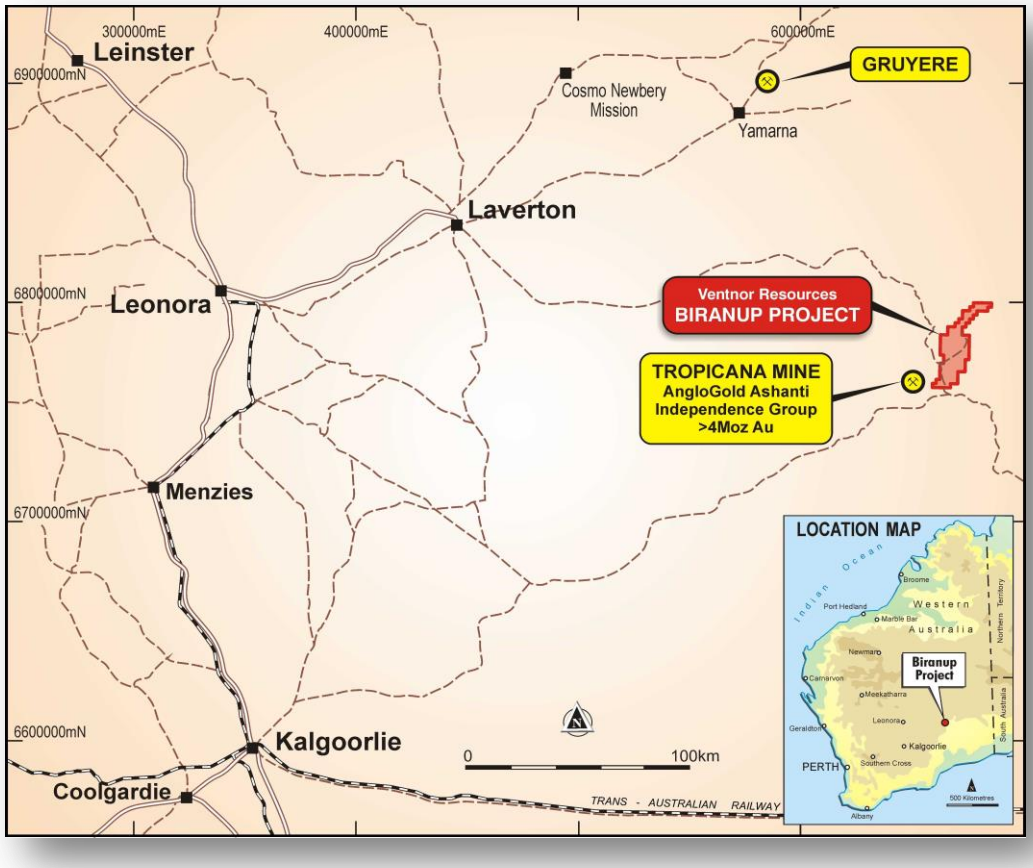
Ventnor Resources Limited (ASX: VRX) (**Ventnor** or the **Company**) provides the following summary of activities conducted during the June 2017 quarter.

Exploration

Biranup

On the 17th January 2017, Ventnor announced the commencement of a diamond hole at Fire Dragon, located within the Biranup Project, 370km north east of Kalgoorlie.



Biranup Project – Location Plan

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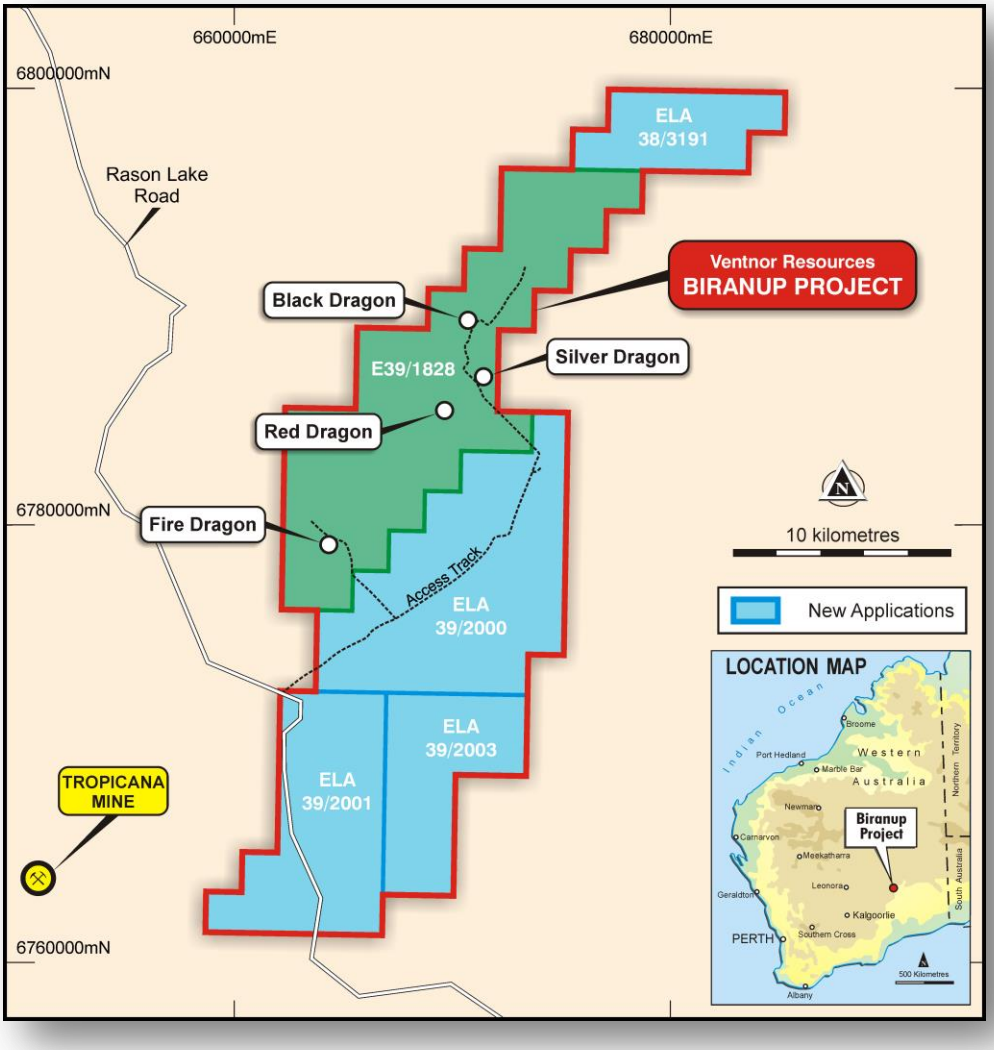


