crusader

ASX RELEASE **8 May 2015**

Drilling Results from Juruena Gold Project

Highlights

- Drilling reported from several prospects at Juruena Gold Project- Querosene, Dona Maria and Crentes- all delivering positive results- highlighted by:
  - **Querosene**[1]
    - **2m @ 32.97 g/t Au** from 82m in QR-20
    - **1.5m @ 23.71 g/t Au** from 84m- including **1m @ 34.26 g/t Au** from 84m in QR-21
    - **1m @ 6.97 g/t Au** from 51m in QR-13
    - **0.5m @ 8.96 g/t Au** from 56m in QR-15
  - **Crentes**
    - **16m @ 3.11 g/t Au** from 32m in CR-08
    - **1m @ 20.6 g/t Au** from 49m in CR-05
  - **Dona Maria**
    - **16m @ 1.54 g/t Au** from 4m in MR-05
- Drilling continues at Querosene (follow-up RC) and Dona Maria (diamond)
- Metallurgical sampling for Querosene complete and at laboratory- results due in 4-6 weeks
- Maiden Resource estimate set to begin at Querosene- due in 10-12 weeks.

Crusader's first drilling program at Juruena to test the first few prospects at this exciting new project has advanced substantially as shown in Table 1.

Crusader's Managing Director Rob Smakman commented, "*Juruena is rapidly developing into a multi-prospect gold district with the opportunity to develop a series of deposits all located in close proximity. Our challenge since acquiring this project has been to understand and test the geological differences and similarities, while focusing on targets that can be quickly brought into production. The potential scope of the district is remarkable. I have little doubt that this area contains substantial mineralisation and presents an enormous opportunity for Crusader to achieve our target of producing both iron ore and gold profitably in Brazil*".

Australian Securities Exchange Information

ASX Code: CAS

- Ordinary Shares **147,952,559**
- Options **35,992,308** (exercise prices: $0.286 to $1.35)
- Market Capitalisation **$25M**
- Treasury **$3.4M** (31 Mar 2015)
- Share price **$0.17** (12 month closing range: $0.165 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

[1] Results from Querosene are re-splits from previous composite sampling. See comments in text and Table 2 for more details

PROGRAM 1 - JURUENA DRILLING AND ASSAYING							
Prospect	Target	Activity	Planned		Actual		
			Holes	Metres	Holes	Metres	Complete
Querosene	Narrow High Grade Underground	Drilling	37	4,700	32	4,204	
		Assaying	37	4,700	28	3,525	
Crentes	Shallow Open-pit	Drilling	15	1,650	11	1,292	
		Assaying	15	1,650	9	972	
Dona Maria	Shallow Open-pit	Drilling	11	1,250	9	989	
		Assaying	11	1,250	9	989	
Capixaba	Open-pit and High Grade Underground	Drilling	17	1,730	16	1,611	
		Assaying	17	1,730	-	-	

Table 1: Planned and actual drilling/assaying at Juruena Gold Project

Juruena Gold Project Drilling Update

Drilling is continuing at Crusader´s exciting Juruena Gold Project with an RC and diamond rig working systematically through four different prospective targets (see Figure 1). The Juruena Project (> 400km^2 of contiguous tenements, 100% Crusader owned) is located in Central Brazil on the southern fringe of the Amazon basin. Situated on the western end of the prospective Juruena-Alta Floresta Gold Belt (estimated to have produced ~7Moz), Juruena has been worked extensively by artisanal miners (garimpeiros) since the 1980s, producing an estimated 500koz.

The prospects being drilled in the current campaign represent a small fraction of the potential target area and are located in close proximity to each other. Each prospect represents unique mineralised systems, with differing amounts of historical work. Crusader's systematic approach to the targeting of these prospects will help with an overall understanding of the geological setting in the region, which appears to be a district scale gold mineralised system, linked by a structural corridor hosting multiple gold prospects. Intense and localised phyllic alteration along various structures appears to define the gold zones. Crusader is beginning to understand the enormous scale of the project- defined by a 'giant' high-grade gold in soil anomaly, the footprint of which is estimated at 8km x 4km.

Results released today include high-grade intercepts from the Querosene prospect as well as broader zones of moderate grades from the Crentes and Dona Maria prospects. A total of 6,712m of RC and 1,384m of diamond core has been drilled to date by Crusader (total initial phase of drilling is planned at ~8-10,000m) with many samples currently in transit to the SGS laboratory in Belo Horizonte. A first pass RC drill program has also been completed at the exciting Capixaba prospect.

- Querosene - 25 RC holes for 3,002m and 7 diamond holes for 1,202m
- Crentes - 10 RC holes for 1,110m and 1 diamond hole for 182m
- Dona Maria - 9 RC holes for 989m
- Caipixaba – 16 RC holes for 1,611m

Drilling is continuing with the RC rig completing an infill programme at Querosene and Crentes. The diamond rig is currently drilling at the Dona Maria target.

