VENUS METALS

"Venus Metals Corporation holds a significant and wide-ranging portfolio of Australian gold, copper, base metals, lithium, titanium, vanadium exploration and potential development 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."

VENUS METALS CORPORATION LIMITED

Unit 2/8 Alvan St
Subiaco, WA 6008
+61 8 9321 7541
info@venusmetals.com.au
www.venusmetals.com.au
ABN: 99 123 250 582

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX CODE: VMC

2 February 2026

Updated Announcement of Sandstone Bellchambers Gold Project CSIRO Hyperspectral Imaging Identified New Unexplored Anomalous Areas

Venus Metals (ASX: VMC) ("Venus" or the "Company") refers to the announcement made on 29 January 2026 titled "Sandstone Bellchambers Gold Project- CSIRO Hyperspectral Imaging Identified- New Unexplored Anomalous Areas".

The Company advises that the attached updated announcement include sections 1 and 2 and Table 1 of the JORC Code, which is required by Listing Rule 5.7.1 and the details of drillhole collar information.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Venus Metals Corporation.

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2 February 2026

Sandstone Bellchambers Gold Project
CSIRO Hyperspectral Imaging Identified New Unexplored Anomalous Areas

Venus Metals Corporation (VMC or Company) is pleased to announce Australia's national science agency, CSIRO, has completed a detailed mineralogical and hyperspectral study at the Bellchambers Gold Project (Figure 1), undertaken in collaboration with the CSIRO Kickstart program (refer ASX release 1 May 2025).

This work integrated multiple hyperspectral datasets—PRISMA hyperspectral satellite imagery, HyLogger-3™ drill-core scanning, and surface spectral measurements—to develop a detailed understanding of the alteration mineralogy associated with gold within the Bellchambers–Range View corridor. By mapping the alteration footprint more precisely, the study enhances VMC's ability to target prospective zones and refine future exploration activities. Location of RC/DD holes used for this study are presented in Figure 2 and Table 1.

HyLogger-3™ drill-core scanning, supported by spectral boundary detection, defined a well-developed vertical regolith profile across the Bellchambers area and into gold-bearing bedrock. At the surface, the profile is dominated by a kaolinite-rich residual regolith formed through intense chemical weathering and the breakdown of primary minerals. This upper zone transitions downward into smectite-rich intervals, representing an intermediate stage of alteration associated with partial weathering of mafic and chlorite-rich host rocks. Beneath this, the profile grades into a chlorite-rich saprock and bedrock zone, where the original mineralogy is preserved, and chlorite becomes increasingly Fe-rich around gold mineralisation.

The association of gold with Fe-rich chlorite identified from drill core were upscaled to satellite imagery, and subsequently, Fe-rich chlorite was mapped across the tenement (Figure 3). This work mapped hyperspectral anomalies in areas that have no historical drilling. These areas will be ground-truthed through field inspection and integrated into Venus Metal's regolith and structural model. Ground-truthing will also include assessing the hyperspectral anomalies where Fe-rich chlorite correlates with preserved in situ regolith.

Hyperspectral imagery was also used to discriminate between in-situ and transported regolith, improving the accuracy of surface-based targeting and strengthening the connection between shallow spectral anomalies and deeper mineralised units.

This innovative research study provides a robust framework for future gold exploration activities at Bellchambers Gold Project.

