crusader

ASX RELEASE **31 Oct 2014**

Quarterly Activities Report
September 2014

Highlights:

- Crusader's 100% owned Posse Iron Ore Mine maintains strong profitability in September quarter
- Quarterly iron ore sales receipts of $5.4M; sales revenue for the quarter of $3.8M (unaudited – see Figure 2)
- Gross profit of $1.0M (unaudited)
- Quarterly production costs of $14.66/ tonne. Guidance maintained at $12 / tonne average for FY 2014
- Posse drilling highlights the high-grade nature of the hematite veins. New results include:
  - **31.47m @ 66.23% Fe** from 0m in PODH-020
  - **5.48m @ 63.16% Fe** from 10.75m in PODH-015

  Drill results released during September quarter include:
  - **7.41m @ 69.01% Fe** from 12.90m in PODH-021;
  - **8.00m @ 64.22% Fe** from 50m in PODH-012 and
  - **7.94m @ 66.52% Fe** from 16.9m in PODH-018
- Low cost Posse plant upgrade scheduled for 4th quarter 2014
- New Head of Iron Ore and Government Relations appointed - Mr Julio Nery Ferreira joins the senior management team in Belo Horizonte, Brazil.
- Juruena Gold Project acquisition completed
- Drilling commenced on high-grade gold targets at Juruena – first results pending
- Borborema metallurgical sample drilling underway and feasibility set to resume
- IFC Tranche 2 funds of $723,000 received

Australian Securities Exchange Information

ASX Code: CAS

- Ordinary Shares **140,939,141**
- Options **27,251,050** (exercise prices: $0.3414 to $1.35)
- Market Capitalisation **$42M**
- Treasury **$6.0M** (30 Sep 2014)
- Share price **$0.28** (12 month closing range: $0.25 to $0.455)

Board of Directors

Non-Executive Chairman
Stephen Copulos

Managing Director
Rob Smakman

Executive Director
Paul Stephen

Non-Executive Directors
John Evans
David Netherway
Mauricio Ferreira

Commenting on the quarterly results, Crusader Managing Director Rob Smakman said, "*It's been a tough period for international global iron ore prices, however the flow-on effects for the domestic Brazilian iron ore market have been relatively modest for Crusader's range of high-grade lump products. Posse remains profitable, due mainly to a flexible approach in our product marketing which has dictated a modification in our plant operation to produce only the finer lump or hematitinha product. The market for hematitinha has been very robust, with prices reducing only a fraction compared to the international iron price. Additional plant modifications under consideration could optimise and even expand output of hematitinha whilst maintaining flexibility over the types of products we produce".*

Posse Iron Mine - Minas Gerais, Brazil (100% Crusader)

Financials

The Posse Mine maintained strong profitability during the quarter. Iron ore prices selling into the domestic pig iron market reflected the downward trend of international markets with the spot price for NPO (lump) and hematitinha (HTT-fine lump) falling by 13% and 10.5% respectively, compared to a fall in international prices of approximately 28% over the comparable period.

Although the pricing in the domestic market in Brazil is affected by international supply and demand trends, it is protected to a degree by the strong demand for both pig iron and steel products within Brazil, the world's 6th largest economy.

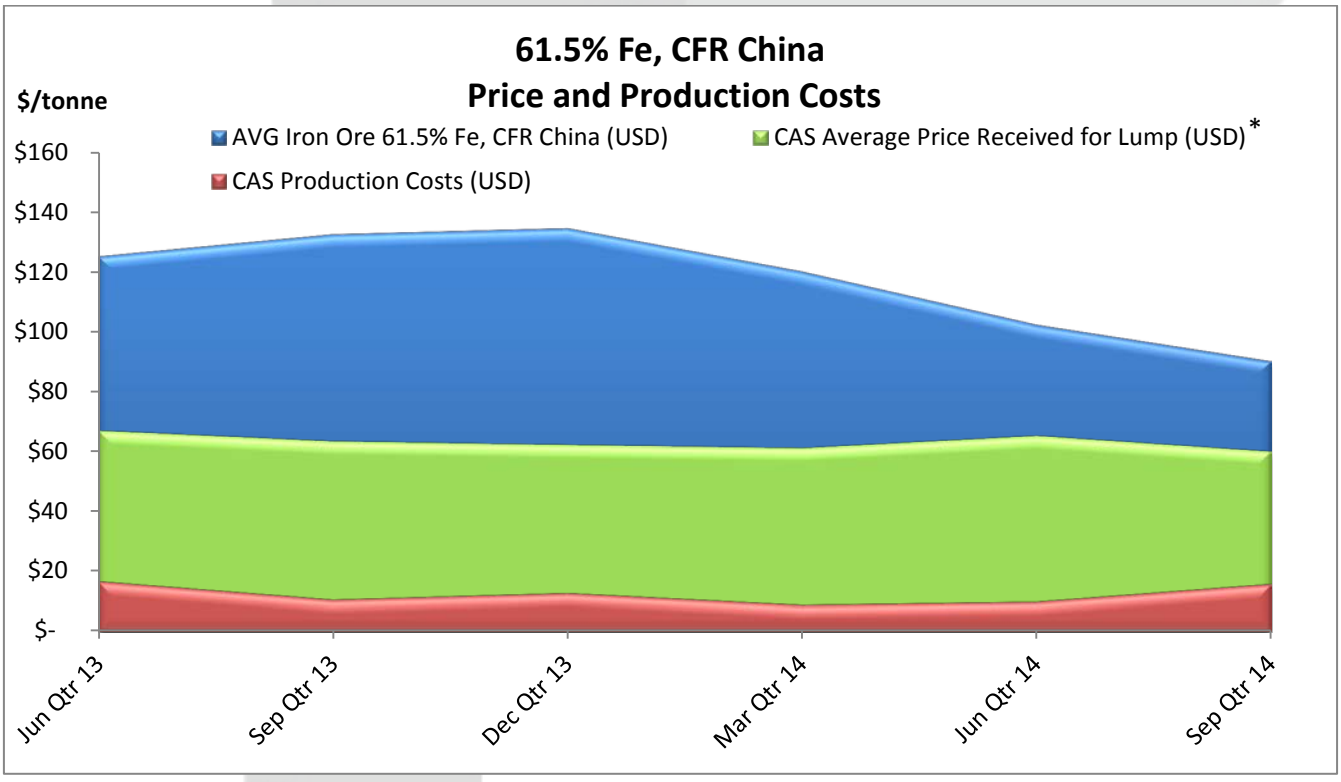

Figure 1: CAS price and production costs vs. 61.5% Fe, CFR China

*Assumes costs are allocated equally to all products. Production costs include mining and processing costs, mine administration and overheads.
Higher production costs in the September quarter relate to waste removal and plant maintenance which suspended production.

