

Conglomerate gold targets identified at Whim Creek Project

Gold identified from samples collected at both Loudens Patch and Mays Find

Highlights

- Recent reconnaissance creek sampling has identified anomalous gold at both Mays Find and Loudens Patch.
- At Loudens Patch, anomalous gold was returned from creeks draining a ridge of Fortescue Group Mt Roe Basalt and basal conglomerates along strike from De Grey Mining's recent conglomerate gold nugget discovery (DEG ASX Announcement, 26th September 2017).
- At Mays Find, sampling of creeks over ~1km of strike has confirmed that gold is sourced from outcropping Mt Roe Basalts and associated with sedimentary rocks including conglomerates.
- This reconnaissance work confirms that creek sampling is an effective method to explore for gold mineralisation likely to be sourced from the Lower Fortescue Group.
- The conglomerates at Loudens Patch and Mays Find are considered to be equivalent to those being explored for Witwatersrand-type gold deposits elsewhere in the Pilbara (Novo/Artemis joint venture at Purdy's Reward near Karratha).

Venturex Resources (ASX: VXR) is pleased to advise that it has identified two areas of significant gold anomalism at the Loudens Patch and Mays Find prospects at its Whim Creek Copper-Zinc Project (Figure 1) following a successful program of reconnaissance sampling (ASX announcement 24th November 2017) of creek draining outcropping areas of Fortescue Group (including basal conglomerates).

At Loudens Patch (Figure 2), samples were collected from the active part of creeks draining the southern end of a ridge of Mt Roe Basalt, including intermittent conglomerate outcrop. This is directly along strike from De Grey Mining's recent discovery of gold nuggets (see DEG ASX announcement, 26th September 2017).

At Mays Find (Figures 3-4), creek sampling was completed over a strike length of approximately 1km at the northern end of a 5km long zone of the prospective sequence. This area was selected because of the historical discovery of fine gold in panned concentrates adjacent to a broad gold-in-soil anomaly (ASX announcement, 26th November 2017).

While historical exploration did not identify the source of the gold, Venturex concluded after reviewing the historical work that the gold may have been sourced from the conglomerates, and subsequently undertook a sampling program of small 1st and 2nd order creeks over about 1km of strike.

ASX Announcement
ASX Code: VXR
Released: 20th December 2017

For further details

Anthony Reilly
Executive Director
T: +61 8 6389 7400
admin@venturexresources.com

Board

Tony Kiernan
Chairman

Anthony Reilly
Executive Director

Darren Stralow
Non-Executive Director

Trevor Hart
Company Secretary

Contact Details

Registered Office
Level 2
91 Havelock Street
West Perth WA 6005

T: +61 8 6389 7400
F: +61 8 9463 7836
admin@venturexresources.com
www.venturexresources.com

ABN: 28 122 180 205

The sampled creeks all drained into the creek containing the original gold discovery.

The results shown in Figure 3 indicate that the gold is sourced from the ridge immediately west of the sampling. This ridge is mapped as Fortescue Group by the GSWA and includes fine to coarse grained sedimentary rocks.

The sampling confirms this method as a viable tool for exploring the remaining 4-5km strike of the Mays Find area. As outlined previously, the next gold exploration phase at Whim Creek will include additional sampling of the 1st and 2nd order creeks draining the Mays Find area, detailed mapping of the conglomerate and sedimentary units, and targeted rock sampling along the 5-6km length of the Mays Find area.

This planned follow-up work is anticipated to commence in the first quarter of 2018, subject to gaining access to the project area. Access to the project area during this time of the year can be impacted by the Pilbara wet season.

