impact MINERALS

Excellence in Exploration

ASX Code: IPT

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Date: 28 April 2017 No. 507/280417

MARCH 2017 QUARTERLY REPORT SUMMARY

1. COMMONWEALTH GOLD-SILVER-BASE METAL PROJECT, N.S.W. (IPT 100%)

- Impact selected as one of three finalists for NSW Explorer of the Year for the Silica Hill discovery. The winner will be announced in early May.
- New drill assay, Induced Polarisation and soil geochemistry data confirm significant exploration potential at Commonwealth-Silica Hill.
- Drill assays from CMIPT048 return:

126 metres at 0.6 g/t gold and 25 g/t silver from 33 metres (1.0 g/t gold equivalent)
including 3 metres at 4 g/t gold and 377 g/t silver (9.6 g/t gold equivalent); and
8 metres at 1.9 g/t gold and 35 g/t silver (2.4 g/t gold equivalent)

- Hole CMIPT049 returns a 70 metre thick zone of modest silver mineralisation interpreted to be at the top of the mineralised system. Lower gold-rich part interpreted to be fault offset to the west.
- Mineralisation still open in all directions.
- IP Data identifes new chargeability anomalies extending for at least 500 metres north of area drilled at Silica Hill and new conductivity anomaly below Main Shaft
- Chargeability anomalies coincident with significant untested gold and silver-in-soil anomaly also covering an area of 1,000 metres by 1,000 metres
- Numerous new targets identified and a much larger follow up drill programme than anticipated is being planned with the aim of commencing as soon as practicable.

2. BROKEN HILL PGM-NI-CU PROJECT, N.S.W. (IPT 100%)

- Significant potential for cobalt mineralisation identified.
- VTEM survey completed over two key areas.

3. MULGA TANK NI-CU-PGE PROJECT, W.A. (IPT 100%)

- Interpretation of soil geochemistry results completed..

Market Cap

A$16.5m (0.021 p/s)

Issued Capital

788,771,085

Directors

Peter Unsworth
Chairman

Dr Michael Jones
Managing Director

Paul Ingram
Non-Executive Director

Markus Elsasser
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Felicity Gooding
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1. COMMONWEALTH GOLD-SILVER-BASE METAL PROJECT (IPT 100%)

The Commonwealth Project comprises five 100% owned exploration licences that cover about 1,000 sq km of the highly prospective Lachlan Fold Belt about 100 km north of Orange in NSW. The belt is host to many major gold-silver-copper mines including the Cadia-Ridgeway deposits that contain at least 25 million ounces of gold and 10 million tonnes of copper (Figure 1).

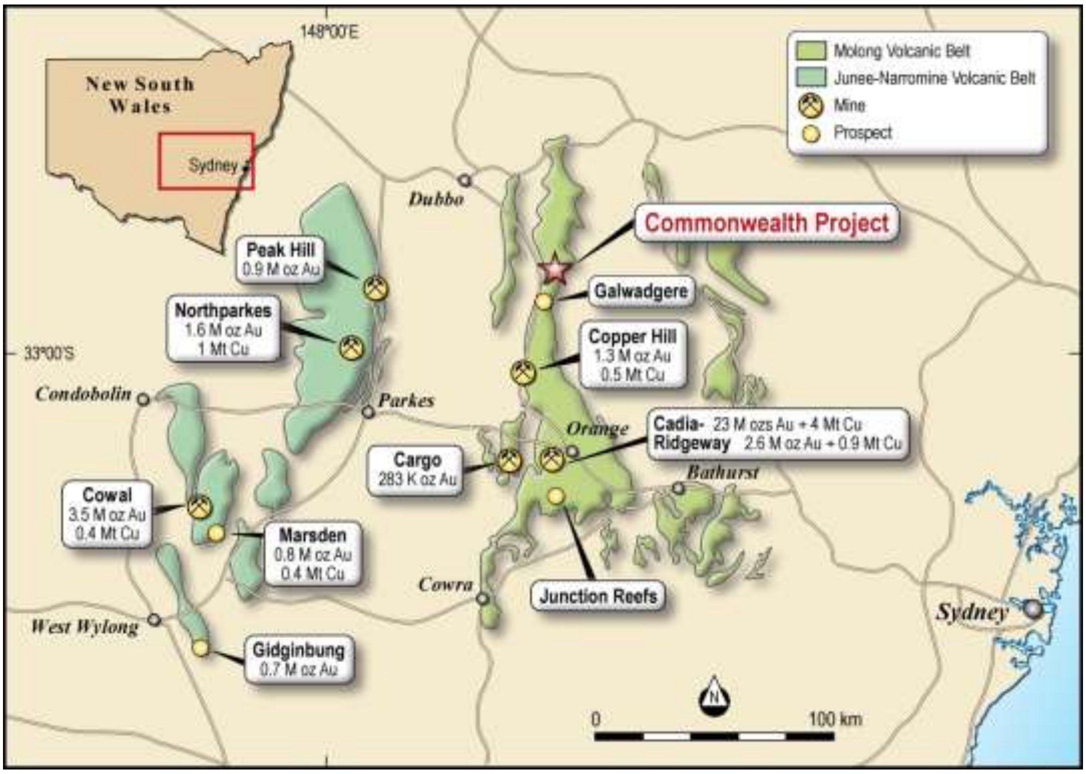

Figure 1. Location of the Commonwealth Project within the Lachlan Fold Belt of NSW, home to many significant gold and copper mines.

