

Friday, 8<sup>th</sup> January 2021

## Trench Results at Kulin Confirm Significant Gold System – Maiden Drill Program Commenced

### HIGHLIGHTS

- 
 A recently completed trenching program over some of the **high order gold in soil anomalies** (refer to ASX Announcement 8 May 2020) at Kulin, has delivered substantial mineralised intervals of up to **31 metres at 1.0g/t gold (Au) from KUT02 and 20 metres @ 0.6g/t Au from KUT04** (refer to Figure 4 and Tables 1, 2 & 3)
- 
 Trenching has now **confirmed that multiple gold targets have been discovered at the 100% owned Kulin Project, located in an emerging Western Australian Gold Province, already host to major gold deposits such as Boddington >30 Mozs<sup>1</sup> (currently Australia's 2nd largest gold producer<sup>2</sup>), Edna May 2.2 Mozs<sup>3</sup>, Katanning 1.2Mozs<sup>4</sup> and Tampia 0.7Mozs<sup>5</sup>** (refer to Figures 2 & 3);
- 
 The Company has **now commenced its maiden diamond drilling program** (refer to Figure 1) at Kulin, **testing multiple gold targets beneath the broad mineralised trenches;**
- 
 Following the maiden drill program at Kulin, **the Company will head to Golden Grove North, to target both extensions to the Orcus sulfide system, as well as complete maiden drill holes, testing numerous newly identified, strong EM conductors situated along the 5 kilometre long VMS Target Zone along strike to the Golden Grove Zinc-Copper-Gold Mine.**

Venture Minerals Limited (**ASX code: VMS**) (“Venture” or the “Company”) is pleased to announce that a recently completed trenching program, over some of the high order gold in soil anomalies at Kulin, has delivered substantial mineralised intervals of 41 metres @ 0.8 g/t gold Au (including 31 meters at 1.0g/t Au) from KUT02 and 20 metres @ 0.6g/t Au from KUT04 within mostly saprolitic granite. These broad, strongly mineralised gold zones in the trenches, not only confirm the soil anomalies, but also suggest there is significant potential for intersecting broad zones of gold mineralisation at depth which the current diamond drilling program (in progress) is designed to test.

Once Venture has completed this initial diamond drilling program at Kulin, the recently contracted rig with a minimum 3,000 metre commitment, will head to Golden Grove North, where it will target both extensions to the Orcus sulfide system as well as complete maiden drill holes, testing a number of the other newly identified, strong EM conductors situated along the 5 kilometre long VMS Target Zone along strike to the Golden Grove Zinc-Copper-Gold Mine.

