

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

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THE COBALT POTENTIAL OF THE BROKEN HILL PROJECT

A review of previous exploration data from Impact Minerals Limited's (ASX:IPT) 100% owned Broken Hill Project has identified significant potential for cobalt mineralisation both as credits to the high grade nickel-copper-platinum group metal (PGM) mineralisation recently discovered by the Company and as stand alone deposits.

It is now well established that cobalt demand is forecast to grow considerably into the future due to its use in a variety of products but in particular battery materials, high temperature and other alloys, adhesives, magnetic materials, glass and ceramics. Accordingly exploration for cobalt either as a primary commodity or as a by-product is warranted.

Over the past 18 months, and following its high grade nickel-copper-PGM and high grade silver-lead-zinc discoveries at the Red Hill and Platinum Springs Prospects, Impact has quietly acquired a significant tenement holding in the Broken Hill region covering some 517 square kilometres and about 100 kilometres of strike extent to the south of the Broken Hill Mine (Figure 1). The company is now one of the largest landholders in this highly mineralised province.

A review of previous exploration results from Impact and previous explorers as well as mineral occurrences named and documented by the Geological Survey of New South Wales has now shown that Impact's ground is prospective for three different styles of cobalt mineralisation:

1. Cobalt associated with high grade nickel-copper-PGM mineralisation;
2. Pyrite-cobalt deposits (so called Big Hill style deposits) similar to the Thackaringa Cobalt deposits now being considered for development (three deposits totalling 33 Mt at 0.08% cobalt).
3. Cobalt commonly associated with copper in ironstones (Great Eastern style deposits) or iron-rich cherts (Sister's style deposits).

1. Cobalt associated with high grade nickel-copper-PGM

In previous drill campaigns at Broken Hill, Impact has discovered very high grade nickel-copper-PGM at two prospects: Red Hill and Platinum Springs. Although not reported at the time, the mineralisation also contains good grades of cobalt and the metal is a common by-product to nickel-copper sulphide deposits.

At the **Red Hill Prospect** Hole RHDH012 returned one of the highest drill intercepts for PGM's ever reported in Australia and this also contains significant cobalt. From 68.5 metres down-hole, the hole returned:

**1.2 metres at 0.5% cobalt, 7.4% nickel, 1.8% copper,
10.4 g/t platinum, 10.9 g/t gold, 294 g/t (9.5 ounces) palladium and 19 g/t silver,
4.6 g/t rhodium, 7.2 g/t iridium, 5.6 g/t osmium and 3.1 g/t ruthenium**



Part of the 1.2 metre intercept of exceptional PGM mineralisation

Six other drill holes of the 13 mineralised holes completed by Impact at Red Hill returned anomalous cobalt grades of 0.01% to 0.03% up to 20 metres thick. Intercepts include Hole RHDH001 that returned:

1.9 m at 0.1% cobalt, 2.0% copper 1.2% nickel, 1.1 g/t platinum, 3.4 g/t palladium, 0.2 g/t gold and 15 g/t silver from 53.7 metres down hole;

and Hole RHDH006 which returned:

5.2 m at 0.06% cobalt 1.1% copper 1.6% nickel 0.2 g/t gold 3.9 g/t palladium and 0.8 g/t platinum from 54.2 metres down hole.

Of interest, low grade cobalt is also associated with the high grade zinc-lead silver mineralisation also discovered by Impact at Red Hill and attests to the widespread nature of cobalt in the Broken Hill area. Hole RHDH020 at Red Hill returned:

1.6 metres at 0.013% cobalt, 66.7 g/t silver 22% zinc and 1.6% lead.

Note that Silver City Minerals Limited holds a 20% interest in the silver-lead-zinc rights on E7390 that hosts Red Hill, free carried to a decision to mine.