New drill assay, Induced Polarisation (IP) and soil geochemistry data from the Commonwealth-Silica Hill area continue to demonstrate the significant exploration potential of these two key prospects (Figure 2).

Assay data from two drill holes at Silica Hill completed in December 2016 returned thick widths of up to 126 metres of modest gold and silver mineralisation and confirm the continuity of the mineralised system for a further 50 metres down dip (Figures 3 and 4).

Significant mineralisation has now been intersected in six drill holes so far at Silica Hill, over an area of 200 metres by 100 metres down to a depth of 120 metres below surface and with an **average** true thickness of at least between 50 metres and 70 metres. The mineralisation is open in all directions including up dip (Figures 3 and 4 and see also announcement dated 5th December 2016).

The Silica Hill discovery has lead to Impact being selected for the second year in a row for the New South Wales Explorer of the Year Award for outstanding performance of an exploration company, business unit or project in exploration in NSW over the past 12 to 18 months. The winner of the award will be announced on Monday 8th May 2017.

The new IP and soil geochemistry data show that the area partly drilled by Impact covers only the southern quarter of a much larger target area of up to one square kilometre containing numerous undrilled IP and gold- and silver-in soil anomalies. In addition a conductor that may represent massive sulphides has been identified at depth below the Commonwealth resource at Main Shaft.

