



KRUCIBLE METALS LTD

Mineral Discovery Company

ABN 12 118 788 846






ASX CODE: KRB

22 September 2014

ASX Limited
Exchange Centre
20 Bridge Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Further Exploration Anomalies at Krucible's Tenements in the Cannington Region

Krucible is pleased to report molybdenum, lead, vanadium, yttrium and zinc anomalies at the Company's Cannington tenements. Krucible has 5 granted EPMs within the Cannington project area all of which are 100% owned:

-  EPM15354, Squirrel Hills
-  EPM17921, Cowie Mag
-  EPM17613, Luke's Plot
-  EPM19027, Toolebuc
-  EPM19717, Tertiary

These tenements are all prospective for silver, lead and zinc mineralisation similar to the Cannington Mine and also for copper, gold, and Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) deposits similar to Ernest Henry and Eloise to the north and Selwyn and Osborne to the west and south. Considerable successful exploration has been conducted over the past years, including aerial surveys, drilling and surface sampling. Following on from this, these tenements have been reassessed as part of Krucible's ramp up of exploration this year and specific focus on identifying and developing strategic metals.

Background

Krucible has had previous success with drilling intersections up to 3m @ 0.71% copper and 120ppm uranium from 136m (10SQRC-03) at the Garnet prospect (Squirrel Hills EPM15354) (ASX Announcement 5 November 2010).

Within the Cowie Mag EPM17921 tenement Krucible completed numerous surface sampling programs over a gravity survey completed in 2011. These programs have located zinc, copper, molybdenum and lead anomalies (ASX Announcement 31 July 2012). This also led to the application to secure the Tertiary EPM19717 in order to extend the anomalous sampling. Tertiary was granted in May 2014.



Recent Work

Most recently in July 2014 Krucible extended previous anomalous sampling with a lag sampling program over the newly granted Tertiary EPM19717. Krucible has also completed reconnaissance sampling at the newly defined Kidna prospect (Figure 1) on Cowie Mag EPM17921. This is a structurally complex area with a number of splays coming from the north-south trending Cloncurry Fault.

Tertiary EPM EPM19717

This EPM is adjacent to the Cowie Mag EPM17921 and was granted to Krucible on the 27th of May 2014. The primary target on this EPM is molybdenum and lead mineralisation which is anomalous in previous lag sampling on the Cowie Mag EPM to the north. The identified anomaly from Cowie Mag trends south west into the Tertiary tenement following an interpreted basement structure which off sets the much larger 'Cannington Corridor' to the north.

Krucible has extended this sampling into the newly granted EPM in July and lab results returned maximums of **69.5ppm molybdenum, 84ppm lead, 3980ppm vanadium, 91ppm yttrium and 402ppm zinc** (see Table 1 below for anomalous results). Results indicate a cohesive lead, molybdenum, and vanadium target (Figures 2 and 3). A further anomaly has been identified in the southeast area of the sampled grid. Further exploration is expected to include shallow aircore drilling in 2015 to test these anomalies and will cover both the Cowie Mag and Tertiary EPMs.

Sample ID	Easting (AGD66)	Northing (AGD66)	Silver (ppm)	Arsenic (ppm)	Copper (ppm)	Moly (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Vanadium (ppm)	Yttrium (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)
TELA3	480906	7586105	0.87	117.5	21.9	69.5	80.9	3680	2.81	20
TELA9	480086	7586097	0.05	53.9	52.5	3.84	18.2	659	90.7	402
TELA67	481006	7586901	0.53	150.5	31.2	68.6	84	3980	3.4	24
TELA68	480991	7586699	0.62	77.3	23.9	63.9	65	2510	2.94	17
TELA105	479408	7587098	0.34	84.9	24.5	39.1	73.6	2850	3.55	13
TELA111	479708	7586906	0.2	109.5	23	23.7	81.8	3810	3.21	16
TELA113	479705	7586701	0.16	77.8	37.5	7.68	70.1	1960	4.45	24

Table 1 Anomalous Tertiary Lag Sample Results

Cowie Mag EPM17921

The Kidna prospect is a newly identified area which lies 12km northwest of the Cannington Mine (owned by NewCo) along the Cloncurry Fault. This is a regional scale crustal structure which trends north-south and in the Kidna area there are a number of splays deforming and altering the Proterozoic units in the area. The Proterozoic geology consists of the Stavely Formation which has numerous copper occurrences to the north and the Soldiers Cap Group which hosts the Cannington silver/lead/zinc mine, Eloise copper/gold mine and numerous copper occurrences to the north of the Cowie EPM.



