



"Venus Metals Corporation holds a significant and wide-ranging portfolio of Australian gold, copper, base metals, lithium, titanium, vanadium exploration projects in Western Australia, in addition to owning a 1% Royalty over the Youanmi Gold Mine and being a significant shareholder of Rox Resources Limited."

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2 January 2026



ASX CODE: VMC

Sandstone (Bellchambers) Gold Deposit Exploration Target Defined

Venus is pleased to provide an Exploration Target for the Bellchambers Gold Deposit located 25 kilometres south of Sandstone.

Widenbar and Associates ("WAA") was commissioned by Venus Metals Corporation Limited ("Venus") to produce an Exploration Target** (Figure 1) located below the existing Bellchambers Global Resource (MRE) of 766,000 t @ 1.27 g/t Au for 31,400 ounces.

The Exploration Target Area is shown on a Long Section (Figure 2) and is located below the existing Global Resource and to the north of the current Indicated/Inferred Mineral Resource at depth. This material has been reported below the Global Resource cutoff at an assumed underground cutoff of 1 g/t Au.

Exploration Target** has been estimated as:

800,000 to 950,000 tonnes @ 1.75 to 2.00 g/t Au for 45,000 to 60,000 ounces Au

Table 1. Bellchambers Gold Exploration Target Potential**

Tonnes (Low)	Tonnes (High)	Grade (g/t Au) (Low)	Grade (g/t Au) (High)	Contained Gold Ounces (Low)	Contained Gold Ounces (High)
800,000	950,000	1.75 g/t Au	2.00 g/t Au	45,000	60,000

**** The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Targets are conceptual in nature and, as such, there has been insufficient exploration drilling conducted to estimate a Mineral Resource. At this stage it is uncertain if further exploration drilling will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target has been prepared in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).**

Based on the interpretation of the deep holes (Figure 1), there are two major mineralised zones, with a total of approximately 15m true thickness. Fresh material at depth in the block model has a density of 3.00 t/m³ applied. Grade in the Inferred Mineral Resource at depth is approximately 1.95 g/t Au at 1 g/t Au cutoff.