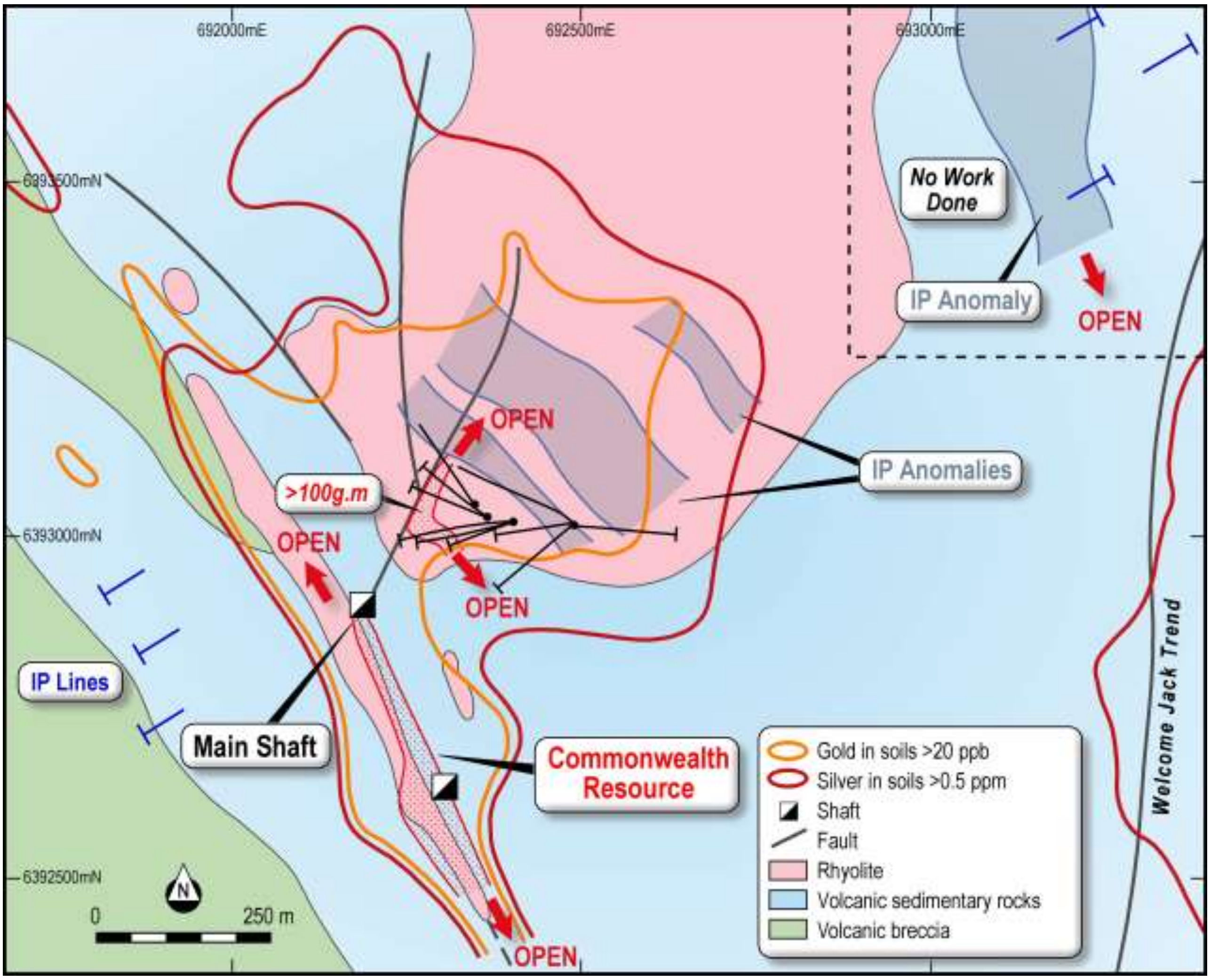

Figure 2. Silica Hill-Commonwealth area: Geology and exploration results. Drill traces shown for Silica Hill only to demonstrate the small area only partly tested to date. Note the area of greater than 100 gram.metre intercepts and the large untested coincident gold- and silver-in soil and interpreted IP chargeability anomaly trends. Note also the significant IP anomaly to the north east along the extension of the Welcome Jack Trend.

This new data, together with previous targets identified over the past 12 months of intensive work by Impact, have resulted in the identification of a significant number of follow up drill targets at Commonwealth. This includes targets at depth and along strike from the Commonwealth deposit (Main Shaft and Commonwealth South); the area covering nearly one square kilometre north of the drilling at Silica Hill; and follow up work at the Welcome Jack and Walls Prospects 1,500 metres east of Silica Hill.

Accordingly a much larger drill programme will be required to properly test the targets than previously anticipated and this has been designed with the aim of commencing when final statutory approvals have been received.

1.1 Drill Assay Results from Silica Hill

Two diamond drill holes were completed in December 2016 and returned the following assay results this Quarter:

Hole **CMIPT048** returned:

126 metres at 0.6 g/t gold and 25 g/t silver (1.0 g/t gold equivalent) from 33 metres

including: **6 metres at 1 g/t gold and 26 g/t silver (1.4 g/t gold equivalent) from 58 metres**; *and*
11 metres at 1.9 g/t gold and 132 g/t silver (3.9 g/t gold eq) from 79 metres
which includes **3 metres at 4 g/t gold and 377 g/t silver (9.6 g/t gold eq) from 84 metres**;
and **8 metres at 1.9 g/t gold and 35 g/t silver (2.4 g/t gold eq) from 132 metres**
which includes **2 metres at 3.9 g/t gold and 56 g/t silver (4.7 g/t gold eq) from 137 metres.**

Detailed studies on the diamond drill core show that this drill hole may not be optimally oriented to intersect the very high grade silver and high grade gold veins intersected in Hole CMIPT43 which is between 20 metres and 50 metres away (Figures 3 and 4).

