Venture Secures Nickel-Copper Project Western Australia

ASX Announcement
Wednesday, 23 November 2016
Ref: /VMS/606/VMS0399

Venture Minerals Limited **(ASX code: VMS)**, is pleased to announce that the Company has entered in to a Joint Venture with a private group to earn in to a magmatic style nickel-copper exploration project ("Caesar Project") located on the edge of the Yilgarn Craton in Western Australia.

Highlights of the Caesar Project include:

- Project contains a gabbroic body which hosts **magmatic nickel-copper mineralization similar in style to the Nova Bollinger**, Nebo-Babel and Savannah nickel-copper deposits also located in Western Australia (Refer Figure One);

- Caesar already has **surface nickel and copper geochemical anomalies extending over 3km of strike** and remains open to the south (Refer Figure Two);

- Previous surface sampling of gabbroic rocks within the geochemical anomaly has **identified copper (chalcopyrite) and nickel (pentlandite) sulphides** (Refer Figure Two) from petrographic analysis;

- The centre of the nickel and copper surface anomaly is also **coincidental with a gravity high** further elevating the potential of the exploration target;

- The Caesar Project's macro geological setting is favourable, being hosted within a proterozoic orogenic belt on the margins of the Yilgarn Craton.

Venture Minerals has entered into an earn agreement with Muggon Copper Pty Ltd, whereby Venture can earn up to a 75% interest in the Caesar Project via exploration expenditure. Should exploration be successful, Venture can increase its ownership to 90% by funding a bankable feasibility study (see page 4 for full details). Through earning in to the Caesar Project, Venture gains exposure to an exciting exploration project that already possesses potential for a magmatic style, nickel-copper discovery.

Venture's Managing Director commented "In assessing the potential of the Caesar Project, we were particularly pleased to see nickel and copper sulphides already identified in surface samples, a substantial surface geochemistry response and a coincidental gravity high. We believe the Caesar Project offers Venture a cost effective exposure to an exciting style of mineralization".

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Figure One | Caesar Project - Location Map