Sales revenue for the quarter was $3.8M (unaudited) with gross profit of $1.0M (unaudited), sales receipts for the quarter were $5.4M (unaudited, inclusive of taxes - see Figure 2). Crusader expects sales revenue to be maintained in the final quarter of 2014 to $3.6-$4.2M. This revenue is expected to be derived primarily from the sale of the hematitinha (6.35mm-19mm) product.

These projections do not account for any increase in the current demand for NPO lump which could provide upside to the projected numbers.

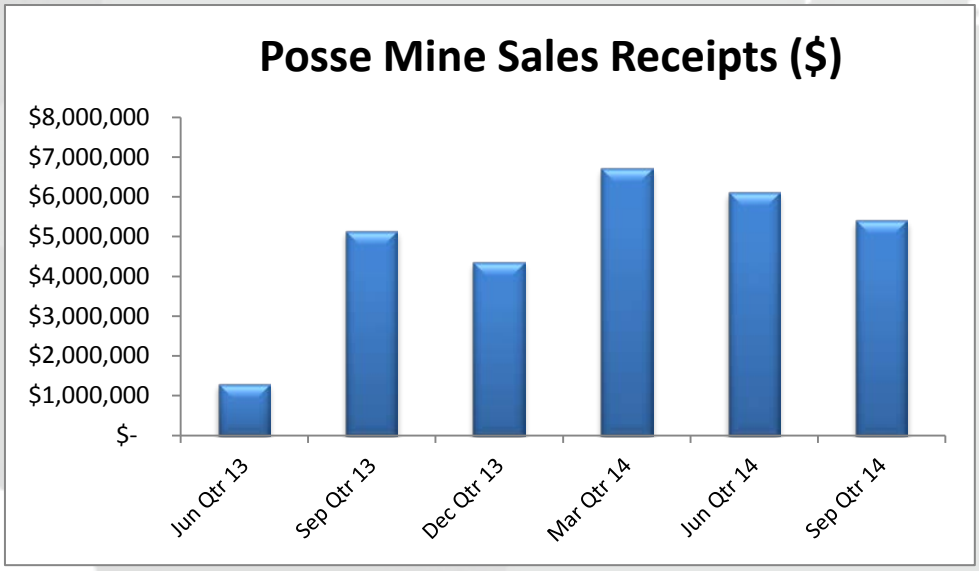

Figure 2: Quarterly sales receipts from Posse Mine

Operating costs for the quarter were $14.66/ tonne due primarily to an increase in waste removal allowing access to the newly discovered high-grade zones. The Company expects to deliver full year costs at Posse below guidance of $12/ tonne.

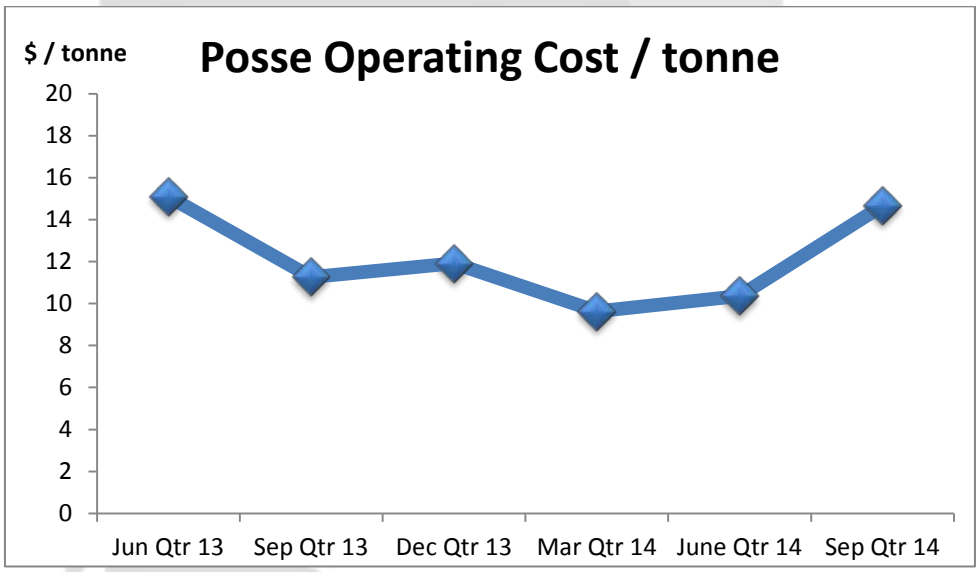

Figure 3: Quarterly operating costs for Posse Mine

Drilling Update

The Posse drilling program designed to better define the distribution of the high-grade hematite lenses has been completed. Additional results are detailed below, with results from the final two holes expected in the coming weeks. Better results include:

- **31.47m @ 66.23% Fe** from 0m in PODH-020 including:
  - **24.62m @ 67.95% Fe** from 0m
- **16.23m @ 55.08% Fe** from 0mm in PODH-015 including:
  - **2.35m @ 65.71% Fe** from 6.65m and
  - **5.48m @ 63.16% Fe** from 10.75m

Previously released results included:

- **7.41[1]m @ 69.01% Fe** from 12.90m in PODH-021;
- **31.1m @ 55.17% Fe** from 0m in PODH-018 including:
  - **3.13m @ 62.93% Fe** from 4m and
  - **7.94m @ 66.52% Fe** from 16.9m

A new geological model is being developed based on the results of the drilling which will result in a redistribution of the interpreted hematite veins, with a greater concentration at the eastern end of the deposit and below the original pit. A re-estimation of the tonnages available in the pit will allow a more accurate forecast of total mineral inventory. That work is ongoing as results are received and will be completed prior to year end. Figures 4 to 6 illustrate the results of the drilling and the complex distribution of the hematite veins within the pit.

