

High Grade Gold Zone Discovered at Thali Silver/Lead/Zinc/Copper Project Loei Belt, Thailand

ASX Announcement
 Wednesday, 30 March 2016
 Ref: /VMS/606/VMS0380

Venture Minerals Limited (**ASX code: VMS**), is pleased to announce that the Company has identified a significant, high grade, gold zone extending over 1km of strike and hosting numerous surface samples assaying over 10g/t gold. The new gold zone extends north from Thali South (one of Ventures largest silver/zinc anomalies) through the Thali North Prospect and beyond. The gold zone consistently delivers high grade surface results with peak rock chips assaying at **57.7g/t, 41.6g/t and 39.3g/t gold**.

Table One: Thali Project | Summary of Rock Chip Samples Taken from Thali North

Prospect	Sample	Gold ¹ (Au) g/t	Silver (Ag) g/t	Copper (Cu) %	Lead (Pb) %
Thali North	SOTL30	57.7	49.6	0.11	0.06
Thali North	SOTL02A*	41.6	264	0.09	0.41
Thali North	BJTL24	39.3	14.3	0.04	0.01
Thali North	BJTL46*	30.6	283	0.12	1.3
Thali North	SKTL003*	20	1,860	0.16	27
Thali North	SOTL134A	15.1	2.1	0.01	<0.01%
Thali North	BJTL29	14.4	0.6	<0.01	<0.01%
Thali North	SOTL05*	10.3	296	0.41	6.6
Thali North	BJTL49	9.95	13.2	0.01	0.05
Thali North	SOTL54A	8.61	1.5	<0.01	0.02
Thali North	SOTL133	8.59	2.3	0.01	<0.01
Thali North	SOTL58	8.34	47.2	0.03	0.22
Thali North	SOTL149	8.25	11.9	<0.01	0.04
Thali North	SOTL16*	8.16	38.3	0.01	0.16
Thali North	SOTL144	7.17	3.3	0.04	0.01
Thali North	BJTL47*	6.99	656	0.23	12
Thali North	BJTL21*	5.58	104.4	0.06	0.69
Thali North	SOTL57A	5.15	43.4	0.07	0.35
Thali North	BJTL28	5	1.9	0.01	<0.01
Thali North	SOTL04*	4.17	232	0.09	2.8
Thali North	BJTL22*	4.02	451	0.33	11

* Silver & Base metal results have been previously reported. Cu & Pb results rounded to two significant figures, refer to full table of results Appendix One.

¹ For details of the Company's rights in relation to gold, refer to page 3.

Gold mineralization is associated with multiple north striking gossanous quartz veins in sericite, silica and sulphide altered igneous rocks. Mineralized zones also often contain high grade silver and lead and elevated zinc and copper.

The latest discovery at Thali follows a number of recent exploration successes at the project including:

- The identification of four prospects hosting high tenor base and precious metal soil anomalies covering **a combined area of over 200 hectares**
- On-going surface sampling and geological mapping has defined silver/zinc/lead/copper systems extending over a **combined strike of 5.5km**
- Rock chip sampling continues to deliver high grade silver and lead results at surface, including **1,860g/t Ag & 27% Pb** (Refer ASX Announcement 22 October 2015)

Venture continues to be very pleased with the early and on-going exploration success at the Thali Project, in particular the developing scale of the project, and the presence of high grade mineralization at surface. The addition of high grade gold mineralization to an already significant silver/lead/zinc/copper system only adds to the long term potential of the Thali Project.

Having now identified multiple base and precious metal targets, the Company will focus on defining drill targets in preparation of a maiden drill program designed to test all five of the new discoveries.

This latest discovery at Thali has further validated Venture's South East Asian Initiative which has seen the Company acquire exploration ground in the highly prospective Loei Belt in north-eastern Thailand. The Loei Belt already hosts a number of world class copper and gold deposits including Kingsgate's "Chatree" deposit (+5Moz Au*) and PanAust's "Phu Kham" deposit (1.3Mt Cu, 1.8Moz Au*) (Refer Figure One).