Prospect locations

The results for the diamond hole, FDD001, at Table 1 below, have been received and the interpretation is presented here.

Hole Id	MGA_East	MGA_Nth	Az	Dip	Depth	Type
FDD001	664480	6778945	230	-60	397	NQ2

Table 1 Location of FDD001

FDD001 was completed to 397m and intersected a number of sulphidic zones between 214 and 239m. This zone is coincident with the interpreted conductor from the recent ground and down hole electromagnetic surveys that have been completed. The sulphides intersected are typically pyrrhotite, are structurally controlled and associated with strong carbonate alteration, with up to 30% sulphides observed.

Sampling was selected on geological boundaries with samples being submitted to Intertek Laboratory for multi-element analysis, (Table 2 below) showing the results for selected elements.

Hole_ID	From	To	Int.	S %	Ag ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Mg %	Mo ppm	Ni ppm
FDD001	213.5	214	0.5	1.3	0.2	63	52	1.8	1.4	40
	214	214.82	0.82	0.4	0.2	14	58	1.9	0.8	33
	214.82	215.7	0.88	4.2	2.4	83	798	2.9	2.2	92
	215.7	216.1	0.4	4.9	1.9	126	764	2.0	2.6	102
	216.1	217	0.9	1.1	0.9	27	237	4.2	0.7	84
	217	218	1	2.2	1.5	51	465	3.3	1.2	111
	218	219	1	0.7	0.5	42	123	2.9	0.6	143
	219	219.45	0.45	2.1	1.0	35	343	3.6	1.4	96
	219.45	220.2	0.75	0.5	0.3	19	76	5.0	0.9	22
	220.2	220.5	0.3	0.7	0.1	10	15	0.7	0.5	22
	220.5	221.5	1	1.4	0.2	27	130	4.3	1.2	58
	221.5	222.1	0.6	1.5	0.2	19	235	1.3	1.6	47
	222.1	222.85	0.75	7.5	0.9	102	697	2.0	3.4	203
	222.85	223.1	0.25	2.5	0.3	33	319	1.2	2.1	68
	223.1	223.65	0.55	7.9	0.7	140	831	0.5	5.1	216
	226.65	227.34	0.69	9.7	1.2	230	845	4.0	8.8	317
	227.34	228.3	0.96	2.2	0.3	55	276	4.9	4.6	76
	228.3	229.3	1	0.5	0.1	26	59	4.0	1	74
	229.3	229.53	0.23	4.4	0.8	176	129	4.6	4.1	154
	235.3	236.1	0.8	1.3	0.4	71	132	3.5	4.6	47
	236.1	236.4	0.3	4.8	0.6	111	257	2.1	6.6	120
	236.4	236.98	0.58	2.1	0.4	27	235	0.5	2.2	53
	236.98	237.65	0.67	0.6	0.2	25	39	2.3	1.2	28
	237.65	238.58	0.93	3.1	0.4	42	205	1.7	2.7	105

Table 2. Multi-element results from selected intercepts FDD001

Table 3 below is a correlation matrix generated from all sampling done on FDD001.