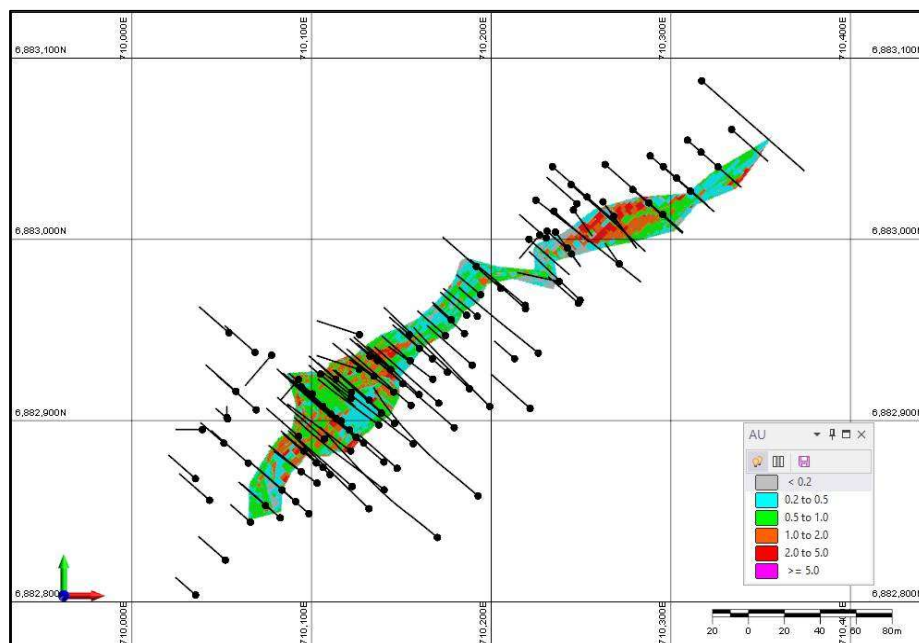


Figure 1: Plan View: Bellchambers Gold Deposit and Drillholes

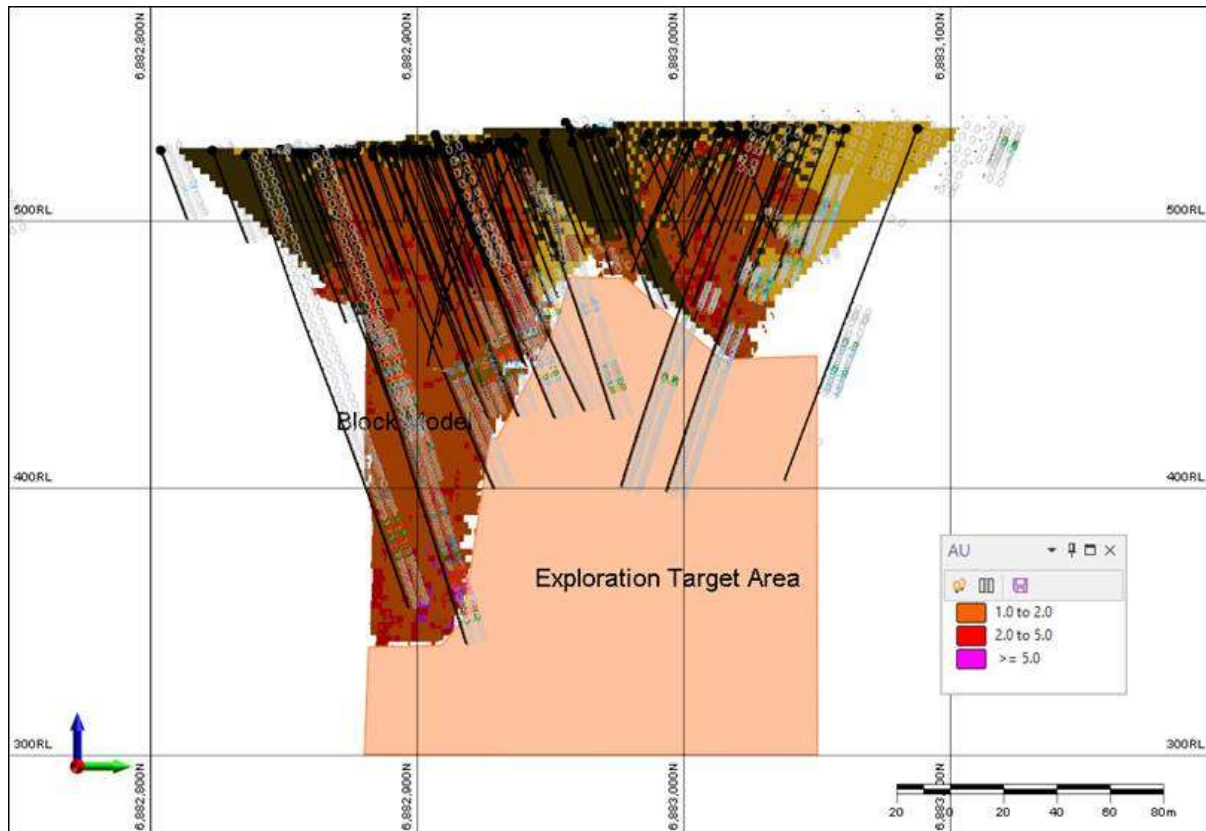


Figure 2. Exploration Target Area (Long Section looking west)

Reverse Circulation and Diamond Drilling has been carried out from 1988-2001. Venus has drilled an additional 9 holes in 2020 to test depth extensions of the north and south mineralised zones. A further three RC holes were drilled in 2023 in the main zone to test depth extensions. An additional 17 infill RC holes were drilled in 2025.

The Exploration Target Area is shown above on Long Section, below the existing Global Resource and to the North of the current Indicated/Inferred Mineral Resource at depth. This material has been reported below the Global Resource cutoff at an assumed underground cutoff of 1 g/t Au. The area on long section is approximately 21,000 m² with a total of approximately 15m true thickness

References:

1. Widenbar and Associates, 2025 "Bellchambers and Range View Resource Estimate Summary Report August 2025" (internal communications).
2. Widenbar and Associates, 2025 Bellchambers Gold Project-Exploration Target (attached)
3. VMC ASX announcement 31 December 2025, Addendum to "Sandstone (Bellchambers) Gold Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate Update" and "Update on Bellchambers Gold Project and 2026 Plans"