[1] Hole stopped in mineralisation due to mechanical issues

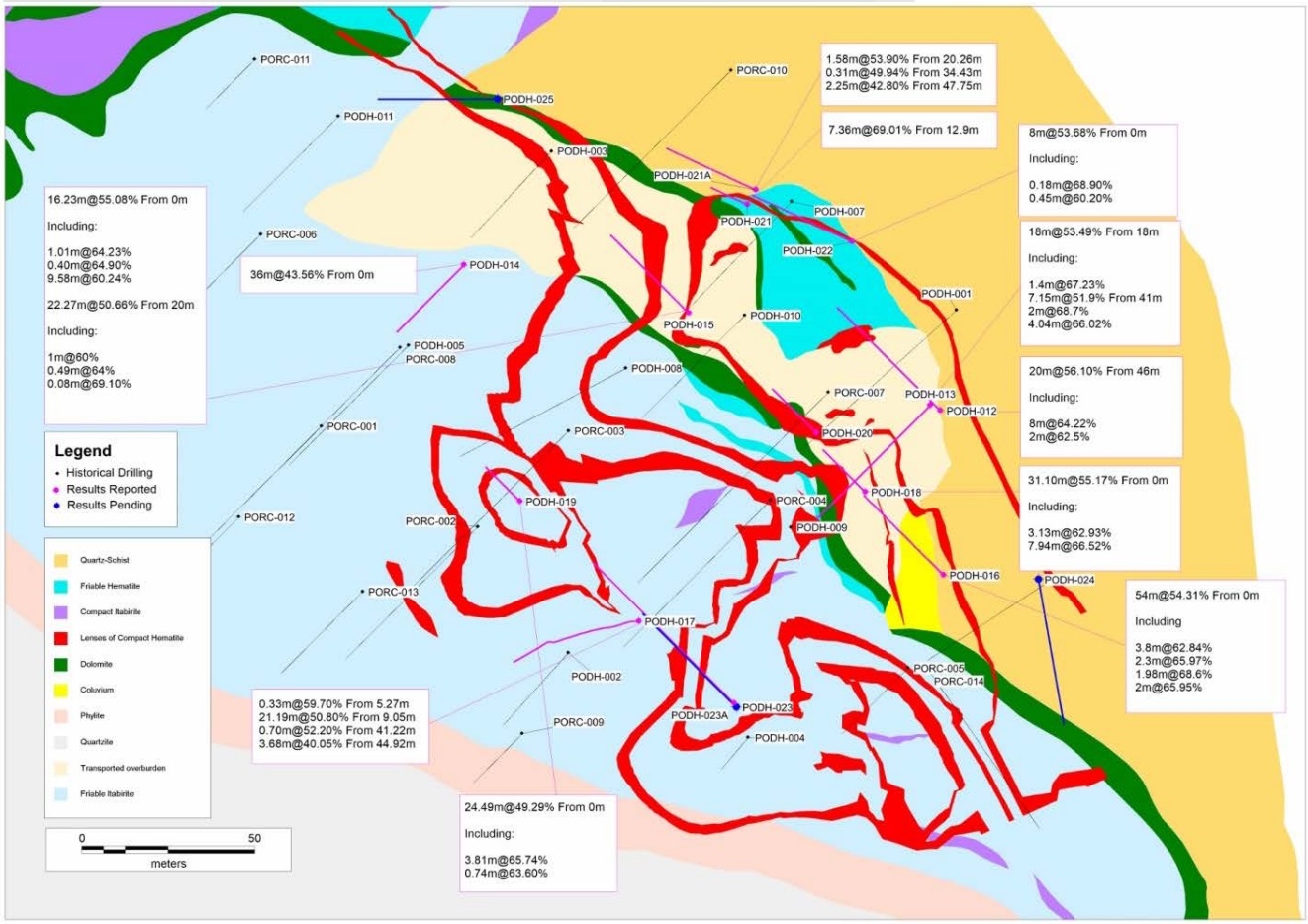

Figure 4: Posse geological plan with updated high-grade hematite veins and recent drilling results. The hematite veins are draped over the current open pit surface which causes some of the unusual patterns