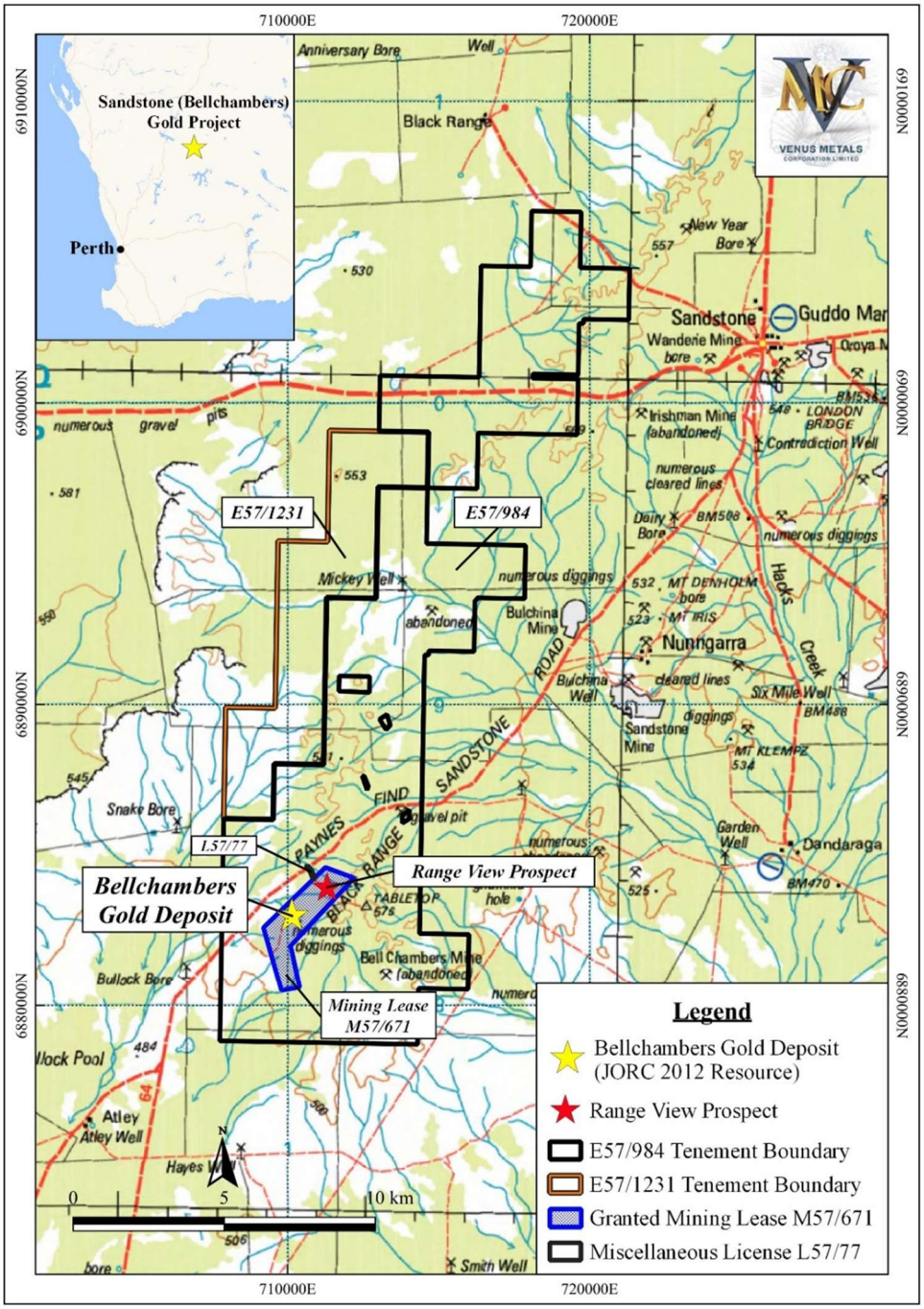

Figure 1. Sandstone (Bellchambers) Gold Project Location Plan

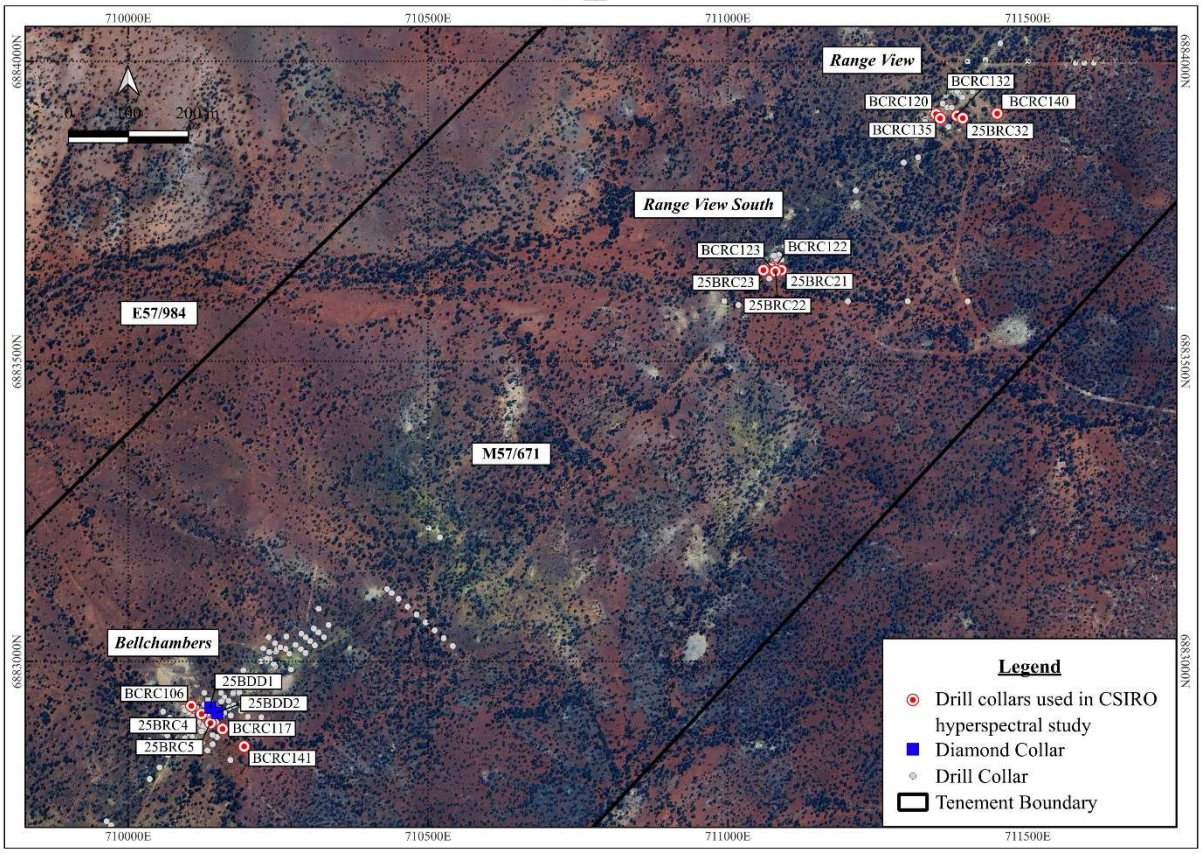

Figure 2. Location of Drillholes (samples) used for CSIRO Hyperspectral Study

Table-1. Collars of Drillholes used for Hyperspectral Study

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	MRL	Depth m	Dip	AZI
BCRC140	711449	6883913	544	154	-61	314
BCRC141	710193	6882858	525	202	-61	309
25BDD1	710137	6882923	527	40	-60	311
25BDD2	710148	6882914	527	70.9	-60	311
BCRC106	710105	6882926	523	72	-69	135
BCRC117	710157	6882887	523	120	-59	307
BCRC120	711347	6883912	541	60	-61	311
BCRC122	711082	6883655	533	60	-60	310
BCRC123	711071	6883655	533	40	-60	308
BCRC132	711382	6883909	541	100	-61	311
BCRC135	711354	6883905	541	100	-64	311
25BRC4	710122	6882912	526	60	-60	311
25BRC5	710137	6882897	527	85	-60	311
25BRC32	711392	6883905	527	72	-65	312
25BRC21	711089	6883652	530	53	-60	311
25BRC22	711079	6883650	529	48	-60	311
25BRC23	711059	6883652	529	24	-60	311