This announcement is authorised by the Board of Venus Metals Corporation Limited.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets has been compiled by Mr Lynn Widenbar. Mr Widenbar, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, is a full time employee of Widenbar and Associates and produced the Exploration Target based on data and geological information supplied by Venus Metals. Mr Widenbar 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 Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Widenbar consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context that the information appears.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results of Sandstone (Bellchambers) Gold Project has been set out in the announcements 'Sandstone Bellchambers Gold Deposit Excellent Metallurgical Test Results' dated 25 August 2025, "Encouraging Gold Results Bellchambers Gold Deposit and Rangeview Prospect" dated 12 June 2025, 'Sandstone Gold Project RC Drilling Commences At Bellchambers Gold Deposit' dated 21 February 2023 and 'Sandstone Bellchambers Gold Project Substantial Increase In JORC 2012 Resource' dated 25 September 2020. Venus confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements.

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.

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Bellchambers Gold Project **Bellchambers Exploration Target**

30 December 2025

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Principal Consultant

Widenbar and Associates Pty Ltd

Widenbar and Associates (“WAA”) was commissioned by Venus Metals Corporation Limited (“Venus”) to produce an Exploration Target Estimate for the Bellchambers Gold Deposit, which is located 500 kms north-east of Perth and 25 kilometres south of Sandstone.

Reverse Circulation and Diamond Drilling has been carried out from 1988-2001. Venus has drilled an additional 9 holes in 2020 to test depth extensions of the north and south mineralised zones. A further three RC holes were drilled in 2023 in the main zone to test depth extensions. An additional 17 infill RC holes were drilled in 2025.

The Exploration Target Area is shown below on Long Section, below the existing global resource and to the North of the current Indicated/Inferred material at depth. This material has been reported below the global resource at an assumed underground cutoff of 1 g/t Au. The area on long section is approximately 21,000 m².

Based on the interpretation of the deep holes, there are two major mineralised zones, with a total of approximately 15m true thickness. Fresh material at depth in the block model has a density of 3.00 t/m³ applied. Grade in the Inferred material at depth is approximately 1.95 g/t Au at 1 g/t Au cutoff