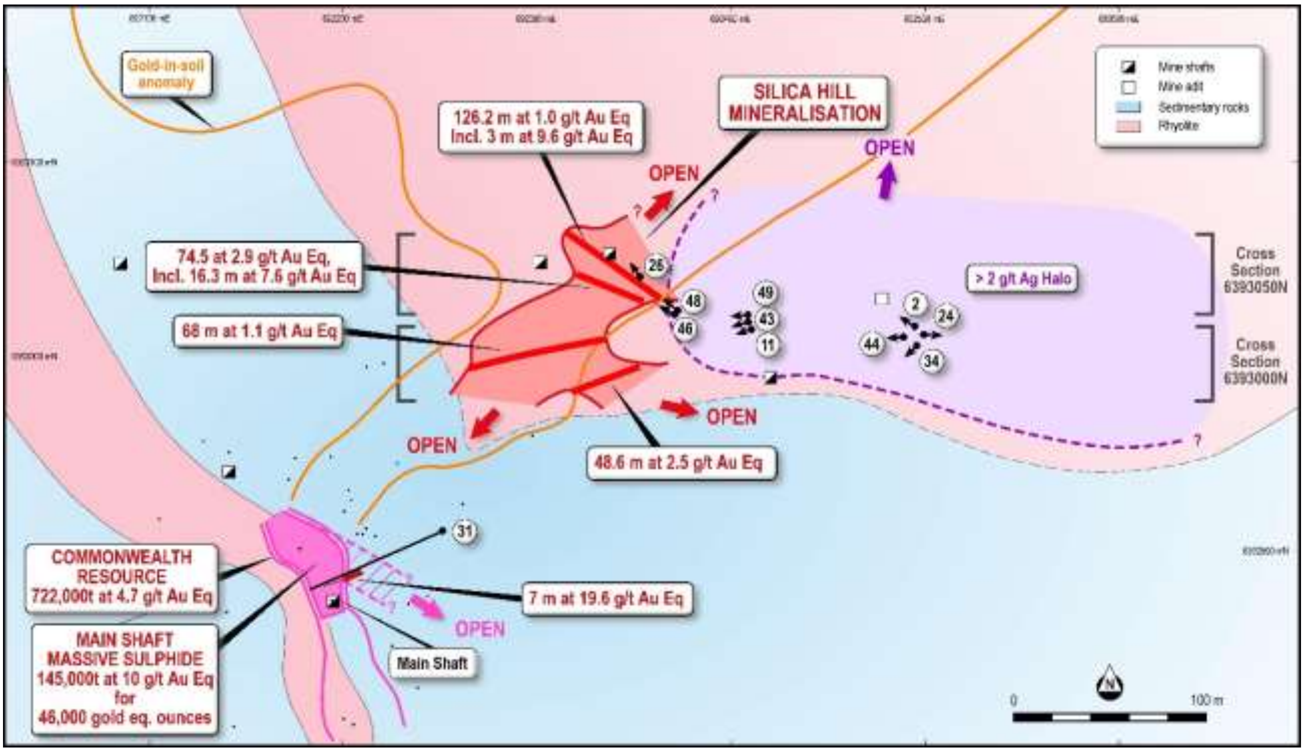

Figure 3. Silica Hill: Significant drill results showing new results from CMIPT048 and 049. The mineralisation is open in all directions.

Four drill holes out of the six drilled at Silica Hill have returned "gram times metre" intercepts of more than 100 gram.metres (Figure 2). These are robust and significant results for possible bulk mining and indicate the potential to significantly increase the resources at the Commonwealth Project, which currently stand at 720,000 tonnes at 2.8 g/t gold, 48 g/t silver, 1.5% zinc and 0.6% lead (see announcement 19 February 2015).

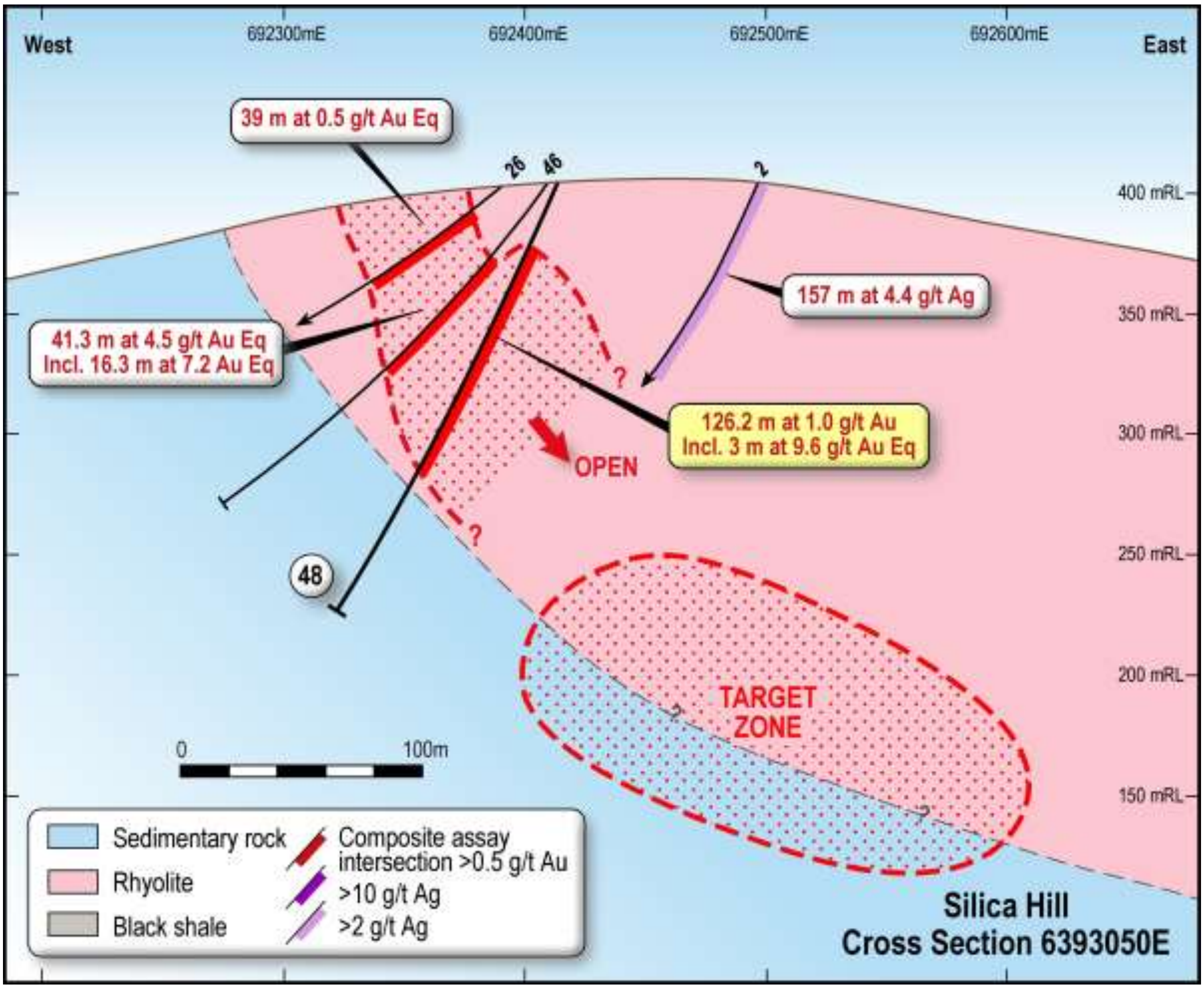

Figure 4. Cross section through Silica Hill showing new results from CMIPT048. High grade veins and shoots in CMIPT046 may plunge off section to the south.

