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ACN 123 250 582

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Mr Terence Hogan
Non-Executive Chairman

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Managing Director & Company Secretary

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Executive Director

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Issued Shares (ASX: VMC):
61,636,623

Issued Options (ASX: VMCO):
31,521,561

Market Cap: $10.2 million

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NARDOO HILL LITHIUM PROJECT: EXTENSIVE MINERALISED TREND IDENTIFIED

Figure 1 – The VMC field team mapping & sampling at Nardoo Hill

HIGHLIGHTS

NARDOO HILL LITHIUM PROJECT

- Initial reconnaissance of historical Tantalum-Niobium mining area at Nardoo Hill completed.
- Nardoo Hill pegmatites outcrop over an extensive area, with units up to 200 metres wide and extending over several hundred metres of strike – mapping has identified a number of pegmatite units, many of which have yet to be systematically sampled.
- A significant number of samples returned assays **highly anomalous in lithium (greater than 1,000 ppm and up to 0.27% Li_2O),** confirming the potential of the area to host high-grade lithium mineralisation.
- Nardoo Hill sampling also returned high-grade Niobium and Tantalum assays, including:

  N109 42.8% Niobium & 13.1% Tantalum

  N112 1.82% Niobium & 0.53% Tantalum

- A significant regional mineralised trend has been identified and extends into target areas covered by sand and soils.
- The project area has been extended to cover new targets through the pegging of an additional tenement - ELA 09/2182.

The Directors of Venus Metals Corporation Limited (ASX: VMC) are pleased to announce that the reconnaissance on the Nardoo Hill lithium-tantalum project areas in Western Australia has identified extensive pegmatite targets for exploration and resulted in Venus expanding its project area.

Venus Metals Corporation Limited ('Venus Metals') has made applications for two tenements (ELA 09/2156, 2182) in the Nardoo Hill area. This project lies within the Gascoyne Mineral Province in Western Australia (Figure 2).