In addition to Thali, Venture has several other areas under application which are prospective for both base and precious metals. The Company intends to advance these prospects once granted tenure has been received.

*Total mineral endowment which includes the published production till the end of 2014 and current mineral resources

Thali Project - Geology

Venture's geological mapping of the new Thali base metal prospects shows the area is underlain by a mainly north striking sequence of sedimentary rocks, including limestone, intruded by a series of intermediate to felsic porphyries, diorite and granite. The observed base and precious metal mineralisation is associated with gossanous veins and stockwork zones in sericite, silica and sulphide altered igneous rocks (mainly Thali North and Thali South), and with stockwork veined and sulphide-bearing calc-silicate skarn within the sedimentary host rocks (especially Thali East and North-East). Regional scale geological mapping suggests the host sedimentary rocks are of Permian-Triassic age, and the granitic intrusions of Triassic age; the Triassic granitoid suite is widely associated with base and precious metal deposits within the Loei Belt.

Tenure and Government Regulations

Venture has granted Prospecting Licenses over the Thali Project under which the Company has the right to prospect for minerals within the Prospecting Licence area. Should the Company discover significant and economically viable mineralization within the Thali Project, Venture can then apply for an Extraction License (mining license equivalent) and name which base and/or precious metals the Company is looking to extract.

Over the past year the Thai Government has been amending aspects of the mining act including amendments to the gold regulations surrounding exploration and mining. Significant progress has been made on finalising the new gold regulations, which we hope will be approved and implemented in the coming months. In the meantime should Venture discover economically significant gold mineralization, in addition to the other metals already identified, the Company would need to wait until the new gold regulations were implemented before including gold on any future mining license applications.