Hole **CMIPT049** returned numerous zones of between 5 g/t and 50 g/t silver in a 70 metre thick zone of mineralisation with best assays of:

> **13 metres at 0.1 g/t gold and 49 g/t silver (0.8 g/t gold eq) from 174 metres** *which includes*
> **2 metres at 115 g/t silver from 178 metres** *and*
> **1 metre at 0.5 g/t gold and 144 g/t silver (2.6 g/t gold eq) from 184 metres.**

The mineralisation in this drill hole is terminated by a fault at 189 metres down hole and detailed studies suggest that only the upper silver rich part of the mineralised zone has been intersected (see announcement dated 5th December 2016). It is interpreted that the mineralisation has been offset along the fault to the west, close to Main Shaft and further drilling is required in this area.

The mineralisation at Silica Hill is still open in all directions and further infill and extensional drilling is required, in particular down dip and also to the north where new IP anomalies have been identified (Figures 4 and 5).

1.2 IP-Resistivity-Conductivity Survey

New Induced Polarisation geophysical data has identified three significant target areas that have not been drilled:

1. numerous chargeability anomalies covering an area of at least 500 metres by 500 metres to the immediate north of the area drilled at Silica Hill (Figures 2 and 5). Previous work by Impact has shown a strong correlation between IP chargeability anomalies and sulphide mineralisation. The size and strength of the new anomalies and their coincidence with strong gold- and silver-in soil anomalies is very encouraging (Figure 2 and 5); and
2. a conductivity anomaly centred at about 100 metres below the deepest drill hole at the northern part of the Commonwealth deposit at Main Shaft (Figure 6). This drill hole returned 31 metres at 0.13% copper and 5 g/t silver from 209 metres down hole including 1 metre at 0.7% copper, 1.1% zinc, 0.4% lead, 31 g/t silver and 0.4 g/t gold from 218 metres.
   In support of this anomaly, a down hole electromagnetic survey of this same drill hole has also identified a moderate conductor in a similar position. This is a priority drill target for a down dip extension of the Commonwealth resource; and
3. a strong chargeability anomaly east of Silica Hill along the northern extension of the Welcome Jack Trend (Figure 6). No work had previously been done in this area. During the Quarter, field checking and a soil geochemistry survey were completed over the area with results expected in May.

All of these areas require follow up work including drilling.

