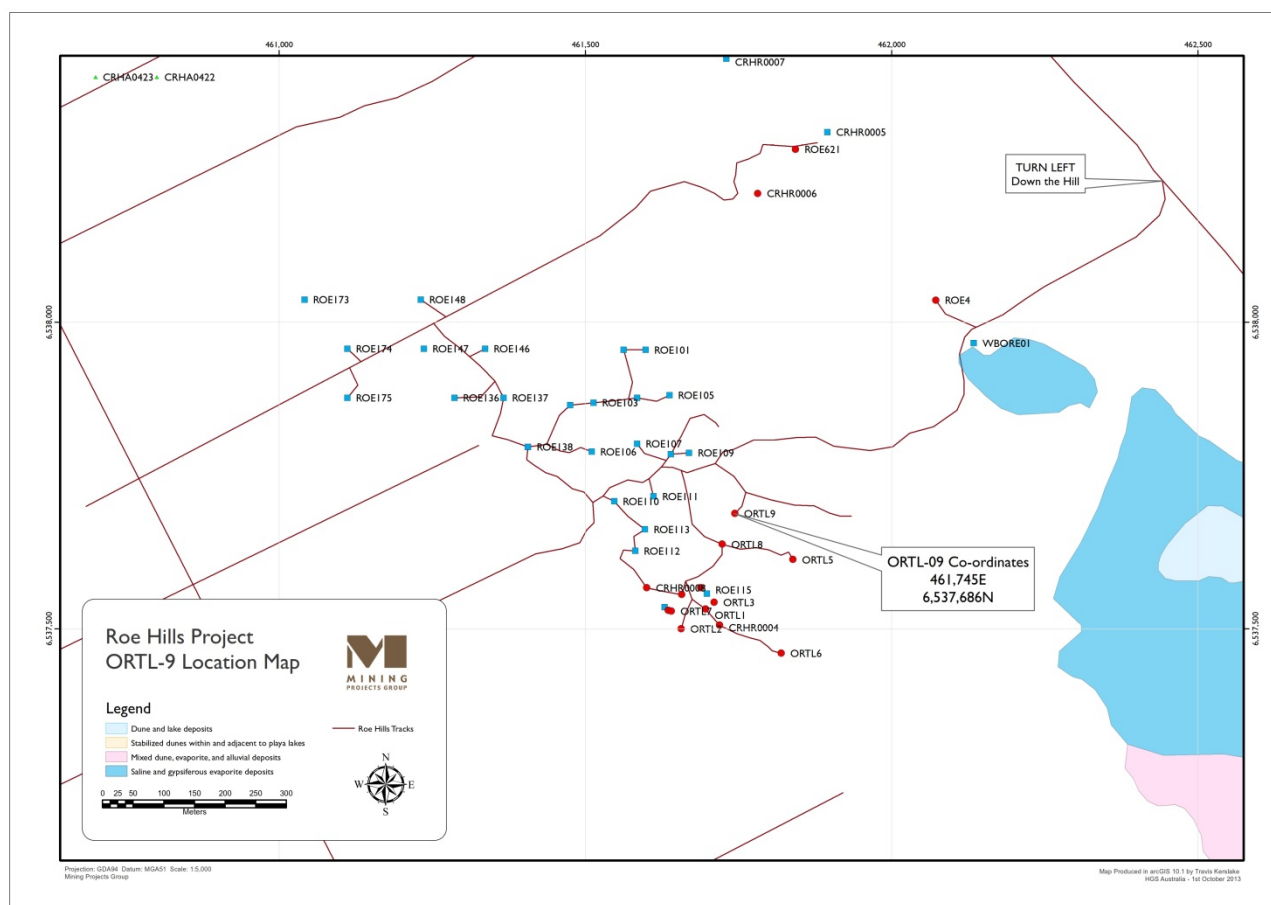


Figure 1: Drill hole location for ORTL9

BACKGROUND

The Talc Lake Prospect is located at the southern edge of the Roe Hills project on E28/2117 and is considered the most prospective of the group. Previous drilling for nickel sulphide mineralisation in the area has **defined three prospective ultramafic flows**, analogous in style to that seen at Kambalda. The results from drilling (**0.5m at 6.15% from 155m in RC drill hole ROE114**) have provided strong encouragement to continue exploration at depth and along strike. The majority of past drilling activity has been focused on one isolated area surrounding ROE114, yet **the optimal targets remain along strike both to the north and south and down dip of this area.**