Reconnaissance rock chip sampling (Figure 4) identified a number of ironstone bodies within the prospect area within calc-silicate and quartzite units. This is considered to be a highly prospective area for lead, zinc, silver mineralisation. A number of specular hematite bodies were located with rock chip samples collected during this program returning results of **24ppm zinc, 11ppm lead and 0.11g/t silver.**



Photo 1. Specular Hematite (Ironstone) Outcrop at Kidna Prospect

Because of the prospective geology and structural components of the area Krucible intends to complete further surface gridded sampling on this EPM to collect more regional data. Drilling of the previously identified Zinc and Moly lag sampling anomalies to the south is also planned for 2015.

Squirrel Hills EPM15354, Toolebuc EPM19027 and Lukes Plot EPM17613

No work has been completed on these tenements recently while Krucible has been focusing on the Tertiary and Cowie Mag areas. However, a surface sampling program is planned for the Squirrel Hills EPM and a geophysical SAM survey has been planned over the Lukes Plot EPM.

Squirrel Hills and Toolebuc are also prospective for uranium mineralisation. With the new Queensland Government regulations allowing uranium development, Krucible plans to complete a review of the uranium prospects and determine future exploration on these tenements. There is often a close association between occurrences of phosphate, rare earths and uranium and Krucible has a policy of assaying for all elements when testing samples due to the Company's involvement with each of these.

**Attached: Figures 1-4
 Annexure A**

Further Information:

**Allan Branch
Managing Director & CEO**



Krucible Metals Ltd.