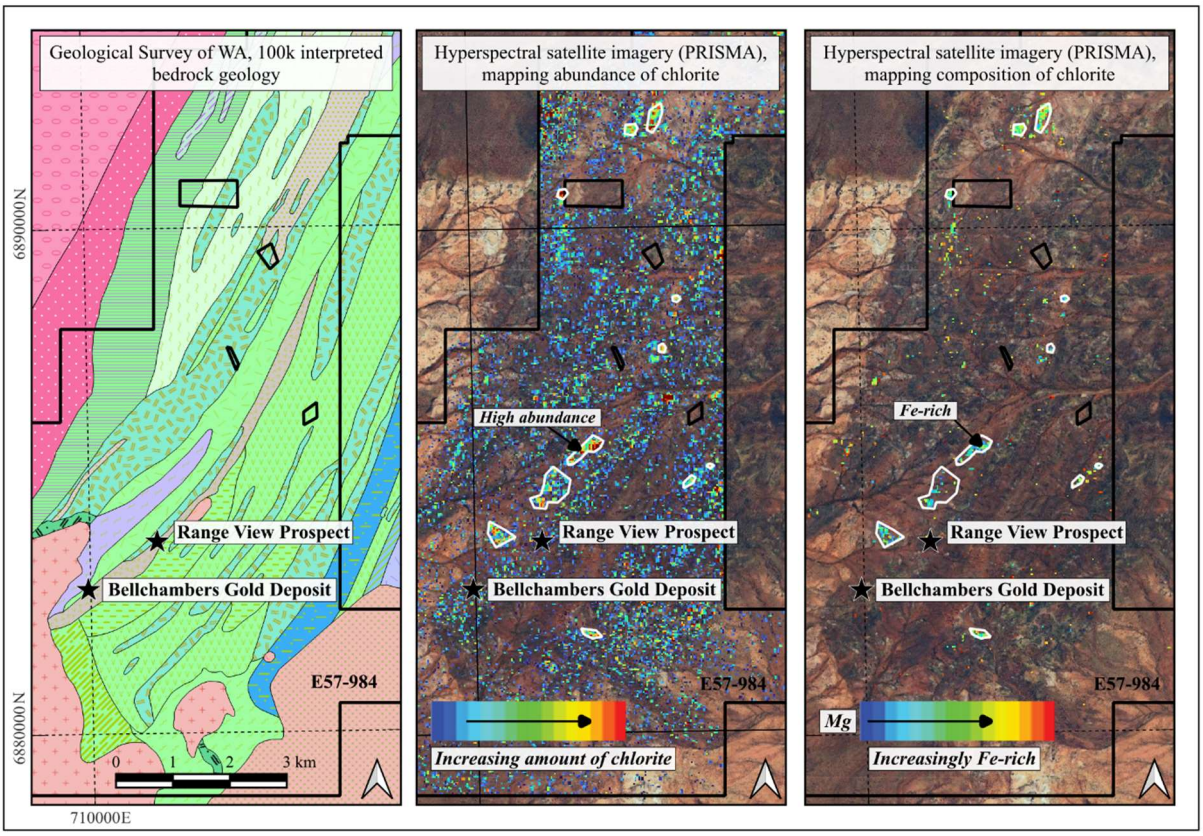

Figure 3 Left - Geological map, Centre - Chlorite abundance, Right - Chlorite composition. White polygons refer to hyperspectral Fe-rich chlorite anomalies identified for ground-truthing

References:

VMC ASX announcements

"Bellchambers Project Wide Gold Intersections" dated 19 June 2019

"Bellchambers Gold-Substantial increase in JORC Resource" 25 September 2020

"High Grade Gold intersected at Range View Prospect" 15 January 2021

"Range View-Gold Mineralisation Open at Depth" 26 March 2021

"Sandstone Gold Project Updated Resource Bellchambers Deposit" 4 April 2023

"Quarterly Activities and Cash Flow Reports - 31 March 2024" 29 April 2024

"Sandstone Gold Project -Bellchambers Exploration Update" 25 March 2025

"Encouraging Gold Results -Bellchambers Gold Deposit and Rangeview Prospect" 12 June 2025

"Mining Lease Granted Bellchambers Gold Deposit" 25 July 2025

"Quarterly Activities and Cash Flow Report" 31 July 2025

"Addendum to Sandstone (Bellchambers) Gold Deposit" 31 December 2025

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

For further information please contact:

Venus Metals Corporation Limited

Matthew Hogan
Managing Director

Ph +61 8 93 21 7541
info@venusmetals.com.au

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results of Hyperspectral Study conducted at Bellchambers Gold Project is based on and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation provided by CSIRO to and/or compiled by Mr Kumar Arunachalam, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Director of the Company. Mr Arunachalam has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Arunachalam consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results of Hyperspectral Study conducted at Bellchambers Gold Project is based on and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation provided by CSIRO to and/or compiled Mr. Simon Coxhell (CoxsRocks Pty Ltd), Non-Executive Director of Venus Metals Corporation Ltd, and a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Coxhell 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 Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Coxhell 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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Bellchambers Gold Project- CSIRO Hyperspectral Imaging Study

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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.*	• PRISMA hyperspectral satellite imagery covering Bellchambers (tenement E57/984) was acquired on 23rd March 2025 by the Italian Space Agency (ASI). Through a research agreement between ASI and CSIRO, a VNIR-SWIR data cube and panchromatic imagery was accessed by CSIRO Mineral Resources for processing. PRISMA hyperspectral satellite imagery is a surface technique that determines the mineralogy of the Earth's surface using the reflectance of light across the visible, near and short-wave infrared part of the electromagnetic (EM) spectrum. This imagery was processed in ENVI™ software into geological meaningful mineral maps. • Infrared reflectance spectra were collected using the CSIRO Drill core laboratory's HyLogger-3™ system. The HyLogger spectral scanner is a rapid spectroscopic logging and imaging system that uses continuous visible and infrared spectroscopy and digital imaging to examine cores, samples and cuttings without destroying them in the process. It collects reflectance in the visible, near, short and thermal infrared region of the EM spectrum. The HyLogger-3™ system is capable of detecting common rock-forming minerals (feldspar, quartz, pyroxene, garnet, olivine, carbonate and phosphate), as well as iron oxides and a number of hydroxyl-bearing minerals (micas, chlorites, amphiboles, clays and sulfates). • Mineralogy via X-ray diffraction was undertaken on fifteen samples from RC drill cores, to explain their mineral mixtures. XRD patterns were recorded with a PANalytical Empyrean Diffractometer using Fe filtered Co Kα radiation, iCore optics and a 1Der detector set to irradiate and measure a constant 6 mm footprint on the sample surface. Approximately 1.5 g of each sample was ground for 10 minutes in a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		McCrone micronising mill under ethanol. The resulting slurry was oven dried at 60°C then thoroughly mixed in an agate mortar and pestle before being lightly back pressed into a stainless-steel sample holder for X-ray diffraction analysis. • Pulverised surface samples from previous field campaigns were analysed using a Spectral Evolution OreXpert spectrometer equipped with a contact probe, operating in reflectance mode over the visible, near and shortwave infrared region of the EM spectrum. These samples were chosen based on their accessibility, nearby ancillary datasets such as previous surface geochemistry and geographic distribution across the tenement and proximity to Bellchambers. Pulps were dry before acquisition, and during measurement, samples were placed in direct contact with the probe, which has a 10 mm spot size. Each final measurement represents an average of 20 scans.
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).*	• No new drilling in this report.
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.*	• No new drilling in this report.
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.*	• Core and chip samples were scanned using the HyLogger-3™ core scanner, which provided both surface mineralogy and photography. Algorithms in The Spectral Geologist (TSG) software were applied to detect mineralogical boundaries associated with gold mineralization. • Diamond drill cores: ▪ 25BDD1 surface to 40m EOH