Figure One: Project Map | Thailand

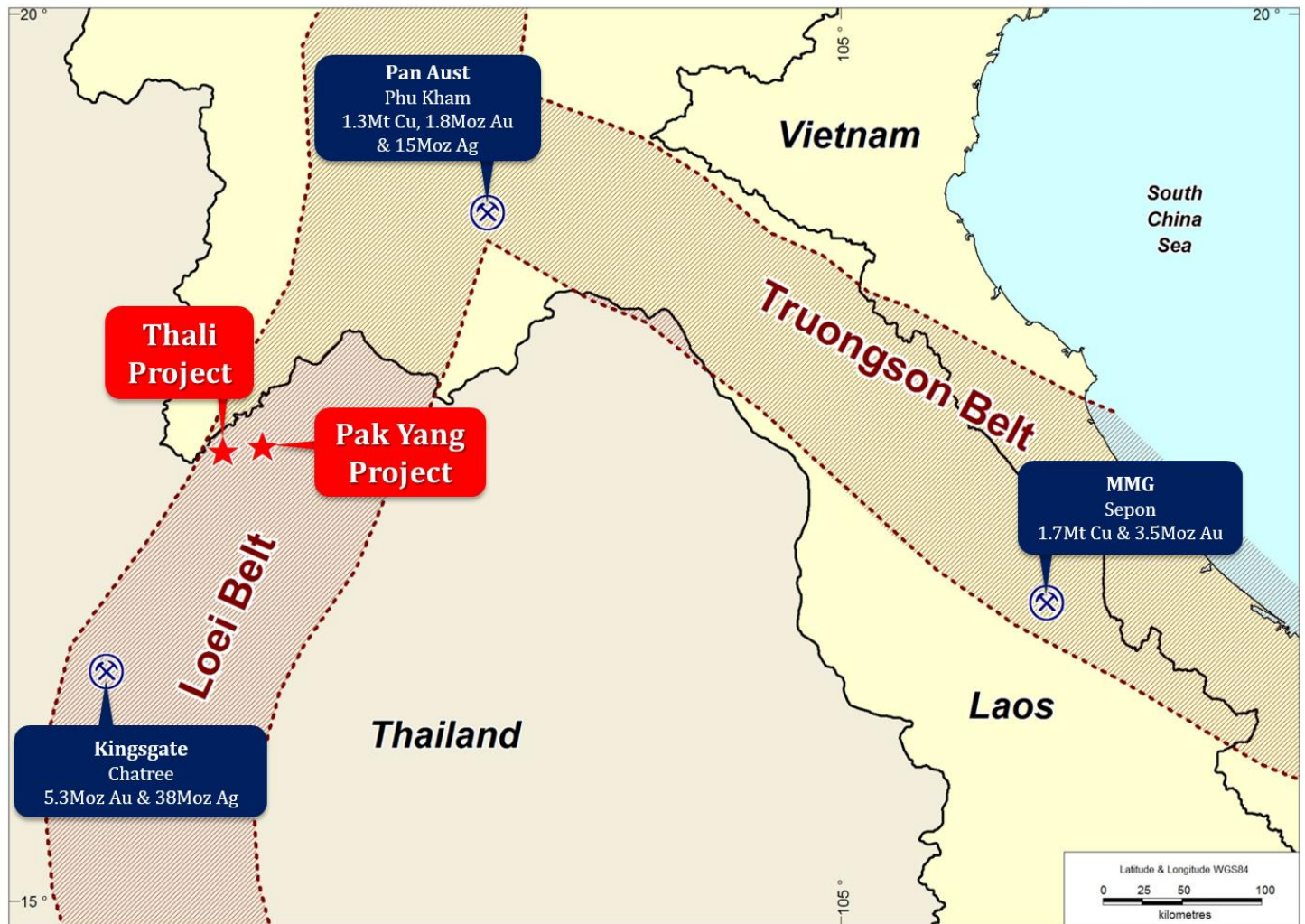


Figure Two: Thali Project contoured soils

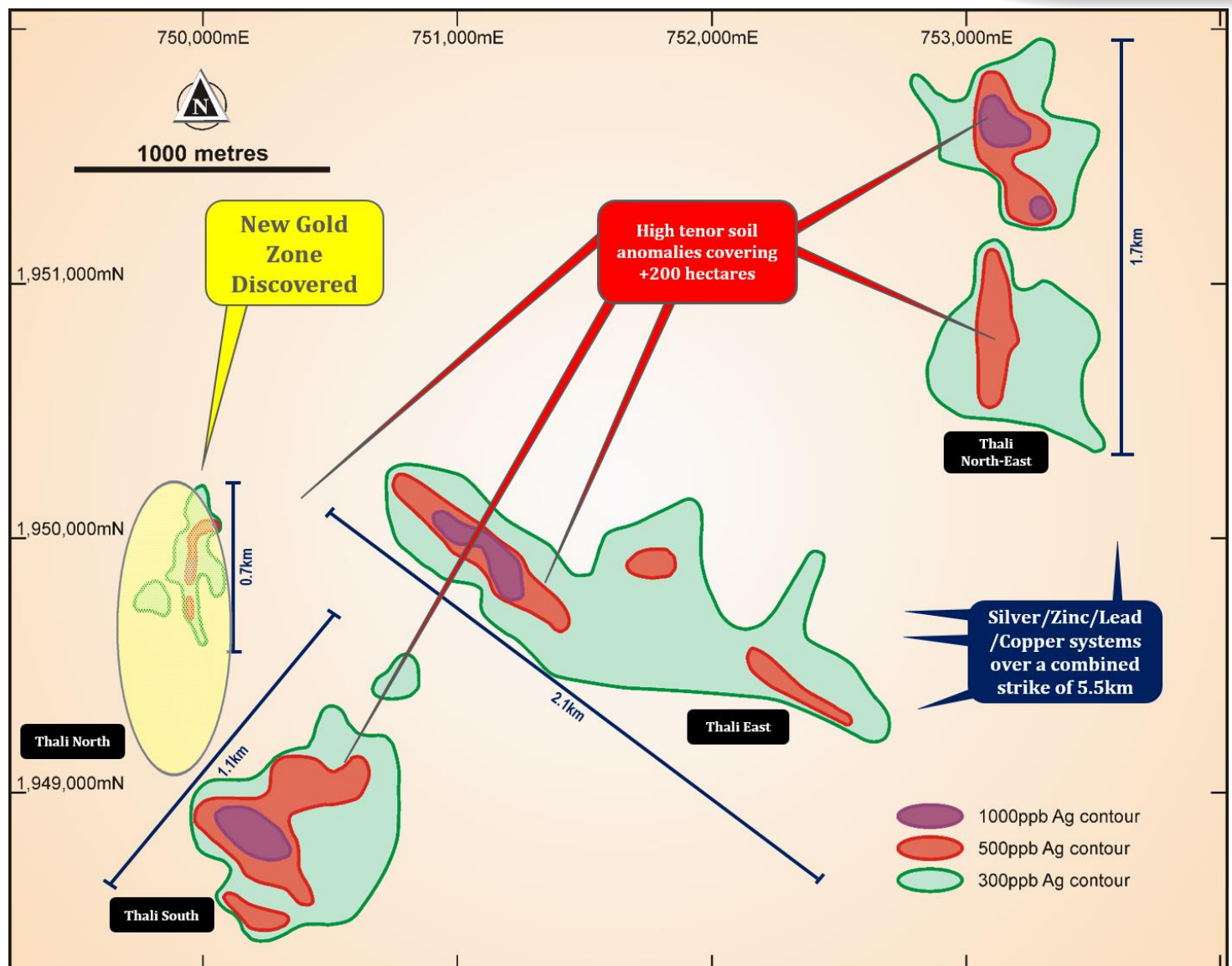


Figure Three: Thali North rock chip samples greater than 1g/t Au

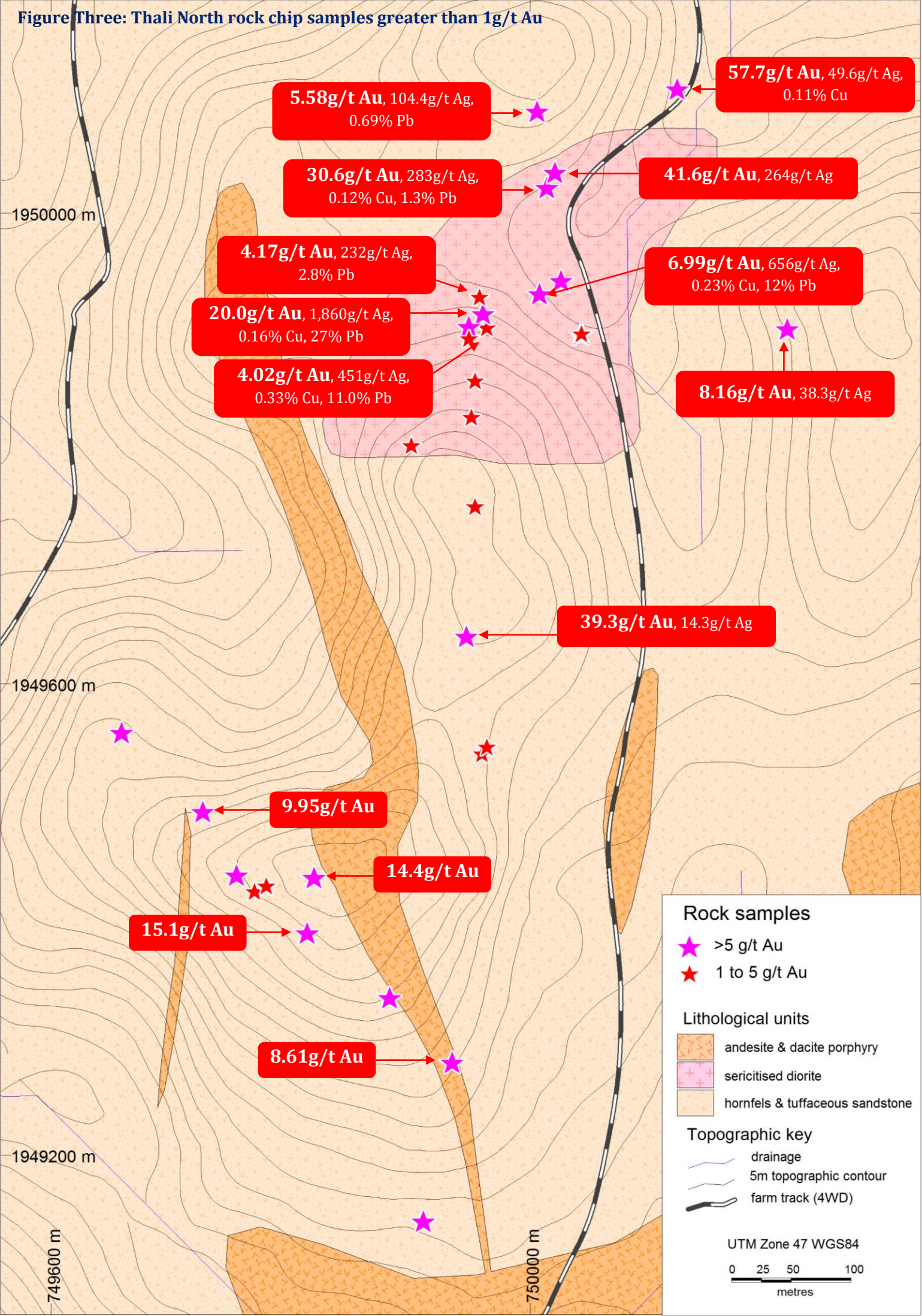


Image One: Thali Project - North-East anomaly



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

Results of Gossan and Mineralised Vein Rock Chip samples | Thali North

Sample No.	Meters East UTM47WGS84	Metres North UTM47WGS84	Copper (Cu)	Lead (Pb)	Gold (Au)g/t	Silver (Ag)g/t	Zinc (Zn)
BJTL21	750006	1950088	0.06%	0.69%	5.58	104	0.15%
BJTL22	749964	1949904	0.33%	11%	4.02	451	0.07%
BJTL24	749947	1949642	0.04%	0.01%	39.3	14.3	<0.01%
BJTL27	749654	1949554	0.03%	0.01%	0.11	1.0	0.01%