	Ag	Co	Cu	Mg	Mo	Ni	S
Ag	1.0	0.6	0.8	-0.0	0.4	0.4	0.6
Co	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.9
Cu	0.8	0.7	1.0	-0.2	0.6	0.6	0.9
Mg	-0.0	0.1	-0.2	1.0	-0.1	0.3	-0.2
Mo	0.4	0.8	0.6	-0.1	1.0	0.5	0.8
Ni	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.7
S	0.6	0.9	0.9	-0.2	0.8	0.7	1.0

Table 3. Correlation Matrix

A correlation matrix is generated using the correlation coefficient to compare if two elements have a linear relationship with each other. The resultant is a number between 1 and -1, with 1 meaning the two elements are strongly associated and -1 meaning they do not occur together. The metals in the above matrix, being, silver, cobalt, copper, molybdenum, and nickel are strongly associated with sulphur, but not with magnesium. The interpretation therefore is that the anomalous metals are hydrothermal in origin rather than magmatic and associated with an intrusive mafic.

A downhole electromagnetic, DHEM, and wireline survey was completed on FDD001. Figure 1 below shows the modelled EM plate, in green, and the measured induced conductivity, purple discs.

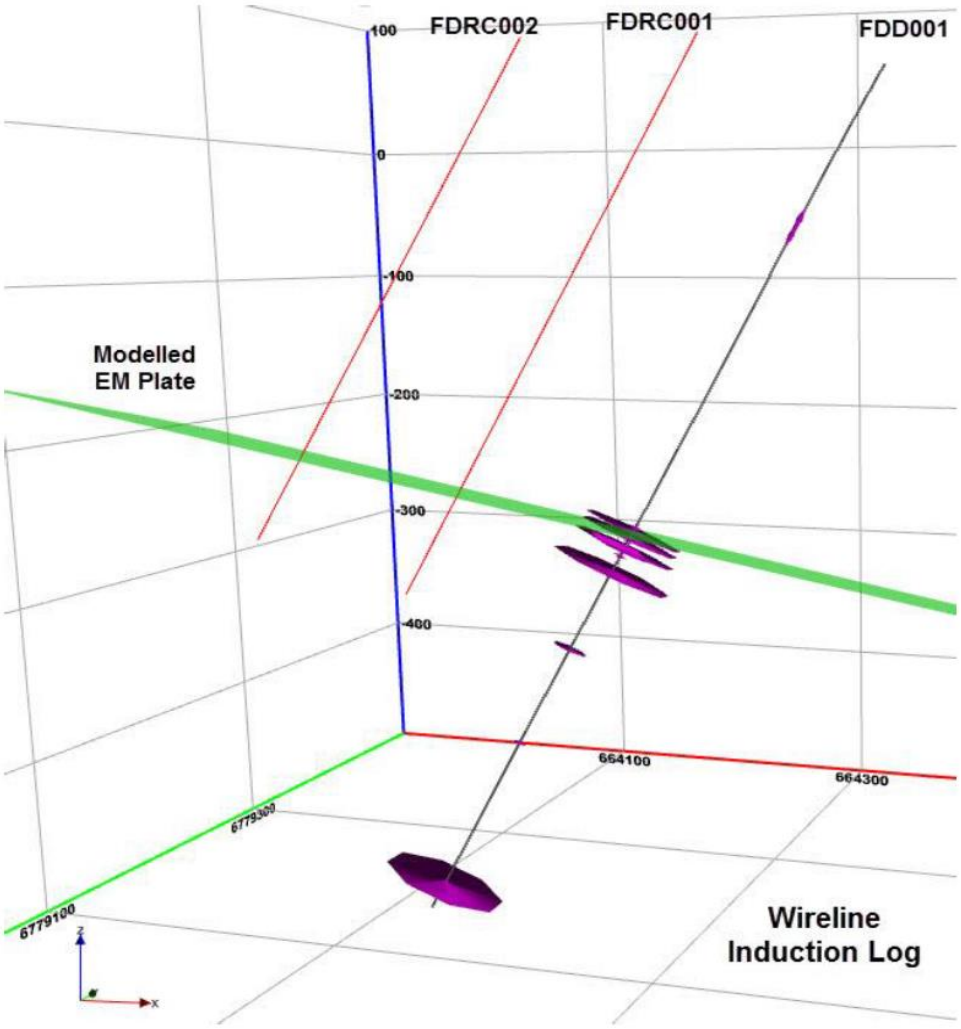


Figure 1 Modelled EM plate

The modelled EM plate and the multi-element results further support the planned diamond drilling announced on 28th March 2017, targeting the high cobalt/silver results from historic aircore drilling.

Figure 2 below, shows the location of FDD001 and the planned diamond drilling over the TMI airborne magnetic image. Included on the image is the trace of where the modelled conductor plate intersects the top of the fresh basement rocks. This trace projects to the position of the historic aircore hole, MDA345, which intersected high cobalt and silver results at the bottom of hole.