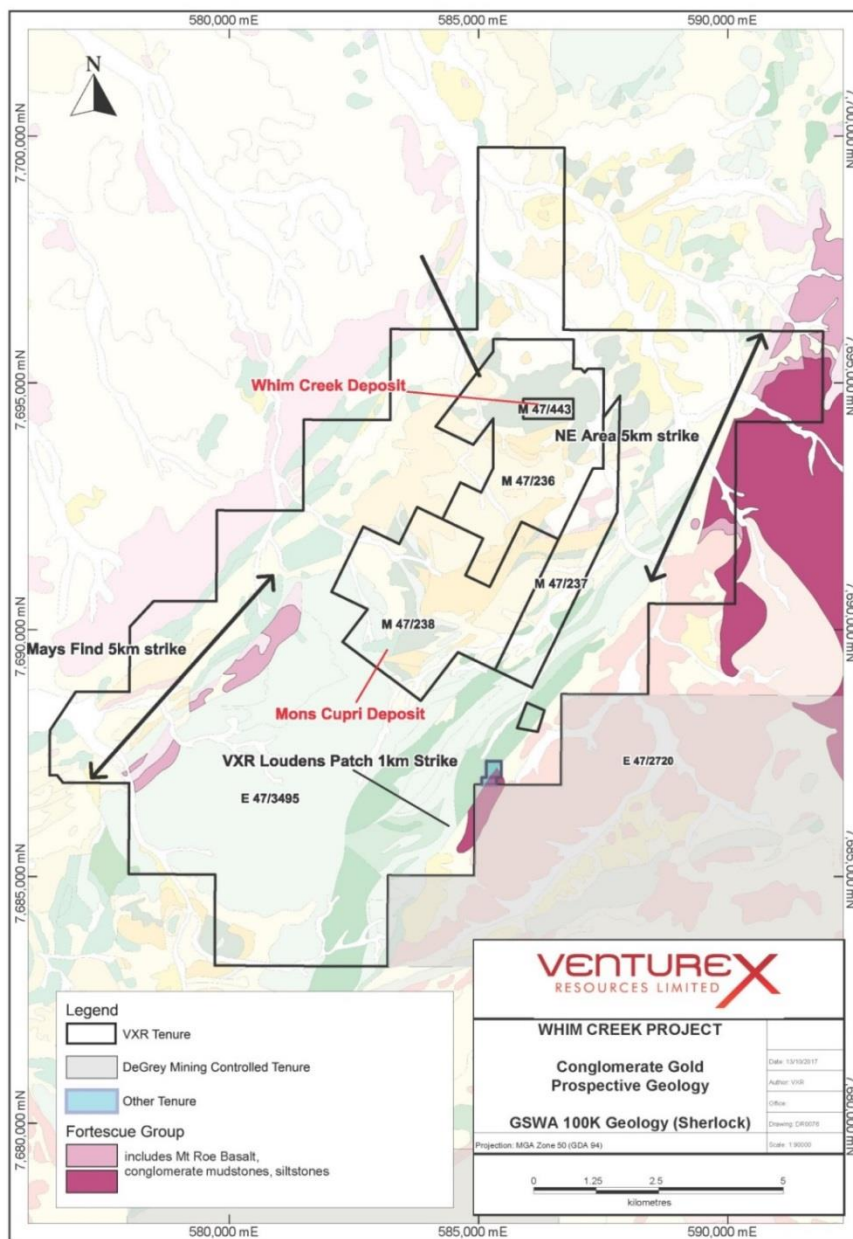


Figure 1: Whim Creek Project and Geology.