BJTL28	749755	1949439	0.01%	<0.01%	5.0	1.9	<0.01%
BJTL29	749820	1949437	<0.01%	<0.01%	14.4	0.6	<0.01%
BJTL30	749907	1949415	0.03%	0.04%	0.07	<0.5	0.07%
BJTL31	749964	1949548	0.05%	0.14%	1.9	16.7	0.47%
BJTL46	750014	1950023	0.12%	1.3%	30.6	283	<0.01%
BJTL47	750008	1949933	0.23%	12%	6.99	656	0.02%
BJTL48	749949	1949895	0.22%	6.0%	1.84	301	0.05%
BJTL49	749727	1949493	0.01%	0.05%	9.95	13.2	<0.01%
LOBJ003	750208	1949877	0.02%	<0.01%	0.1	0.8	0.01%
LOBJ004	749951	1949828	0.26%	5.6%	1.74	157	0.04%
SKTL002	750015	1950064	0.03%	0.08%	0.26	31.7	0.02%
SKTL003	749961	1949916	0.16%	27%	20	1860	0.03%
SOTL02A	750021	1950036	0.09%	0.41%	41.6	264	0.01%
SOTL04	749958	1949930	0.09%	2.8%	4.17	232	0.08%
SOTL05	749949	1949905	0.41%	6.6%	10.3	296	0.07%
SOTL07	749901	1949804	0.04%	0.01%	1.55	0.5	0.01%