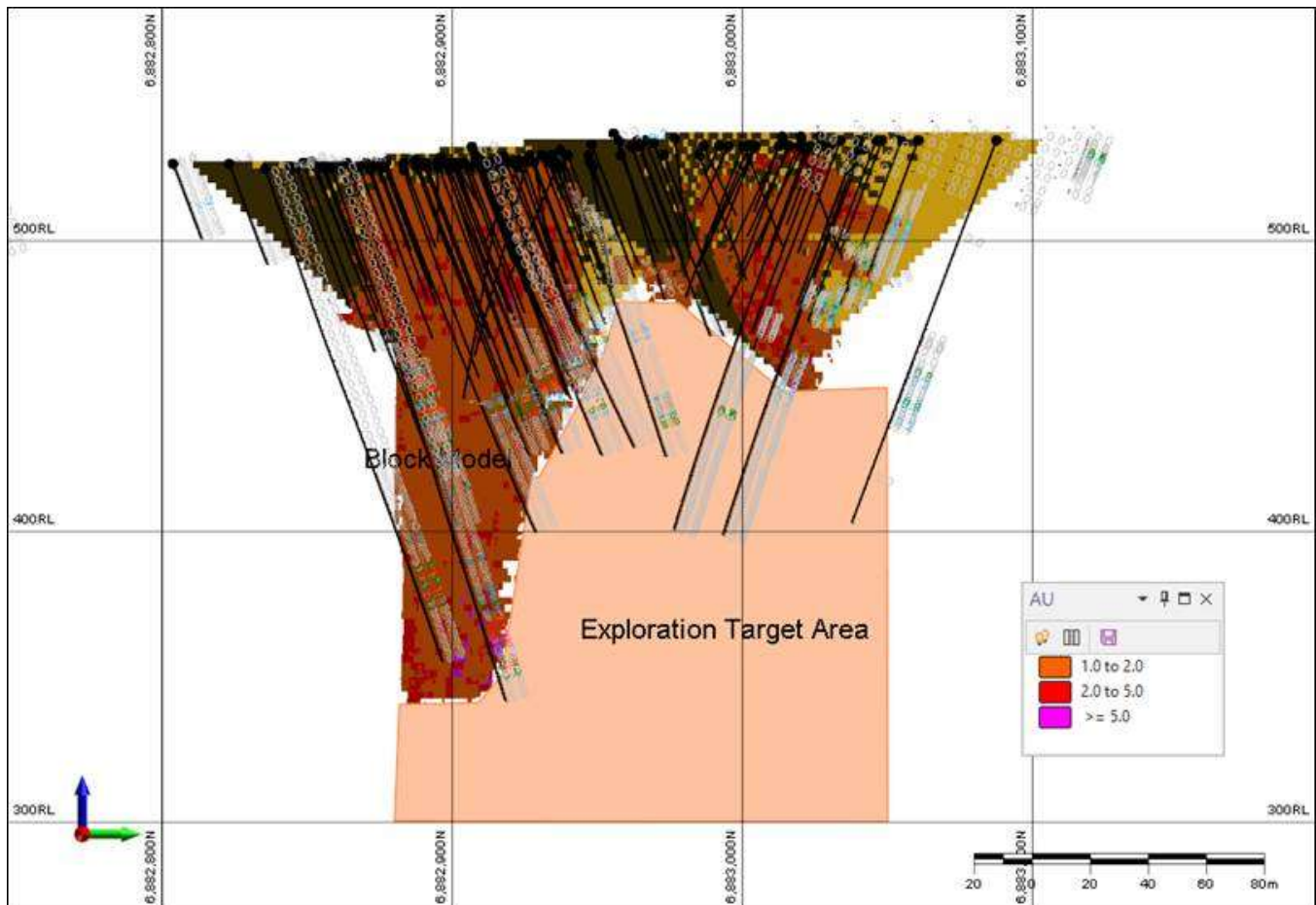


Figure 1 Exploration Target Area (Long Section looking west)

Applying for upper and lower limits as required, an Exploration Target has been estimated as below :

800,000 to 950,000 tonnes @ 1.75 to 2.00 g/t Au for 45,000 to 60,000 ounces Au.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets has been compiled by Mr Lynn Widenbar.

Mr Widenbar, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, is a full time employee of Widenbar and Associates and produced the Exploration Target based on data and geological information supplied by Venus Metals. Mr Widenbar 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 Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Widenbar consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context that the information appears.



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Principal

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Bellchambers Gold Deposit

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i>	- The exploration drill hole data were obtained from Open File WAMEX Reports on historical exploration drill hole data compiled by Troy Resources NL, during 2001-2002. Troy Resources had used historical drill holes data available from Open File WAMEX reports on RC and Diamond drilling by Salamander Gold Mines NL (1988), RC drilling by Eastmet Limited (1992-93), RC and RAB drilling by Gold Mines of Australia Limited (GMA) (1993-95). - Sampling by Salamander Gold Mines NL (1988) has been by Reverse Circulation drilling using cyclone and riffle splitter and every 1m samples were collected. The diamond holes, NQ core samples were sampled by cutting half cores at variable lengths according to lithology, structure and mineralisation. - RC holes by Eastmet Limited during 1992-93, were completed with a 5" face extraction RC hammer. Holes were sampled for every one metre intervals, with sample passed through a multi-stage riffle splitter. Wet sample was collected in large calico bags, completely dried on site and riffle split at a later date. A one-eighth fraction (2-3 kg) was placed in calico bags for assay and the remainder retained on site in large plastic bags. Compositing was undertaken with a PVC spear sample from each large bag within a five metre interval composited and consigned to Metana's Belmont laboratory. - RAB and RC sampling by GMA (1993-95) includes collecting one metre intervals samples through a cyclone placed on the ground. Five metre composite samples were collected using a PVC spear