At the **Platinum Springs Prospect** located some 35 km north east of Red Hill, a narrow unit of massive nickel-copper sulphide unit intersected in Impact's drill Hole PSD02 returned:

**0.6 metres at 0.16% cobalt, 7.4% nickel, 7.6% copper
11.5 g/t platinum, 25.6 g/t palladium, 1.4 g/t gold and 44.3 g/t silver.**

Together, these results all show the potential for significant cobalt credits to any economic nickel-copper-PGM mineralisation that may be found. Follow up drilling is required at both prospects and to this aim a VTEM helicopter-borne geophysical survey to help identify targets for bodies of massive sulphide is due to commence in the area next week.

For further details on these results please see the following announcements:

[23 October 2015](#); [26 October 2015](#); [8 December 2015](#); [29 January 2016](#); [3 February 2016](#).

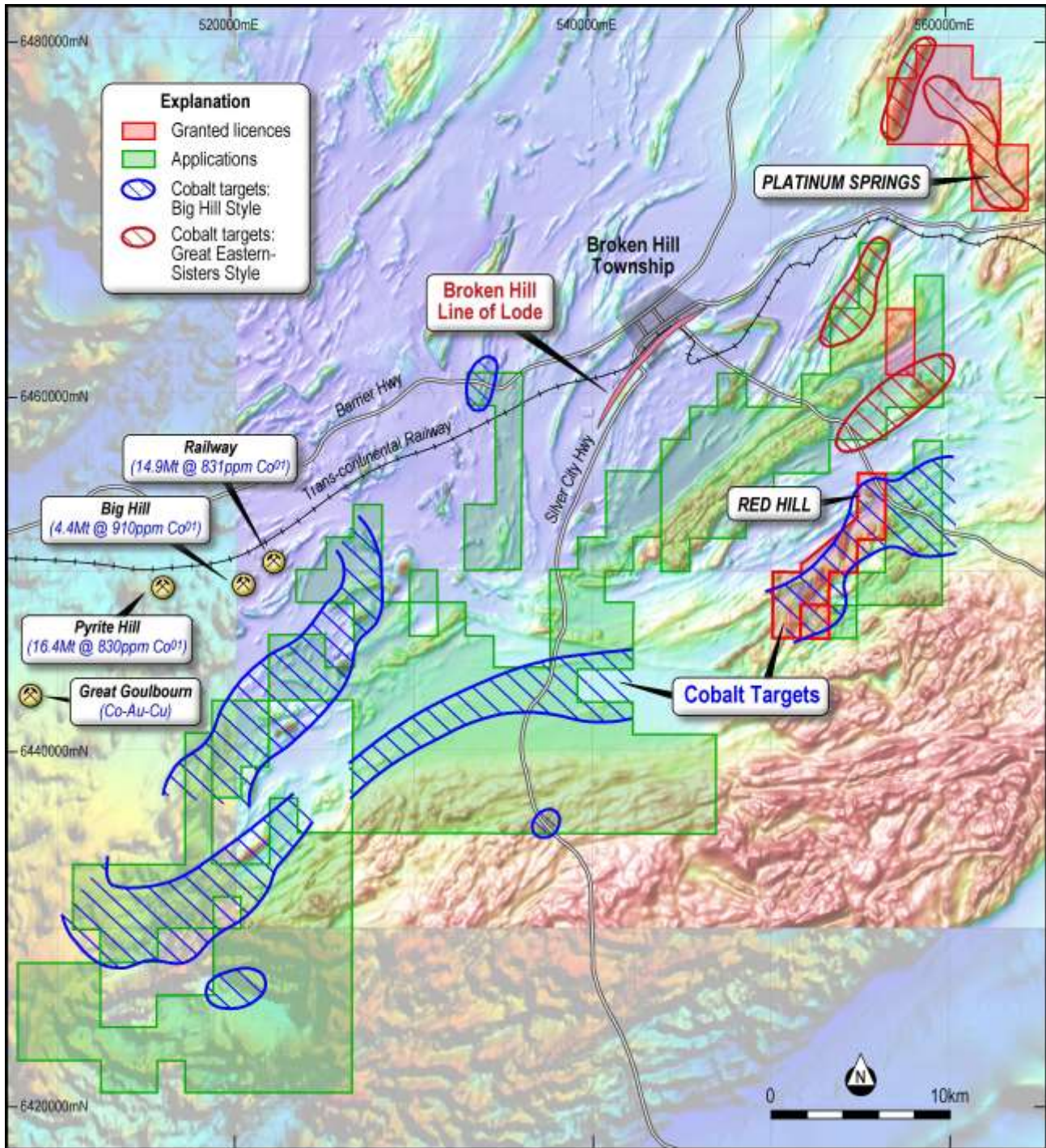


Figure 1. Impact’s exploration licences in the Broken Hill area showing priority cobalt targets

2. Pyrite-cobalt deposits (Big Hill style)

Although the Broken Hill region of New South Wales Australia is well known for its silver-lead-zinc mineralisation, it is also well endowed with extensive cobalt mineralisation including the Thackaringa Cobalt Project located 25 km west of Broken Hill and about 3 to 5 kilometres west of Impact’s extensive tenement holdings.

The Thackaringa Project has an Inferred Resource of 33 Mt at 0.08% cobalt (833 ppm) for 27,500 tonnes of contained cobalt. The cobalt occurs within three separate layer parallel bodies of massive pyrite (Big Hill, Pyrite Hill and Railway) along a 15 km trend of rocks in the so-called Thackaringa Group (Figure 1 and see <http://www.cobaltblueholdings.com>).

An interpretation of the regional magnetic data, regional geological maps and mineral occurrence data indicates that within the western half of Impact's licences and to the south of the Red Hill Prospect, there are many tens of kilometres of strike extent of the same rocks that host the Thackaringa deposits that are prospective for cobalt (Figure 1).

There has been virtually no exploration for cobalt in these areas, much of which lies beneath a thin cover of recent gravel. A number of occurrences of Big Hill style cobalt deposits have been mapped within, close to or along strike from Impact's licences and accordingly the potential for the discovery of further mineralisation is considered high.