Roe Hills is located 110km east of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, and has a **40km strike length of highly strained greenstone belt**. A review by geological consultants HGS Australia identified and confirmed strong evidence of a **Kambalda style Komatiite belt** with significant nickel mineralisation occurring within the ultramafic rock types. **Three priority prospects with multiple exploration targets** within the project area have been identified, each are highly prospective for massive nickel sulphide mineralisation. The targets have been identified as; **Talc Lake, Roe1 & Roe2 (Figure 3).**

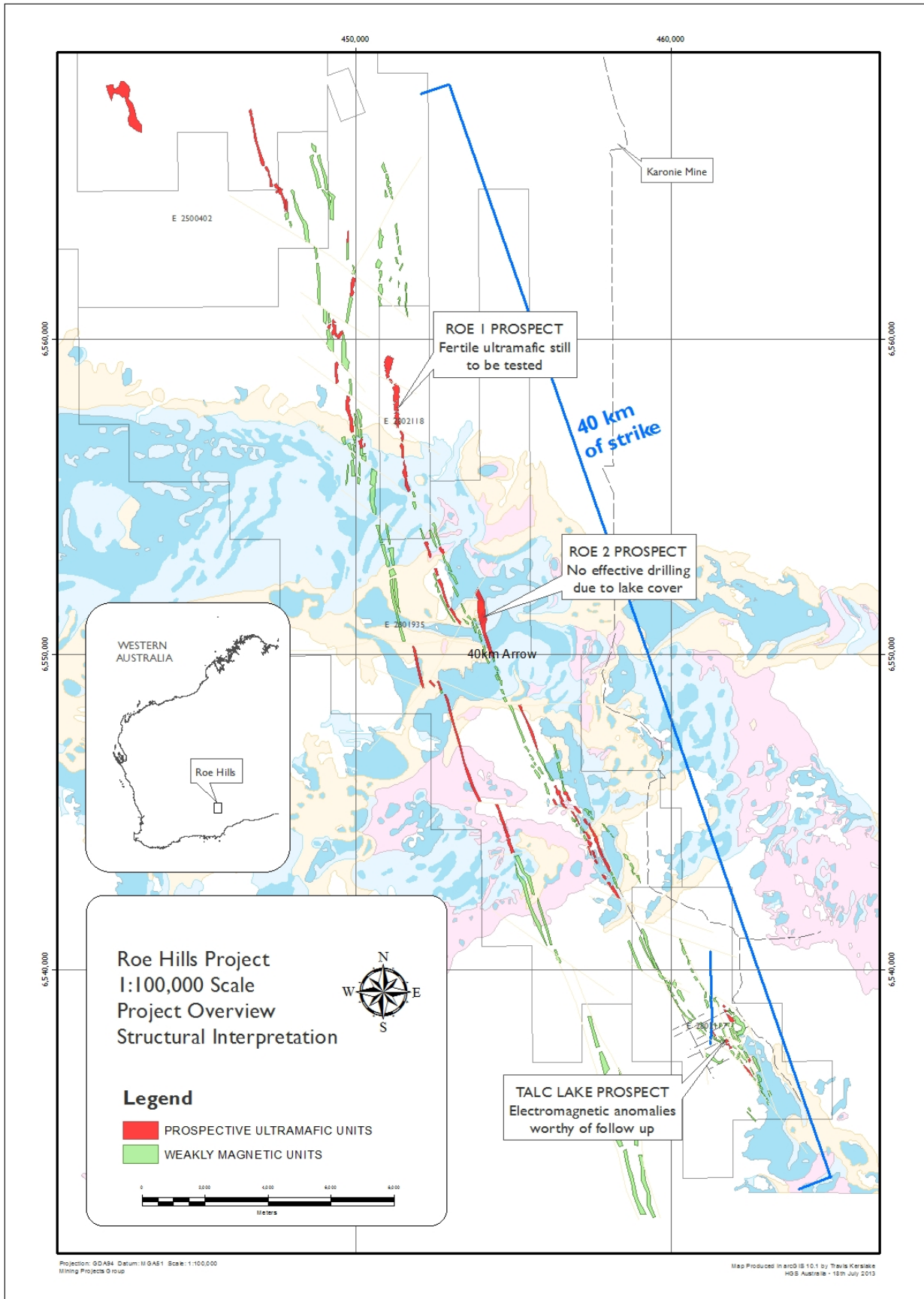


Figure 2: Location map of Talc Lake Prospect within the Roe Hills Project Area.