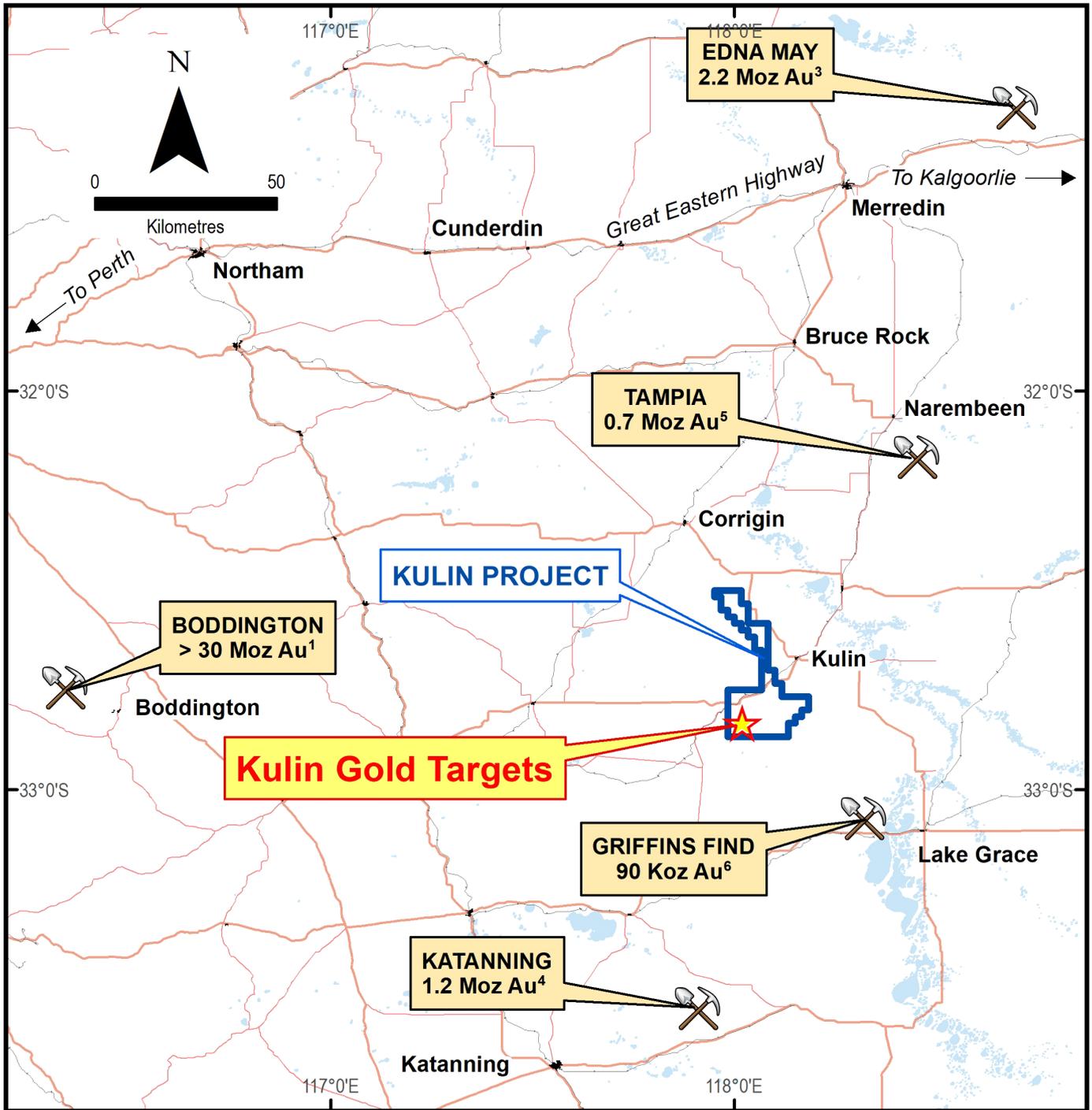
**Venture’s Managing Director commented** *“The Company is looking forward to generating drill results from Kulin in the coming weeks following the completion of its maiden diamond drilling program. Venture will then immediately follow on with the continuation of drilling at its priority exploration Project at Golden Grove North, as it looks to target extensions to the recent drill intersections of up to 7% Zinc, 1.3% Copper and 2.1g/t Gold at Orcus and other newly identified, strong EM conductors situated along the VMS Target Zone. This new phase of exploration in Western Australia is poised to generate significant news flow for shareholders over the coming months.”*

Refer to Footnotes on Page 7

Figure One | Diamond Drill Rig commencing first hole at Kulin.



Figure Two | Kulin Project Location Map with surrounding Gold Deposits.



Refer to Footnotes on Page 7

**Figure Three | Kulin Project - Gold in Soil contours on aeromagnetics with Gold Targets and Tampia historic gold in soil geochemical anomaly with proposed pit.**