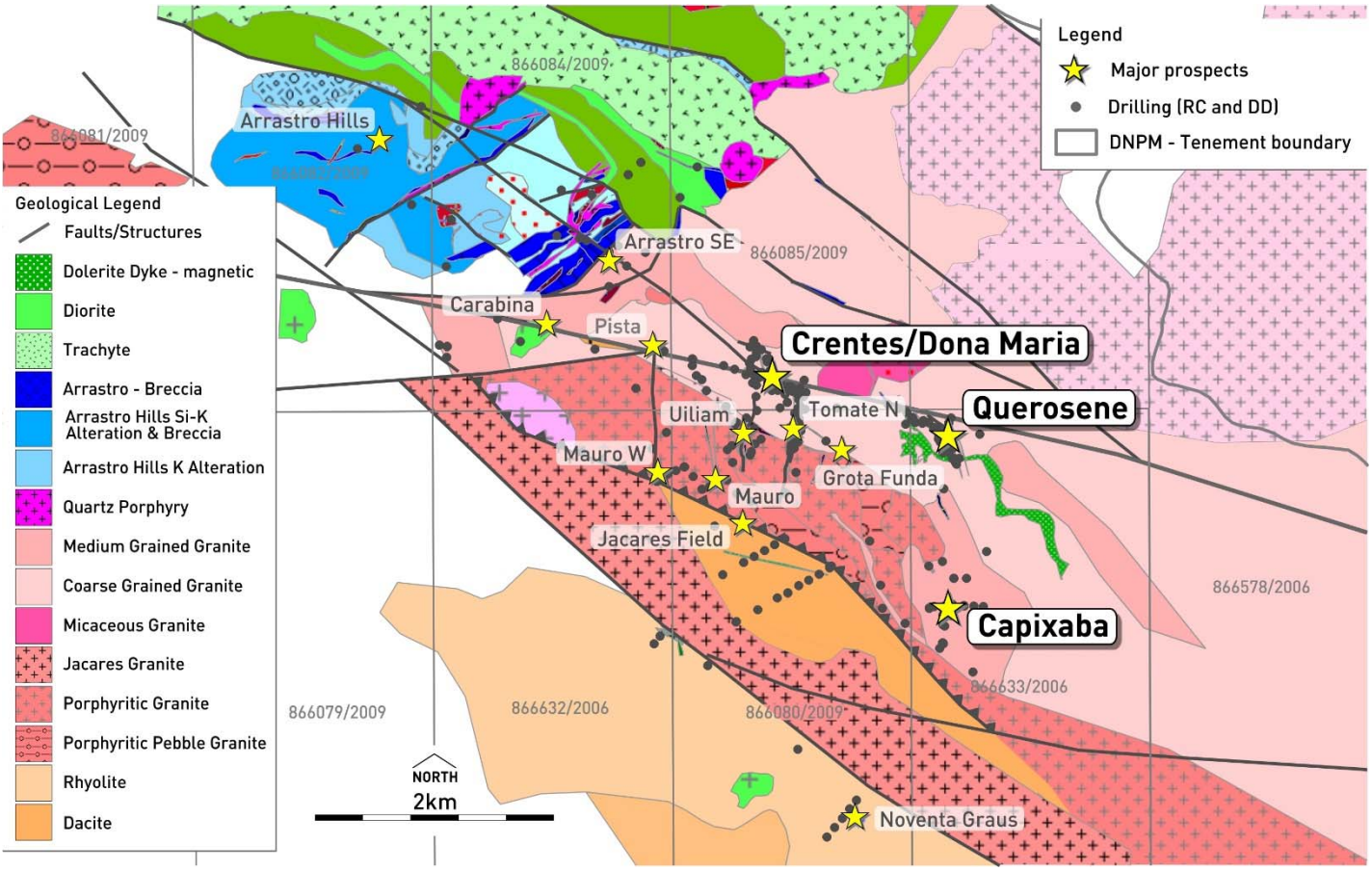

Figure 1: Crusader's Juruena Gold Project with prospects highlighted over regional geology

Querosene Prospect

Results released today include re-splits of mineralised composite samples along with the first 3 diamond holes drilled at Querosene. Sampling of the RC drilling was often composited (intervals of consecutive samples combined in the same sample bag) in zones which appeared to be less prospective, in order to save time and resources on assaying. Composite samples which returned values above 0.5 g/t Au are systematically re-assayed by their individual intercepts (sourced from representative samples which are stored on site). A full table of results is included at the end of this report. It is worth noting that in general, results were significantly upgraded when the individual sample results of the composites were received. Better numbers included:

- **1m @ 5.21 g/t Au** from 84m in QD-02 (second diamond hole)
- **1m @ 6.97 g/t Au** from 51m in QR-13 (re-split of composite result **4m @ 0.81 g/t**)
- **0.5m @ 8.96 g/t Au** from 56m in QR-15 (re-split of composite result **1.5m @ 0.06 g/t**) (complete intersection now **1.50m @ 5.63g/t Au**)
- **2m @ 32.97 g/t Au** from 82m in QR-20 (re-split of composite result **8m @ 6.27 g/t**)
- **1.5m @ 23.71 g/t Au** from 84m including **1m @ 34.26 g/t Au** from 84m in QR-21 (re-split of composite result **2m @ 17.62 g/t**)

Results from Querosene indicate that the higher grade mineralisation is concentrated in the central and southern portion of the shear zone, extending further south than previously expected. This is encouraging as the high-grade intercepts form coherent zones within the area drilled to date and appear to be continuing along strike to the south.