SOTL10	749954	1949752	0.04%	0.22%	2.28	54.9	0.02%
SOTL13A	750115	1949871	0.03%	<0.01%	<0.01	<0.5	0.02%
SOTL13B	750115	1949871	0.08%	<0.01%	0.03	<0.5	0.01%
SOTL15	750154	1949911	0.09%	0.01%	0.06	3.7	0.01%
SOTL16	750215	1949903	0.04%	0.16%	8.16	38.3	<0.01%
SOTL18	750294	1949903	0.02%	<0.01%	0.01	<0.5	<0.01%
SOTL19	750234	1949938	0.13%	0.06%	0.09	3.2	0.03%
SOTL30	750123	1950107	0.11%	0.06%	57.7	49.6	0.01%
SOTL33	750128	1950022	0.03%	<0.01%	0.09	0.7	0.01%
SOTL34	750092	1950025	0.01%	0.01%	0.8	1.2	0.01%
SOTL51	749955	1949084	0.08%	0.69%	0.06	6.9	0.14%
SOTL52	749956	1949139	0.03%	1.4%	0.15	17	0.16%
SOTL53	749956	1949219	0.03%	2.2%	0.33	30.4	0.26%
SOTL54A	749935	1949280	<0.01%	0.02%	8.61	1.5	<0.01%
SOTL55	749960	1949542	0.07%	0.13%	1.65	4.6	0.20%