WEB SITE: www.kruciblemetals.com.au



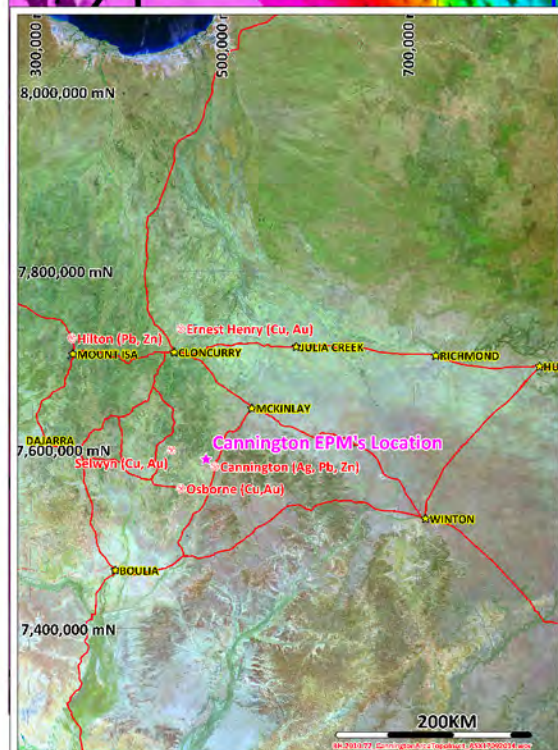
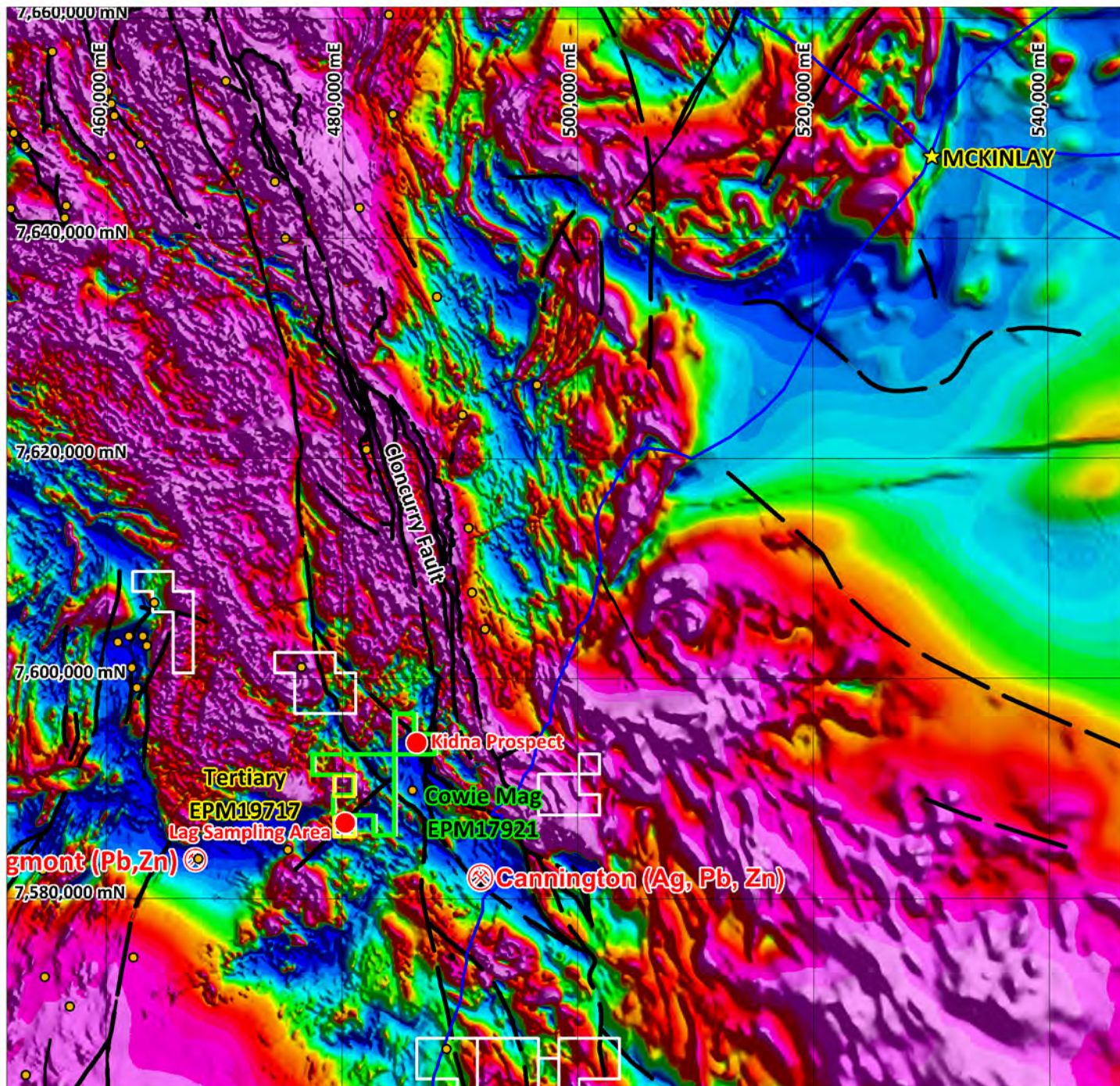
About Krucible Metals Limited:

Listed on Australia's main stock exchange since 2007, Krucible is an Australian-based resources company with an enviable history of discovery in phosphorus and rare earths as well as other elements. Krucible continues to explore for precious metals, base metals and strategic metals, and is transitioning to a combined exploration and mining company. Krucible has plans and expectations to ultimately enter joint ventures to develop mines on its tenements in the mineral rich Mount Isa area of northwestern Queensland and elsewhere. Krucible has a strong industry-based board and management, who promote aggressive value-added mining projects.