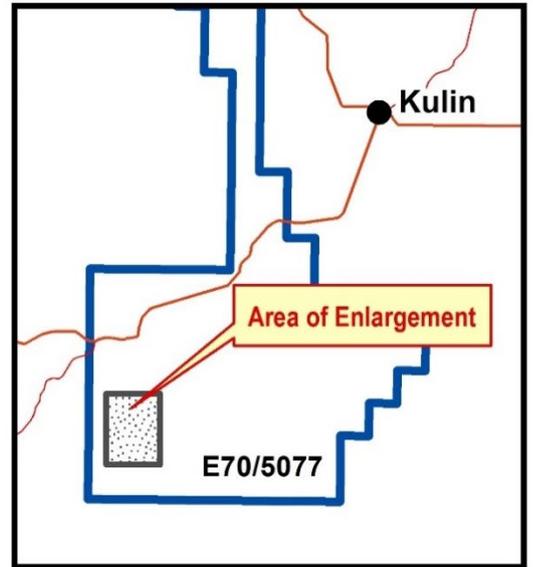
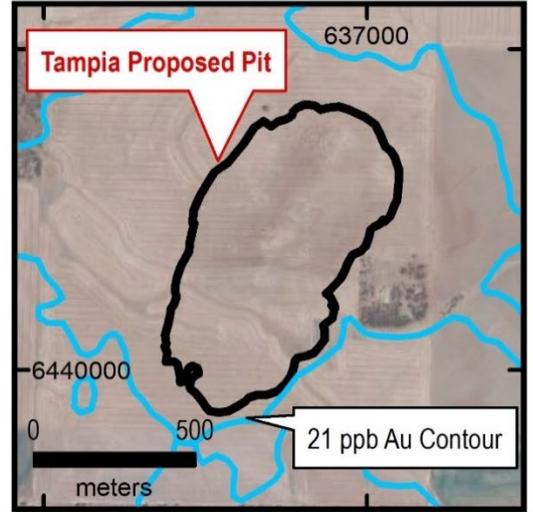
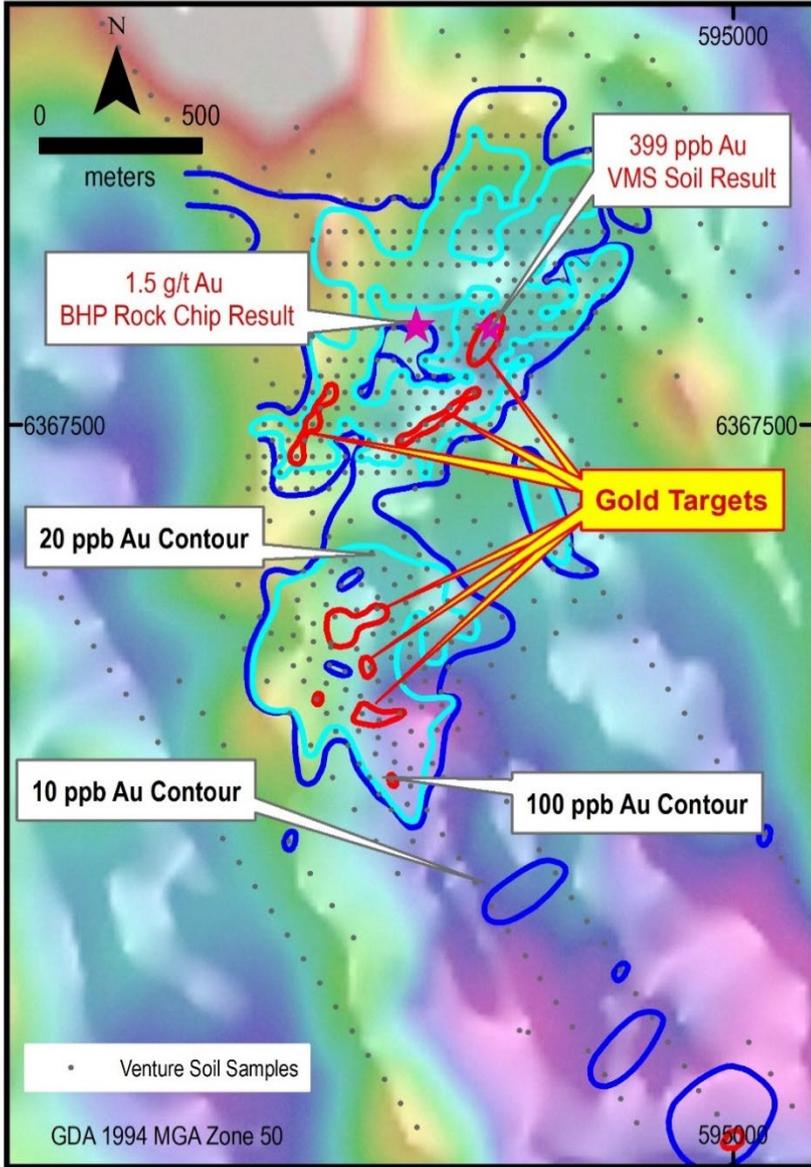


Figure Four | Kulin Trenches with significant mineralised intervals on Gold in Soil contours and aeromagnetics.