Sample No.	Meters East UTM47WGS84	Metres North UTM47WGS84	Copper (Cu)	Lead (Pb)	Gold (Au)g/t	Silver (Ag)g/t	Zinc (Zn)
SOTL56	750022	1949621	0.03%	<0.01%	0.22	<0.5	<0.01%
SOTL57A	750043	1949899	0.07%	0.35%	5.15	43.4	0.01%
SOTL57B	750043	1949899	0.11%	0.09%	5.15	43.4	0.05%
SOTL57C	750043	1949899	0.18%	0.01%	2.1	3.2	0.01%
SOTL58	750026	1949944	0.03%	0.22%	8.34	47.2	0.01%
SOTL116B	749809	1950145	0.02%	<0.01%	0.02	<0.5	<0.01%
SOTL121	749643	1949926	0.11%	0.09%	0.05	2.4	0.06%
SOTL123	749704	1949930	0.02%	0.44%	0.11	21.1	0.07%
SOTL133	749833	1949335	0.01%	<0.01%	8.59	2.3	<0.01%
SOTL134A	749814	1949390	0.01%	<0.01%	15.1	2.1	<0.01%
SOTL135	749793	1949416	<0.01%	<0.01%	0.02	<0.5	<0.01%
SOTL136	749780	1949430	0.01%	<0.01%	1.62	<0.5	<0.01%
SOTL137	749770	1949425	0.01%	0.05%	3.56	1.9	<0.01%
SOTL140	749660	1949504	<0.01%	<0.01%	0.01	<0.5	0.01%
SOTL142	749651	1949529	0.08%	0.03%	0.3	1.3	0.07%
SOTL143	749647	1949536	0.04%	0.01%	0.09	1.2	0.02%
SOTL144	749659	1949560	0.04%	0.01%	7.17	3.3	<0.01%
SOTL146	749652	1949419	0.01%	<0.01%	0.04	0.8	<0.01%
SOTL149	749911	1949145	<0.01%	0.04%	8.25	11.9	0.02%
SOTL150	749946	1949193	0.06%	5.5%	0.27	159	0.15%
TLIHC002	750451	1950077	<0.01%	<0.01%	<0.01	<0.5	<0.01%
TLIHC005	749960	1949926	0.04%	0.87%	0.51	75.9	0.05%
TLIHC006	749954	1949859	0.01%	0.54%	2.2	56.8	<0.01%
TLIHC007	749947	1949748	0.03%	0.14%	0.33	12.4	0.03%