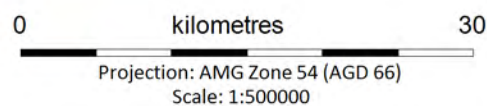
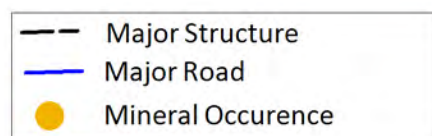
COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

"The information in this report that relates to Mineral resources and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Andrew J Vigar who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is employed by Mining Associates Limited, Hong Kong and is a non-executive director of Krucible Metals Ltd. Mr Vigar has sufficient 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 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Vigar consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears".

This report may contain forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statements reflect management's current beliefs based on information currently available to management and are based on what management believes to be reasonable assumptions. A number of factors could cause actual results, or expectations to differ materially from the results expressed or implied in the forward looking statements.

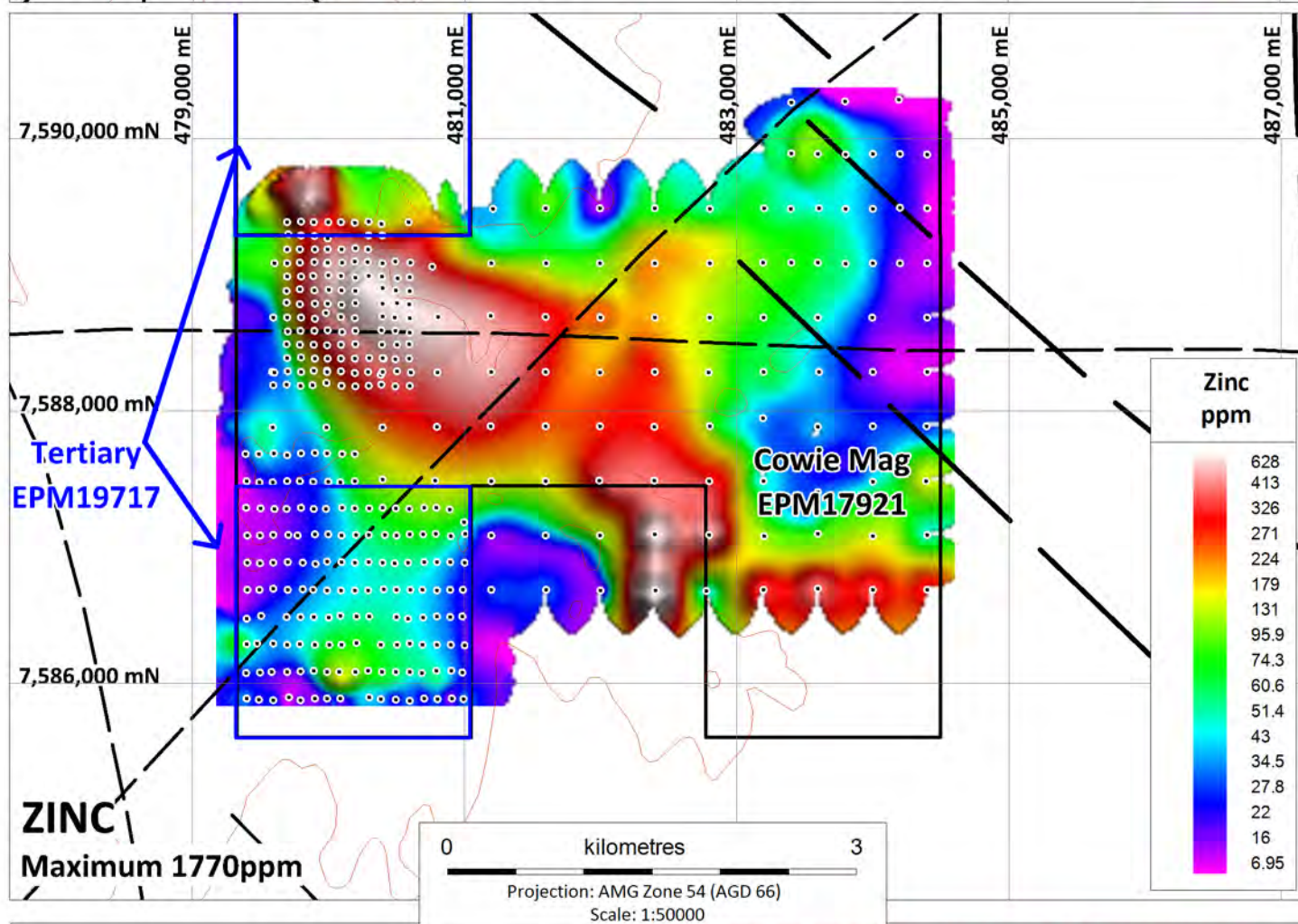
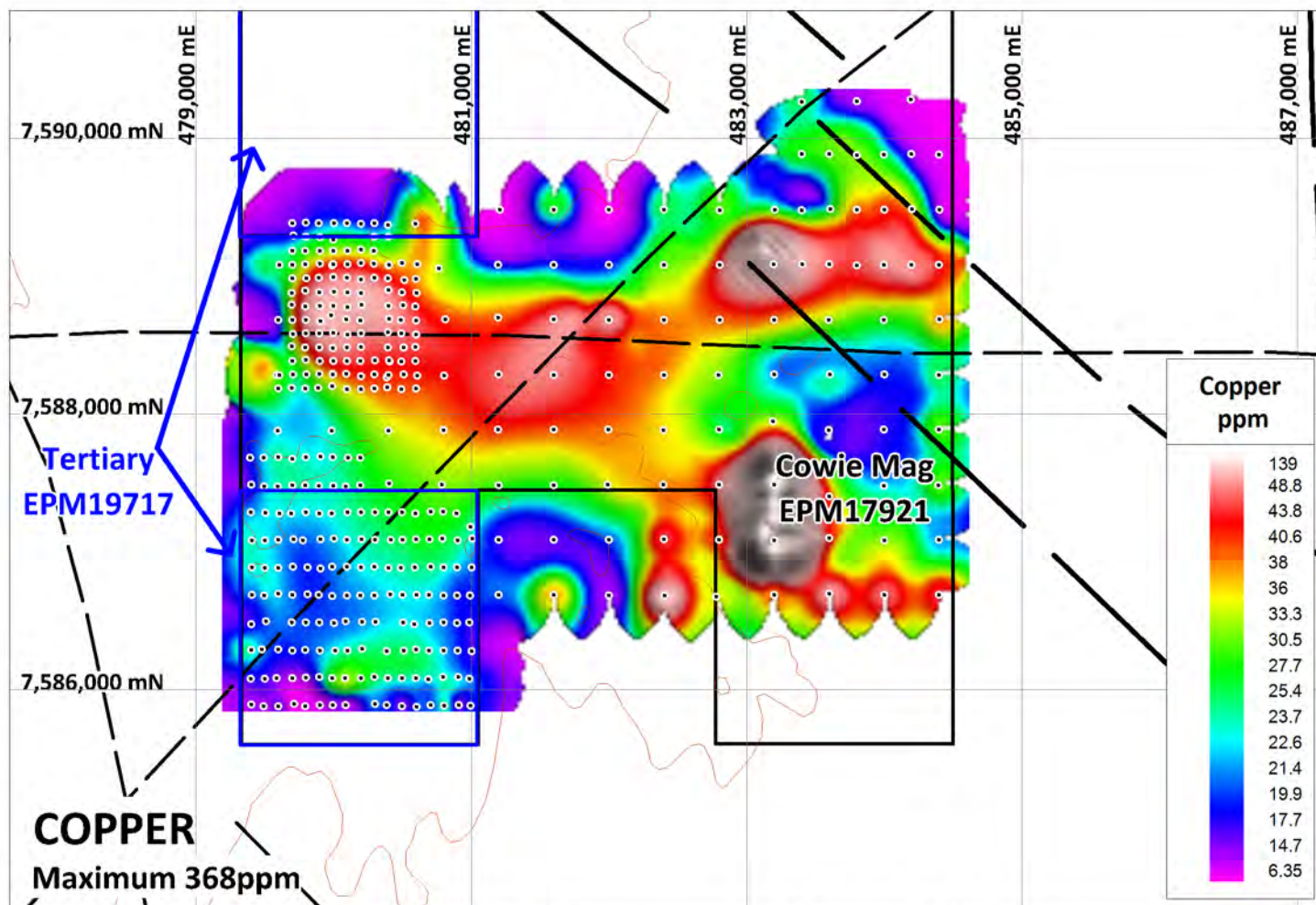