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and consigned to GMA's Belmont laboratory. - Venus' 2020 and 2023 RC holes were first drilled down to 6m depth with a 5.5" hammer to fit a PVC collar, and the remainder was drilled with a 5" hammer. - Samples from Venus' 2020, 2023 and 2025 drilling were collected every metre through a cyclone-mounted cone splitter and stored in calico bags (~ 3kg). Individual one-metre samples from the mineralized zone were submitted for assaying. Away from zones of mineralization, composite assay samples were collected for 4-metre intervals by combining representative sub-samples (300-400g) of the one-metre samples.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<i>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).</i>	- Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond drilling (NQ core) were carried out by Salamander Gold Mines NL (1988). Most RC/DD holes in the program were drilled at -60°dip and azimuth varied between 90-180 TN, 247-270 TN and 315 TN. - Reverse circulation drilling were carried out by Eastmet during 1992-93, -60°dip and azimuth varied between 132 TN and 312 TN. - Rotary airblast drilling and RC drilling were carried out by GMA (1993-95) at -60°dip and azimuth 270 TN. - RC drilling by Venus included 2 holes in 2014-15 and 9 holes in 2019-20. - Venus' 2020, 2023 and 2025 RC holes were first drilled down to 6m depth with a 5.5" hammer to fit a PVC collar, and the remainder was drilled with a 5" hammer.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential</i>	- No recovery issues were reported in the historical reports or in the recent Venus drilling. - There is no apparent relationship between sample recovery and grade. - Core recovery in diamond holes was generally good, with excellent recoveries in fresh rock and reasonable recoveries in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	weathered material.
Logging	• <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	• RC and Diamond drill samples by Salamander were geologically logged. The drilling took place is on the western limb of the syncline and within the upper tholeiitic meta-basalt stratigraphy. The area has undergone at least 4 possibly 5 phases of shearing. Specific gravity was measured using Diamond hole samples from specified depth and lithology. These samples were sent to Analabs to measure the accurate specific gravities of the respective lithology. • RC drilling by Eastmet was geologically logged with foliation and magnetic properties were also logged. The drilling tested mineralisation within Graphite-sulphide (chlorite) schists in holes 92BCRC01 to 92 BCRC06; and strongly sulphidic meta-basalt in 92BCRC08 and 92BCRC09. • RAB and RC drilling by GMA were geologically logged and alteration, foliation details were also logged. Drilling intersected meta-basalt -amphibolite, chlorite schist, graphitic and argillaceous shales, meta-dolerite and meta-gabbro. The RC holes yielded intersections of narrow zones of >1g/t gold mineralisation in sheared meta-basalt and footwall graphitic shale along the steeply north-westerly dipping Bell Chambers-Range view Trend. • Venus' RC samples were geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are</i>	• Sampling of RC samples by Salamander Gold Mines NL (1988) has been by Reverse Circulation drilling, collected every 1m through a cyclone and riffle splitter and submitted to Resource Development Laboratories (Analabs) in Balcatta. WA. The NQ diamond core samples were sampled at variable lengths from 0.05 to 1.10 metres according to lithology, structure and mineralisation. The half cut core samples using core saw were sent for assaying. • RC holes samples by Eastmet

