

Vital Metals LimitedASX Code: **VML**

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Email: vital@vitalmetals.com.auwww.vitalmetals.com.au**Capital Structure**

241.3 million shares

80.1 million unlisted options

Cash at 31 December 2013

\$1.33 million

Board & ManagementDavid Macoboy
ChairmanMark Strizek
CEO and Managing DirectorPeter Cordin
Non-Executive DirectorAndrew Simpson
Non-Executive DirectorIan Hobson
Company Secretary

New Exploration Tenement Granted

HIGHLIGHTS

- ***New tenement, EPM 25139, granted for five years***
- ***Located in close proximity to flagship Watershed Tungsten Project***
- ***Grab samples returned grades of 15-17% Copper***
- ***Complements Vital's portfolio of longer-term exploration targets that may be brought on-stream once Watershed is in production***

Vital Metals (ASX: VML) is pleased to advise that a new tenement, EPM 25139, has been granted by the Queensland Department of Natural Resources & Mines.

The EPM covers 10km² and contains the historical Peninsula Copper Prospect, which has returned grades from grab samples of up to 17% copper.

Managing Director of Vital Metals, Mr Mark Strizek, said the prospect is an exciting addition to Vital Metals' portfolio of exploration assets, which the Company intends to evaluate as longer-term development opportunities once its flagship Watershed Tungsten Project is in production.

"Whilst our key focus is on moving Watershed towards production, we are thrilled to have secured this EPM, where we have observed copper mineralisation at surface and in excavated dumps. Grab samples of mineralisation taken by Vital geologists have returned extremely high grades of secondary copper mineralisation which is indicative of an underlying sulphide body.

"If proven, this tenement may add further value to the proposed Watershed mining operation, where we're now nearing completion of a Definitive Feasibility Study."

The addition of the new tenement is in keeping with Vital Metals' strategy to build a globally significant strategic metals company, leveraging from the Watershed development. Vital has recently secured two additional tenements in close proximity to Watershed that offer further potential to add to the Company's resource base.

EPM 25139 – Vital Metals 70% JOGMEC 30%

This tenement is located within the Watershed Project Joint Venture area to the south-east of the Desailly granite and in close proximity to the Mulligan Highway. The tenement contains the Peninsula Copper Prospect, where a Mining Lease application (ML4829) was made in 1957 and held from 1974 to 2010.

Due to the age of the prospect, Vital has not been able to locate any records of previous exploration conducted within the permit area, as records were not typically held prior to 1950 and reporting on ML's was relatively non-existent. The previous Curraghmore Pastoralist held the prospect as an ML for 25 years but did not conduct any mining activities.

Some shallow pitting (~1.5m deep) has been completed with a bulldozer with two pits 20m long x 10m wide separated by 80m along the strike of the mineralisation. No additional exploration activity can be observed in the area of the prospect.

Mineralisation observed at the surface is as Malachite and Azurite within gossanous sediment. It is believed that this represents the oxidised upper portion of a stratiform massive sulphide lens hosted by flysch sediments of the Hodgkinson formation. Three ~1-2kg rock grab samples were taken from a pile of excavated material and sent to ALS laboratories in Townsville for analysis, the highest returned assay result was 17% copper and the lowest was 15.2% copper. In addition to elevated copper, multi-element assays of the mineralisation have returned elevated cobalt with an average of 343ppm and highest value of 455ppm. The prospect is also coincident to a magnetic high in the government aeromagnetic dataset.

The mineralisation at Peninsula is anticipated to be analogous to the Dianne, Mt Molloy and Ok deposits which are reported as Besshi type mineralisation. The Dianne Copper Mine produced ore of direct ship grade which was sold to Mitsui Smelters in Japan.

Vital Metals intends to commence exploration within the new tenement as part of its 2014 field program, starting with mapping and sampling following the cessation of the wet season.

For further details please refer to the company's website www.vitalmetals.com.au.

Ends

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Strizek, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Strizek is a full time employee of the Company. Mr Strizek has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 Strizek consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Vital Metals

Vital Metals Ltd (**ASX: VML**) is a developer and explorer, focused on progressing two highly prospective mineral projects: the advanced Watershed Tungsten Project in far north Queensland, Australia and the Doulnia Gold Project in southern Burkina Faso, West Africa.

Watershed Tungsten Project - Queensland

The Watershed scheelite (calcium tungstate) Project, in far North Queensland, 150 kilometres north-west of Cairns, is the Company's flagship venture. Vital has entered into a formal Earn-In Agreement with JOGMEC (Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation) where JOGMEC has earned 30% of the Project for \$5.4M (valuing the Project at the time of the farm-in at \$18M). The funds have been used to undertake a Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) which is scheduled for completion in Q2 2014.