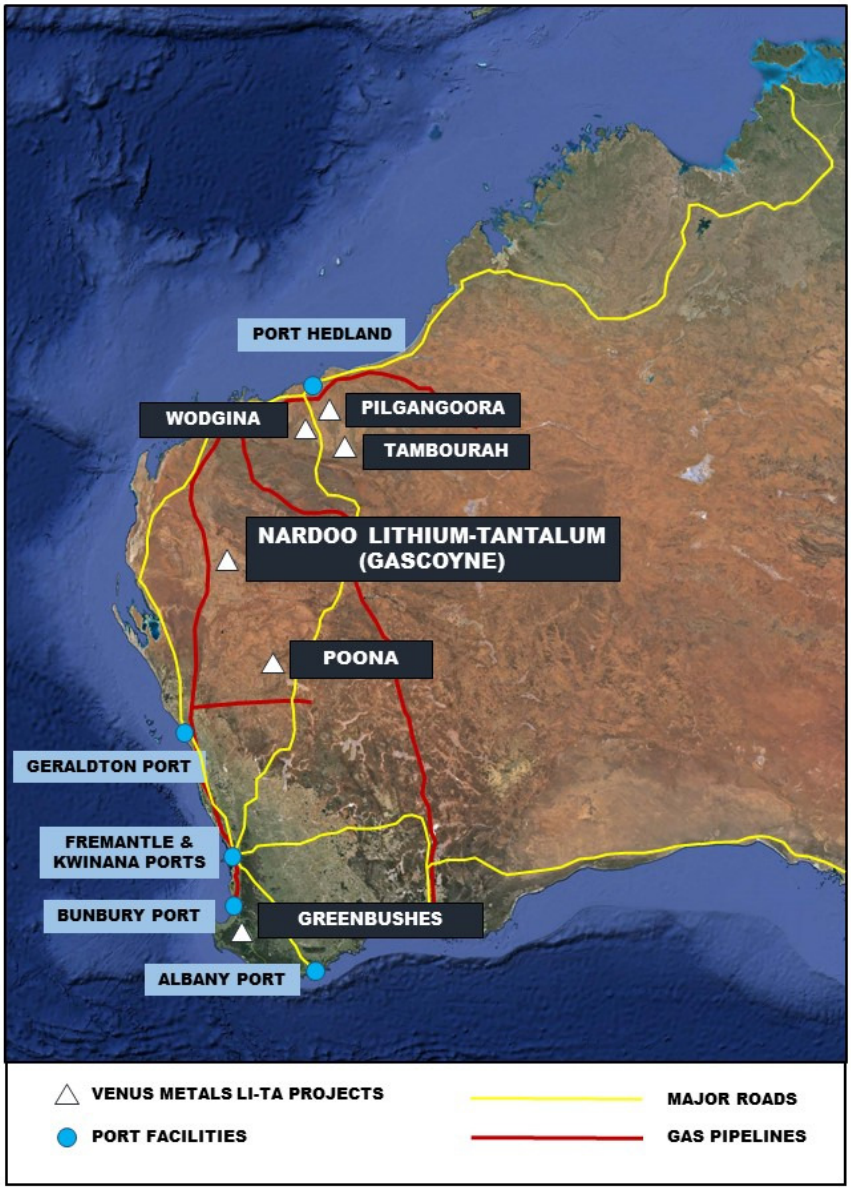

Figure 2 – Venus Metals lithium-tantalum project locations in Western Australia.

Nardoo Hill Lithium-Tantalum Project

The Nardoo Hill project is located in the Gascoyne Mineral Province of Western Australia, approximately 840 km to the north of Perth. The project area is now composed of two exploration license applications (ELA 09/2156 & 2182) covering more than 190 km^2.

The project overlies the historical Nardoo Hill & Morrissey Hill workings, in a pelitic and gneissic terrain that has been extensively intruded by pegmatites, which host tantalum-lithium-niobium mineralisation (Figure 3).

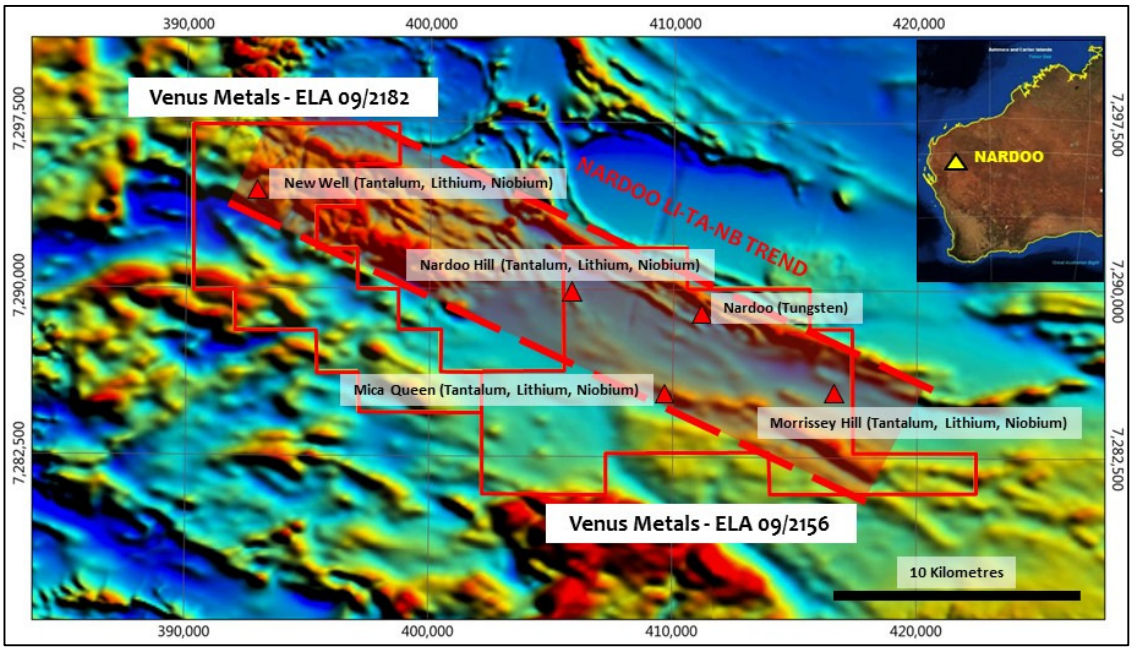

Figure 3 – Nardoo tenement application areas (red outline) with prospect locations and Nardoo mineralised Trend over regional geophysics.

An initial program of reconnaissance mapping & sampling has been completed over the project area and identified the extensive mineralised structural and stratigraphic Nardoo Lithium-Tantalum-Niobium Trend, which covers over twenty kilometres of strike (Figure 3).

Recognition of this Trend has resulted in Venus Metals applying for additional tenement (ELA 09/2182), along strike from its original tenement holding, to cover the extensions of this system and the 'New Well' lithium-tantalum prospect.