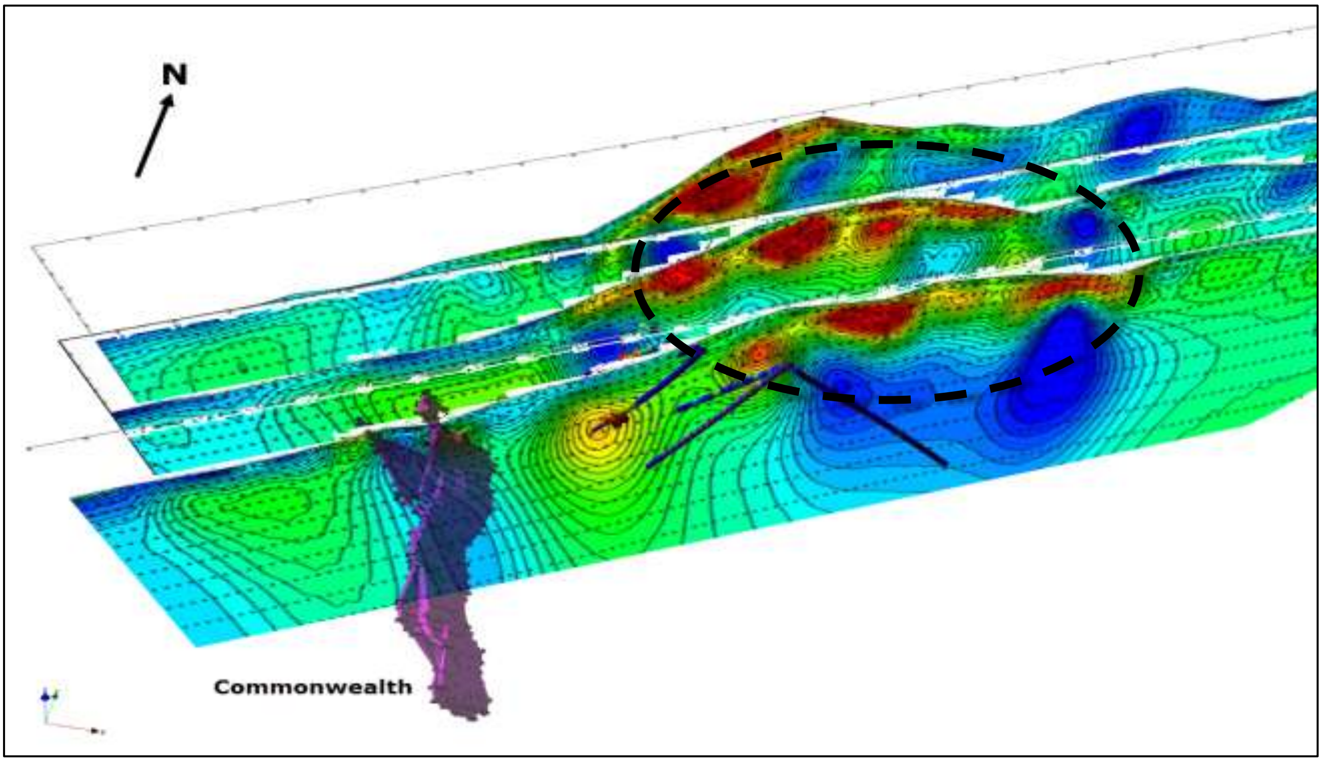

Figure 5. Three dimensional view from the south of the new IP data showing the extent of the chargeability anomalies (red areas win dashed oval) north of Silica Hill (drill traces shown in black) and also the location of the Commonwealth resource. The survey lines are 100 metres apart.

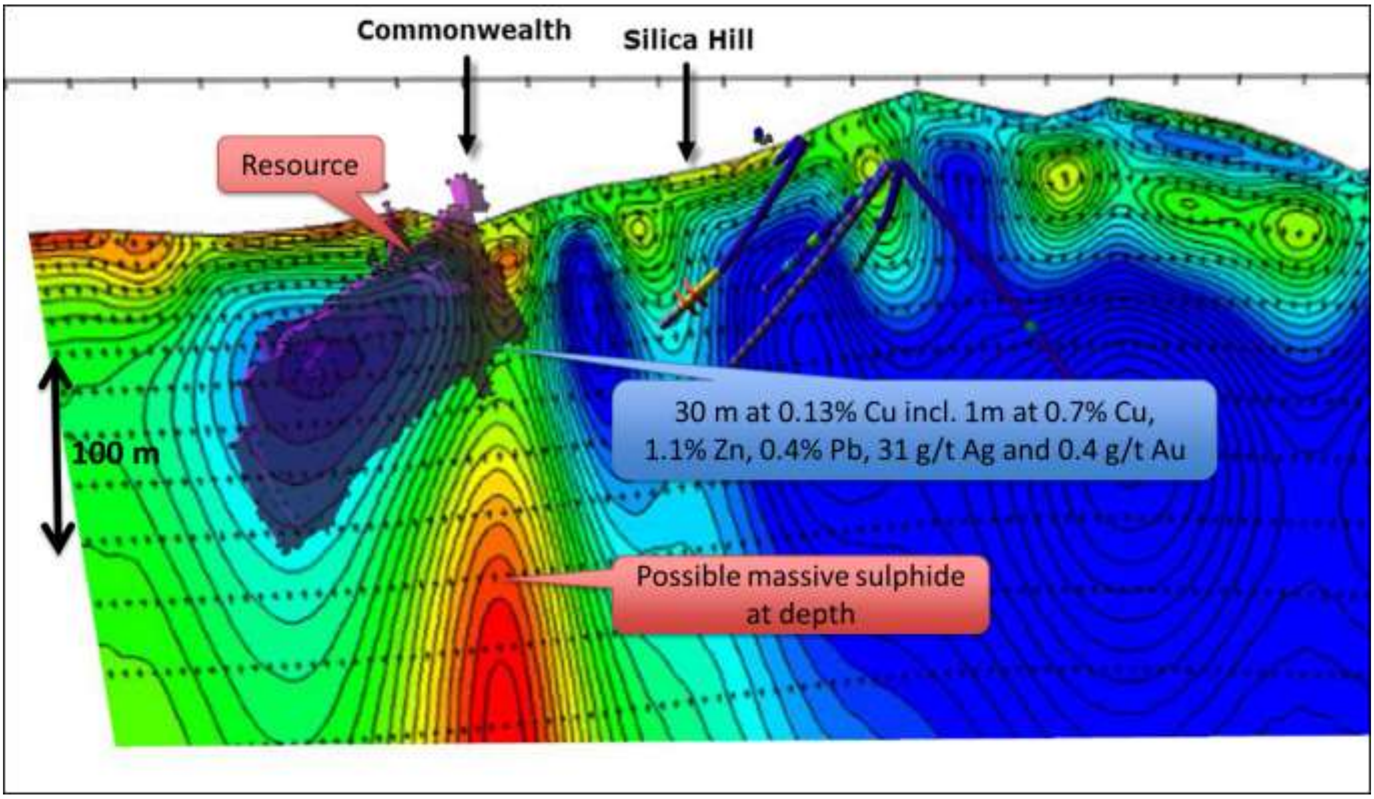

Figure 6. Three dimensional view looking north showing an image of the IP resistivity data with conductive zones shown in red and also showing the outline of the Commonwealth resource. Note the conductor at depth below the resource that is undrilled.