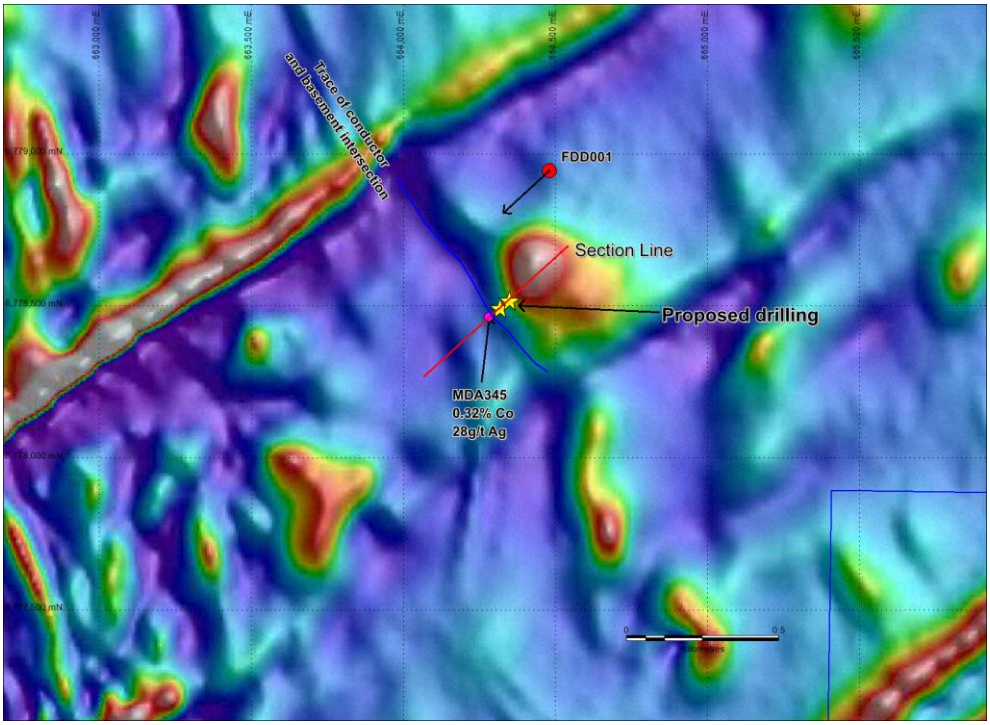


Figure 2 TMI magnetic image with completed and planned drilling

The Figure 3 below shows the same information over the gravity image.

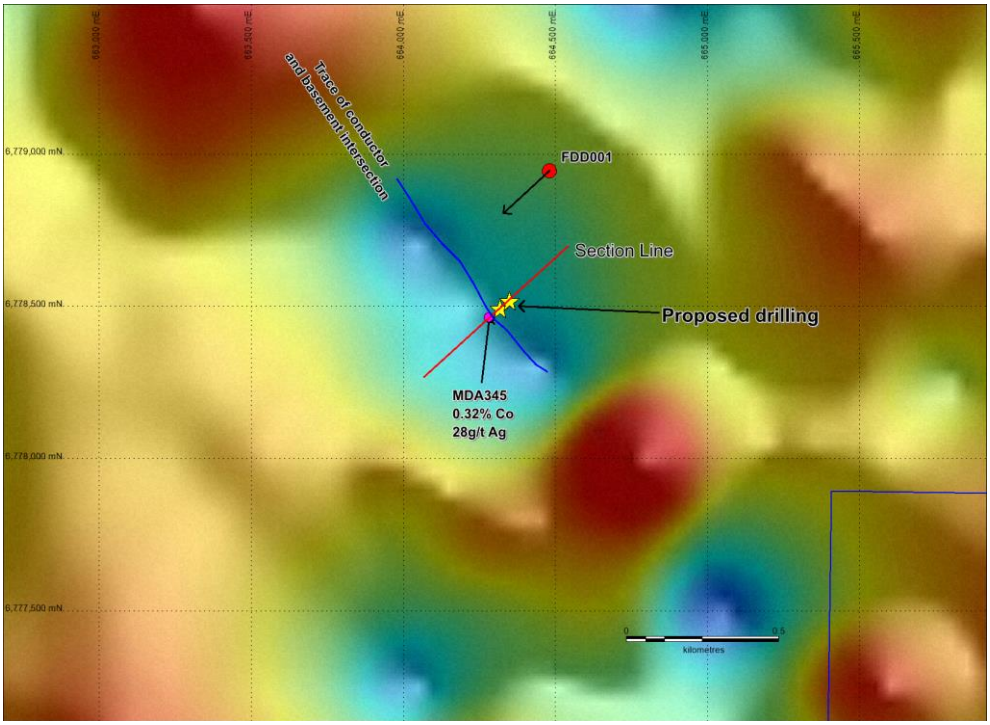


Figure 3 Gravity image with completed and planned drilling

Additional datasets acquired by Ventnor are shown in Figure 4 below. These data sets are airborne radiometrics and satellite acquired emissivity intensity.

The emissivity intensity is calculated from the satellite sensor thermal infrared bands, where the wavelength is >9,000nm; the image data is acquired at night. The emissivity is not mapping the spectral signature of minerals, but rather variations in the heat flow from the earth's surface. As it is not reflected light, it is less affected by vegetation and other surface features than conventional remotely sensed imagery. Variations in emissivity intensity may be related to bulk differences in the temperature of different rock units related to their density and mineral composition. These emissivity targets (EMS), have been included with the drilling and auger multi-element data sets, in conjunction with the geophysical data to generate the target areas below.