The entire mineralised system remains open at depth (see Figures 2 & 3). The RC rig has recently returned to Querosene to further follow-up on interesting zones.

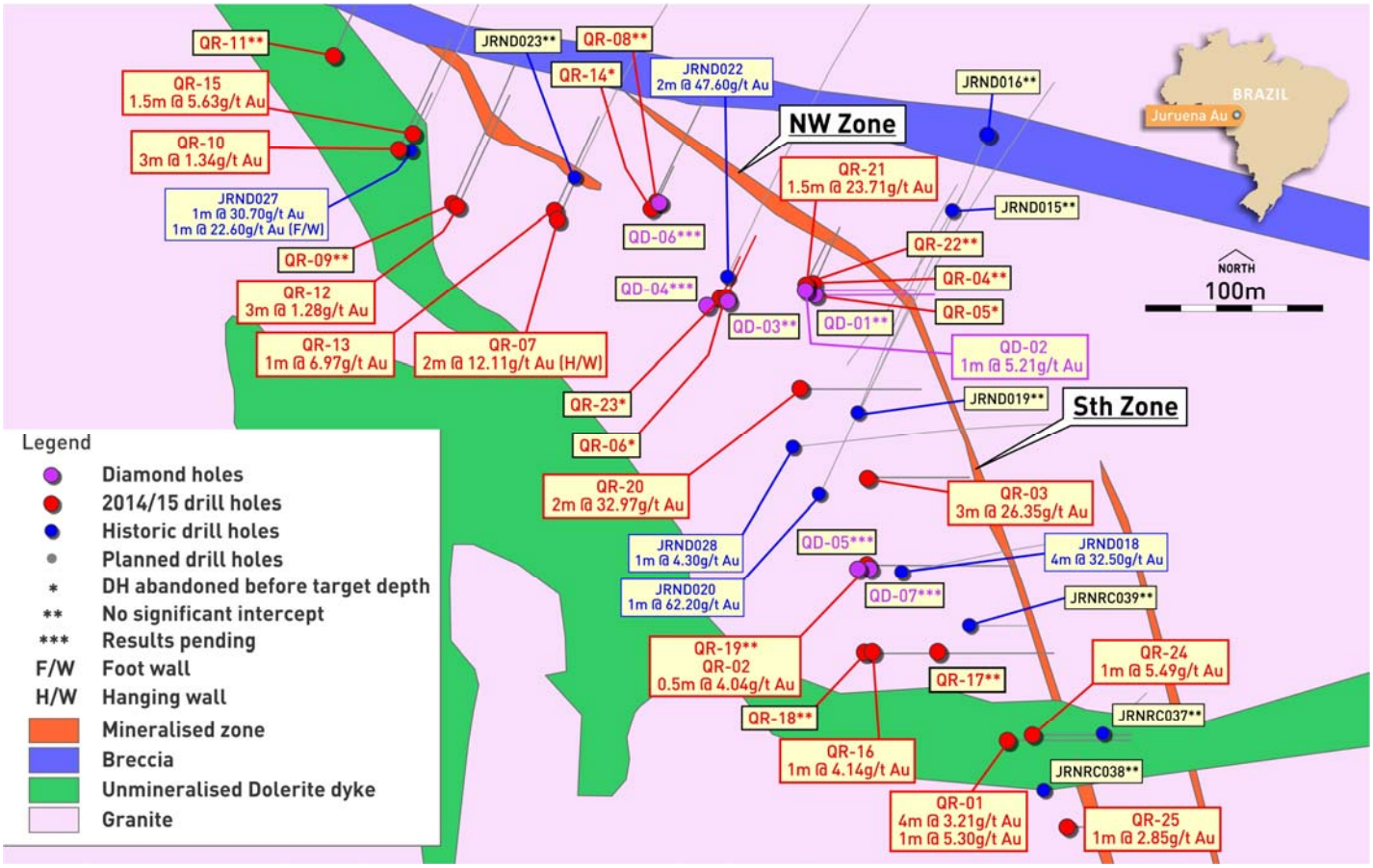

Figure 2: Querosene drillhole location plan

Gold grades are commonly erratic along the extent of narrow high-grade mineralised systems, such as Querosene. This is due to the nuggety nature of many high-grade gold systems that can lead to bonanza grades in some areas, with adjacent low grades. Crusader is encouraged by the consistency of the intercepts at Querosene to date, but recognises that fully understanding the grade distribution will form an inherent part of the project evaluation.

Several key holes at Querosene did not reach target depth and had to be stopped early due to high levels of water in the holes risking contamination of the sampling process. These holes have been redrilled with the diamond rig, which, although slower in advance, will return a higher quality sample unaffected by excessive water. Assays have been received for only 3 of the 7 diamond holes drilled at Querosene to date. In addition, a single diamond hole has been completed at Crentes for which assays are awaited.