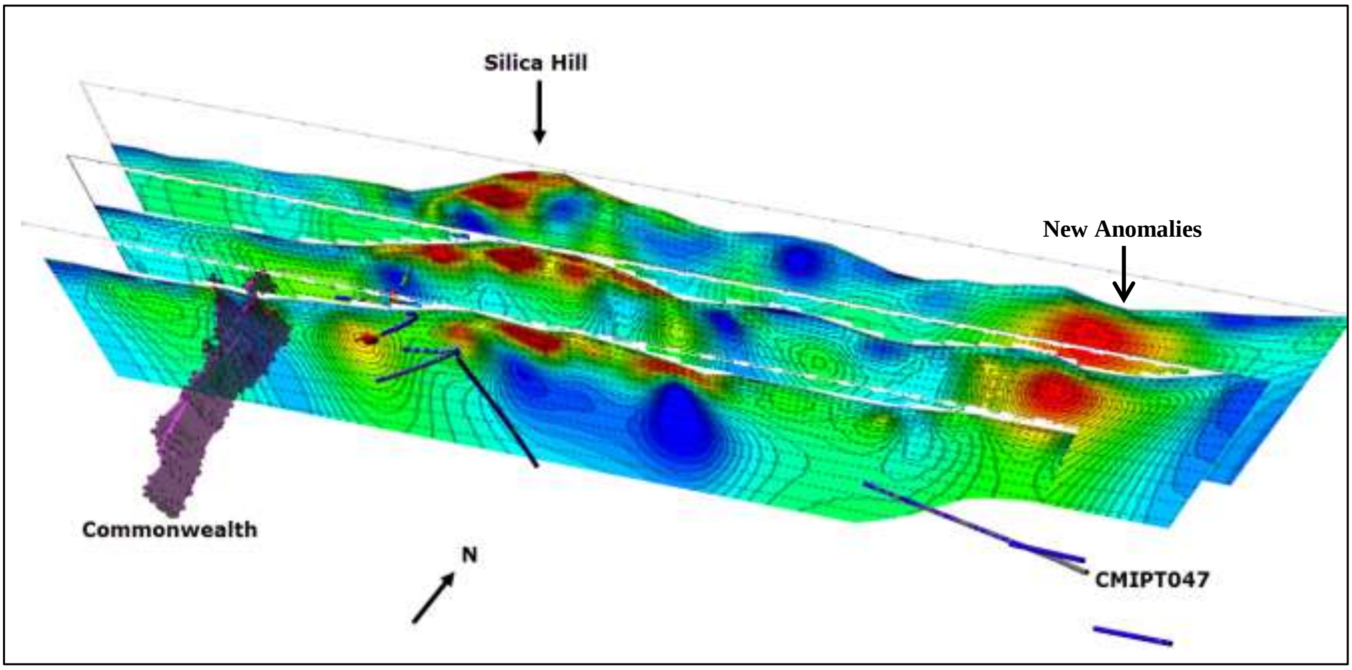

Figure 7. View of the new IP data from the south west showing the strong chargeability anomalies to the east of Silica Hill and to the north of Welcome Jack. No work has been done here.

The IP method is an electrical geophysical survey technique that can identify disseminated sulphides which manifest themselves as so called chargeability anomalies. In addition the IP method can also measure how resistive the sub-surface is. For example, large bodies of silica are generally poor conductors of electricity and so are said to be resistive. Resistivity and conductivity are related by a simple mathematical equation and therefore conductivity can also be calculated. Massive sulphide bodies are commonly, but not always, conductive.

1.3 Soil Geochemistry Survey

A strong gold- and silver-in-soil anomaly that is up to 1,000 metres by 1,000 metres in dimension has now been defined north of the area drilled at Main Shaft and Silica Hill (Figure 2).

Only about 10% of this area has been drill tested and the strongest and largest part of the anomaly lies to the north and north east of the area drilled. This is also coincident with the strongest and largest IP chargeability anomalies (Figures 2, 5 and 8). These are priority areas for drilling.

New environmental approvals to drill in this area have been applied for.