The thick black lines shown on the total count radiometric image below are Emissivity Anomalies with a Low Threshold Value >93%. The coincidence of the radiometrics and emissivity intensity when combined with the datasets above confirms the potential for a hydrothermal system at Fire Dragon.

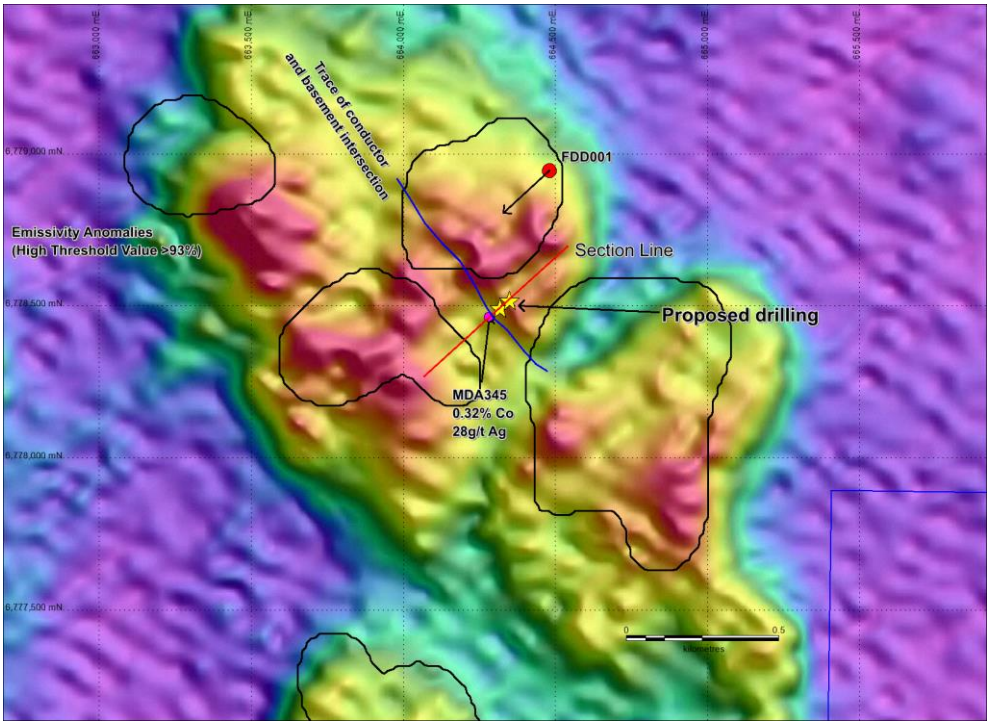


Figure 4 Radiometrics image with co-incident emissivity anomalies

On 28 March 2017 Ventnor announced the Company would drill two diamond holes at the Fire Dragon prospect in the Biranup Project area, 370 kilometres north-east of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia, following up on an historic bedrock multi-element assay.

The drill target is in close proximity to the recent drill program at the Fire Dragon conductor, which was used to determine the orientation of the targeted structure. It was determined by examining historic drillhole assays at the Fire Dragon prospect. The bedrock assay was from a bottom-of-hole regional drilling program and the target was planned to intersect the top of a structure that has been interpreted from recent drilling in the area.

In November 2015, Ventnor announced the identification of significant cobalt and silver anomalism at Fire Dragon, in wide spaced, vertical, historic aircore drilling (Refer ASX Announcement 16 November 2015). This type of drilling can be an effective means of vectoring into mineralisation where there has been lateral dispersion of metals during the weathering process. Fire Dragon is at the southern end of tenement E39/1828 where there exists a 20-80m thick layer of transported sand overlaying the basement. However, a typical weathering profile does not exist at Fire Dragon, with only a 5 metre thick slightly weathered zone on top of the fresh basement. Multi-element assays are available only on the bottom of hole (BOH) sample, and are therefore a discrete fresh rock sample.