Doulnia Gold Project – Burkina Faso

The Doulnia Gold Project (100% Vital) is located in southern Burkina Faso, West Africa. The Project is made up of four contiguous tenements; The Doulnia and Kampala exploration tenements which were recently secured following a deal with Ampella Mining Ltd and the Mediga and Zeko exploration tenements. The Project is located in highly prospective Birimian Greenstone terrain with over 850 sq. km of contiguous tenements lying on the trend of the Markoye Fault Corridor and the Bole shear zone and hosting the Kollo Gold Project and Boungou South Gold Prospect.

About JOGMEC

Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation (JOGMEC) were established in 2004. JOGMEC is Government owned and integrates the functions of the former Japan National Oil Corporation, which was in charge of securing a stable supply of oil and natural gas and the former Metal Mining Agency of Japan, which was in charge of ensuring a stable supply of nonferrous metal and mineral resources and implementing mine pollution control measures. It has an annual budget of around 1,564 billion yen (\$18B) and provides financial assistance, technology development and technical support to Japanese companies and their foreign subsidiaries.



Figure 1: Vital Metals Project Locations.

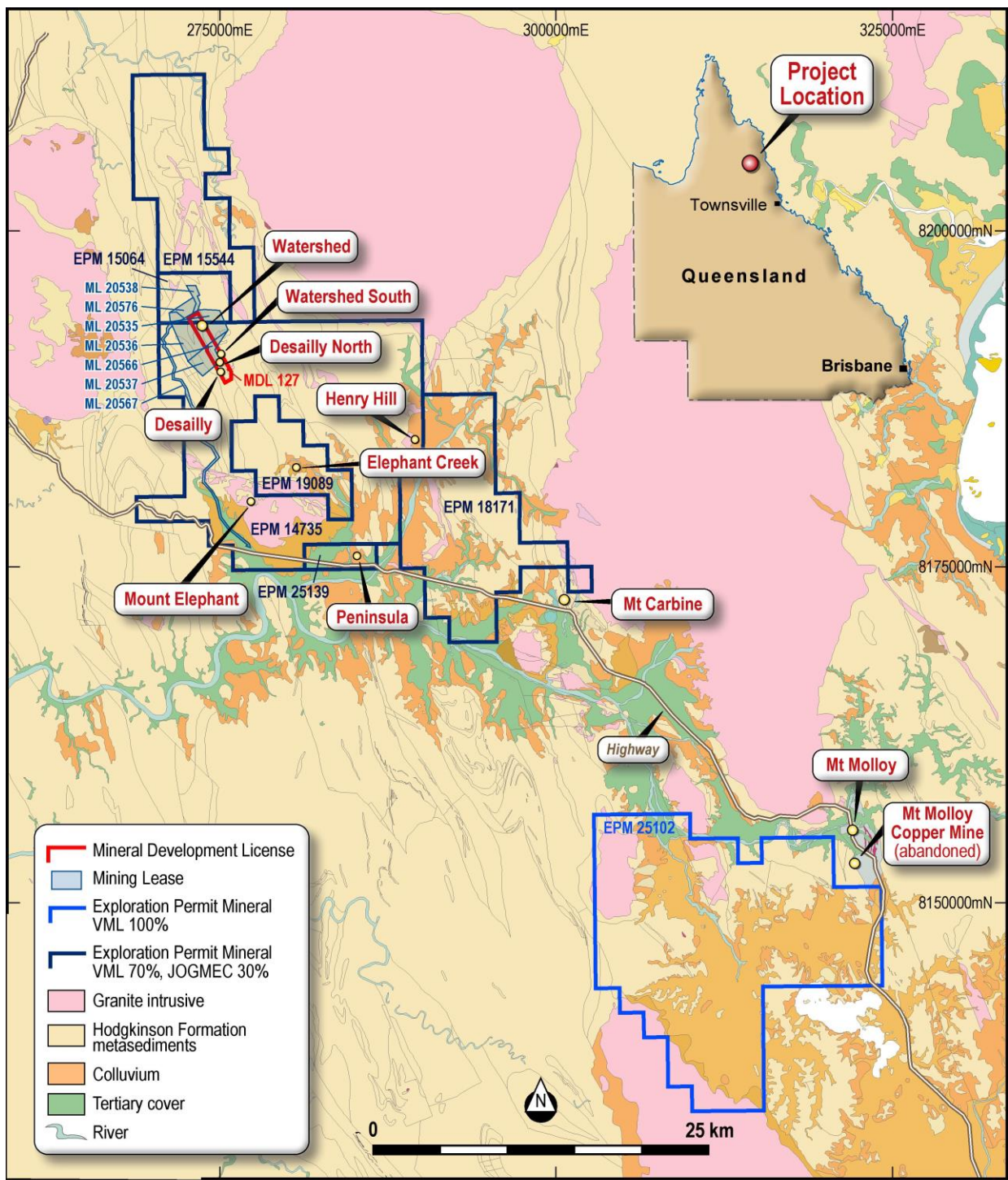


Figure 2: Vital Metals Watershed Project Tenements.