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		▪ 25BDD2 surface to 70.9 m EOH • Fifteen RC holes: ▪ BCRC106 surface - 72 m EOH; ▪ 25BRC4 surface - 60 m EOH; ▪ 25BRC5 surface - 85 m EOH; ▪ BCRC32 surface -72 m EOH; ▪ BCRC117 surface - 120 m EOH; ▪ BCRC141 surface - 202 m EOH; ▪ BCRC140 surface - 154 m EOH; ▪ BCRC132 surface - 100 m EOH; ▪ BCRC135 surface - 100 m EOH; ▪ BCRC120 surface - 60 m EOH; ▪ 25BRC21 surface - 53 m EOH; ▪ 25BRC22 surface - 48 m EOH; ▪ 25BRC23 surface - 24 m EOH; ▪ BCRC123 surface - 40 m EOH; ▪ BCRC122 surface - 60 m EOH.
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.*	• A total of 118 pulp samples from previous surface (rock chip and soils) sampling campaigns were scanned using OreXpert handheld spectrometer. This is a non-destructive technique undertaken on dry samples. • All drill core and RC chips were laid to dry prior to acquisition with the HyLogger-3™. Wet samples were oven-dried at 20°C until all moisture was removed. This did not alter the mineralogy or chemistry of the samples. • Twenty-gram sub-samples of RC chips were sampled for X-ray diffraction to confirm mineralogy: ▪ Three samples from BCRC106 drill hole at depths of 28 m, 29 m and 30 m. ▪ Five samples from BCRC117 drill hole at depths of 5 m, 61 m, 84 m, 85 m, and 99 m. ▪ Four samples from BCRC120 drill hole at depths of 20 m, 22 m, 27 m and 38 m. ▪ One sample from BCRC123 drill hole at a depth of 2 m. ▪ One sample from BCRC132 drill hole at a depth of 38 m. ▪ Six samples from BCRC141 drill hole at depths of 2 m, 74 m, 150 m, 167 m, 176 m and 182 m.
Quality of assay data and laboratory	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered*	• Prior to the acquisition of HyLogger-3™ data, a series of rocks and Mylar are scanned to monitor key absorption features.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
tests	*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 OreXpert spectrometer was calibrated using a natural white sand sample from Lucky Bay (LB1) before each measurement, and Mylar was used to monitor key absorption features (1128.7 nm, 1660.1 nm, 1952.9 nm, 2131.6 nm and 2256 nm) throughout analysis. • For quantitative XRD phase analysis, the Rietveld refinement method was implemented in TOPAS v7 (Bruker). The Rietveld analysis involved full-profile fitting of the measured X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns to crystallographic models sourced from the ICDD PDF-5+ database, allowing determination of the relative weight fractions of crystalline phases present in the samples. Most of the samples contained variable concentrations of disordered clay phases which could not be fit by ordinary crystallographic models. Instead, the structures of the disordered clay phases were fit using in-house generated partial or no known structure (PONKCS) phases which were calibrated against internal standards for accurate analysis. The results of the Rietveld analysis were normalised to 100% and therefore do not account for any amorphous components that may be present.
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.	• X-ray diffraction was taken on a subset of pulps to confirm mineral mixtures and the ability to mineral match with the algorithms in The Spectral Geologist software. • OreXpert handheld data were spectrally resampled to that of the PRISMA wavelengths and bands, enabling the handheld data to match the response of the satellite, allowing for cross-validation.
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.*	• The drill hole data used in this study were previously collected by Venus Metals during a field campaign. The collar details are given in Figure 2 and Table 1. • The pulps of surface (rock chip and soil) samples used in this study were previously collected by Venus Metals during several field campaign.
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*	• The PRISMA hyperspectral imagery was conducted over tenement E57/984. It is a surface technique, and each pixel represents a 30 m x 30 m area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
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.*	• Drill cores measured with the HyLogger-3™ system are from three transects that ran perpendicular to the Bell Chambers-Rangeview Trend.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No new samples reported.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been conducted.

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,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		4 possibly 5 phases of shearing. The main trends are. (I) Northerly striking shears. dipping steeply southeast 75° to 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*	• 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
	Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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 should be clearly stated.*	• No new drilling exploration results reported
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').*	• No new drilling 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.
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.*	• Drillhole collar details and locations are given in Figure 2 and Table 1. • No new drilling for this report Appropriate plans are provided in this 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.*	• The reporting is balanced
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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	or contaminating substances.	historical 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.
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.*	• This work mapped hyperspectral anomalies in areas that have no historical drilling. These areas will be ground-truthed through field inspection and integrated into Venus Metal's regolith and structural model. Ground-truthing will also include assessing the hyperspectral anomalies where Fe-rich chlorite correlates with preserved in situ regolith.