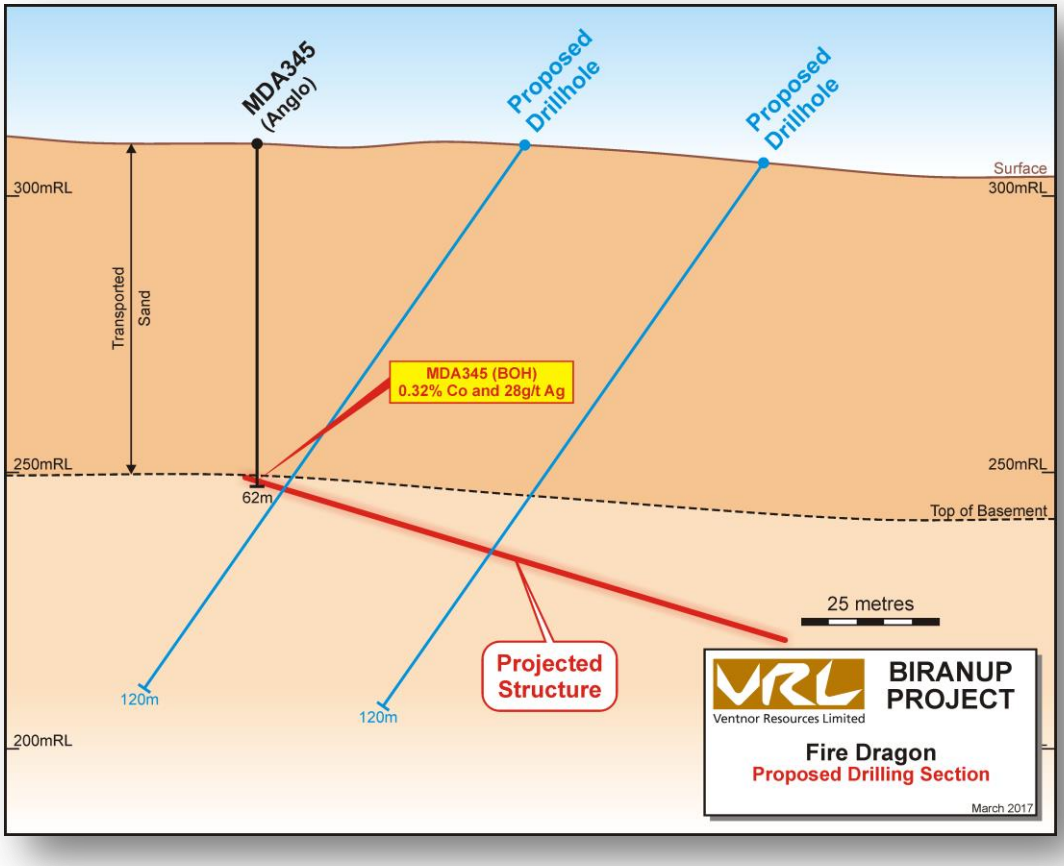
The BOH sample for drill hole MDA345 returned a result of 0.32% cobalt and 28.7g/t silver.

Hole Id	MGA_East	MGA_Nth	Az	Dip	From	To	DH m	Co%	Ag ppm	Type
MDA345	664282	6778463	0	-90	61	62	1.0	0.32	28.7	AC

A recently drilled diamond hole at Fire Dragon established the orientation of the bedrock stratigraphy in the area. The magnetic and gravity data support this orientation in the MDA345 area, and as a result, the following section below, was used to propose the drilling of two diamond holes to test this mineralisation.

The drilling of two diamond holes proximal to the intersection allowed for the best geological understanding of the potential for economic mineralisation. The holes were also cased with PVC to allow for a down hole electromagnetic survey to be undertaken.

The drilling commenced in April 2017 and was undertaken in conjunction with other programs in the area. Preliminary assay results were expected to be available in the June quarter following logging and cutting of core. Further assays were required and are pending.



Interpreted section showing proposed diamond drill holes

On 26 April 2017 Ventnor announced it has commenced a 2,200 metre, 26 hole RC drill and 640 metre, 4 hole diamond drill program at its Biranup Project area, 370 kilometres north-east of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia.

Fire Dragon had two diamond drillholes planned to test high grade cobalt and silver mineralization whilst Red Dragon had 14 RC holes planned over untested historic aircore gold geochem anomalies and two diamond drillholes to follow up previous high grade results.

At Black Dragon two RC holes were planned to test the intersection in BDRC1026, 5m @ 3.57g/t (announced 16 November 2015) and in addition to this work a 20,000 line metre auger and geochem program was to be conducted over the Silver Dragon magnetic feature (announced 13 October 2016)

The drilling was expected to take two weeks with assay results and interpretations to be available 3-4 weeks after drilling.

A multi-purpose drill rig was mobilised to site to undertake both the RC and Diamond drilling.

First pass results from the drilling is inconclusive and additional logging and assays on the core is underway.

Warrawanda

On March 13 Ventnor announced a Down Hole EM (DHEM) survey had been conducted on an extended diamond drill hole at its Warrawanda nickel Project 40kms south of Newman in Western Australia.

The survey was based on a re-evaluation of Warrawanda diamond core and other supporting geophysical surveys which had indicated a subtle bedrock conductor. This was followed up with a program of soil geochemistry and ground EM above the interpreted new zone in order to evaluate the potential for an exploration target for sulphide nickel and a further drill campaign.

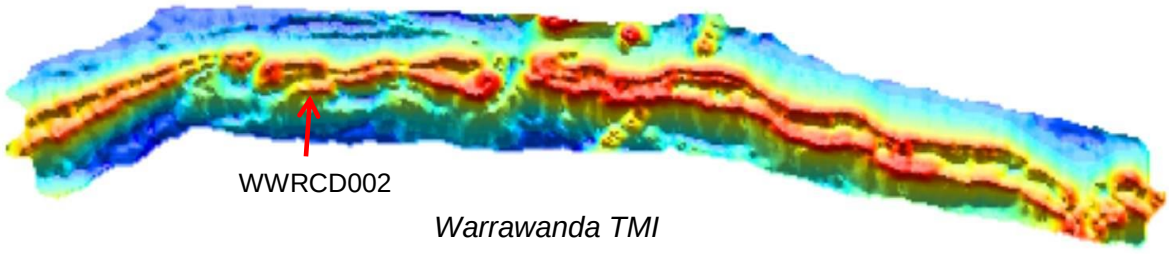
At the time of the announcement Ventnor management noted that Warrawanda has not been a priority exploration area for the Company since acquiring the Biranup Project north of Tropicana.