About 30 drill holes have been recorded by the Geological Survey of New South Wales as having maximum intercepts of between 0.01% and 0.04% cobalt over one to two metre intercepts with maximum intercepts of up to 0.1% cobalt. However the majority of the drill holes were shallow air core holes and not targeted specifically at cobalt mineralisation.

A synthesis and interpretation of the scant previous exploration data in this area is underway.

The licences are currently under application and on-ground work will commence upon grant.

3. Cobalt-Copper-Iron deposits (Broken Hill Great Eastern and Sister's Styles)

Cobalt mineralisation in the Broken Hill area is also associated with various types of ironstone and variably with copper and sometimes gold.

Great Eastern-style deposits comprise cobalt+/-copper in magnetite ironstones recognisable as prominent anomalies in regional magnetic data and Sisters-style deposits which comprise cobalt+/- copper in iron-rich chert layers.

Four target areas for these styles of mineralisation have been identified from the previous exploration data in the north east part of Impact's licences (Figure 1).

Three prominent magnetic units are prospective for Great Eastern-style deposits. Two occur close to the northern boundary of Impact's licences and no records of significant exploration have been found for these areas. One magnetic unit occurs south of Impact's Little Darling Creek nickel-copper-PGM prospect where a prominent magnetic unit has been explored for copper mineralisation (Figure 1). Anomalous cobalt-in-soil results between 0.05% and 0.22% cobalt occur in many places within an area of several square kilometres and drill holes have returned intercepts of up to 0.2% cobalt. The area has not been systematically explored and a detailed review of all this data is warranted.

A number of Sisters-style mineral occurrences have been documented close to and along the Moorkai Trend of ultramafic rocks that extends over 10 kilometres to the north west of the Platinum Springs Prospect (Figure 1 and see announcement). There has been no exploration for cobalt in this area.