Collection of representative samples from diamond and RC drilling for metallurgical testwork has recently been completed, dispatched and received at a lab in Belo Horizonte. A total of 50kg will be tested for gravity and cyanide leaching at various grind sizes. Results from the testwork should be available in 4-6 weeks and will indicate the preferred treatment route for Querosene ore, a vital step in evaluating the overall project economics.

Crusader is also preparing for a maiden JORC compliant mineral resource estimate at Querosene. Work on the estimate requires final results for all of the drilling (results for 4 diamond holes are outstanding and a further 4 RC holes are planned). These results are expected to be available in 6-8 weeks. The resource estimate should take ~ 1 month from the receipt of final results.

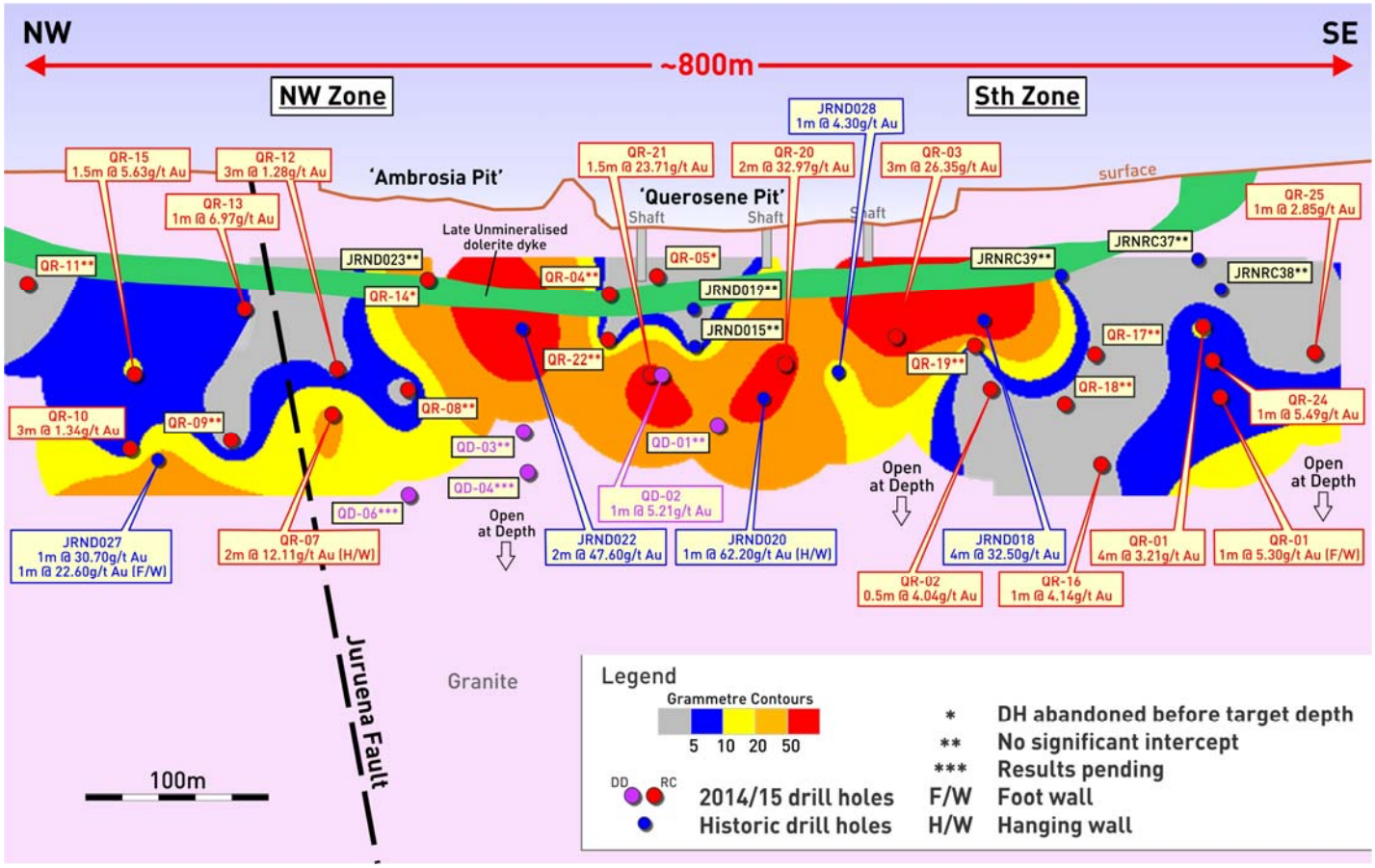

Figure 3: Querosene long section with gold gram x metre contours

Crentes Prospect

Mineralisation at Crentes appears to be associated with sheeted quartz and sulphide veins which are partially exposed in the eastern end of a shallow garimpo working. The garimpo pit is approximately 400m long (oriented WNW- see Figure 5) and up to 40m wide. The mineralised trend is associated with a strong and well-defined aeromagnetic low. A full table of results released today (the first 9 holes from the 10 hole program) is included at the end of this report, however better intercepts include:

- **1m @ 20.6 g/t Au** from 49m and **1m @ 5.12 g/t Au** from 62m in CR-05
- **12m @ 3.71 g/t Au** from 68m and **4m @ 3.42 g/t** Au from 87m in CR-07
- **16m @ 3.11 g/t Au** from 32m in CR-08

Historical drilling by previous explorers includes some broad intercepts including:

- **14m @ 4.85 g/t Au** in J-01 from 28m
- **8.25m @ 6.37 g/t Au** in J-09 from 10.95m
- **7m @ 3.77 g/t Au** in JRND010 from 78m

Mineralisation at Crentes appears to be broader and has a different mineralisation signature compared to other Juruena prospects. The near-surface portion of the drilled mineralisation is oxidised and this could lead to different approach to development, assuming the intercepts are consistent enough to constitute an economic resource.

The prospect also often returns anomalous values for copper, silver, molybdenum, bismuth and tungsten, and there may be multiple mineralised horizons, although interpretation from the historical drilling is difficult as various drill orientations were used.

Dona Maria Prospect

Mineralisation at Dona Maria appears to splay away from the main Crentes trend toward the NNW. There is a broad, shallow garimpo working over the mineralised trend and historical intercepts indicate both broad, moderate grade disseminated intervals as well as higher-grade narrower intercepts. The broad and partially flooded garimpo has made access to the planned drill pads at Dona Maria very difficult during the wet season.

Results from the holes received to date (8 holes from a total of 9 holes completed) include results of:

- **16m @ 1.54 g/t Au** from 4m and **4m @ 1.59 g/t Au** from 80m in MR-05
- **1m @ 6.52 g/t Au** from 126m in MR-06

Crusader has been unable to access some of the more prospective areas which have returned several spectacular historical results, including:

- **6.62m @ 20.61 g/t Au** from 112.5m and **4.66m @64.3g/t Au** from 124.7m in J-07
- **14m @ 2.29 g/t Au** in JRND012 from 105m

Drilling continues at Dona Maria with the diamond rig which can access more areas due to its smaller footprint and greater manoeuvrability.