For And On Behalf Of The Board

Joshua Wellisch
Managing Director
Mining Projects Group Limited

For further Information visit: www.miningprojectsgroup.com.au

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT:

Competent Person: *The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled and reviewed by Andrew Hawker, who is a principal geological consultant for HGS Australia Exploration Services and is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Andrew Hawker has in excess of 5 years' experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Andrew Hawker consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*

The following section is provided for compliance with requirements for the reporting of exploration results under the JORC Code, 2012 Edition.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p>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.</p>	<p>The Talc Lake nickel prospect was sampled using Diamond Core drilling (DD). Only one hole was completed</p> <p>The core is half cut length ways and analysed at 1m intervals or at intervals of geological significance.</p> <p>Onsite XRF analysis is conducted using a hand-held Olympus Innov-X Spectrum Analyser. The XRF analysis is used to systematically review diamond drill core, with a single reading taken at every meter mark, except in the case of core loss. These results are only used for onsite interpretation and preliminary base metal assessment subject to final geochemical analysis by laboratory assays.</p> <p>Diamond core provides high quality samples that were logged for lithological, structural, geotechnical, density and other attributes. Sampling was carried out under QAQC procedures as per industry best practice.</p>
	<p>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</p>	<p>Core recovery calculations and core orientates for structural measurements were conducted. Downhole surveys of dip and azimuth were conducted using a single shot electronic camera every 30m. The hole collar locations were recorded using a Garmin hand held GPS, which has an accuracy of +/- 5m.</p>
	<p>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</p> <p>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>	<p>Diamond core was drilled with NQ2 size and sampled as half core or filled to produce a bulk sample for analysis. Intervals varied from 0.2 – 1m maximum and were selected on the basis of degree of mineralisation during geological logging, core loss and the results of systematic handheld XRF sampling. These samples were sent to SGS Laboratories in Perth, where they were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to produce a sub – sample for ICP – OES, ICP – MS, and fire assay analysis.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p>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).</p>	<p>Drilling was 100% diamond core to proposed depth using NQ2 size.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<i>Diamond core recoveries/core loss was recorded during drilling and noted during geological logging. No significant sample recovery problems are thought to have occurred during the Talc Lake diamond drilling program.</i>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<i>Driller's used appropriate measures to maximise diamond sample recovery. Depths are checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts are routinely carried out by the drillers. Core loss was recorded by MPJ geologists and sampling intervals were not carried through core loss.</i>
	<i>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.</i>	<i>This program is a preliminary exploration program to identify nickel sulphide existence and massive sulphide conductors. To date, no detailed analysis to determine the relationship between sample recovery and/or and grade has been undertaken for this diamond drill program. However, diamond core drilling as used at Talc Lake has high recoveries. This and the consistency of the mineralised intervals are considered to preclude any issue of sample bias due to material loss or gain.</i>
Logging	<i>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.</i>	<i>Geological logging was carried out on the diamond drillhole, with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded.</i>
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	<i>Logging of diamond core recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. Core was photographed in both dry and wet form.</i>
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	<i>The drillhole was logged in full.</i>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	<i>Core was cut in half (NQ2) by MPJ in the field using an diamond blade core saw. All samples were collected from the same side of the core.</i>
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	<i>Not Applicable as the hole was 100% diamond core.</i>
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	<i>Sample preparation was completed at SGS Laboratories in Perth. Samples were dried, crushed to 6mm, pulverised (90% passing at a ≤ 75 micron size fraction) and split into a sub- sample that was analysed using a 4 acid digest with ICMPS fire assay and ICP – OES. The preparation of core samples follows best industry practice.</i>
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	<i>SGS laboratory used certified reference material (CRMs) for assay standards and in house blanks.</i>
	<i>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.</i>	<i>No duplicates/second half sampling were utilised during this diamond drilling program.</i>