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Limited during 1992-93, were sampled for one metre intervals, with sample passed through a multi-stage riffle splitter. Wet samples were collected in large calico bags, completely dried on site and riffle split at a later date. A one-eighth fraction (2-3 kg) was placed in calico bags for assay and the remainder retained on site in large plastic bags. Compositing was undertaken with a PVC spear sample from each large bag within a five-metre interval composited and consigned to Metana's Belmont laboratory. • RAB and RC sampling by GMA (1993-95) includes collecting one metre intervals samples through a cyclone placed on the ground. The composite subsampling for 5m were using PVC spear and consigned to GMA's Belmont laboratory. • Samples from Venus' 2020, 2023 and 2025 drilling were collected every metre through a cyclone-mounted cone splitter and stored in calico bags (~ 3kg). Individual one-metre samples from the mineralized zone were submitted for assaying. Away from zones of mineralization, composite assay samples were collected for 4-metre intervals by combining representative sub-samples (300-400g) of the one-metre samples.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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</i>	• RC drill hole samples by Salamander Gold Mines NL (1988) were assayed at Resource Development Laboratories (Analabs) in Balcatta. WA. The RC samples were analysed for Gold by atomic absorption spectrophotometry (analytical technique No 329) and repeat assays for gold values over 1.0 g/t and selective sample intervals were analysed by fire assay Using 50 mg charges (analytical technique No 313). • RC drill hole samples by Eastmet Limited during 1992-93, were consigned to Metana's Belmont laboratory for GTA gold analysis (Au2 technique).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>established.</i>	GTA gold analysis (Au2 technique): 25g of dried pulverized <100 µm sample was digested in aqua-regia, with solvent extraction for Individual one-metre samples and 5m interval composite samples For five metre intervals samples with GTA assays exceeding 50 ppb gold were submitted to the same laboratory for gold fire assay (Au3 technique). For Fire assay, samples were dried for 12 hours, split to 500g, and pulverized in a ring mill to 100% <100 µm. 50g was fire assayed with a flame AAS finish. Mineralized intervals in selected holes were assayed for a variety of elements including gold, silver, arsenic, antimony, copper, lead, lead, tellurium and tungsten to investigate the geochemical character of the mineralization. • RAB and RC samples by GMA (1993-95) were consigned to GMA's Belmont laboratory. Analysis for gold was by GTA; and for copper, lead, zinc and silver by AAS. Anomalous intervals were resampled as one metre intervals and assayed for copper, lead and zinc by AAS; and for gold by GTA, or by AAS with an aqua-regia digest method. • Venus' 2020, 2023 and 2025 drilling samples were all analysed for 48 elements using Mixed Acid digest/ICPMS-ICPOES (MADM/MADI) and Au, using 30gm Fire Assay digest/AAS (FA30A) at Jinning Laboratory Services Pty Ltd in Perth.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	• 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.	• No independent verification of sampling and assaying has been reported.
<i>Location of data points</i>	• <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system</i>	• The RC/Diamond drill hole locations (collar) were located using DGPS. • Grid systems used were Geodetic datum: AGD 94, Vertical datum: AHD and Projection: AMG, zone:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	50. • A differential GPS with accuracy of +/-10cm was used to locate the Venus 2020, 2023 and 2025 RC collar positions and downhole surveys were done for all RC holes using a Gyro instrument, usually at 10m intervals. • A DGPS survey of topography was carried out in August 2022, and a new topographic DTM created,
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	• Within the resource area, the majority of the area was completed by RC drilling by Salamander Gold Mines NL with 62 RC and 3 diamond holes. Followed by 8 RC holes by Eastmet Limited, 2 RC and 4 RAB holes by GMA. The drill holes are spaced approximately 10m x 20m and 15m x 20m and each section is spaced approximately 20m. • The drill hole spacing and the geological and assay data is considered sufficient for Mineral Resource estimation for gold. • Venus' recent drilling has included infill drilling and generally has extended and confirmed the depth of the known mineralisation.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• Reverse circulation /Diamond holes by Salamander were drilled at -60°dip and azimuth varied between 90°-180° TN, 247°-270° TN and 315° TN. The drilling targeted western limb of the syncline with moderate to steeply dipping and highly sheared upper tholeiitic meta-basalt stratigraphy. • Reverse circulation drilling was carried out by Eastmet during 1992-93, -60°dip and azimuth varied between 132° (E-grid) and 312° (W-grid). The drilling tested mineralisation within moderate to steeply dipping Graphite-sulphide (chlorite) schists and strongly sulphidic meta-basalt. • Rotary Air Blast (RAB) and RC drilling was carried out by GMA at -60°dip and azimuth 270° TN. The RC holes intersected gold mineralisation in sheared meta-basalt and footwall graphitic shale along the steeply north-westerly

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		dipping Bell Chambers-Range view Trend. Venus' drilling intersects the mineralisation at approximate right angles.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Details of sample security not given in historical reports.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or review have been located.

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	- 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 Bellchambers and Range View Deposits are located on tenement E57/984 is currently an Exploration License which is jointly held by Venus Metals Corporation Limited (90%) and Legendre, Bruce Robert (10%). A new mining lease over Bellchambers (M57/671) has recently been granted.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The tenement area was historically explored by many explorers since 1982. Salamander Gold Mines NL explored extensively for gold resources within historical tenement M57/58.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Bellchambers tenement is situated in the Sandstone Archaean greenstone belt on the west limb of a northerly plunging antiform. The Bell Chambers area incorporates the western limb and southern portion of a syncline comprised of an isoclinal folded greenstone sequence. The stratigraphy strikes north northeast to northeast and consists of tholeiitic meta-basalt, meta-dolerite, meta-gabbro, shales, banded-iron-formations, pelites, psammitics and banded cherts. The upper portion of the greenstone sequence comprises tholeiitic meta-basalt, with two stratigraphic BIF horizons about 200m - 300m apart. The upper BIF horizon occurs as one unit whereas the lower BIF horizon consists of 4 to 5 individual units. Meta-dolerite occupies the fold