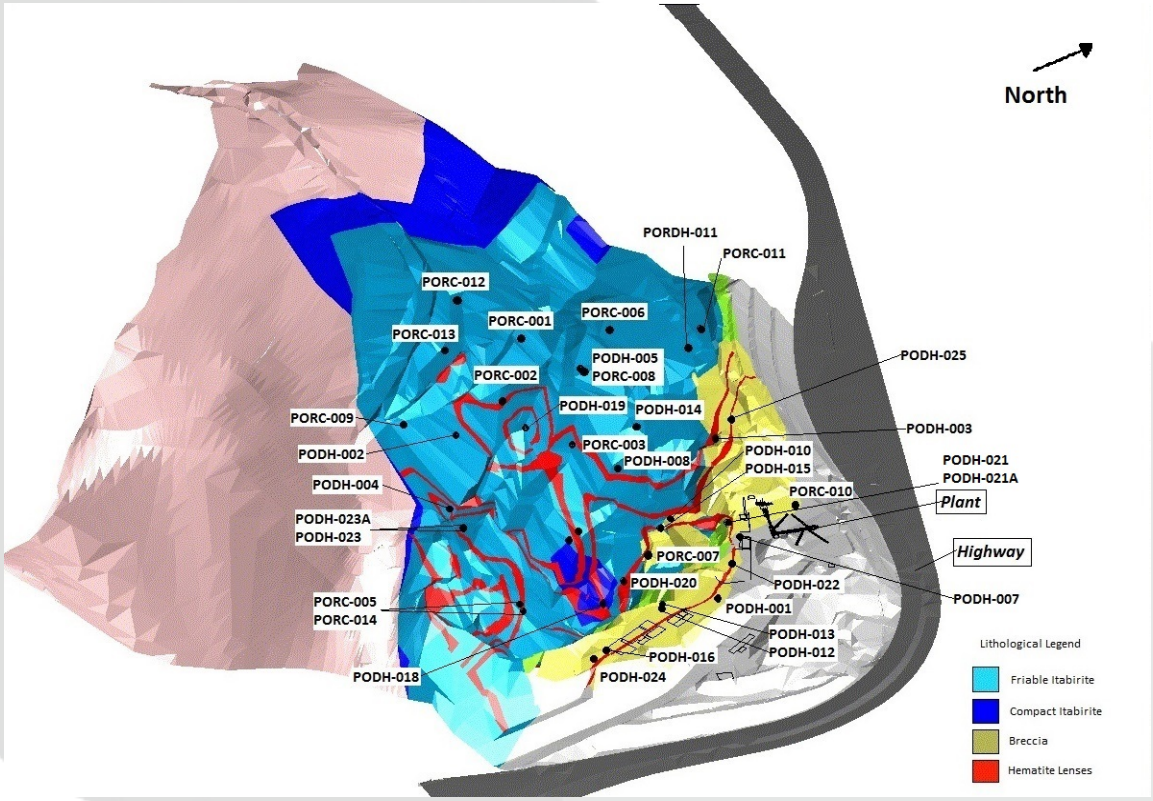

Figure 5: Posse geological mapping, draped over the 3D model being updated over the Posse mine

Figure 6: Posse from an aerial perspective, showing the plant location and current layout of the mine

Plant Upgrade

Assessment of options to increase both short and long-term cashflow from the Posse mine continued through the quarter, taking into consideration the changing domestic and international market conditions.

Given the strong sales of our fine lump product, (hematitinha 6.35mm to 19mm), Crusader has approved a low-cost addition to the crushing circuit to lift production rates for this product. The change will introduce a third crusher in series with the secondary crusher to reduce the recirculating load to the secondary crusher which will increase throughput and produce a finer lump product. The amendments will also allow flexibility in the production of our NPO and hematitinha products.

The lead time to complete necessary engineering design, purchasing and installation is approximately one month and the revised circuit will be operational in the December quarter.

Posse Stage 2 Development

Assessment of long-term options to upgrade the Posse fines (note that the sales price for the product produced from fines beneficiation is linked more directly to the international iron ore price) by a combination of screening and dry magnetic separation, continued with extensive testwork completed at the facilities of the University of São Paulo and INBRAS (supplier of dry magnetic separation equipment).

The testwork showed that efficient performance of the dry magnetic separators was very dependent on moisture content of the fines and required drying of the material. The introduction of a drying stage adds significant capital and operating costs to the upgraded circuit. In the existing iron ore price environment the dry circuit failed to meet Crusader's internal rate of return hurdles and will not be developed at the present time. Crusader estimates that the process would be attractive should the international 62% Fe fines price recover to a level above US$100/ tonne.

In the December quarter, Crusader will conduct assessments of various processing options to upgrade fines for the domestic and international markets. A consultant has been given a brief to update market and technical inputs for the construction of a stand-alone circuit at which fines from Posse and other sources can be treated. This review will be completed in the December quarter.

Third Party Fines Processing

Crusader is in discussions with the owner of an operating wet processing facility located near Posse which may be available to Crusader for lease. This option would provide the Company with a rapid commencement of wet concentration of the Posse fines without the need for lengthy testing, permitting and construction phases and without the need for capital investment. The outcome of these discussions is expected in the December quarter.

Juruena Gold Project, Mato Grosso, Brazil (100% Crusader)

After completion of the purchase of the Juruena Gold Project, exploration activities began in earnest during the quarter. The incorporation of the historical database, re-interpretation of the multiple targets (including the prospects at Juruena and Novo Astro) along with more routine issues such as hiring additional staff (mainly for field support), upgrading communications and establishing contact with the local garimpeiros, were all advanced during the quarter.

Reverse circulation drilling on several high-grade targets has commenced (subsequent to the quarter end) and to date two holes have been completed. The mobilisation of contractors to undertake the drilling took longer than expected, however progress has been strong over the last week as the senior management of the drilling company personally visited the site to address the issues impacting our drilling campaign. Results will start to flow in the fourth quarter.

Sampling has also been completed on several trenches in the area, soils collected over the Absolut prospect (Cu Ni geochemical anomaly with coincident magnetic high) and auger drilling initiated on a gold prospect called the Gleba fault. A visit was also made to the Novo Astro garimpo located approximately 30km to the east of Juruena. This is a huge (>15km^2) gold-in-soil anomaly which is crisscrossed by extensive garimpo workings and adjacent to a mining dependent community containing supporting infrastructure, including an airstrip. This exciting anomaly has received only basic exploration (broad spaced soil sampling, geological mapping and rock chip sampling), yet has yielded significant gold from mainly alluvial garimpeiro mining over the last 30 years. An experienced consulting geologist has been tasked with bringing the project up to drill-ready status.

Figure 7: Drilling at Juruena – hole QRC02

Figure 8: Garimpo called Wollnei in the Novo Astro area. The small winch at surface was used to scrape up the mineralised quartz vein material associated with a sericite schist

Figure 9: Wollnei garimpo at Novo Astro, looking west. It has an extension of ~200m and a depth estimated at 30m, it is unknown how much gold has been extracted from this area.

Borborema Development & Seridó Exploration, Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil (100% Crusader)

Drilling for the metallurgical testwork program commenced during the period. The program consists of 8 holes for a total of ~1,200m and to date, 6 holes have been completed for 712m. The drill program is designed to maximise the size of the sample being collected from various areas of the Borborema ore body. To maximise the amount of sample, large diameter core (PQ size 85mm core diameter) and hole orientations parallel or at low angles to the ore body have been chosen.

Assay results will be forthcoming over the coming weeks and once complete, composite samples will be selected and shipped to an accredited international lab for the planned suite of metallurgical and comminution testwork. The results of this work will be used in designing the final flowsheet to be included in the revised feasibility study.

Figure 10: Drill rig on location at Borborema – September 2014

Corporate

During the quarter, the Company completed the second tranche of a placement to the International Finance Corporation (IFC). The issue consisted of 2,493,100 ordinary shares and 1,246,550 options (expiring 20 August 2018, exercisable at $0.41) to raise $723,000.