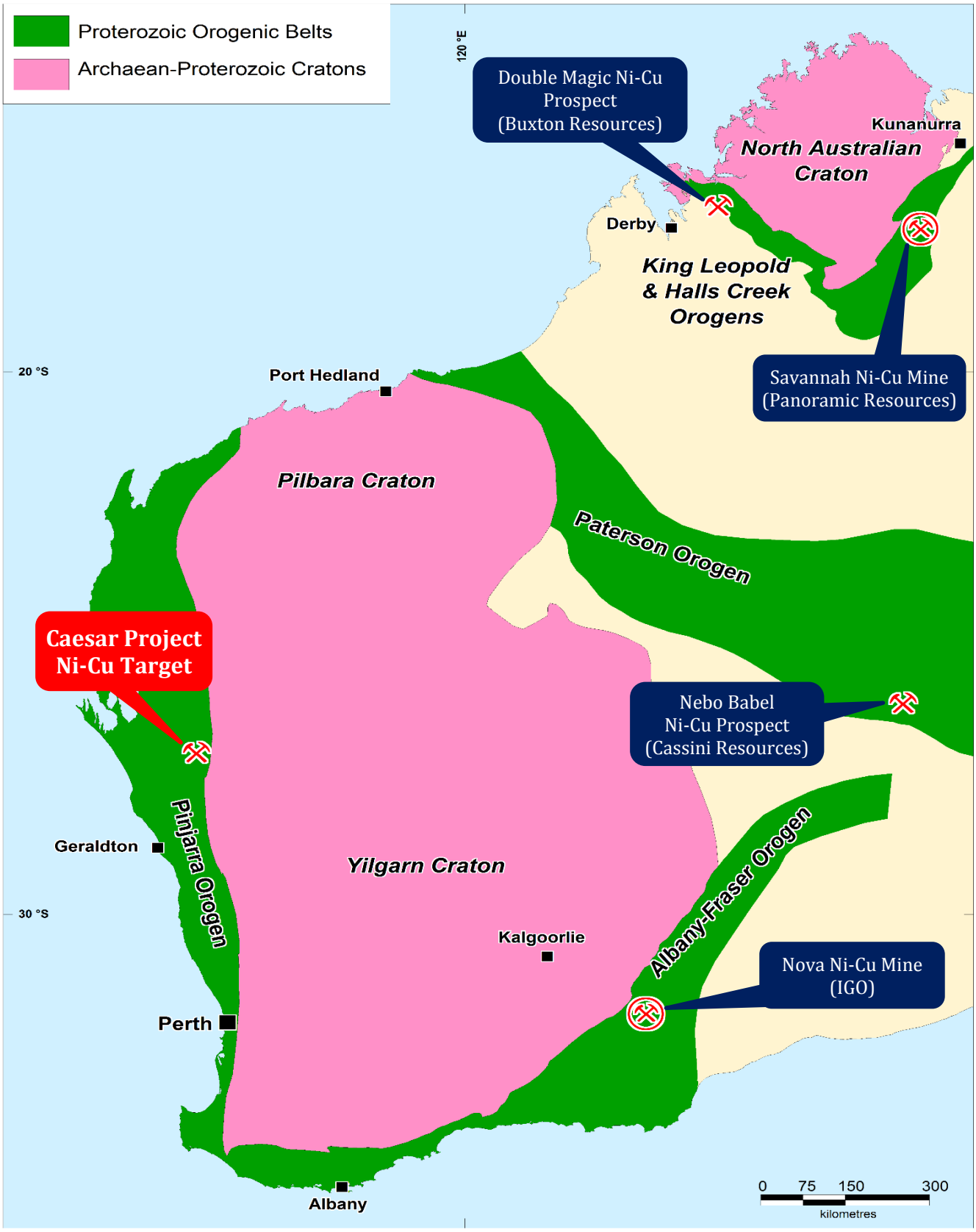
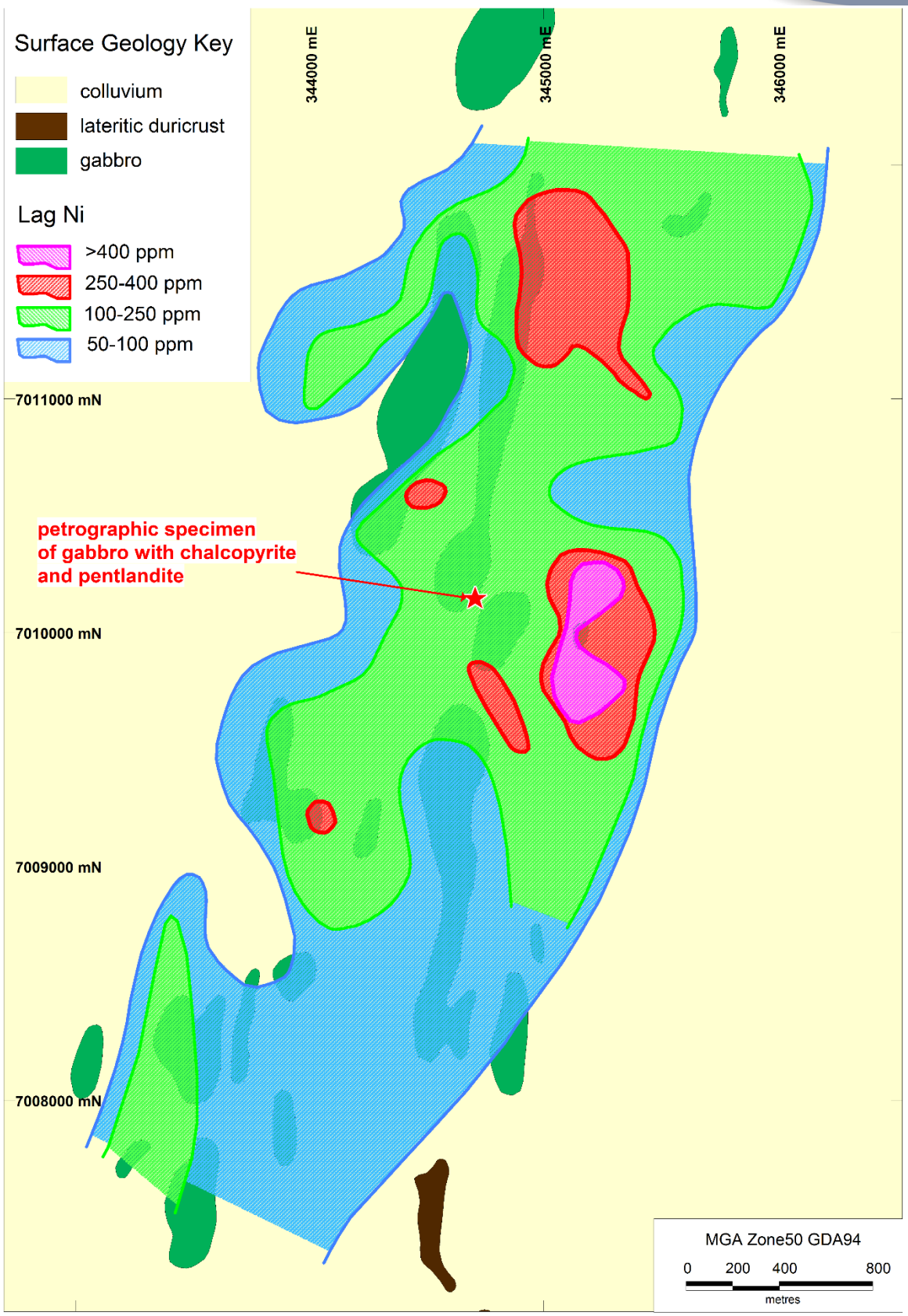