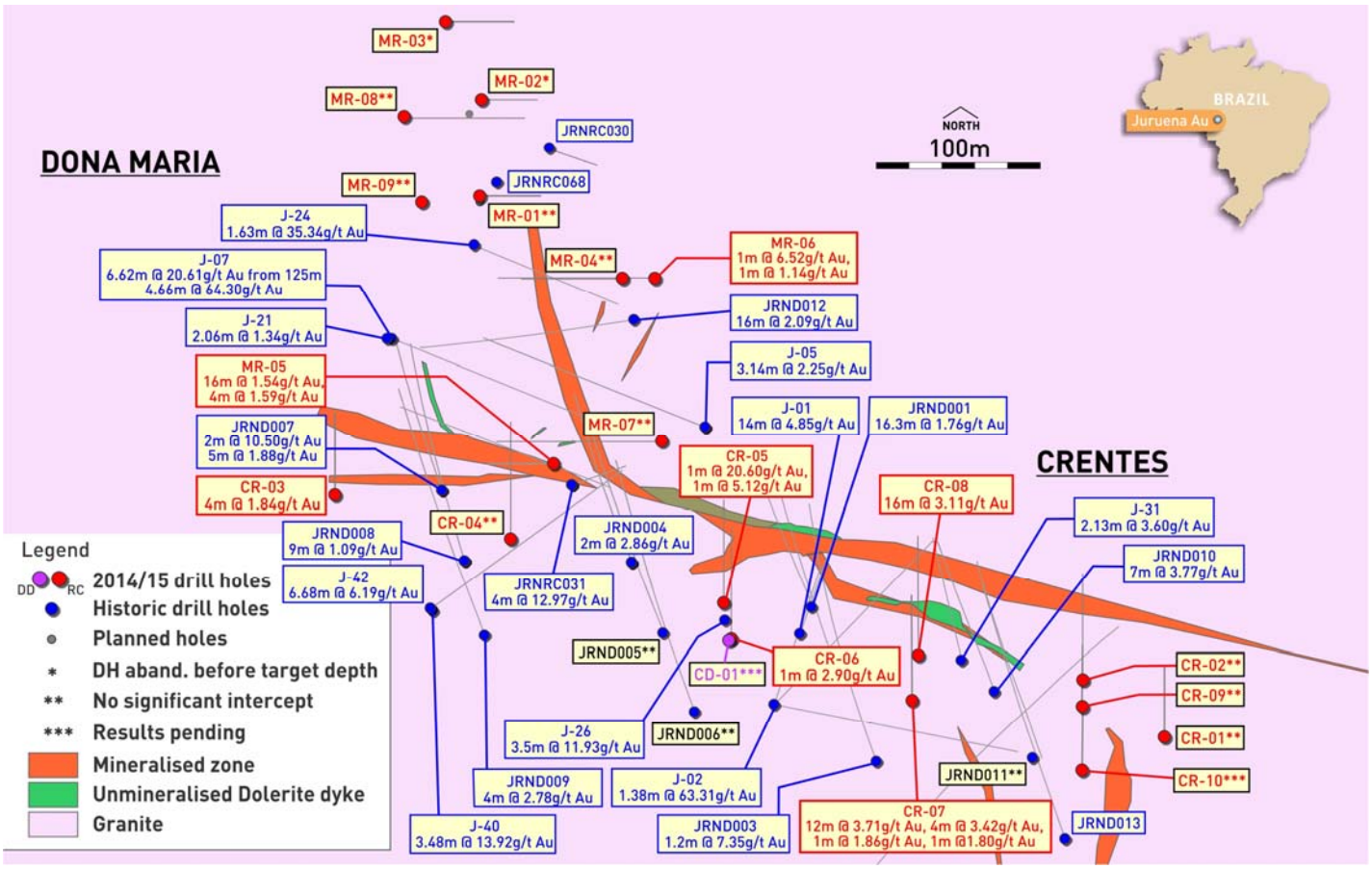

Figure 4: Dona Maria and Crentes drill-hole location plan (including historical results)

Capixaba Prospect

Crusader has completed a 16-hole RC drilling programme at the Capixaba prospect, a few kilometres to the south of Querosene and close to the Crusader camp. Capixaba has a series of mineralised quartz veins which have been exploited in a variety of shallow garimpo workings. The area is centred over a complex intersection of magnetic anomalies with a NW- SE trend and broad soil anomaly trending NE. Historical drilling has intercepted some bonanza intercepts in multiple veins with better results including:

- **0.43m @ 383 g/t Au** in J-13 from 98.47m
- **9.05m @ 54.38 g/t Au** in J-81 from 32.95m

Drilling at Capixaba has intersected multiple zones characterised by phyllic alteration and local pyrite over widths of 1-6m. Assay results are awaited.

							Original Assay				Re-assay			
Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
Dona Maria	MR-01	328083	8990260	222	90	-55	41	42	1.0	1.11	41	41.5	0.5	0.97
											41.5	42	0.5	0.43
	MR-04	328170	8990210	228	270	-55				nsi				
	MR-05	328128	8990097	232	270	-70	4.0	20.0	16.0	1.54				
							80.0	84.0	4.0	1.59				
	MR-06	328192	8990210	224	270	-55	126.0	127.0	1.0	6.52				
							134.0	135.0	1.0	1.14				
	MR-07	328193	8990110	221	270	-60				nsi				
	MR-08	328030	8990311	224	90	-55				nsi				
	MR-09	328048	8990256	223	90	-55				nsi				
Crentes	CR-02	328450	8989965	233	0	-55				nsi				
	CR-03	327995	8990078	233	0	-55	50.0	54.0	4.0	1.84				
	CR-04	328102	8990051	236	0	-55				nsi				
	CR-05	328227	8990012	232	0	-55	49.0	50.0	1.0	20.6				
							62.0	63.0	1.0	5.12				
	CR-06	328228	8989990	227	0	-55	90.0	91.0	1.0	2.9				
	CR-07	328346	8989953	227	0	-55	68.0	80.0	12.0	3.71				
							87.0	91.0	4.0	3.42				
							95.0	96.0	1.0	1.86				
							107.0	108.0	1.0	1.8				
	CR-08	328350	8989980	226	0	-55	32.0	48.0	16.0	3.11				
	CR-09	328451	8989940	231	0	-55				nsi				
Querosene	QD-01[1]	329616	8989629	249	90	-61				nsi				
	QD-02[2]	329614	8989630	244	90	-72	84.0	85.0	1.0	5.21				
	QD-03[3]	329571	8989623	242	25	-55				nsi				
	QR-13	329472	8989675	240	25	-55	48	52	4.0	0.81	48	49	1.0	0.01
											49	50	1.0	0.01
											50	51	1.0	0.07
											51	52	1.0	**6.97**
	QR-15	329392	8989719	232	25	-55	55	56.5	1.5	0.06	55	55.5	0.5	NA
											55.5	56	0.5	0.52
											56	56.5	0.5	**8.96**
							60	61	1.0	1.73	60	60.5	0.5	0.55
											60.5	61	0.5	**3.21**
	QR-16	329652	8989425	245	90	-55	157	159	2.0	0.83	157	158	1.0	**4.14**
											158	159	1.0	0.05
	QR-17	329689	8989425	244	90	-55	94	95	1.0	0.83	94	94.5	0.5	0.33
											94.5	95	0.5	1.47
	QR-25	329762	8989326	245	90	-55	86	87	1.0	**3.36**	86	86.5	0.5	1.53
											86.5	87	0.5	**4.17**
	QR-20	329611	8989575	239	90	-65	80	84	4.0	**11.46**	80	81	1.0	0.01
											81	82	1.0	0.06
											82	83	1.0	**6.04**
											83	84	1.0	**59.89**
							84	88	4.0	1.08	84	85	1.0	0.46
											85	86	1.0	1.31
											86	87	1.0	0.14
											87	88	1.0	0.09
	QR-21	329614	8989630	244	90	-72	84	85	1.0	**31.33**	84	84.5	0.5	**38.17**
											84.5	85	0.5	**30.34**
							85	86	1.0	**3.91**	85	85.5	0.5	2.61
											85.5	86	0.5	0.23
	QR-24	329743	8989378	244	90	-55	86	90	4.0	**3.78**	86	87	1.0	0.06
											87	88	1.0	**5.49**
											88	89	1.0	0.60
											89	90	1.0	0.17