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		core with the BIF horizons in each limb of the syncline, approximately 1.5km apart. The lower portion of the stratigraphic sequence in the western limb of the syncline contains komatitic and tholeiitic meta-basalt units separated by alternating meta-dolerite and meta-gabbro intrusions. • Outcropping on the western and southern portion of the Bell Chambers tenement are weakly to strongly foliated granite to granodiorite variants. The contact between the granitoid and greenstone is strongly sheared with granite dykes intruding and pervading into the greenstone sequence up to 150 metres from the contact. • Major parallel north-north westerly striking shear zones and easterly striking quartz reefs occur on the property. The shear zones dip 50° - 85° north-west, with strike Lengths in the order of several kilometres having both dextral and sinistral strike-slip displacements up to 60 metres. Major quartz 'blows' up to 4 metres in width are present at the northern portion of the prospect which trend east -west and dip steeply north. They occur in major shear zones having dextral strike slip displacements up to 20 metres. • The historical Mining Lease M57/58 on which the RC and diamond drilling took place is on the western limb of the syncline and within the upper tholeiitic meta-basalt stratigraphy. The geology on the property is dominantly metabasalt and includes the western BIF horizon and associated meta-sediments (pelites, fine-grained psammatics, carbonaceous shales and banded cherts) which strikes north-west and dips 54° to 85° south-east though sometimes dips 60° to 86° north-west. The area has undergone at least 4 possibly 5 phases of shearing. The main trends are. (I) Northerly striking shears. dipping steeply southeast 75° to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		88°. (parallel to stratigraphy); (2) northerly striking shears, dip 44° east to vertical; (3) north northwest trending shears. dip 57° to 80° east; and (4) east striking shears dipping steeply north 86° to vertical. - Gold mineralisation is associated with all shear phases and anomalous gold being hosted in sheared meta-basalt and meta-sediments which include fine-grained psammatics. carbonaceous shales, pelites, banded cherts and cherty limonitic/magnetite BIF. Higher grades of gold mineralisation usually occur in zones of quartz/ironstone stockwork and quartz ironstone veins. Significantly, the gold mineralisation is situated within or near the BIF horizon. - The Bellchambers workings lie on a parallel shear zone known as the Bell Chambers-Rangeview Trend two kilometres to the south-east, on the southern side of the Youanmi-Sandstone Road. Similarly the shear zone is marked by low ridges and gossans development in meta-basalt, graphitic shale, gabbro and minor psammite, BIF forms isolated outcrops. Gold mineralisation at Bell chamber is hosted by sulphidic (mainly pyrrhotite) graphitic shale and meta-basalt.
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: - 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	- A Mineral Resource has been reported. (see Venus ASX Release dated 15th August 2025 and updated on the 31 December 2025. An Exploration Target has been defined for material outside of and below the area reported as a Mineral Resource. - No additional drill hole data has been used in the calculation of the Exploration Target.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>explain why this is the case.</i>	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<i>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.</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 new exploration results reported
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	- No new exploration results reported. - The relationship between downhole widths and true thickness is well understood, due to the detailed close spaced nature of all drilling completed.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<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>	Appropriate plans and sections are located in the Exploration Target Report.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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>	An Exploration Target has been reported.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<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</i>	The closed space historical drilling and geochemical assay data with historical geological mapping data and specific gravity for lithological units were primarily used for generation of mineral resource models. The topography terrain files were obtained from geoscience open file. The regional aeromagnetic data were used in identifying BIF horizons and correlating. The historical

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>or contaminating substances.</i>	SIROTEM (EM) survey data by Tesla-10 Pty Ltd for Eastmet were used for demarcating Bell Chamber style Gold –sulphide horizons and correlating with drill hole data.
<i>Further work</i>	• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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>	• Recent modelling and resource estimation will define further infill and extension drilling targets. • The area of the Exploration Target is included in the Report.