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	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<i>The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sulphide mineralisation at Talc Lake based on: the style of mineralisation (massive sulphides), the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology.</i>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<i>The analytical techniques used a four acid digest multi element suite with ICP/OES or ICP/MS finish (25 gram or 30 gram FA/AAS for precious metals). The acids used are hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids, suitable for silica based samples. The method approaches total dissolution of most minerals. Total sulphur is assayed by combustion furnace.</i>
	<i>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.</i>	<i>A handheld XRF instrument (Olympus Innov-X Spectrum Analyser) was used to systematically analyse the drill core onsite. Reading time was 90 seconds. The instruments are serviced and calibrated at least once a year. XRF standards are used each day for calibration.</i>
	<i>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.</i>	<i>Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of in house procedures. The company did not use in-house supplied certified standards and blanks as the nature of this program was to identify an electromagnetic conductor as a first phase of exploration.</i>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	<i>Significant intersections in diamond core have been verified by the company's Consulting Field Geologist.</i>
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	<i>No twinned holes have been completed at Talc Lake.</i>
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<i>Geological data was collected using handwritten log sheets and imported in the field onto Panasonic Toughbook laptop detailing geology (weathering, structure, alteration, mineralisation), sampling quality and intervals, sample numbers, QA/QC and survey data. This data, together with the assay data received from the laboratory and subsequent survey data was entered into the Company's database.</i>
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	<i>No adjustments or calibrations will be made to any assay data collected at Talc Lake.</i>
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	<i>Drill hole collar locations are determined using a Garmin handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m. Down hole surveys used single shot electronic readings during drilling. These were taken at approximately every 30m downhole.</i>
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	<i>The grid system used is MGA_GDA94, zone 51. Local easting and northing are in MGA.</i>
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	<i>Estimated RLs were assigned during drilling and are to be corrected at a later stage.</i>
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<i>The diamond drill program involved a single planned holed hole to identify an electromagnetic conductor.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Mineralisation at Talc Lake has not yet demonstrated to be sufficient in both geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications to be applied.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Samples have been composited to one metre lengths, and adjusted where necessary to ensure that no residual sample lengths have been excluded.
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.	The holes are drilled towards grid east at an angle of -60 degrees to intersect the modelled mineralised zones at a near perpendicular orientation. However, the orientation of key structures and any relationship to mineralisation at Talc Lake has yet to be identified.
	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.	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data to date.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Chain of Custody is managed by the Company. Samples are stored on site and either delivered by Company personnel to Perth and then to the assay laboratory, or collected from site by a transport contractor and delivered to Perth, then to the assay laboratory. Whilst in storage, they are kept in locked premises. Transport logs have been set up to track the progress of batches of samples. No recording of the company or project location is identifiable on the sample bags.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no external audits have been completed on Talc Lake.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in section 1 will also apply to this section where relevant)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement and Land Status	Type, name/reference number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties including 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.	The Talc Lake prospect is located within Exploration Licence E28/2117. The tenement is registered in the name of Oroya Mining Limited Resources Pty Ltd, and in the process of transfer of name to Mining Projects Group Limited. The tenement is not subjected to a native title claim. No historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified at any of the tenements. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Exploration activity at Talc Lake has been predominantly for nickel sulphides including major campaigns by both WMC Resources Ltd and Inco Ltd between 1995 until 2006. Oroya Mining Ltd conducted a diamond drill program in 2011 to further identify an massive sulphide intersection by WMC. Prior to the Talc Lake drilling programme, there was no

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		systematic exploration at the Talc Lake prospect. Historical exploration in the region was dominated by shallow RAB and aircore drilling, much of which had been incompletely sampled, assayed, and logged.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation	<p>Talc Lake is within the Company's Roe Hilld Project Area on the Karonie Greenstone belt located in the 110km East of Kalgoorlie Western Australia.</p> <p>The project area contains extensive komatiite ultrafic rocks and is similar geologically to the Kambalda region</p> <p>MPJ has to date identified 3 Komatiite flows with a total width of 300m and strike length (within MPJ tenements) of 40km.</p>
Drill hole information	<p>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easting and northing of the drill hole collar • Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar • Dip and azimuth of the hole • Down hole length and interception depth • Hole length 	<p>Hole_ID: ORTL9X Coordinates: 461744E, 6537688N, 300RL (estimated) Dip: -60° Azimuth 090° Total Depth: 421m Significant Intercept: 26m @ 0.2%Ni and 28%MgO from 320m</p>
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	All reported assays have been length and bulk density weighted. No top-cuts have been applied. A nominal 0.1% Ni lower cut-off is applied.
	Where aggregated 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.	High grade massive sulphide intervals internal to broader zones of sulphide mineralisation are reported as included intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of exploration results.</p> <p>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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</p>	The geometry of the mineralisation is not yet known due to insufficient deep drilling in the targeted area.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery	Refer to Figure 1 in the body of this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i></p>	
<p>Balanced Reporting</p>	<p><i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p>	<p><i>All results are reported within this announcement.</i></p>
<p>Other substantive exploration data</p>	<p><i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; 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.</i></p>	<p><i>All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text. No metallurgical or mineralogical assessments have been completed.</i></p>
<p>Further Work</p>	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large – scale step – out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	<p><i>At this stage mineralisation identified during the diamond drill program is indicative and requires further work to test for coherency, as well as for lateral and vertical extensions.</i></p>