Table 2: Significant Intercepts – Juruena Gold Project

nsi: no significant intercept

**Intervals reported are downhole widths, approximately true width

[1] Twin/extension of QR-05

[2] Twin/extension of QR-21

[3] Twin/extension of QR-06

Juruena Project JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

Section 1. Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (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.*	• Reverse circulation drill sample; samples were collected at one metre intervals and locally, in the proximity of the main target zone, at 0.5m intervals. In zones of little apparent interest, samples were composited in 4m intervals for submission to the laboratory and duplicates of the individual 1m samples retained for future analysis, if required. The sample material passed through a 3 stage Jones riffle splitter. A 3-4 kilogram sample was collected into a high density plastic bag before being sent for analysis, FAA (50 g charge) for gold only and ICP-MS (15 grams charge). All efforts were made to ensure that little to no sample contamination occurred and that all samples could be deemed representative of the interval that they originated from. Samples were kept relatively dry through the use of a booster compressor to maintain a high level of air pressure.
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.).*	• Reverse Circulation drilling; a face sampling hammer bit was used to penetrate and collect the sample material. Hole conditions were mostly dry, with sufficient air pressure available to keep water from entering the hole. Where high water inflows potentially threatened sample integrity, the hole was abandoned. Hole inclinations ranged from -55 to -67 degrees. Drilling was carried out by Geologica Sondagens Ltda.
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.*	• Reverse circulation drill sample recovery; no sample recovery studies were conducted on the reverse circulation samples. • Gold mineralisation was not related to zones of low recovery, sample bias due to poor sample recovery is therefore not believed to be an 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.*	• Reverse circulation drilling; All reverse circulation samples were geologicially logged at the rig by a geologist, sample specimens for each interval were kept and stored in chip trays with high resolution photographs of each chip tray taken. All drill hole and sample information were entered into a Fusion database. No geotechnical information as recorded.
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.*	• Reverse circulation sample; Reverse circulation samples were collected using a 3 stage Jones riffle splitter, a high density plastic bag was placed directly over the sample chute on the rifle splitter. The sample size was 3-4 kilograms and the size of the chips was predominantly 0.4-0.8 centimetres with a few chips greater than this. The comportment of gold is fine and evenly distributed normally associated with fine disseminated sulphides. Sampling was generally conducted on dry samples. • Sample preparation was undertaken by SGS-Geosol laboratories in Vespasiano, MG, Brazil (Belo Horizonte metropolitan area) 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 by SGS-Geosol laboratories is presented in the following section. • Standard, blank and duplicates 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.*	• SGS-Geosol analytical laboratories in Vespasiano were used, for all analyses. • The analytical procedure and specifications used by SGS-Geosol laboratories are as follows, o Sample Preparation) **:** Samples are jaw crushed to 70% passing 10 mesh (2 mm), a 250 g riffle split sample is then pulverized to 95% passing 200 mesh (75 µm) in a mild-steel ring-and-puck mill. 50g aliquots are weighed into fire assay crucibles. o Fire Assay The sample aliquot (30 gram) is custom blended with fire assay fluxes, PbO litharge and a Ag inquart. Firing the charge to 1050°C (to liberate Au, Ag) to produce molten Pb-metal phase. After cooling, the Pb button is recovered placed in a cupel and fired at 950°C to produce Ag & Au dore bead. The bead is weighed and parted (i.e. leached in 1 mL of hot HNO3) to dissolve Ag leaving an Au sponge. Adding 10 mL of HCl dissolves the Au and read by AAS instrument to determine Au concentration. N.B Any assay returning a value greater than 10 g/t Au was automatically re-submitted and re-assayed by Fire Assay with a Gravimetric finish to determine its correct value.

	• *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.*	• The coarse and pulp sample rejects from the preparation and analytical laboratories were retained and stored at the laboratory, allowing for re-assaying in the future if required. Splits of all samples were stored in secure heavy duty plastic bags in an enclosed storage facility on-site at Juruena • For purposes of determining accuracy and precision of the assay data, analytical quality control (QA/QC) was completed for all sample batches sent to SGS-Geosol. The following is the frequency of QA/QC samples submitted ▪ Standard : 1 every 20 samples in a random position ▪ Blank : 1 every 20 samples, 1st sample per 25 samples ▪ Duplicate : 1 every 40 samples in a random position • Duplicates are defined as a second split of material passed through the riffle splitter at the drill rig • All QA/QC reporting and monitoring was carried out in house by Crusader´s data base manager.QA/QC sample management graphs were updated as every batch of results were received, no results could enter the database until the accompanying QA/QC data had been checked and passed the testing criteria i.e. all results must lie within the 3 S.D value range. All QA/QC certified reference material or 'Standards' were purchased from RockLabs and Geostats, no site prepared standards were used. • QA/QC analysis indicates that the standards and blanks performed very well and indicate that that the assay results are both accurate and precise. The duplicate results showed that gold is not nuggety by nature and that the sampling systems adopted by the company do not introduce any sample bias. • 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. • All drill hole data is stored within Crusader´s Fusion geological data management system,. Data is checked-in or out of the system and only an administrator has the capacity to enter or change data, whilst others may simply copy or view the data. Standardised geological codes and check boxes are employed by the database to ensure standardised geological logging and required observations are performed. The database is stored on a central server which is backed up weekly. Work procedures exist for all actions concerning the data management.