The Company engaged EAS Advisors, LLC, a New York investment advisory firm to strengthen its marketing and communication strategy to US investors. EAS is confident that it will be able to increase North American interest in the company by focusing on key institutional shareholders. EAS also undertook a site visit to Crusader's assets in September to get a better understanding of how it can promote the company to an American shareholder base.

Environmental and Social Development

Over the quarter, Crusader held several meetings with community leaders surrounding the Posse Iron Ore Mine aimed at identifying areas of need, which could be developed or improved with Crusader's help and financial assistance.

Crusader conducts a local environmental education program, which teaches employees and the community about the importance of developing a sustainable society.

Crusader is also involved with ASSCOP, a local community group in Caeté. Through this group, Crusader has provided the community with several valuable services, such as: training in the use and maintenance of a computer lab, Children's Day Party with prizes and snacks, construction of a local football field as well as the donation of chairs, benches and construction material.

Crusader also maintains a strong relationship with the local council, and recently responded to a request to utilise its water truck in order to extinguish a bush fire which was threatening local residences.

Figure 11 & 12: Local community sponsorship – Caeté – Minas Gerais

Figure 13 & 14: Local community – environmental education - Caeté – Minas Gerais

Figure 15 & 16: Local community – Site visit to Posse Mine

Table 1 - Drill Hole Locations Posse Iron Ore Project Drilling 2014

New Results						
Hole ID	**Northing**	**Easting**	**RL**	**Final Depth**	**Dip**	**Azimuth**
PODH-015	7,811,480	637,889	1080	55.22	-55˚	315
PODH-017	7,811,391	637,874	1120	71.3	-60˚	225
PODH-019	7,811,426	637,840	1126	24.49	-55˚	315
PODH-020	7,811,446	637,926	1082	31.47	-55˚	315
PODH-021A	7,811,516	637,908	1085	50	-55˚	295
PODH-022	7,811,501	637,936	1085	54.97	-50˚	295
PODH-023	7,811,366	637,902	1122	66.91	-55˚	315
PODH-025	7,811,542	637,833	1094	60.09	-55˚	270
Previously Released Results (28 August 2014)						
PODH-012	7,811,452	637,961	1088	75	-55˚	315
PODH-013	7,811,454	637,959	1088	80	-55˚	225
PODH-014	7,811,494	637,824	1096	52	-60˚	225
PODH-016	7,811,405	637,962	1082	56	-55˚	315
PODH-018	7,811,429	637,940	1088	30	-55˚	315
PODH-021	7,811,512	637,906	1079	20.26	-55˚	295

Table 2: Significant Intercepts# – Posse Iron Ore Project Drilling 2014

New Results									
Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Fe %**	**SiO_2 %**	**Al_2O_3 %**	**P %**	**Mn %**	**LOI %**
PODH-015	0.00	16.23	16.23	**55.08**	10.33	6.97	0.021	0.33	3.22
including	1.35	2.36	1.01	**64.23**	4.26	2.24	0.022	0.12	1.26
and	6.65	9.00	2.35	**65.71**	2.91	2.21	0.023	0.06	1.13
and	10.75	16.23	5.48	**63.16**	4.46	3.27	0.024	0.47	1.76
	20.00	42.27	22.27	**50.66**	21.48	2.10	0.020	1.13	1.76
including	25.00	26.00	1.00	**60.00**	10.90	1.00	0.020	1.48	1.04
PODH-017	*No Significant intercepts*								
PODH-019	0.00	24.49	24.49	**49.29**	27.13	0.90	0.010	0.18	0.40
including	4.46	8.27	3.81	**65.74**	5.26	0.78	0.015	0.12	0.32
PODH-020	0.00	31.47	31.47	**66.23**	3.70	0.71	0.025	0.19	0.57
including	0.00	24.62	24.62	**67.95**	1.28	0.78	0.024	0.21	0.61
and	27.49	31.47	3.98	**67.81**	1.34	0.58	0.039	0.17	0.51
PODH-021A^	*No Significant intercepts*								
PODH-022	0.00	8.00	8.00	**53.68**	15.08	3.60	0.038	0.73	2.13
PODH-023	6.00	20.00	14.00	**47.80**	29.81	0.79	0.012	0.35	0.40
including	9.67	10.88	1.21	**68.53**	1.82	0.70	0.040	0.23	0.32
	49.00	51.83	2.83	**39.97**	40.74	0.23	0.016	0.30	0.14
	56.00	58.00	2.00	**43.25**	36.75	0.32	0.025	0.12	0.82
PODH-025	1.65	3.97	2.32	**53.33**	19.31	3.42	0.016	0.04	1.72
	17.21	27.83	10.62	**53.85**	18.42	2.50	0.013	0.71	1.97
including	25.00	26.00	1.00	**60.30**	11.10	1.76	0.006	0.41	1.16
	33.70	37.38	3.68	**46.98**	26.86	1.66	0.035	0.30	2.05

Table 2: Significant Intercepts[#] – Posse Iron Ore Project Drilling 2014 (continued)

Previously Released Results (28 August 2014)									
Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Fe %**	**SiO_2 %**	**Al_2O_3 %**	**P %**	**Mn %**	**LOI %**
PODH-012	22.00	37.71	15.71	**49.93**	8.90	8.48	0.11	3.99	5.26
including	33.25	37.71	4.46	**60.16**	5.23	4.31	0.05	1.19	2.53
	46.00	66.00	20.00	**56.10**	9.61	4.76	0.05	1.60	2.96
including	50.00	58.00	8.00	**64.22**	4.05	2.11	0.04	0.79	1.39
and	62.00	64.00	2.00	**62.50**	4.65	3.45	0.04	0.54	2.01
PODH-013	18.00	36.00	18.00	**53.49**	11.68	5.38	0.05	1.96	3.20
including	18.00	19.40	1.40	**67.23**	3.08	1.20	0.02	0.05	0.50
	41.00	48.15	7.15	**51.90**	25.14	0.36	0.02	0.14	0.12
including	42.37	44.37	2.00	**68.70**	0.98	0.46	0.05	0.10	0.06
	52.54	61.00	8.46	**59.08**	11.38	0.19	0.01	0.08	-0.01
PODH-014	0.00	36.00	36.00	**43.56**	16.85	8.45	0.04	3.76	6.95
PODH-016	0.00	54.00	54.00	**54.31**	15.75	3.05	0.04	1.06	1.82
including	18.00	21.80	3.80	**62.84**	4.02	2.00	0.03	1.97	1.69
and	26.00	28.30	2.30	**65.97**	4.65	0.67	0.02	0.48	0.58
and	31.02	33.00	1.98	**68.60**	1.30	0.39	0.04	0.08	0.36
and	36.00	44.00	8.00	**60.26**	12.83	0.42	0.03	0.22	0.29
and	51.00	53.00	2.00	**65.95**	5.97	0.17	0.02	0.04	0.07
PODH-018*	0.00	30.10	30.10	**55.17**	15.63	2.08	0.05	1.07	1.77
including	4.00	7.13	3.13	**62.93**	3.55	3.19	0.05	0.91	2.30
and	16.90	24.84	7.94	**66.52**	3.79	0.77	0.04	0.08	0.36
and	29.67	30.10	0.43	**65.89**	5.70	0.55	0.05	0.02	0.23
PODH-021*	12.90	20.26	7.36	**69.01**	0.58	0.41	0.06	0.04	0.17