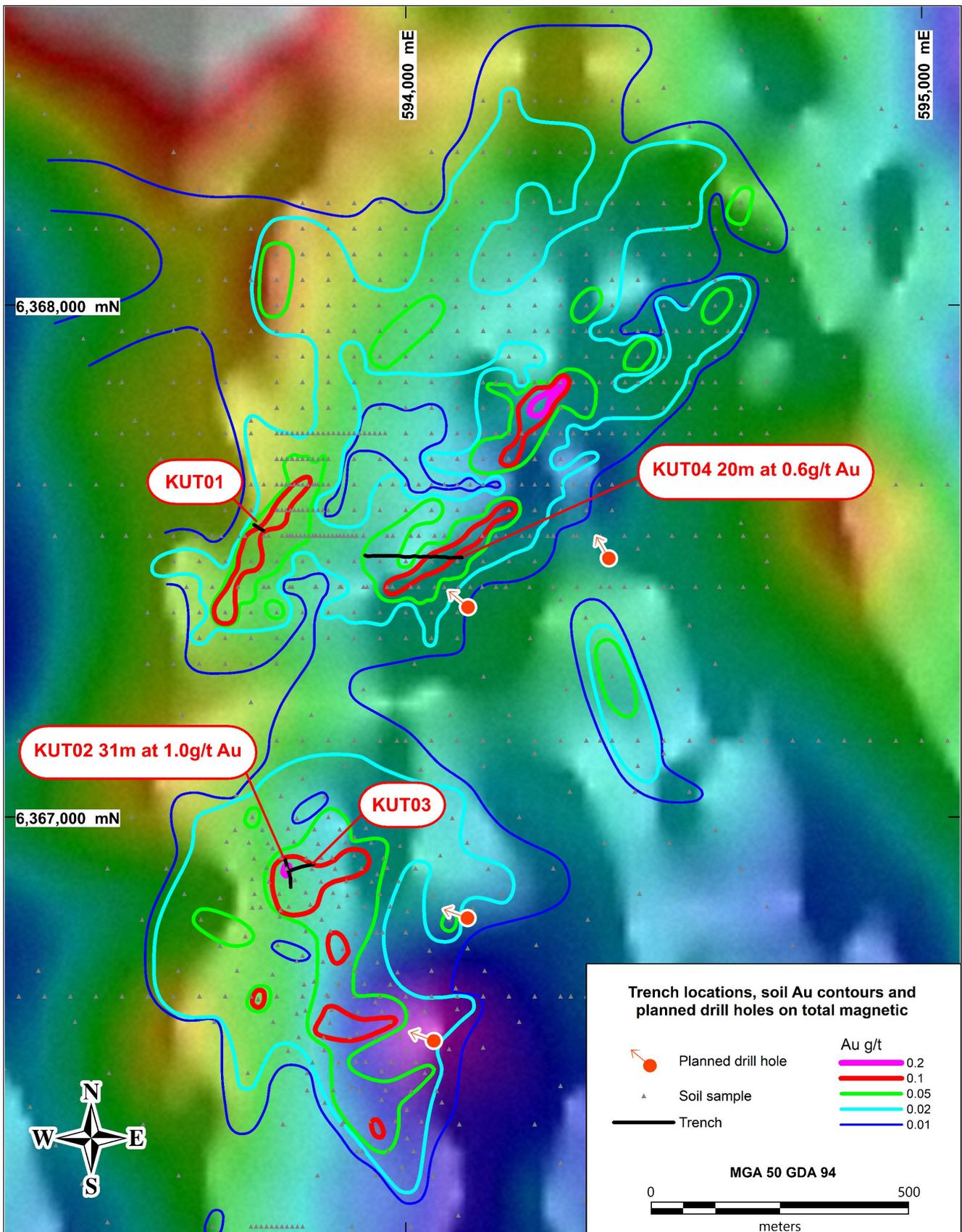


Table 1 | Kulin Trench locations.