BH.2010.72_CannAreaMag_17092014.wor



Cannington Area EPMS Location on Government RTP Magnetics

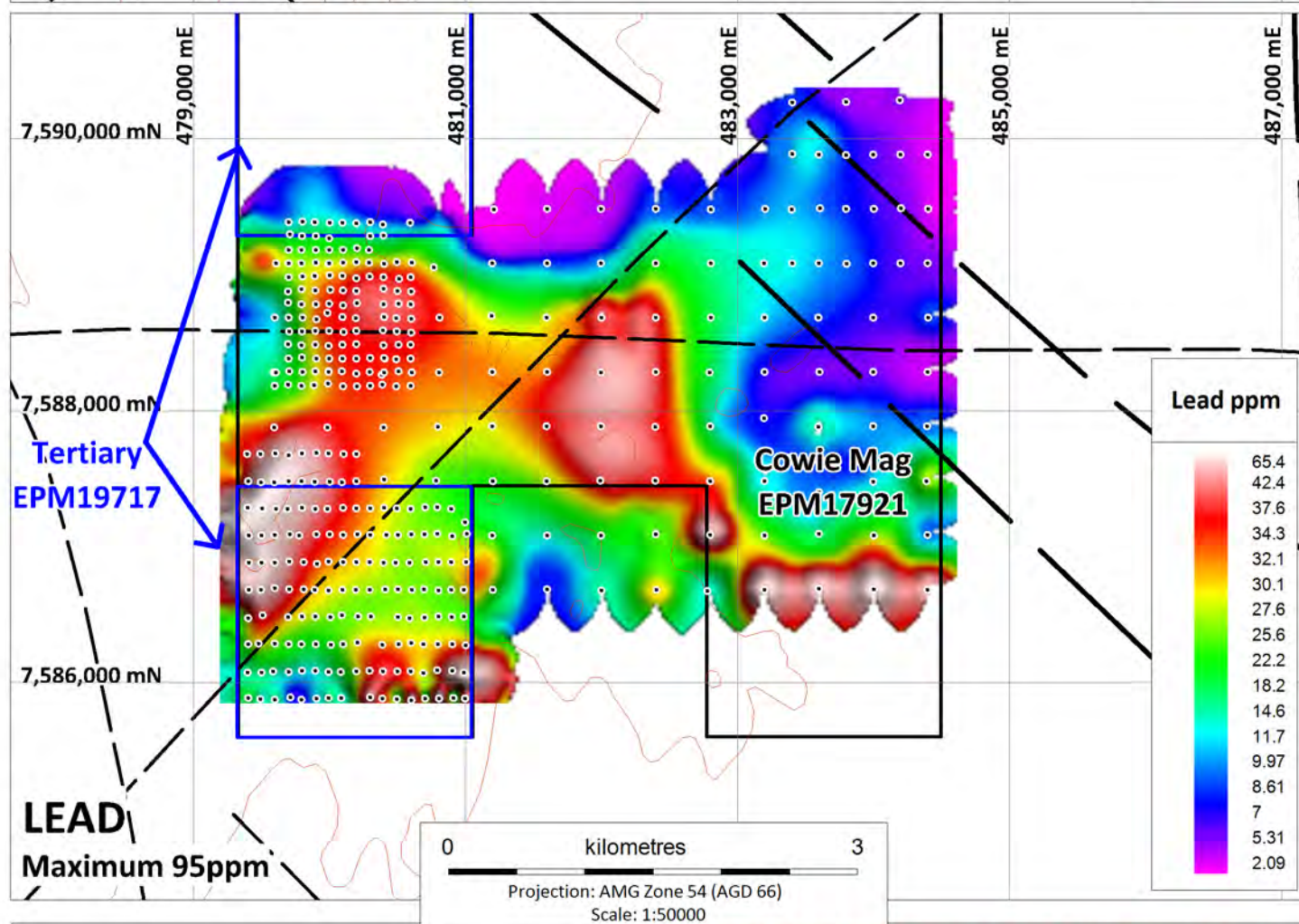
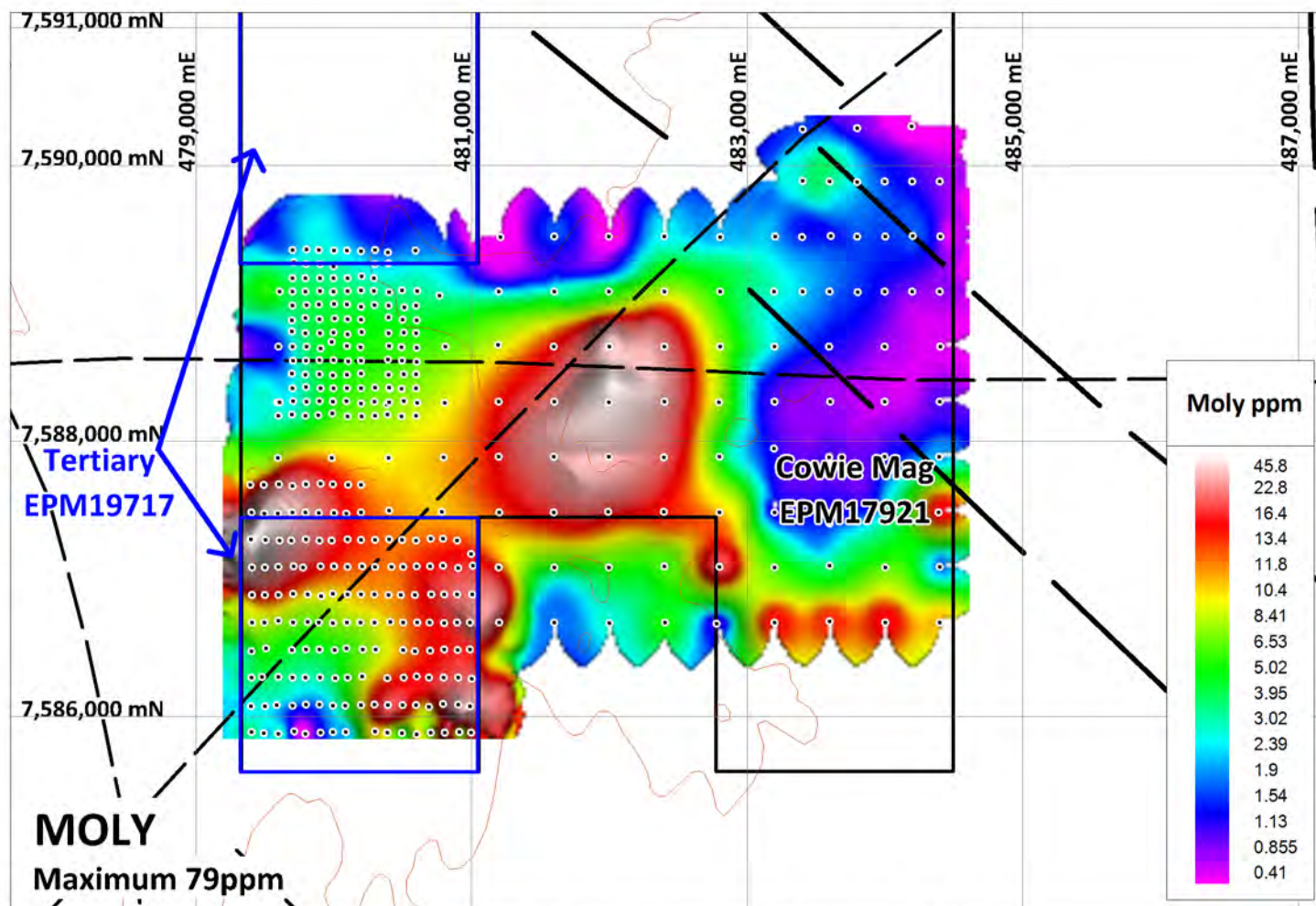
FIGURE 1