[#] Significant intercepts are calculated using a 40% Fe lower cut-off, a minimum width of 1m and a maximum of 2m consecutive internal dilution. All intercepts are approximately true width.

^Hole PODH 021A was drilled next to PODH021, which was stopped in mineralisation due to a mechanical issue in the drilling. Sampling for hole PODH21A was planned to commence beyond 20.26m (the final depth of PODH021) however on reaching that depth, the hole was no longer in mineralised rock.

*Hole stopped in mineralisation due to mechanical issues

Posse Iron Ore Project 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	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.* • *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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond drill sample; the default sample length was 1 metre for all diamond drill holes, core diameter was NQ2. In a few cases the sample length was reduced to the width of the massive hematite zone in order to establish a more detailed understanding of hematite distribution. All samples were assayed for by XRF for SiO_2, Al_2O_3, CaO, MgO, K_2O, Na_2O, Fe, P, Mn and by calcination for LOI. ½ core was collected for sampling, the core was cut by core saw and the remainder stored in the core tray.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	• Diamond Drilling; drilling was carried out by Geologica Sondagens Ltda. at NQ2 size (5.0cm diameter) at inclinations of -55 to -60 degrees from surface. • Downhole surveys were conducted using a REFLEX ACT (Ezi-Shot) instrument. No core orientation was carried out. No triple tube was used in the diamond drilling.
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.*	• Diamond drill sample recovery; Sample recovery averaged 85%; this includes the soft and weathered zones drilled. Diamond drill core sample recovery was calculated as a percentage by measuring the length of the run as compared to the length of the core recovered. • Minor core loss was experienced principally in zones of sheared friable itabirite (siliceous iron formation) on the margins of the higher grade hematite bodies. Sample bias due to poor sample recovery is therefore not believed to be a material issue.
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.*	• Diamond drilling; All diamond drill core was geologically and geotechnically logged by qualified and experienced geologists, high resolution photographs were taken, S.G tests conducted, Structural measurements taken, RQD values calculated and fracture frequency counts and sample recoveries calculated. • Samples were stored for future granulometry testwork, if required.

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.*	• Diamond drill sample; Core was marked and sawn in half by core saw, the core was sampled by collecting the entire left hand side of the core (half core sampled) from the tray either by hand for fresh rock or with a spatula for highly weathered, friable material. The samples were numbered, sealed off and weighed before dispatch. • Sample preparation was undertaken by SGS Geosol laboratories facility in Belo Horizonte using industry standard methods (Crush – Split – Pulverise) and is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation intersected in the drill holes. The sample preparation method used is presented in the following section. • Standard, blank and duplicates (riffle split after coarse crushing) were inserted into the sample stream at the rate of 1:20, 1:20 and 1:40 samples respectively.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were prepared and analysed by SGS Geosol laboratories in Belo Horizonte, as follows: o Sample Preparation) **:** Samples are jaw crushed to 70% passing 10 mesh (2 mm), a 250g riffle split sample is then pulverized to 95% passing 200 mesh (75 µm) in a mild-steel ring-and-puck mill. o Samples are assayed using an XRF instrument. • The coarse and pulp sample rejects from the preparation and analytical laboratories will be returned to site at Posse and stored at an on-site facility, allowing for re-assaying in the future if required. • For purposes of determining accuracy and precision of the assay data, analytical quality control (QA/QC) was completed. The following is the frequency of QA/QC samples submitted o Standard: 1 every 20 samples in a random position. o Blank: 1 every 20 samples, 1st sample per 25 samples. o Duplicate: 1 every 40 samples in a random position. • Duplicates were generated by riffle splitting coarse crushed sample. • Analysis of QA/QC results indicates that acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were obtained. No external check laboratory assays have been done nor check analyses / resubmission of the original samples to SGS Geosol laboratories.
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.*	• Significant intercepts were generated by Crusader personnel and verified by Rob Smakman, the qualified person under this release. • No holes have been twinned. • The primary analytical data was imported directly from the laboratory assay reports into the Crusader geological database and the veracity of the data validated by the site geologist.

Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Diamond drill holes; Diamond drill hole collars were surveyed by a Crusader surveyor using a DGPS with 10cm accuracy.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• The grid system used was in a UTM projection based on SAD 69 datum. No local grids were used.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Topography is regularly updated by Crusader in house surveyor. 10cm accuracy is standard for the Posse mine site.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Only diamond drill holes were used to report significant intersections. Sampling was generally whole metres (1-2), however where close geological control could be established, samples were chosen to closely estimate the true width of the hematite veins.
	• *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.*	• No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve calculations are included in this announcement.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Sample compositing was not carried out. Weighted averaging of the significant intercepts was completed.
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.*	• Mineralised massive hematite-bearing structures were targeted and planned to be intersected so that minimal sample bias would occur. All structures were planned to be intersected as perpendicular as possible and to pass through the entire structure. Mineralised structures had relatively sharp contacts and all material was sampled together i.e. the structure and the hangingwall / footwall.
	• *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.*	• Where ever possible diamond drill holes were oriented to intersect the intended structure perpendicular to the plunge and dip of the mineralised zone. The mineralised structures are visible from within the current open cut operation. None of the reported significant intersections are a result of intended sample bias. The complex folding of the veins may have resulted in some of the sampling (and significant intercept reporting) to be not true width.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No sample security issues were ever raised or noted by the company during the transportation of the sample from the project site to the analytical laboratory. All samples were sealed with double cable ties in strong high density plastic bags, two sample ID tags were placed in different location inside the sample bags, all sample bags were clearly marked on the outside with permanent marker pen. All sample bags were checked off the dispatch list before being placed into a heavy duty and highly durable sack for transportation to the analytical laboratory. Upon receipt at the laboratory, samples were checked in and the list of received samples immediately sent back to the site geologist as a security check that all samples were received and all were fully intact and not opened.

Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits of the diamond drilling sampling techniques were commissioned by the company. The results of the QA/QC analysis indicate that the sample methodology and sample control employed by the company ensured little to no sample bias occurred and assay results can be deemed accurate and precise.

Section 2. Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

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.*	• Results are from Crusader´s 100% owned Posse mine, tenement no. 834,705/1993. Tenement is located in Minas Gerais state of Brazil. There is a 2% government royalty owed on gross sales to the federal government and a further 1% to the owner of the land on which the project is held.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No exploration has been conducted by other parties
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Posse mineralisation is an itabirite (hydrothermally upgraded oxide facies banded iron formation) unit within the Cauê Formation of the Paleao Proterozoic Minas Supergroup. Massive hematite bodies within the itabirite result from precipitation of hematite in voids by oxidising fluids.
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:* ▪ *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* ▪ *downhole 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.*	• See attached Table 1. • Only assay results for Fe%, SiO_2%, Al_2O_3%, P%, Mn%, LOI% have been included as these are considered the main substances of importance in the mineralisation.

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.* • *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.*	• Significant intercepts were calculated using a 40% Fe lower cut-off, no upper cut, and up to 2m of consecutive internal dilution. Intercepts within high-grade massive hematite-bearing zones were calculated using a 60% Fe cut-off. • Intercepts were weight averaged. • No metal equivalent values considered.
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 downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').*	• As far as practically possible and with the geological interpretation of the time, the drill targets were tested with the aim of intersecting the interpreted mineralised zone as close to the perpendicular as possible. It was not always possible to intersect the mineralised zones at the perpendicular, in some cases the holes may have had an intersection section angle of sixty degrees or less, which will cause an overstatement of the actual intercept width. • Results are reported as downhole widths, in most cases, true width is not known.
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.*	• See attached Figure 4.
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.*	• Intercepts were reported using a 40% Fe lower cut-off (considered low grade) and highlights with +60% Fe cut off.
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.*	• No additional exploration data is available.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions,*	• Drilling is continuing. Future exploration may target interpreted hematite-rich zones for ongoing mine planning purposes.

Schedule of Mining Tenements

Location	Description	Ownership
Brazil - Borborema	805.049/1977	100%
Brazil - Borborema	840.149/1980	100%
Brazil - Borborema	840.152/1980	100%
Brazil - Espinharas	846.128/2005	100%
Brazil - Espinharas	846.134/2005	100%
Brazil - Espinharas	846.136/2005	100%
Brazil - Espinharas	846.140/2005	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.130/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.131/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.132/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.158/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.159/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.160/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.215/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.216/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.217/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.218/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.219/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.220/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.221/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.222/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.223/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.224/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.225/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.226/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.227/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.228/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.229/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.285/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.313/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.314/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.315/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.316/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.317/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.444/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.451/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.502/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.503/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.504/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.505/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.506/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.604/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.632/2011	100%

Location	Description	Ownership
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.633/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.634/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.635/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.636/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.637/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.638/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.639/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.640/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.641/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.643/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.644/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.646/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.647/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.648/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.649/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.650/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.651/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.652/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.653/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.654/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.655/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.656/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.657/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.689/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.690/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.691/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.692/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.693/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.694/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	846.695/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.007/2013	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.093/2013	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.127/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.128/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.129/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.130/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.131/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.132/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.133/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.133/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.134/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.134/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.135/2011	100%

Schedule of Mining Tenements (continued)

Location	Description	Ownership
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.135/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.136/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.136/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.137/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.137/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.138/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.138/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.139/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.140/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.140/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.141/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.141/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.142/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.143/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.144/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.145/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.152/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.153/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.154/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.155/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.156/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.157/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.158/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.159/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.160/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.172/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.174/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.176/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.206/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.207/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.208/2010	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.208/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.209/2010	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.229/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.230/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.231/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.232/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.233/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.234/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.235/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.236/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.237/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.250/2012	100%

Location	Description	Ownership
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.251/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.252/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.253/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.254/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.255/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.256/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.257/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.258/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.259/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.260/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.260/2013	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.261/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.262/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.263/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.264/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.265/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.265/2013	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.266/2013	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.267/2013	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.268/2013	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.269/2013	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.276/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.277/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.284/2010	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.303/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.304/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.305/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.306/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.307/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.308/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.309/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.310/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.311/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.312/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.313/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.314/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.315/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.316/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.339/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.340/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.341/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.356/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.357/2012	100%

Schedule of Mining Tenements (continued)

Location	Description	Ownership
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.358/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.359/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.360/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.361/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.362/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.363/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.364/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.365/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.366/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.367/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.385/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.436/2012	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.551/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.552/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.553/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.568/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.570/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.571/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.572/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.573/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.574/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.575/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.576/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.577/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.578/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.579/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.655/2010	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.656/2010	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.657/2010	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.658/2010	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.659/2010	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.660/2010	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.688/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.689/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.690/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.691/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.692/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.693/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.694/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.695/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.696/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.697/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.698/2011	100%

Location	Description	Ownership
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.699/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.700/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.701/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.702/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.703/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.705/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.706/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.707/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.708/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.768/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.769/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.771/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.772/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.773/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.774/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.775/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.776/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.777/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.778/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.802/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.803/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.804/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.805/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.806/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.822/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.823/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.824/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.825/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.826/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.827/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.828/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.829/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.830/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.831/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.832/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.833/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.834/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.835/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.836/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.837/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.838/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.839/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.840/2011	100%