Figure Two | Caesar Project - surface geology with Nickel



The Project itself is located approximately 200km north northeast of Geraldton and consists of a granted exploration license covering 49km^2 as well as an additional 193km^2 of exploration license applications recently applied for by Venture Minerals.

Previous exploration work on the Caesar Project, including surface geochemistry (lag sampling) and petrology, which suggested that the gabbroic intrusive contains disseminated nickel and copper sulphides. Venture will advance this work by focussing on the potential identification of any massive sulphide bodies associated with gabbroic intrusive.

Exploration in the near term will initially look to extend the geochemical anomaly to the south, this will be followed by a comprehensive EM (Electromagnetic) survey designed to identify potential massive sulphide targets.

Details of the Agreement

1. VMS to pay Muggon Copper Pty Ltd ("Vendor") $25,000 cash and issue $25,000 in VMS shares upon signing the heads of agreement;
2. Should VMS elect to drill on the Project then Venture will pay the Vendor $25,000 in cash and issue $25,000 in VMS shares;
3. VMS must spend $1.5M within 3 years to earn 51% interest in the Project, with $300,000 to be spent within the first 12 months;
4. Once VMS has earned 51% interest in the Project, VMS must then spend a further $4.5M within the next 3 years to take VMS's interest in the project to 75%;
5. Once VMS has earned 75% interest in the Project, the Vendor must elect to either contribute or dilute to a 10% interest upon the completion of a Bankable Feasibility Study or Definitive Feasibility Study (whichever comes first) on the project;
6. Once VMS has earned 90% interest in the Project, the Vendor must elect to either contribute or dilute to a royalty of 1% of the net smelter return;
7. VMS has the first right of refusal should the Vendor elect to sell its interest in the Project at any time based on an independent expert's valuation.

This announcement lifts the trading halt that the Company requested on Monday 21 November 2016. The Company is not aware of any reason why the ASX would not allow trading to recommence immediately.