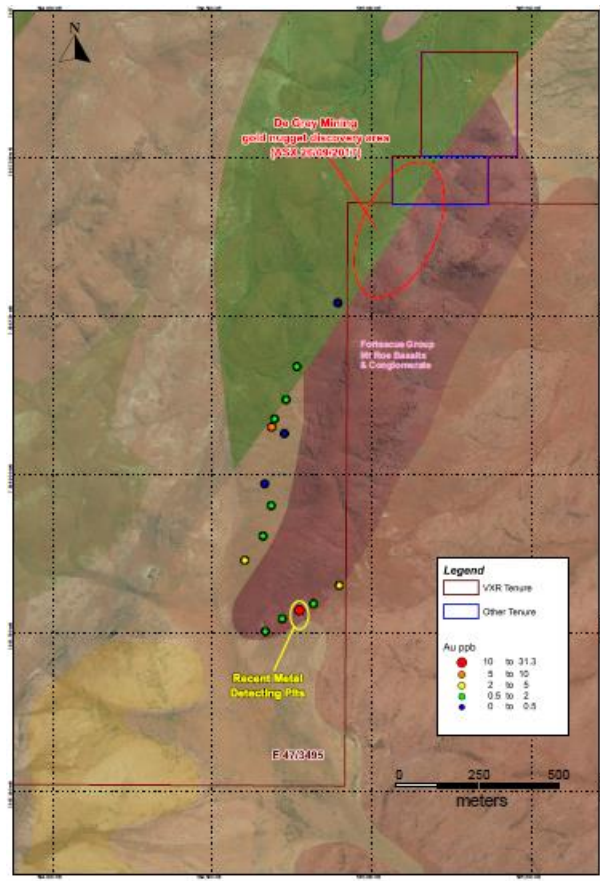


Figure 2: Loudens Patch creek sampling results coloured by gold ppb.

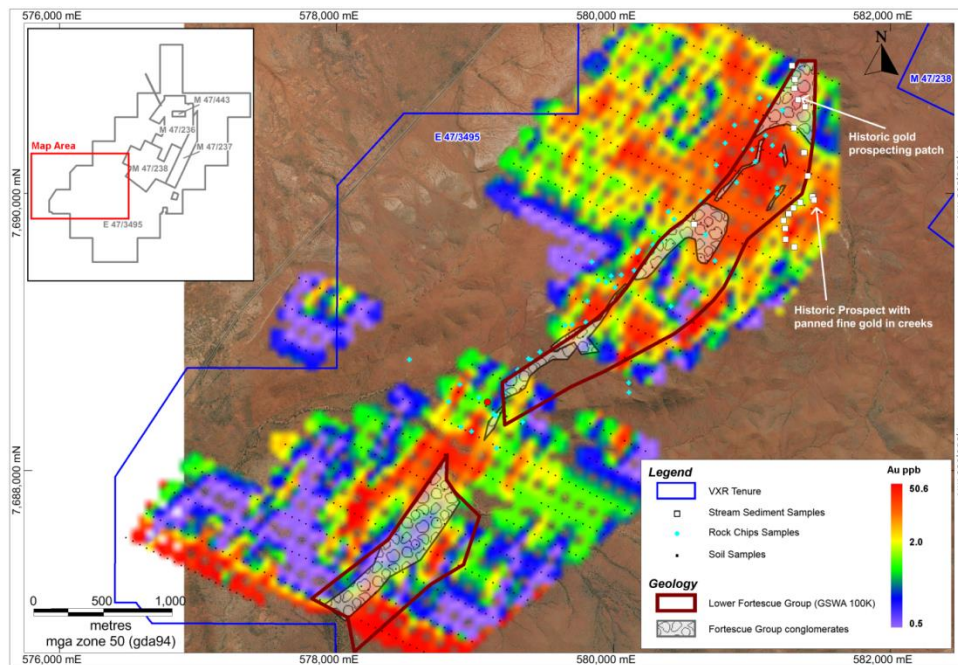


Figure 3: Mays Find Prospect showing gridded & imaged historic soil sampling, rock chip sampling and recent stream sediment sampling.