Schedule of Mining Tenements (continued)

Location	Description	Ownership
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.841/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.842/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.843/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.844/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.845/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.846/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.847/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.848/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.849/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.850/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.851/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.852/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.853/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.854/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.864/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.865/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.866/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.867/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.868/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.869/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.870/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.871/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.872/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.873/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.874/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.875/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.876/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.877/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.878/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.879/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.880/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.881/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.882/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.883/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.884/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.885/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.886/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.887/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.888/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.889/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.890/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.898/2011	100%
Brazil - Faixa Seridó	848.899/2011	100%

Location	Description	Ownership
Brazil - Juruena	866.079/2009	100%
Brazil - Juruena	866.080/2009	100%
Brazil - Juruena	866.081/2009	100%
Brazil - Juruena	866.082/2009	100%
Brazil - Juruena	866.084/2009	100%
Brazil - Juruena	866.085/2009	100%
Brazil - Juruena	866.086/2009	100%
Brazil - Juruena	866.105/2013	100%
Brazil - Juruena	866.247/2011	100%
Brazil - Juruena	866.267/2008	100%
Brazil - Juruena	866.294/2013	100%
Brazil - Juruena	866.479/2010	100%
Brazil - Juruena	866.480/2010	100%
Brazil - Juruena	866.513/2013	100%
Brazil - Juruena	866.578/2006	100%
Brazil - Juruena	866.632/2006	100%
Brazil - Juruena	866.633/2006	100%
Brazil - Juruena	866.678/2008	100%
Brazil - Juruena	866.679/2008	100%
Brazil - Juruena	866.778/2006	100%
Brazil - Juruena	866.934/2012	100%
Brazil - Juruena	867.116/2010	100%
Brazil - Juruena	867.117/2010	100%
Brazil - Juruena	867.118/2010	100%
Brazil - Juruena	867.245/2005	100%
Brazil - Juruena	867.246/2005	100%
Brazil - Manga	860.274/2007	100%
Brazil - Manga	860.563/2011	100%
Brazil - Manga	860.565/2011	100%
Brazil - Manga	860.567/2011	100%
Brazil - Mara Rosa	860.957/2012	100%
Brazil - Mara Rosa	860.958/2012	100%
Brazil - Mara Rosa	860.959/2012	100%
Brazil - Posse	834.705/1993	100%

For further information please contact:

Mr. Rob Smakman
Managing Director, Brazil
Office (Brazil): +55 31 2515 0740
Email: rob@crusaderdobrasil.com

Mr. Paul Stephen
Executive Director, Australia
Office (Aus): +61 8 9320 7500
Email: paul@crusaderresources.com

Mr. Ian Howarth
Media Relations, Australia
Collins Street Media
E: ian@collinsstreetmedia.com.au

About Crusader
Crusader Resources Limited (ASX:CAS) is a minerals exploration and mining company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. Its major focus is Brazil; a country Crusader believes is vastly underexplored and which offers high potential for the discovery of world class mineral deposits. Crusader has three key assets:

Posse Iron Ore
The Posse Iron Ore Mine is located 30km from Belo Horizonte, a city acknowledged as the mining capital of Brazil and the capital of Minas Gerais state. The project had an indicated and inferred Mineral Resource estimate of 36Mt @ 43.5% Fe when mining began in March 2013.
Posse is currently selling DSO into the domestic market and has been cash flow positive since July 2013.
With an experienced mining workforce amongst a population of over 2.5 million people, the infrastructure and access to the domestic steel market around the Posse Project is excellent. Drilling and expansion studies are currently underway.

Borborema Gold
The Borborema Gold Project is in the Seridó area of the Borborema province in north-eastern Brazil. It is 100% owned by Crusader and consists of three mining leases covering a total area of 29 km² including freehold title over the main prospect area.
The Borborema Gold Project benefits from a favourable taxation regime, existing on-site facilities and excellent infrastructure such as buildings, grid power, water, sealed roads and is close to major cities and regional centres. The project's Maiden Ore Reserve was announced in November 2012. Proven and Probable Ore Reserves of 1.61Moz of mineable gold from 42.4Mt @ 1.18g/t (0.4 & 0.5g/t cut-offs for oxide & fresh). The measured, indicated and inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 2.43Moz @ 1.10g/t gold, remains open in all directions.
A Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS), completed in September 2011, into the economic and technical merits of the Borborema Gold Project, revealed a robust investment case based on an open cut mine development of 3Mtpa. A Bankable Feasibility Study is underway.

Juruena Gold
The Juruena Gold Project represents an exciting exploration opportunity, with multiple high-grade targets, within giant gold in-soil anomalies. The project is located in the highly prospective Juruena-Alta Floresta Gold Belt, which stretches east-west for >400km and has historically produced more than 7Moz of gold from 40 known gold deposits.
The Juruena Project has been worked extensively by artisanal miners (garimpeiros) since the 1980s, producing ~500koz in that time. Historically there is a database of more than 30,000 meters of drilling and extensive geological data. Crusader acquired the project in mid-2014 and is fully funded to complete a drilling program capable of defining a maiden resource.

Competent Person Statement
The information in this report that relates to Juruena Gold Project Exploration Results and Posse Iron Ore Project Exploration Results released after 1 December 2013, is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Robert Smakman who is a full time employee of the company and is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the type of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration 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 Smakman consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to:

a) Borborema Gold Project and Posse Iron Ore Project Exploration Results released prior to 1 December 2013 is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Robert Smakman who is a full time employee of the company;
b) Borborema Gold Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Lauritz Barnes and Mr Brett Gossage, independent consultants to the company;
c) Borborema Gold Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Linton Kirk, independent consultant to the company;
d) Posse Fe Mineral Resources is based on and accurately reflects, information compiled by Mr Bernardo Viana who is a full time employee of Coffey Mining Pty Ltd,

and who are all Members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (Rob Smakman and Linton Kirk being Fellows), and who all have sufficient experience that is relevant to the type of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which they are 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. Each of Mr Smakman, Mr Lauritz Barnes, Mr Kirk, Mr Viana and Mr Brett Gossage consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.
This information was prepared and disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.