Recent exploration, comprising field mapping and rock-chip sampling, has focussed on a 4 km^2 area centred on the Nardoo Hill prospect in the north of ELA 09/2156 (Figure 4). Historical exploration

indicates the presence of a shallow tantalum deposit at the prospect[1], as well as the presence of significant niobium mineralisation. The main pegmatitic unit at Nardoo Hill is 200 metres wide and extends over several hundred of metres of strike. It is one of the largest outcropping pegmatites in a suite of intrusive bodies mapped at Nardoo Hill (Figure 4).

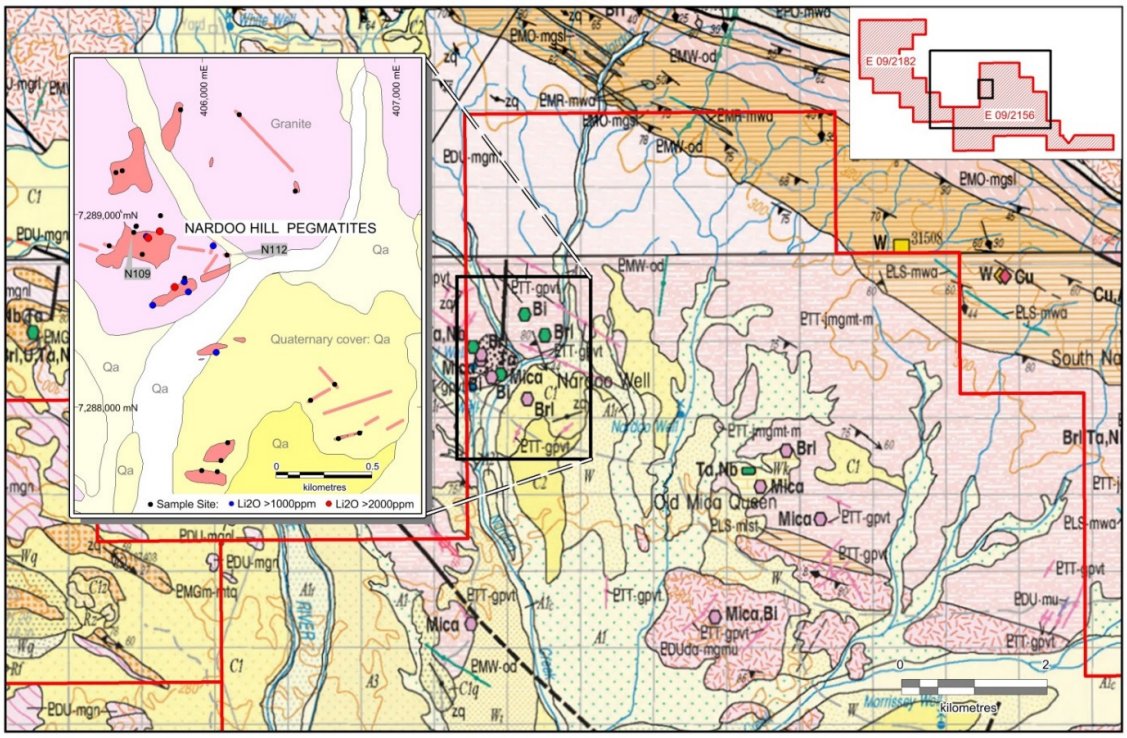

Figure 4 – Nardoo Hill location, GSWA geology[3] & sampling.

Mapping and sampling at Nardoo Hill **returned a significant number results with highly anomalous concentrations of lithium (over 1000 ppm Li_2O) with assays up to 0.27% Li_2O (Figure 4 & Appendix 1).** Sampling has also has confirmed the presence of high-grade tantalum and niobium mineralisation associated with pegmatite stratigraphy, including:

Sample N109 **42.8% Niobium & 13.1% Tantalum**

Sample N112 **1.82% Niobium & 0.53% Tantalum**

**See Figure 4 for sample locations and Appendix 1 for a full listing of samples and assays.*

Analysis of the sampling and results indicates that the Nardoo Hill prospect lies within the 'beryl-columbite' rich zone of a mineralised pegmatitic system (Figure 5). The lithium-rich (spodumene) zone of the mineralised system is generally located above or adjacent to this component of

mineralisation. Utilising this model, exploration at Nardoo Hill will continue to test the tantalum-niobium mineralisation at Nardoo Hill but also examine the areas adjacent to the pegmatite outcrop (Figure 6), where the stratigraphy is covered by recent soils and sand, potentially due to preferential weathering of the mineralised stratigraphy. These 'covered' targets require testing with shallow drilling or auger as the recent cover will mask their geochemical signature.