Detailed Information

Warrawanda is a 17km long ultramafic unit, which the Company believes may host a significant sulphide nickel deposit.

The exploration work that has been undertaken to identify sulphide nickel is as follows;

- SkyTEM airborne electromagnetic survey;
- Drilling of 18 RC holes for 2,859m;
- Field mapping, soil geochemistry and gossan sampling;
- Hymap spectral mapping;
- Review of the GSWA 2013 Capricorn AEM TEMPEST survey;
- Fixed loop electromagnetic (FLEM) surveys;
- Diamond drill tail of Ventnor 2011 RC hole, WWRC002, to 400m; and
- Down hole electromagnetic (DHEM) survey of the extended hole, WWRCD002.

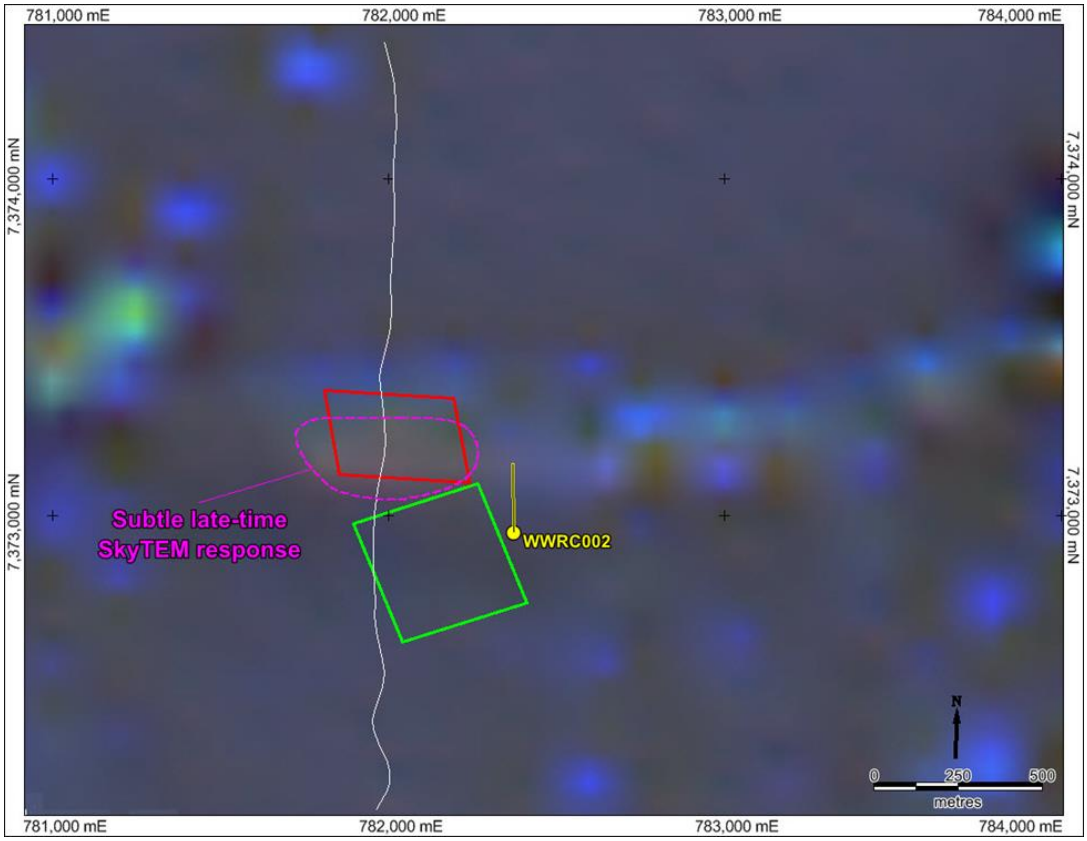


Warrawanda TMI

A review of the Company's SkyTEM data in conjunction with the GSWA 2013 Capricorn AEM TEMPEST survey indicated a potential southerly dipping conductor in the region of WWRC002 drilled in 2011. The multi-element assays from 230m to the end of hole at 250m, indicate the ultramafic was showing nickel depletion, associated with an increase in sulphur and change in the magnesium levels. WWRC002 may have potentially been drilled close to nickel sulphide mineralisation and warranted further investigation.

In September 2016, WWRC002 was extended to 400m by drilling an HQ diamond tail. The core to ~270m was an altered and strongly magnetic ultramafic, with zones of sparsely disseminated pyrrhotite. Subsequently, DHEM survey data was acquired and EM conductor plate modeling completed.

The DHEM data from WWRCD002 detected anomalous EM responses related to off hole bedrock conductors modelled as conductor plates, located to the west of the drill hole. However, the DHEM data is complex and difficult to model, resulting in generally low confidence modelled conductor plates. To improve the confidence in the locations of the modelled conductor plates, their positions and geometries were compared to the digital elevation model (DEM), airborne magnetic results, and airborne EM SkyTEM results. The SkyTEM survey did identify a very faint and subtle EM anomaly corresponding to the modelled DHEM conductor plate locations, see figure below.