Yours sincerely,

Hamish Halliday
Managing Director

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on information compiled by Mr Andrew Radonjic, a full time employee of the company and who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Andrew Radonjic has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Andrew Radonjic consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix One

JORC Code, 2012 Edition | 'Table 1' Report

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 down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • 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.	• The Caesar nickel anomaly shown here is based on approximately 476 lag samples collected by Muggon Copper Pty Ltd ("Muggon Copper") during the 2014-2016 period. The lag samples were taken by dragging a magnetic collector continuously along approximately east-west grid lines. The samples were dumped off the magnetic collector into plastic sample bags every 100m and the mid-point coordinates of each drag interval recorded as the sample location. Average sample weight was approx. 100g. The samples were submitted to commercial assay laboratories for analysis. • Some 266 samples were assayed at Bureau Veritas Ultratrace laboratories, Perth ("Ultratrace"), and the remaining 210 samples were assayed at ALS Global, Perth ("ALS").
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..).	• No drilling, not applicable
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• No drilling, not applicable
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.	• The lag samples were qualitatively logged and described by a suitably qualified sampler.
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.	• The lag samples were submitted to the assay laboratory in their entirety where they were dried, crushed and pulverised to nominally 80% passing 75 microns for assay. • No drilling so information regarding drill sampling not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Assaying at Ultratrace was by Aqua Regia digest with ICP-MS finish, and at ALS by multi-acid digestion including HF with ICP-MS finish. • Commercially certified reference materials were included in ALS batches by the client at a minimum rate of one standard per 40 samples. Client standards were not included in the submissions to Ultratrace. • Results for the commercial assay standards assays are within 5% of the reference values for the elements of interest.
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.	• The ALS and Ultratrace assay data is considered compatible. • The use of twinned holes is not applicable at this stage (no drilling). • Primary data is stored and documented in industry standard ways. • Assay data is as reported by the laboratories and has not been adjusted in any way. • Remnant assay pulps are held in storage by the assay laboratories.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Sample locations were determined by handheld GPS considered accurate to ±10 m. • All co-ordinates were recorded in MGA Zone 50 datum GDA94. • Topographic control is provided by government 250,000 topographic map sheets and a Digital Terrain Model based on the 30 m Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission data.
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. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Samples were collected on continuous 100m intervals on east-west trending lines spaced 200m apart over the central and northern part of the anomaly shown in Figure 2. Line spacing over the southern quarter of the anomaly shown in Figure 2 increases from 200m to c. 1 km. • The lag sampling data is in no way sufficient to establish mineral resources. • Sample compositing has not been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• The laterite sampling pattern is of appropriate orientation to cover the observed geochemical anomalism at this reconnaissance stage. • No drilling, not applicable.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• The chain of custody for samples from collection to dispatch to assay laboratory was managed by Muggon Copper and Venture Minerals personnel. Sample numbers were unique and did not include any locational information useful to non-Muggon Copper and non-Venture personnel. The level of security is considered appropriate for such reconnaissance sampling.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• The assay results agree well with the observed lateritic materials. • No further reviews have been carried out at this reconnaissance stage. • Further surface sampling to verify and extend these results is proposed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section).

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Caesar nickel anomaly is located within Exploration Licence 09/2131. • The Exploration Licence is 100% held by Muggon Copper and has been Joint Ventured to Venture Minerals as outlined in this announcement.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Previous exploration in the area of interest consists principally that of Rio Tinto for diamonds the results of which while of geological interest are not considered specifically relevant to the type of mineralisation being sought by Venture Minerals.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The exploration area is within the Gascoyne Mineral Province which is considered broadly prospective for base metals and gold deposits.
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 - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• No drilling, not applicable.
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.	• No drilling, not applicable.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• No drilling, not applicable.
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.	• An appropriate exploration plan is included in the body of this release. • No drilling, drill plans and sections are not applicable.
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.	• Of the total of 476 lag samples collected some 53% assayed >50ppm Ni, 35% assayed >100ppm Ni, 10% assayed >250ppm Ni and 2% assayed >400ppm Ni. • Of the total of 476 lag samples collected some 43% assayed >100ppm Cu, 21% assayed >250ppm Cu and 3% assayed >400ppm Cu.
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.	• Appropriate reconnaissance exploration plans are included in the body of this release.
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.	• Venture proposes to conduct further prospecting, geochemical sampling, petrography and geophysical surveys to refine the targets before drill testing. • An appropriate exploration target plan is included in the body of this release.