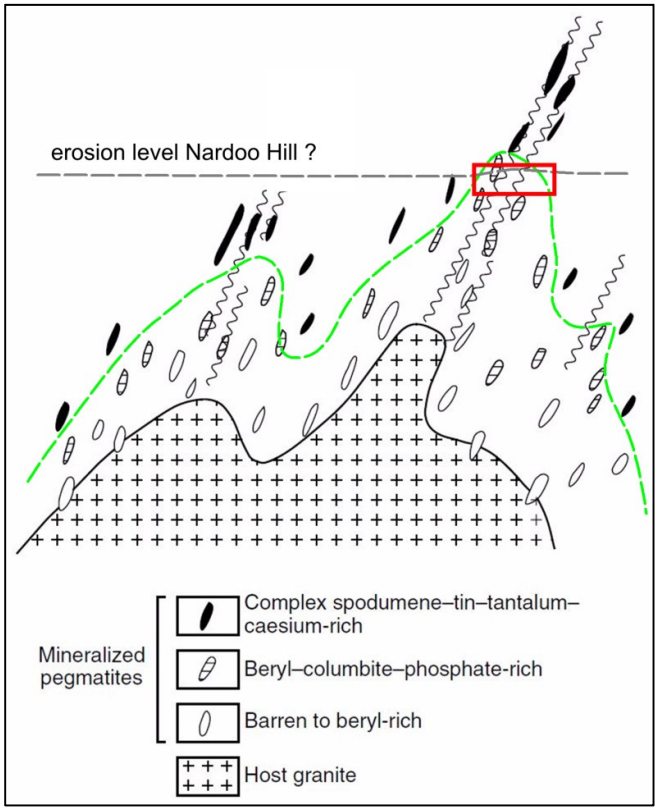

Figure 5 – Conceptual section of a granite-pegmatite system with zoned tantalum, niobium (columbite) & lithium (spodumene) mineralisation[2]. Work at Nardoo Hill indicates that the prospect lies within the 'Beryl-Columbite' zone (red box) but that the 'Lithium-Rich' zone may be nearby, under recent cover.

Exploration at Nardoo will continue to evaluate the outcropping areas of mineralisation along the Nardoo Trend, with a view to systematically testing both outcropping and covered targets once the tenements are granted.

Figure 6 – Mapping and sampling of pegmatites at Nardoo Hill

Conclusion

Reconnaissance on the Nardoo Hill lithium-tantalum project areas returned high-grade tantalum and niobium assays as well as anomalous lithium assays, with both mapping and sampling assisting in the definition of targets for future drill testing in this developing province.

Venus Metals looks forward to further updating shareholders as systematic exploration commences at Nardoo Hill following the grant of the tenement areas in the coming months.

References

1. *WAMEX A52411, Annual Report for Beryl Hill (M 09/75), 1996-1997.*
2. *Fetherston, JM, 2004 Tantalum in Western Australia, AGSO Mineral Resources Bulletin 22, p162*
3. *Johnson, SP, et al, 2012 Yinnetharra, WA Sheet 2148: Geological Survey of Western Australia, 1:100,000 Geological Series.*

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr T. Putt of Exploration & Mining Information Systems, who is a member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Putt has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves". Mr Putt consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Dr Fop Vanderhor, Specialist Consulting Geologist, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 Vanderhor consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Venus Metals Corporation Limited planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Venus Metals Corporation Ltd believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Appendix-1. Nardoo Hill Rockchip Assay Results