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.*	• Reverse circulation drill holes; All reverse circulation drill hole locations were measured by an in-house surveyor using a DGPS (sub-meter accuracy). The collar orientation and hole dip was measured by the responsible geologist on site. No down-hole surveys were conducted.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• The grid system used for all data types, was in a UTM projection, Zone 21 Southern Hemisphere and datum South American 1969. No local grids are used.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Topographic control in the area is average (+/- 2m)
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	• The drilling carried out is on an approximate 50m x 50m grid, both horizontally and vertically (in the plane of the mineralised structure, which is sub-vertical).It is anticipated that this density of information will be sufficient for conducting a mineral resource estimate to the standards required by the JORC 2012 mineral resource code.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• 4 metre sample compositing was carried out in portions of the drill holes greater than 10m from the interpreted mineralised structures. Composite results are included in this release. Original single metre samples will be re-assayed on composite samples >0.5g/tAu.
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 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 all reverse circulation drill holes were oriented to intersect the intended structure perpendicular to the strike and approximately 40 degrees to the dip of the mineralised zone. The mineralised structures are visible from within the artisanal miners workings which allowed drill holes to be oriented to minimise introducing a sample bias. None of the reported significant intersections are a result of intentional sample bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No sample security issues were raised or noted by the company during the transportation of the samples from the project site to the preparatory 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 laboratory. A packing list (confirming the number of sacks for transport) was received from the freight company transporting the sample bags to their destination. Upon receipt at the laboratory, samples were checked in and the list of received samples immediately sent back to the company´s database administrator 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 reverse circulation 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. An audit of the sampling procedures will be conducted in the future prior to conducting mineral resource estimation

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.*	• Results are from two exploration tenements, 866.633/2006 and 866.080/2009, 100% owned by a wholly owned subsidiary of Crusader, Lago Dourado Mineração Ltda. There is an existing 1% net smelter return payable to a previous owner. There are two garimpo mining licences within the tenement package, allowing the garimpeiros to legally work under certain restrictions. The Querosene tenement is not subject to any native title interests, no known historical sites, wilderness or national park, but is located within the border zone around a national park. Within this border zone further conditions may be required to gain an operating licence. Cattle grazing and legal timber felling are the two primary industries and land uses for the area.
	• *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 tenement is in good standing and there are no material impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Garimpeiros first discovered the mineralised areas around Juruena in the 1970's. Garimpeiros have been active in the region since, recovering gold from alluvial, colluvial and some oxidised rock. The area has been explored on and off from the mid 1990's through to the present, with the majority of drilling taking place over the last three to four years. Madison Minerals Ltd first explored and carried out some drilling evaluation of the Juruena core area in 1995/1996. The drill information of Madison *would not* be useable in a JORC compliant mineral resource estimate, however Crusader considers the information relevant from a exploration perspective and will use these results to guide future exploration work. Lago Dourado Minerals drill tested several anomalies and zones from 2010 to 2013. All work undertaken by Lago Dourado Minerals was performed to a JORC compliant standard and the data generated is considered sufficient to be used for a JORC compliant mineral resource estimate, should further results confirm continuity, grade and geological interpretation in the future.

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Juruena mineralisation is considered to have resulted from magmatic activity (intrusions and fluids) which could be sourced from a gold Porphyry system or Intrusive Related Gold system, whilst still containing characteristics commonly associated within epithermal systems. The mineralisation is hosted by Paleoproterozoic volcanic and granitoid rocks of varying composition. The host rocks are found within the Juruena-Rodonia block of the Amazon Craton.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *downhole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• See attached Table 2
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 1ppm lower cut-off, no upper cut, and up to 2 m of consecutive dilution. • 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 available, the drill targets were tested with the aim of intersecting the interpreted mineralised structure as perpendicular as possible to the strike. All positive holes to date intersected the mineralisation at approximately 40 degrees to the dip, which will cause an overstatement of the actual intercept width. • Results are reported as downhole widths, in most cases, true width is approximately 75% of down-hole length.

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 Figures 1-4
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.*	• Results from all holes in the current program for which assays have been received are reported.
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.*	• Historical exploration data has been presented previously and includes soil sampling, auger drilling, geophysical surveys, geological mapping and interpretation. No material additional exploration data has been generated by Crusader at Juruena to date.
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, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Future exploration will continue to target the already identified mineralised areas.

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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. 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 were completed in 2014.

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. Feasibility Study work is ongoing.

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 completing 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, Posse Iron Ore Project exploration results and Borborema Gold 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.