Trench Number	East (m) MGA Zone50 GDA94	North (m) MGA Zone50 GDA94	RL AHD (m)	Azimuth (°) MGA Zone50 GDA94	Dip (°)	End of Trench (m)
KUT01	593706	6367571	374	125	0	22.5
KUT02	593766	6366917	410	165	0	56
KUT03	593772	6366894	410	075	0	49
KUT04	594109	6367507	375	280	0	180

Table 2 | Kulin Trenches Mineralised Intervals.

Trench Number	From (m)	To (m)	Mineralised intervals (m)	Au g/t	Lithological summary
KUT01	0	22.5	22.5	0.15	Clay
<b>KUT02</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0.84</b>	Granite saprolite with minor laterite intervals
<b>includes</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1.00</b>	Granite saprolite with a laterite interval
<b>includes</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1.21</b>	Granite saprolite with a laterite interval
includes	15	20	5	1.25	Granite saprolite
and	29	34	5	1.79	Granite saprolite with iron oxide nodules
KUT03	2	49	47	0.45	Laterite with minor saprolite granite at start of trench
includes	2	8	6	0.81	Granite saprolite
<b>KUT04</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>0.19</b>	Clay, saprolite and saprock
<b>includes</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0.60</b>	Clay

Table 3 | Kulin Trench Assays.

Trench Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Lithology
KUT01	0	22.5	22.5	0.15	clay
KUT02	0	3	3	0.26	laterite
KUT02	3	5	2	0.52	granite saprolite
KUT02	5	10	5	0.29	granite saprolite
KUT02	10	15	5	0.5	granite saprolite
KUT02	15	20	5	1.25	granite saprolite
KUT02	20	23	3	0.99	granite saprolite
KUT02	23	29	6	0.79	laterite
KUT02	29	34	5	1.79	granite saprolite with iron oxide nodules
KUT02	34	41	7	0.82	granite saprolite
KUT02	41	48	7	0.08	granite saprolite
KUT02	48	56	8	0.03	granite saprolite
KUT03	2	8	6	0.81	granite saprolite
KUT03	8	11	3	0.68	laterite
KUT03	11	16	5	0.43	laterite
KUT03	16	21	5	0.4	laterite
KUT03	21	26	5	0.34	laterite
KUT03	26	31	5	0.21	laterite
KUT03	31	36	5	0.19	laterite

Trench Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Lithology
KUT03	36	41	5	0.36	laterite
KUT03	41	49	8	0.55	laterite
KUT04	0	20	20	0.24	clay
KUT04	20	40	20	0.6	clay
KUT04	40	60	20	0.08	clay
KUT04	60	80	20	0.04	saprolitic clay
KUT04	80	100	20	0.1	saprolite
KUT04	100	120	20	0.13	saprock
KUT04	120	140	20	0.13	saprock
KUT04	140	160	20	0.02	saprolite/saprock
KUT04	160	180	20	0.03	saprolite

Yours sincerely



**Andrew Radonjic**  
**Managing Director**

Footnotes:

1. Figure 3 in Ausgold Limited ASX Announcement 1 November 2019 "Scoping Study shows potential for a new gold mine at Katanning".
2. Aurum Analytics, Australian & New Zealand Gold Operations December Quarter 2019 - Final Report.
3. Endowment figure combining production up to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2019 sourced from [www.rameliusresources.com.au](http://www.rameliusresources.com.au), Catalpa Resources Annual Reports, Evolution Mining Annual Reports, and Ramelius Resources Annual Reports and resources are as stated in the Ramelius Resources Annual Report 2019.
4. Ausgold Limited ASX Announcement 1 November 2019 "Scoping Study shows potential for a new gold mine at Katanning".
5. Explaurum Limited ASX Announcement 30 May 2018 "Tampia Feasibility Confirms Robust High-Margin Gold Project".
6. Maxlow, J., 1990, Griffin's Find Gold Deposit, Lake Grace in Geology of the Mineral Deposits of Australia and Papua New Guinea, Melbourne, Australia, The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, p. 171-175.