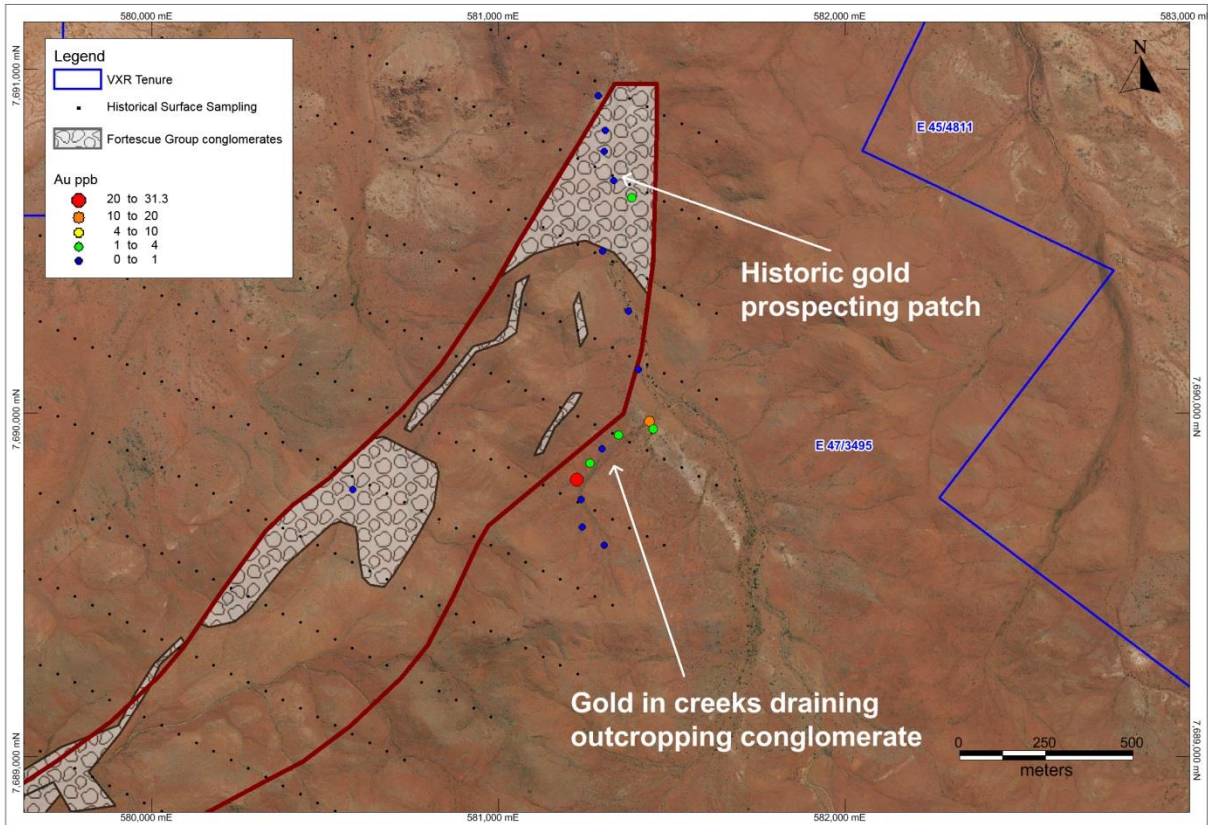


Figure 4: North end of Mays Find showing creek sampling locations coloured by Au ppb results.

Anthony Reilly
Executive Director

For further information, please contact:

Investors

Anthony Reilly / Trevor Hart
Venturex Resources Limited
Ph: +61 (08) 6389 7400
Email: admin@venturexresources.com

Media:

Nicholas Read – Read Corporate
Ph: (08) 9388 1474
Email: info@readcorporate.com.au

About Venturex Resources Limited

Venturex Resources Limited (ASX: VXR) is an exploration and development company with two advanced Copper Zinc Projects near Port Hedland in the Pilbara region of Western Australia. The two projects are the Sulphur Springs Project which includes the Sulphur Springs Project, Kangaroos Caves Resource plus 27km of prospective tenements on the Panorama trend and the Whim Creek Project which includes the Resources at the Whim Creek, Mons Cupri and Salt Creek mines together with the Evelyn project and 18,100 ha of prospective tenements over the Whim Creek basin. Our strategy is to work with our partners Blackrock Metals to expand and extend the existing 4 tonne per day oxide copper heap leach and SXEW operation at Whim Creek, identify other near term production options at Whim Creek, Mons Cupri and Sulphur Springs and fully optimise the Sulphur Springs Project have it shovel ready to take advantage of forecast improvements in base metal prices.