NEXT STEPS

Exploration for cobalt will be integrated into Impact's programme of work for the other styles of mineralisation for which the licences are prospective. A review and synthesis of the previous exploration data within Impact's new licence applications is underway together with an interpretation of the regional magnetic data to better understand the distribution of the host rocks prospective for cobalt.

The VTEM survey due to commence next week will cover the Red Hill area and Little Darling Creek Prospects in the first instance. A follow up survey over the Moorkai Trend will be completed later in the year.

All of this data will be integrated to identify priority areas for follow up work including drilling.

Dr Michael G Jones Managing Director

The review of exploration activities and results contained in this report is based on information compiled by Dr Mike Jones, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. He is a director of the company and works for Impact Minerals Limited. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types 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 (the JORC Code). Mike Jones has consented to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Impact Minerals confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous market announcements referred to and in the case of ore reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed..

APPENDIX 1 - SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><i>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.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>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</i></p>	<p>Rock Chip Samples Random rock samples were taken at surface which represented favourable geology and alteration to known mineralisation in the region. Samples are variably weathered.</p> <p>Soil Samples Soil samples were taken at 50 m intervals from a hole 15-20 deep and sieved to -2mm to collect about 250 g of material.</p> <p>Diamond Drilling Diamond drilling was used to produce drill core either with a diameter of 63.5 mm (HQ) or 47.6 mm (NQ). A handheld XRF instrument was used to analyse the drill core at 50 cm intervals.</p> <hr/> <p>Rock Chip Samples Representative rock chip samples at each sample site weigh between 0.8 and 1.2 kg. Soil samples are taken at a consistent depth below surface and sieved.</p> <p>Soil Samples and Drill Samples Sample representivity was ensured by a combination of Company Procedures regarding quality control (QC) and quality assurance / testing (QA). Examples of QC include (but are not limited to), daily workplace and equipment inspections, as well as drilling and sampling procedures. Examples of QA include (but are not limited to) collection of "field duplicates", the use of certified standards and blank samples approximately every 50 samples.</p> <hr/> <p>Rock Chip and Diamond Drill Samples Rock samples and split diamond core were sent to Intertek Adelaide where they were crushed, dried and pulverised (total prep) to produce a 25-30 g sub-sample for analysis by four acid digest with an ICP/AES finish for ore grade base metal samples and either lead collection or nickel sulphide fire assay with AAS or MS finish for gold and the PGMs. Weathered samples contained gossanous sulphide material. Soil samples were sent to SGS Perth for analysis by the MMI digest. The XRF data is qualitative only. A comparison between the XRF results and wet chemical assay data will be completed on receipt of final results.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p><i>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).</i></p>	<p>Diamond Drilling comprises NQ (47.6 mm diameter) and HQ (63.5 mm diameter) sized core. Impact diamond core is triple tube and is oriented. Historical diamond core was not oriented.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i></p>	<p>Diamond core recoveries for all holes are logged and recorded. Recoveries are estimated to be approximately >97% for the Red Hill Prospect. No significant core loss or sample recovery problems are observed in the drill core.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts are routinely carried out by the driller.
	<i>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.</i>	No sample bias has been established.
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>	Geological logging of samples followed company and industry common practice. Qualitative logging of samples included (but not limited to); lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering. Diamond core logging included additional fields such as structure and geotechnical parameters. Magnetic Susceptibility measurements were taken for each 0.5 m diamond core interval. For diamond core, information on structure type, dip, dip direction, texture, shape and fill material has been recorded in the logs. RQD data has been recorded on selected diamond holes. Handheld XRF analysis was completed at 50 cm intervals on diamond core.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	All logging is quantitative, based on visual field estimates. Systematic photography of the diamond core in the wet and dry form was completed.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All diamond drill holes were logged in full. Detailed diamond core logging, with digital capture was conducted for 100% of the core by Impact's on-site geologist.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	All core samples were sampled by half core. Selected intervals of quarter core will be selected for check assays if required.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	No RC drilling results are reported.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Company procedures were followed to ensure sub-sampling adequacy and consistency. These included (but were not limited to) daily work place inspections of sampling equipment and practices, as well as sub-sample duplicates ("field duplicates").