Appendix Two

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"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock samples were collected from visibly mineralized outcrop and sub-crop by Venture Minerals Ltd geologists. Each rock sample weighed between 1 and 3 kg and was of sufficient size to be representative of the outcrop of interest.
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.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling, not applicable
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling, not applicable
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rock samples were qualitatively logged and described by a suitably qualified geologist.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rock samples were dispatched to commercial assay laboratories Mineral and Assay Services Co Ltd, Bangkok ("MAS") or ALS Global, Perth ("ALS") for preparation and assay. Rock samples submitted to MAS were oven dried then entirely crushed to 100 % passing 2 mm, then 500 g was split off each sample and pulverized to nominally 90 % passing 74 microns to produce the analytical pulps. Rock samples submitted to ALS were each crushed 70% passing 6 mm then entirely pulverized to nominally 80% passing 75 microns to produce the analytical pulps. No drilling so information regarding drill sampling not applicable.
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.. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At MAS the analytical pulps were subjected to industry standard four acid digest (perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric and hydrochloric) followed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Emission Spectrometry (ICP-ES) finish to read Cu, Ag, Pb and Zn. Samples above 200g/t Ag were repeated and read by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry. Samples with above 1% Pb were re-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> assayed by sodium peroxide fusion followed by acid digest and Atomic Absorption Spectrometry finish. Au was determined by industry standard 50g lead collection fire assay. At ALS the analytical pulps were assayed by industry standard four acid digest (perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric and hydrochloric) followed by ICP-ES finish to read Cu, Ag, Pb and Zn. Samples above 1% Pb and 100g/t Ag were re-assayed by perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric and hydrochloric acid digest with titrimetric ore grade and ICP finish. Au was determined by industry standard 30g lead collection fire assay.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assay results agree well with the observed minerals and weathering textures in the rock samples. Assay standards were included at a rate of approx. 1 in 20 samples. The Au standard results were within 10% of the certified reference values. The analytical pulps from eight (8) samples with >10g/t Au were submitted to SGS Mineral Services, Perth WA for check assay by industry standard 50g lead collection fire assay. All check assays were within 10% of the primary Au assay. The use of twinned holes is not applicable at this stage (no drilling). Primary data is stored and documented in industry standard ways. The assay data is as reported by MAS or ALS and has not been adjusted in any way. Remnant assay pulps are held in storage by Venture Minerals Ltd.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock sample locations were determined by handheld Garmin GPS considered accurate to ± 10 m and verified by plotting on Thai government 1:50,000 topographic maps. All co-ordinates were recorded in UTM Zone 47N datum WGS84. Topographic control is provided by Thai government 1:50,000 topographic map sheets and a Digital Terrain Model based on the 90 m Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission data.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only visibly mineralized rocks were sampled for assay and sampling is of a reconnaissance nature. Sample following an identified gossanous vein and breccia trend, and was principally limited by available outcrop and sub-crop. The reported rock 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	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reconnaissance rock sampling defines a North trending zone of Cu-Pb-Ag mineralization. No drilling, not applicable.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 reconnaissance surface rock sampling.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assay results agree well with the observed amount of Cu and Pb minerals in the rock samples. No further reviews have been carried out at this reconnaissance stage. Further surface sampling to verify these reconnaissance 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	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exploration results presented are from samples located within Special Prospecting License 70/2558. The exploration tenements are 100% held by Venture Minerals Thailand Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Venture Minerals Ltd, and there are no encumbrances or non-standard regulations. The Special Prospecting Licences allow all industry standard stages of mineral exploration, resource and reserve definition.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous exploration work has included regional stream sediment sampling and airborne magnetic surveying by the Department of Mineral Resources of Thailand. To Venture Minerals knowledge there has been no previous local scale exploration of the target area.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exploration area is within the Loei Belt and considered prospective for base and precious metal skarn, porphyry and epithermal deposits. Nearby deposits of this style include PanAust's operating Phu Kham and Ban Houayxai mines in Laos.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling, not applicable.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling, not applicable.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling, not applicable.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An appropriate exploration plan is included in the body of this release, including location of the mineralized rock samples. No drilling, so drill plans and sections are not applicable.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable at this reconnaissance stage. Assay results for all Mineralized Samples taken at Thali North are presented in Appendix One
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate reconnaissance exploration plans are included in the body of this release.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Venture proposes to conduct further prospecting and geochemical sampling to refine the targets before drill testing. An appropriate exploration target plan is included in the body of this release.