Competency Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Reginald Beaton who is employed as a Consultant to the Company. Mr Beaton is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Beaton has sufficient experience with the style of mineralisation and the type of deposit under consideration. Mr Beaton consents to the inclusion in the report of the results reported here and the form and context in which it appears.

Notes relating to the Whim Creek Exploration

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	<p>Stream Sediment Samples - 1-3kg samples sieved to -3mm collected from active part of the creek.</p> <p>Panned sample – approximately 10kg sample sieved to -3mm collected from the active part of the creek.</p> <p>Venturex, 2014: rock chip samples 1-3kg sampled from outcrops of interest.</p> <p>Historic soil sampling –Bulk soil Samples collected in the field. No information provided as to the size of the sample or the collection method WAMAX a076113, Straits Whim Creek Copper Project Annual Technical Report, 2007.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 undertaken for this announcement
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 undertaken for this announcement
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	No drilling undertaken for this announcement
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>No additional subsampling or preparation of the stream sediment samples was undertaken.</p> <p>Stored pulps from the Venturex 2014 rock chip sampling submitted for a Au fire assay.</p> <p>Straits historic soil samples- Sent to ALS in Perth where they were dried disaggregated and manually sieved to -80# for a < 100micron sample.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>No analytical work reported for the Venturex sampling.</p> <p>Straits Historic soil samples were analysed by ALS laboratories in Perth for: Au- Low Level – 0.001ppm, TL43</p> <p>Stream Sediment Samples were analysed by ALS laboratories in Perth by Bulk Leach Extractable Gold (BLEG). Cyanide extraction with AA finish.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>No duplicate or check sampling carried out.</p>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Sample points located in the field using a hand held GPS with an accuracy of +/- 10m.</p> <p>Datum was MGA94 Zone 50.</p> <p>Topographic control provided by rectified aerial photography</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Venturex stream sediment samples were located in first and second order streams.</p> <p>Straits historic soil samples were collected every 50m along 200m spaced lines covering the entire length of the Mays Find area.</p> <p>Venturex rock chip samples collected from outcrops of interest.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Straits historic sample traverses were orientated perpendicular to the strike of the regional stratigraphy.</p> <p>The Venturex stream sediment samples were from creeks directly draining the targeted rock units.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<p>No documentation for Straits soil sampling.</p> <p>The Venturex samples were collected in the field by Venturex by personnel and sent to ALS in Perth via a commercial transport company.</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<p>No audits or reviews completed</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 sampling reported in this announcement is on E47/3495 -100% owned by Venturex Pilbara Pty Ltd a subsidiary of Venturex Resources Limited.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	Previous work at the Mays Find Prospect was completed by Duval, 1983-1984, Straits Resources 1996 -2010 and Venturex Resources 2011-present.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	Mays Find-GSWA mapped Lower Fortescue Group rocks including basalt, siltstones, sandstones and conglomerates located within a small 5-6km x 600m wide fault bounded graben surrounded by Loudens and Mt Negri volcanics. Loudens Patch -GSWA mapped Lower Fortescue Group including Mt Roe Basalt and a basal conglomerate. Gold mineralization is being targeted in the Lower Fortescue conglomerates.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	No drilling under taken for this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	No drilling undertaken for this announcement
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> 	No drilling undertaken for this announcement
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	Maps are included in this announcement showing sample location points
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	All Au results from the Straits soil sampling were used and presented in the diagram.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>WAMEX open file data was used in this announcement:</p> <p>Duval Mining 1984: WAMEX number A15241. Straits Resources 2007: WAMEX number a076113 Venturex Resources 2014: Whim Creek Project Annual Report</p>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive</i> 	Future exploration has been detailed in the announcement.