SkyTEM flight line trace L100230 (white line), WWRC002 drillhole collar and trace (yellow dot and line) and DHEM modelled conductor plates projected to surface (red and green rectangles) and the highlighted subtle late time SkyTEM response (hashed pink outline) overlying a SkyTEM EM ternary image, where the late time EM decay channel 25 data are coloured red, channel 20 data are coloured green and mid time channel 15 data are coloured blue (SkyTEM RGB 25-20-15).

The modelled DHEM conductor plate locations correspond to a south dipping late time anomalous response observed in the SkyTEM data. LEI inversion modelling of the SkyTEM data also produced a south dipping zone of slightly elevated conductivity corresponding to the modelled DHEM conductor plate locations, figure below.

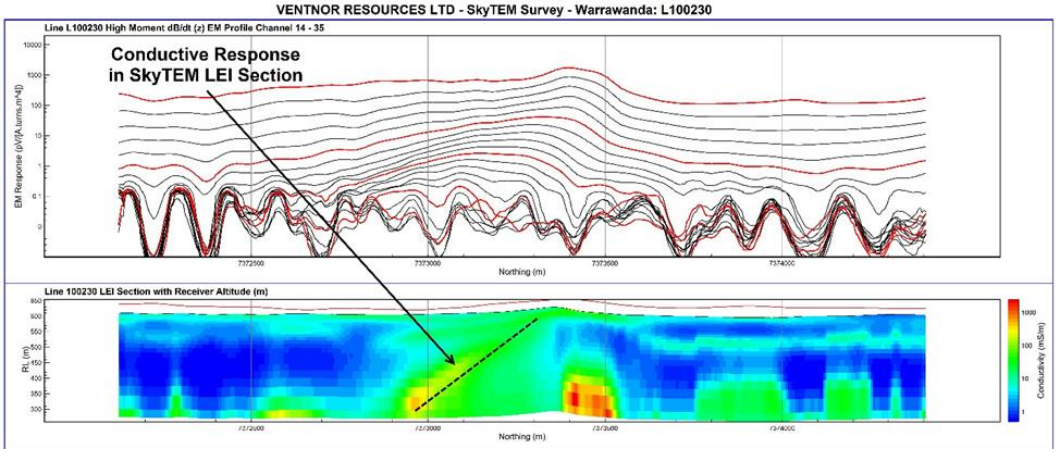


Figure: SkyTEM flight line L100230 (782,000 mE) EM decay profiles (top) and corresponding LEI model section (bottom). The LEI inversion identified a S-dipping zone of elevated conductivity corresponding to the modelled DHEM plate locations.

Further Work

Ventnor advised the market that further exploration activities planned before the end of June would be aimed at identifying a conductor strong enough to warrant follow up diamond drilling. Those activities were on ground, geochemical and rock chip sampling and a ground based electromagnetic survey. Both of these activities were completed with results pending at this stage.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr David Reid who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG). Mr Reid is a contractor to Ventnor Resources Limited. Mr Reid has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the "2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Reid consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information provided by him and in the form and context in which it appears.

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Interests in Mining Tenements

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Warrawanda Project - Nickel

Tenement	Status	Interest at beginning of quarter (%)	Interests relinquished, reduced or lapsed (%)	Interests acquired or increased (%)	Interest at end of quarter (%)
E52/2372	Granted	100	-	-	100
P52/1242	Granted	100	100	-	-
P52/1243	Granted	100	-	-	100
P52/1244	Granted	100	-	-	100
P52/1281	Granted	100	-	-	100
P52/1282	Granted	100	-	-	100
P52/1283	Granted	100	100	-	-
EL52/3447	Granted	-	-	100	100

Biranup Project – Base Metals/Gold

Tenement	Status	Interest at beginning of quarter (%)	Interests relinquished, reduced or lapsed (%)	Interests acquired or increased (%)	Interest at end of quarter (%)
E39/1828	Granted	100	-	-	100
E38/3191	Granted	0	-	100	100
E39/2000	Granted	0	-	100	100
ELA39/2001	Application	0	-	100	100
E39/2003	Granted	0	-	100	100

Kumarina Project – Lithium

Tenement	Status	Interest at beginning of quarter (%)	Interests relinquished, reduced or lapsed (%)	Interests acquired or increased (%)	Interest at end of quarter (%)
ELA52/3545	Application	0	-	100	100
ELA52/3546	Application	0	-	100	100
ELA52/3547	Application	0	-	100	100
ELA52/3548	Application	0	-	100	100
ELA52/3549	Application	0	-	100	100
ELA52/3550	Application	0	-	100	100

Arrowsmith Project – Silica

Tenement	Status	Interest at beginning of quarter (%)	Interests relinquished, reduced or lapsed (%)	Interests acquired or increased (%)	Interest at end of quarter (%)
ELA70/4986	Application	0		100	100
ELA70/4987	Application	0		100	100
ELA70/4993	Application	0		100	100