## 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A total of 30 samples have been collected from four trenches (KUT01, KUT02, KUT03 &amp; KUT04) by Venture Minerals Limited and submitted to ALS Global, Perth ("ALS").</li> <li>The Kulin gold contours have been defined by the collection of ~900 soil samples collected by Venture Minerals Limited ("Venture") &amp; by ~800 BHP-UTAH historic soil samples. Venture's soil samples were collected by shovel or hand auger, sieved at 1.6mm and the fine fraction was submitted to ALS Global, Perth ("ALS") for analysis, the collected samples typically weighed between 150g to 250g each.</li> <li>There is insufficient information to verify the sampling methodologies used for the historic soil sampling, but standard industry practices of the day could be assumed.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling, not applicable.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling, not applicable.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All samples collected were qualitatively logged and described by a suitably qualified geologist.</li> <li>There is insufficient information to verify the logging techniques used for all the historic soil sampling, but standard industry practices of the day could be assumed.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both soil and trench samples were submitted to ALS where they were dried and pulverised to nominally 85% passing 75 microns for assay.</li> <li>There is insufficient information to verify the sampling preparation techniques used for all the historic soil sampling, but standard industry practices of the day could be assumed.</li> <li>No drilling, not applicable.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Venture's soil samples were assayed for Au at ALS by a 25g Aqua Regia extraction, followed by an ICPMS finish (ALS method TL43-MEPKG). Historic soil samples were assayed for Au at R.D.L. Balcatta (RDL) by a standard fire assay method (R.D.L. method FA50).</li> <li>Trench samples were assayed for Au by 50g Fire Assay extraction followed by AAS finish (ALS method Au-AA22 &amp; Au-AA26).</li> <li>Commercially certified precious reference materials were included in ALS batches at a rate of at least one standard per 172 samples. It is unknown what standards/quality control procedures were undertaken for the historic soil sampling.</li> <li>Field duplicates were taken at a rate of at least one duplicate per 23 soil samples and indicate moderate nugget effect in Venture's sampling.</li> <li>Results for assay reference materials are within 6% of the certified values for Au in ALS batches.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The use of twinned holes is not applicable at this stage (no drilling).</li> <li>Primary data is stored and documented in industry standard ways.</li> <li>Venture assay data is as reported by ALS and has not been adjusted in any way.</li> <li>Remnant assay pulps are held in storage by Venture Minerals.</li> <li>There is no information on whether the assay results are compatible with observed mineralogy for the historic soil sampling.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil sample locations were determined by handheld GPS considered accurate to <math>\pm 10\text{m}</math>.</li> <li>All coordinates have been recorded in MGA Zone 50 datum GDA94.</li> <li>Topographic control is provided by government 250,000 topographic map sheets.</li> <li>There is no information on the accuracy of the locations of the historic soil sampling.</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trench sampling was collected along both of each trench walls and from top to bottom depending on the lithology and structures observed.</li> <li>Venture's soil samples were collected on c. 50m intervals on west-east trending lines spaced c. 100m. Around KUTO2 and KUTO3, soil sampling was not conducted on a regular grid spacing. Historic soil sampling was collected on c. 10 and 50m intervals on west-east trending lines spaced c. 50m, 100m or 300m.</li> <li>The soil sampling data is in no way sufficient to establish mineral resources but enough to create reliable Au contours.</li> <li>Sample compositing has not been applied.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The soil sampling pattern is of appropriate orientation to cover the observed geochemical anomalism at this reconnaissance stage.</li> <li>No drilling, not applicable.</li> </ul>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The chain of custody for all Venture samples from collection to dispatch to assay laboratory is managed by Venture personnel. Sample numbers are unique and do not include any locational information useful to non-Venture personnel. The level of security is considered appropriate for such reconnaissance sampling.</li> <li>Historic soil sample security procedures are unknown.</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Venture's assay results agree well with the observed materials.</li> <li>There is incomplete information on whether the assay results of historic soil sampling agree with the observed materials.</li> <li>No further surface sampling to verify these results is proposed.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The exploration target is located within Exploration Licence 70/5077 which is 100% held by Venture Z Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Venture Minerals Ltd.</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BHP-UTAH Minerals International is the main documented activity from previous explorers within the area now covered by the Kulin Project.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The exploration area is within the South West Terrane of the Yilgarn Craton, WA. The Yilgarn Craton is widely recognised to contain world class precious and base metal deposits, and the South West Terrane includes the very large Boddington Au-Cu deposit, the large Edna May gold deposit, the moderate sized Tampia gold deposit, numerous smaller gold deposits such as Burgess Find, Griffins Find, and Bottle Neck, the Greenbushes Lithium-Tin-Tantalum deposit, and the Quicksilver Ni-Co laterite deposit.</li> </ul>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling, not applicable.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A data aggregation method has been used only in Table 2 and is noted accordingly.</li> <li>There has been no cutting of grades.</li> <li>Metal equivalents have not been applied.</li> </ul>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling, not applicable.</li> </ul>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An appropriate exploration plan is included in the body of this release.</li> </ul>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All trench results given in Table 3 represent the intervals as sampled and assayed.</li> <li>Of the total of 596 soil samples some 59% assayed <math>\geq 10</math> ppb Au, 38 % assayed <math>\geq 20</math> ppb Au, 4% assayed <math>&gt;100</math> ppb Au and 0.3 % assayed <math>&gt;200</math> ppb Au. Spot maximum within E70/5077 is 399 ppb Au. Background Au level is significantly less than 10 ppb, above 10ppb Au is considered anomalous and the 100 ppb Au soil contour is considered strongly anomalous in the context of publicly available soil Au levels associated with known gold deposits in the region such as Tampia and Griffins Find.</li> </ul>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate reconnaissance exploration plans are included in the body of this release.</li> </ul>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Venture is currently drill testing the Kulin gold targets.</li> </ul>