Figure 3: Grab sample of mineralisation at Peninsula.

Assessment of historic exploration data used in this announcement

The exploration data available to Vital for the new tenement consists primarily of open file exploration data. Vital geologists have also conducted field inspections and have observed first hand mineralised outcrops on the tenements. It is considered that the historical data was collected by reputable exploration companies using best practice at the time. However it is clear that further exploration work including drilling will be required before there is sufficient information to establish geological and grade continuity with any degree of certainty.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Technique	<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 downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling</p> <p>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.</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>Grab samples were taken of mineralisation on the perimeter of a 5m wide by 10m long pit. A portable XRF was used to analyse the samples and results are in line with those returned from the commercial laboratory.</p> <p>No effort was made to ensure representivity in this instance, the grab samples (~1-2kg) were taken from the edge of the pit as the centre of the pit was unable to be sampled.</p> <p>Samples were crushed, pulverised and a 0.25g split was initially assayed with a 4 acid digest and read with ICP AES, however once the Cu assays were determined to be over limit (>10000ppm) the samples were re-assayed using the Cu-OG62 (ICP-AES) method which is a more suitable method for high grade copper. At grades reported by the laboratory a gravimetric finish may be most suitable for these samples, this will be recommended for further work.</p>
Drilling	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 has been completed on the prospect to date
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 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.	No drilling completed
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical 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/Trench, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	No drilling completed

<p>Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</p> <p>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Rock sample was dried, crushed by jaw crusher then pulverised to passing 75 micron.</p> <p>It is believed that the sample preparation technique is appropriate and as such is industry standard.</p> <p>As this was first pass reconnaissance grab sampling only three samples were taken and no QAQC measures were put in place.</p> <p>It is believed that the sampling is suitable for the grain size of material being sampled.</p>
<p>Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests</p>	<p>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</p>	<p>It is believed that the assaying technique is appropriate for Copper. The particular method used could be considered total due to the diligence of the laboratory when it was discovered the material was high grade.</p>
<p>Verification of Sampling and Assaying</p>	<p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>The use of twinned holes The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. Discuss any adjustment to assay data</p>	<p>No independent verification completed to date.</p>
<p>Location of Data points</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Specification of the grid system used</p> <p>Quality and adequacy of topographic control</p>	<p>Location of sample points is accurate to +/-10m as per handheld GPS.</p>
<p>Data Spacing and Distribution</p>	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample compositing has been applied</p>	<p>No drilling completed, mineralisation is exposed in two pits over a strike distance of 150m.</p> <p>No resources estimated.</p>

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.	Pits are located along the strike of mineralisation.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Samples were packaged and labelled individually in plastic sample bags.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	No reviews or audits completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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.	The exploration permit EPM 25139 was granted by the Mines Minister of Queensland on the 6 th January 2014. The Exploration Permit is held by North Queensland Tungsten Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of Vital Metals Ltd, this EPM is subject to the agreement with JOGMEC whereby JOGMEC has earned a 30% interest in the permit.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Cu prospect was held by the previous pastoralist as a ~2ha mining lease (ML4829) from 1974 until 2010, the application for the ML was submitted in 1957. Previous exploration by other parties is unknown; some shallow pitting has been completed with a bulldozer with two pits 20m long x10m wide separated by 80m along the strike of the mineralisation. It is therefore suggested that little in the way of quality prospecting work has been completed on the permit.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Mineralisation observed at the surface is as Malachite and Azurite within a gossanous sediment. It is believed that this represents the exposed portion of a stratiform massive sulphide lens hosted by flysch sediments of the Hodgkinson formation. The mineralisation is anticipated to be analogous to the Dianne and Mt Molloy mineralisation.
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • 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. 	No holes drilled to date.

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.	No data aggregation completed.
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').	No holes drilled to date, mineralisation is anticipated to be orientated with NNW strike.
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.	The appropriate location plans have been included in the text of this document.
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.	Reporting is on grab samples and as such will be biased to some extent. Drilling and further sampling is required on the prospect.
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.	There is no other substantive exploration data available in the open file data available to Vital.
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral 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.	Further exploration work is planned this will include mapping and rock chip sampling for the next field season in 2014, Once the results of this work have been received Vital will be able to better identify the extents of mineralisation and prepare for drilling.