Sample No	MGA50_N	MGA50_E	Ta_ppm	Nb_ppm	Li2O_ppm	Cs_ppm	Be_ppm	Rb_ppm	Sr_ppm
N101	7,288,794	405,686		45	258	14	8	312	15
N102	7,288,878	405,718	20	265	**2,734**	32	18.5	1610	5.1
N103	7,288,878	405,718		50	592	9.2	11	282	11.5
N104	7,288,887	405,708	15	60	**1,486**	45.6	7.5	675	25.2
N105	7,288,912	405,777	20	130	**2,035**	66.3	8.2	1060	29
N106	7,288,995	405,781		15	245	2.6	1.4	35.6	153
N107	7,288,937	405,655		15	416	27.1	2.6	225	30.7
N108	7,288,940	405,657		35	286	21.1	6.2	254	64.6
N109	7,288,908	405,642	**131000**	**428000**	12	2.3	1.8	3.4	10.2
N110	7,288,838	406,055	150	535	448	13.7	8.6	587	11.1
N111	7,288,838	406,055	40	115	**1,283**	69.8	14.8	664	68.9
N112	7,288,789	406,128	**4990**	**18200**	439	18.9	5.8	667	8.3
N113	7,288,598	405,927	45	455	**1,957**	52.6	16.9	1740	18.3
N114	7,288,650	405,905	30	210	766	22.2	8.5	774	3.5
N115	7,288,650	405,905	90	565	**1,623**	35	13.1	1530	11.1
N116	7,288,670	405,907		40	170	8.4	8.5	150	91.4
N117	7,288,836	405,391	100	170	820	106	18.9	954	31.9
N118	7,288,838	405,514	15	20	83	16.4	2.4	720	22
N119	7,288,530	405,741	35	235	**1,408**	44.9	14.2	1140	9.6
N120	7,288,530	405,741	30	85	126	27.4	27.1	1010	34.8
N121	7,288,624	405,855	150	350	**2,627**	87.2	23.8	1580	18.9
N122	7,287,815	406,131	50	90	347	15.7	253	457	31.5
N123	7,287,670	405,995	25	105	329	22.8	19.2	510	12.3
N124	7,287,665	406,076	15	40	312	5.7	9.7	131	67.3
N125	7,287,723	406,095		25	153	7.7	8.7	379	18.7
N126	7,289,217	405,550	15	90	609	9	9.1	393	10.4
N127	7,289,217	405,550			37	19.2	3	1000	25.7
N128	7,289,229	405,582	40	70	732	44.2	8.3	401	79.2
N129	7,289,545	405,886	20	110	930	14.7	8.3	811	7.8
N130	7,289,519	406,190	25	45	68	10.8	129	312	26.9
N131	7,289,121	406,483	55	45	366	35.6	11.4	483	28
N132	7,288,284	406,070	40	85	**1,270**	138	10	1910	8.9
N133	7,288,118	406,686		15	133	9.4	8.6	230	15.7
N134	7,288,034	406,562	10	20	33	18.1	10.3	288	20
N135	7,287,866	406,815	10	55	794	20	6.3	320	6.1
N136	7,287,866	406,815		15	78	63.9	3.3	1120	9
N137	7,287,837	406,706	30		66	19.6	1.9	969	16.3

**No result in table indicates result below detection.*

Appendix-2 JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• A selection of rock chips were collected for assay within the Nardoo tantalum-niobium-lithium trend. Samples consisted of hand-sized specimens of potentially mineralised pegmatites taken from outcrop and were typically 1-2 kilograms in weight. • These samples show the potential mineralisation in the region but work is at too early a stage to determine whether they are representative of a larger mineralised system.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• Only surface rock chips sampling was carried out in the current programme and no drilling occurred. Hence drilling technique is 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.*	• Only surface rock chip sampling was carried out in the current programme and no drilling was done. Hence drill sample recovery is 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.*	• Rock chips taken of potentially mineralised pegmatites, as well as hydrothermally altered intrusives and basement rock.
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.*	• Only surface rock chip sampling was carried out in the current programme and no drilling was done. Hence sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation cannot be applied.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The laboratory assaying techniques are suitable for the samples submitted. Samples were submitted to SGS Lab in Perth for analysis of Li, Be, Cs, Nb, Rb, Sn, Sr and Ta using DIG90Q, IMS90Q method
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.*	• Surface rock chip samples were collected, sampled and verified by independent Geological Consultant in the field. This was further confirmed through photos and physically checked by Company personnel in Perth office before submitting to the Laboratory for assaying. No adjustments to assay were done.

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.*	• Samples were located using a hand held GPS (accurate to <10 metres) in MGA 94, Zone 50.
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 taken at surface 'spot' locations and are unsuitable for resource calculations.
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.*	• Geological strike and continuity is yet to be fully established.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were bagged and secured by field staff prior to submission to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• At this preliminary stage no audits of sampling technique were done.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• ELA 09/2156 tenement applications overlie crown land and are presently moving through the grant process, this will include negotiations in regard to native title.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Compilation of historical data is in progress.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Pegmatite/ intrusive hosted lithium, tantalum, niobium and tin mineralisation.
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 *down hole 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.*	• Only surface rock chip sampling was carried out in the current programme and no drilling was done.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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*	• At this stage we had only carried out surface rock chip sampling. No drilling was carried out; hence data aggregation method cannot be applied.

	should be clearly stated.	
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• At this stage we had only carried out surface rock chip sampling. No drilling was carried out; hence cannot apply relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths.
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.*	• Maps are presented in ASX announcement.
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.*	• Sampling was conducted to check the presence of Lithium bearing Pegmatites within the target areas.
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.*	• At this stage we had only carried out surface rock chip sampling, no other exploration was done.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Compilation of historical data is in progress, further exploration will be planned once the results of this work have been evaluated.