## About Venture

Venture Minerals Ltd (ASX: VMS) is entering an exciting phase as it looks to move from explorer to producer with production at the Riley Iron Ore Mine in northwest Tasmania. At the neighbouring Mount Lindsay Tin-Tungsten Project in North-West Tasmania, higher Tin prices and the recognition of Tin as a fundamental metal to the battery revolution has refocused Venture's approach to developing Mount Lindsay. Already one of the world's largest undeveloped Tin deposits, the Company has commissioned an Underground Scoping Study on Mount Lindsay that will leverage off the previously completed feasibility work. In Western Australia, Chalice Gold Mines (ASX: CHN) recently committed to spend up to \$3.7m in Venture's South West Project, to advance previous exploration completed by Venture to test a Julimar lookalike Nickel-Copper-PGE target. At the Company's Golden Grove North Project, it has already identified four new priority VMS (Volcanogenic Massive Sulfide) drill targets along strike to the world class Golden Grove Zinc-Copper-Gold Mine. Venture will also be starting a drill program designed to bring forward a potential new gold discovery at the Kulin Project.

## COVID-19 Business Update

Venture is responding to the COVID-19 pandemic to ensure impacts are mitigated across all aspects of Company operations. Venture continues to assess developments and update the Company's response with the highest priority on the safety and wellbeing of employees, contractors and local communities. Venture will utilise a local workforce and contractors where possible, and for critical mine employees that are required to fly in and fly out, Venture has obtained the appropriate COVID-19 entry permits into Tasmania.

### Authorised by:

Andrew Radonjic  
Managing Director  
Venture Minerals Limited  
Telephone: +61 8 6279 9428  
Email: [admin@ventureminerals.com.au](mailto:admin@ventureminerals.com.au)

### For more information, please contact

Cameron Morse  
Media enquiries  
FTI Consulting  
Telephone: +61 (0) 8 9321 8533  
Mobile: +61 (0) 433 886 871  
Email: [cameron.morse@fticonsulting.com](mailto:cameron.morse@fticonsulting.com)