BH.2011.132_CMLA277_TELA123_LagResultsCuZn_ASX18092014.wor

Cannington Region Copper and Zinc Lag Sampling ALS Results

FIGURE 2



BH.2011.132_CMLA277_TELA123_LagResultsPbMo_ASX18092014.wor

Cannington Region Lead and Moly Lag Sampling ALS Results

FIGURE 3



REFERENCE

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| ■ Interpreted Granitic Intrusives | ■ Williams Granite |
| ■ Doherty/Stavely Formation | ■ Soldiers Cap Group |
| ■ Kuridala Formation | ● Elevated Uranium Response |
| ★ Ironstone body | |
| ★ Krucible Rock Chip | |

CANNINGTON MINE(NewCo)

44 M.T. @ 380g/t Ag, 8.9% Pb & 4.2% Zn

OSBORNE MINE (Chinova Resources)

5.9 M.T @ 2.2% Cu & 0.8 g/t Au

BH.2011.139_CMGeoRChips_ASX18092014.wor

Cowie Mag EPM17921 - Interpreted geology & mineralisation

FIGURE 4



Annexure A

Table 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

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. 	Lag Sampling - Surface geochemical sampling technique involving the collection of surface rock material from a specific point and sieving to fraction size +2mm - 6mm.
		Rock Chip Sampling - Samples are collected using hand and hammer from a number of mediums including outcrop/suboutcrop/lag/scree.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	The samples were collected at a number of sites within a 100m radius of the GPS point. Each sample was on average 1-2kg.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. 	No mineralisation identified in the field refer to Laboratory results
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	No drilling competed
Drill sample recovery	<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 core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	No drilling competed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	No drilling competed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 	No drilling competed
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	No drilling competed
	<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. 	No drilling competed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. 	No drilling competed



Table 1 Cont.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	No drilling competed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. 	No drilling competed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. 	No drilling competed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 	No drilling competed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 	No drilling competed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	No drilling competed
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material collected.
	<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. 	The assay method ME-MS41 and Au-AA22 for gold used by ALS Global Laboratories is considered appropriate for the level of exploration.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	ALS Global Laboratory Results
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	ALS Global completes their own QAQC procedures no procedures were completed by Krucible which is considered acceptable for the level of exploration.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. 	No drilling competed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of twinned holes. 	No drilling competed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. 	All data was collected initially on paper ledgers which have been transferred to a digital database with the company's coding templates.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	No adjustments have been made
	<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. 	Sample points were located using a Garmin 76 GPS with an accuracy of 5m
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specification of the grid system used. 	All surveys were MGA Zone54 (AGD66)



Table 1 Cont.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	Topographical control is sufficient for the stage of exploration
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	Lag Sample points were on a 200x100m spacing on the Tertiary EPM. Rock chips on Cowie Mag were not on a set grid.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	Not sufficient sampling to determine resource
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	Not Applied
	<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> 	No bias attributable to orientation of sampling
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	No drilling completed
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	Standard sample security protocols were observed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	It is considered by the Company that industry best practice methods have been employed at all stages of the exploration. No reviews were completed



Table 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Krucible owns 100% of all of its tenements including Cowie Mag EPM17921 and Tertiary EPM19717. There is no native title determination over this area
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	Exploration was completed by Krucible staff only
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	The mineralisation style targeted is Cannington Style 'Sedex' base metal or IOCG style copper/gold
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: 	No drilling competed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o easting and northing of the drill hole collar 	No drilling competed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar 	No drilling competed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o dip and azimuth of the hole 	No drilling competed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o down hole length and interception depth 	No drilling competed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o hole length. 	No drilling competed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	No drilling competed
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. 	No mineralisation recorded
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	No mineralisation recorded
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	No mineralisation recorded
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. 	No mineralisation recorded
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. 	No mineralisation recorded
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	No mineralisation recorded



Table 2 - Cont.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Diagrams</i>	<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. 	Figures in text
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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. 	Maps representing all results are provided in Figures 2, and 3.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<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 – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	Further work is planned for exploration including further surface sampling, and potential drilling.
<i>Further work</i>	<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). 	Figures in text
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	Figures in text