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Laboratory QC procedures for rock sample and diamond drill core assays involve the use of internal certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks, duplicates and replicates.
	<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>	Rock and Soil Samples Field duplicates were taken at selected sample sites.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Diamond Core Samples Quarter core duplicate samples are taken randomly every 50 samples. Sample sizes at Red Hill are considered adequate due to mineralisation style.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	An industry standard fire assay technique for samples using lead collection with an Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish was used for gold and aqua regia digest for base metals and silver.
	<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>	No geophysical tools were used to determine material element concentrations. A handheld XRF was used for qualitative analysis only.
	<i>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.</i>	Rock Chip Samples For the rock chips, quality control procedures for assays were followed via internal laboratory protocols. Accuracy and precision are within acceptable limits. Diamond Drill Samples Reference standards and blanks are routinely inserted into every batch of samples at a rate of 1 in every 50 samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	The results have not been verified by independent or alternative companies. This is not required at this stage of exploration.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No drilling results are reported.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary assay data for rock chips has been entered into standard Excel templates for plotting in Mapinfo. All historical drill data has been entered digitally by previous explorers and verified internally by Impact.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	There are no adjustments to the assay data.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Sample locations and drill holes were located by hand held GPS.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system for Broken Hill is MGA_GDA94, Zone 54.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Standard government topographic maps have been used for topographic validation. For the diamond holes, down-hole single shot surveys were conducted by the drilling contractor. Surveys were conducted at 15 m, 30 m and then approximately every 30 m down-hole.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Sample spacing for the soil survey was on a 50 m by 50 m grid. Reconnaissance drill spacing is approximately 200 m.
	<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>	Estimations of grade and tonnes have not yet been made.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Sample compositing has not been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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>	Not relevant to soil and rock chip results. The orientation of mineralisation in RHD001 yet to be determined.
	<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>	Not relevant to soil and rock chip results or early stage exploration drill results.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Chain of custody is managed by Impact Minerals Ltd. Samples for Broken Hill are delivered by Impact Minerals Ltd by courier who transports them to the laboratory for prep and assay. Whilst in storage, they are kept in a locked yard. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of batches of samples.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	At this stage of exploration a review of the sampling techniques and data by an external party is not warranted.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Broken Hill Project currently comprises 1 exploration licences covering 100 km ² . The tenement is held 100% by Golden Cross Resources Ltd. Impact Minerals Limited is earning 80% of the nickel-copper-PGE rights in the licence from Golden Cross. No aboriginal sites or places have been declared or recorded over the licence area. There are no national parks over the license area.
	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 tenement is in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	There has been no significant previous work at this prospect.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Nickel-copper-PGE sulphide mineralisation associated with an ultramafic intrusion.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<p>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:</p> <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. 	See Table in text.
Data aggregation methods	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>All reported assays have been length weighted. No top cuts have been applied. A cut-off of approximately 0.1% Cu, 0.4% Cu and 1.0% Cu has been applied for reporting of exploration results.</p> <p>High grade massive sulphide intervals internal to broader zones of disseminated sulphide mineralisation are reported as included intervals.</p> <p>No metal equivalents have been reported.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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').</p>	The orientation of mineralisation in RHD001 is yet to be determined.
Diagrams	<p>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.</p>	Refer to Figures in body of text.
Balanced reporting	<p>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.</p>	All results reported are representative

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Other substantive exploration data</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Assessment of other substantive exploration data is not yet complete however considered immaterial at this stage.</p>
<p>Further work</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Follow up work programmes will be subject to interpretation of results which is ongoing.</p>