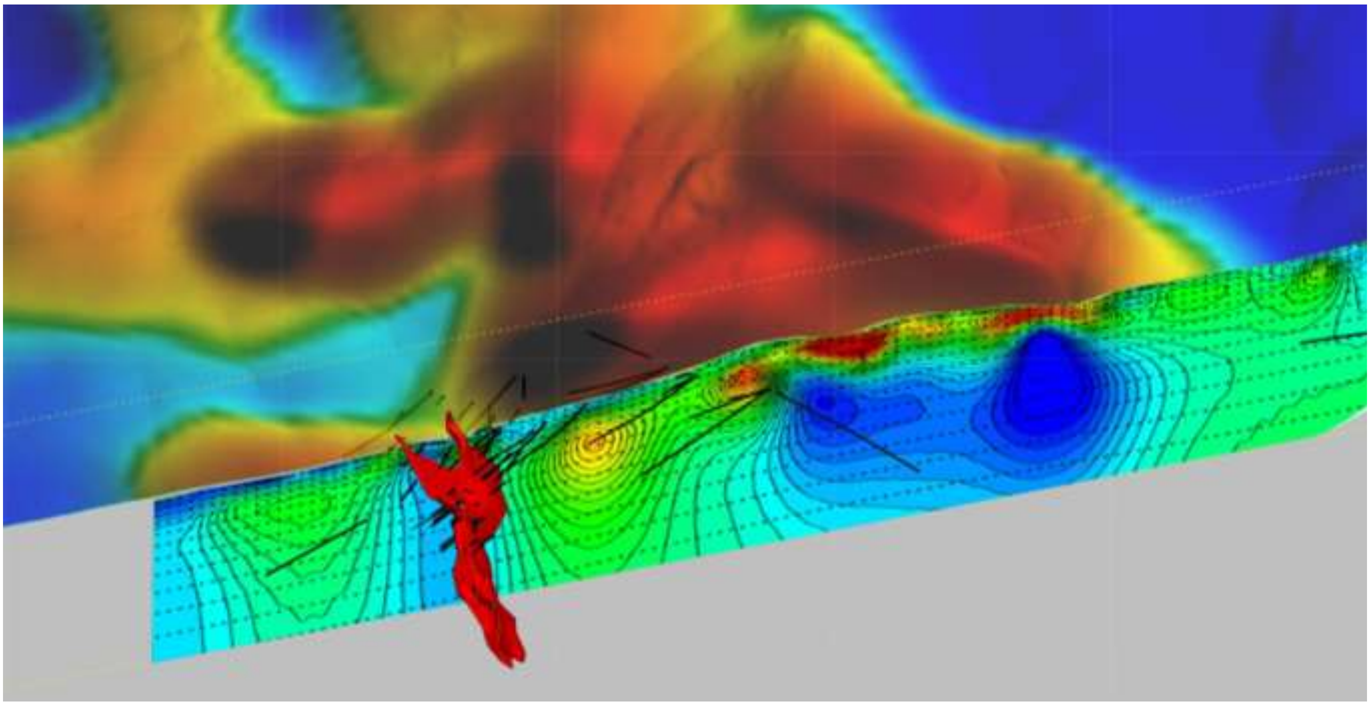

Figure 8. Three dimensional view from the south of the southern most IP line and showing the Commonwealth resource and the drill traces at Silica Hill with an image of silver-in-soil (red areas greater than 1 g/t silver) to the north of the IP line. There is an extensive undrilled silver-in-soil anomaly covering many hundreds of square metres.

About the Gold-Silver Mineralisation at Silica Hill

The mineralisation discovered by Impact at Silica Hill comprises disseminated sulphide, veins and semi-massive sulphide veins within the Silica Hill rhyolite. The veins commonly contain high to very high grades of gold and in particular silver. For example, Hole CMIPT046 returned 30 individual assays of varying widths of between 2 g/t and 24 g/t gold and 12 individual assays with more than 500 g/t silver (Figure 4) and Hole CMIPT011 returned two veins with 3,146 g/t silver (0.9 metres thick) and 3,600 g/t silver (0.15 m thick).

Four previous drill holes have returned significant intercepts at Silica Hill.

Drill hole CMIPT046 returned high grade gold and very high grade silver over a 41 metre thick intercept within a 74 metre thick zone of gold-silver mineralisation (Figures 3 and 4).

Key intercepts include:

74.5 metres at 1.2 g/t gold and 106 g/t silver (2.9 g/t gold equivalent) from 61 metres
including **41.3 metres at 2.0 g/t gold and 176 g/t silver (4.7 g/t gold equivalent) from 61 metres;**
which includes **16.3 metres at 3.7 g/t gold and 246 g/t silver (7.6 g/t gold equivalent) from 86 metres.**

Gold equivalency calculations are based on the following US dollar prices: Gold $1326/oz; silver and $18.82/oz.

The intercept in CMIPT046 includes numerous high grade gold and silver intercepts from individual veins and groups of veins (which have been sampled in detail) including:

1 metre at 12.2 g/t gold and 680 g/t silver
including **0.3 metres at 23 g/t gold and 1,110 g/t silver;**
1 metre at 5.3 g/t gold and 924 g/t silver;
1.7 metres at 3.8 g/t gold and 1,176 g/t silver; and
0.7 metres at 1.5 g/t gold and 855 g/t silver.

Hole **CMIPT011 (**Figure 9):

48.6 metres at 0.5 g/t gold and 137 g/t silver (2.5 g/t gold equivalent) from 122 metres.

Including **23 metres at 224 g/t silver (3.6 ounces) and 1.0 g/t gold from 147.7 metres**
which includes: **0.9 metres at 3,146 g/t silver (101 ounces) and 2.4 g/t gold from 148.1 metres;**
and: **2.9 metres at 406 g/t silver (13 ounces) and 0.6 g/t gold from 157.6 metres**
which includes **a 15 cm vein that returned 3,600 g (116 ounces) of silver and 0.4 g/t gold;**

and also including: **4 metres at 104 g/t (3.4 ounces) silver and 1.5 g/t gold from 160 metres;**
and: **1 metre at 4.7 g/t gold and 23 g/t silver from 169.5 metres.**

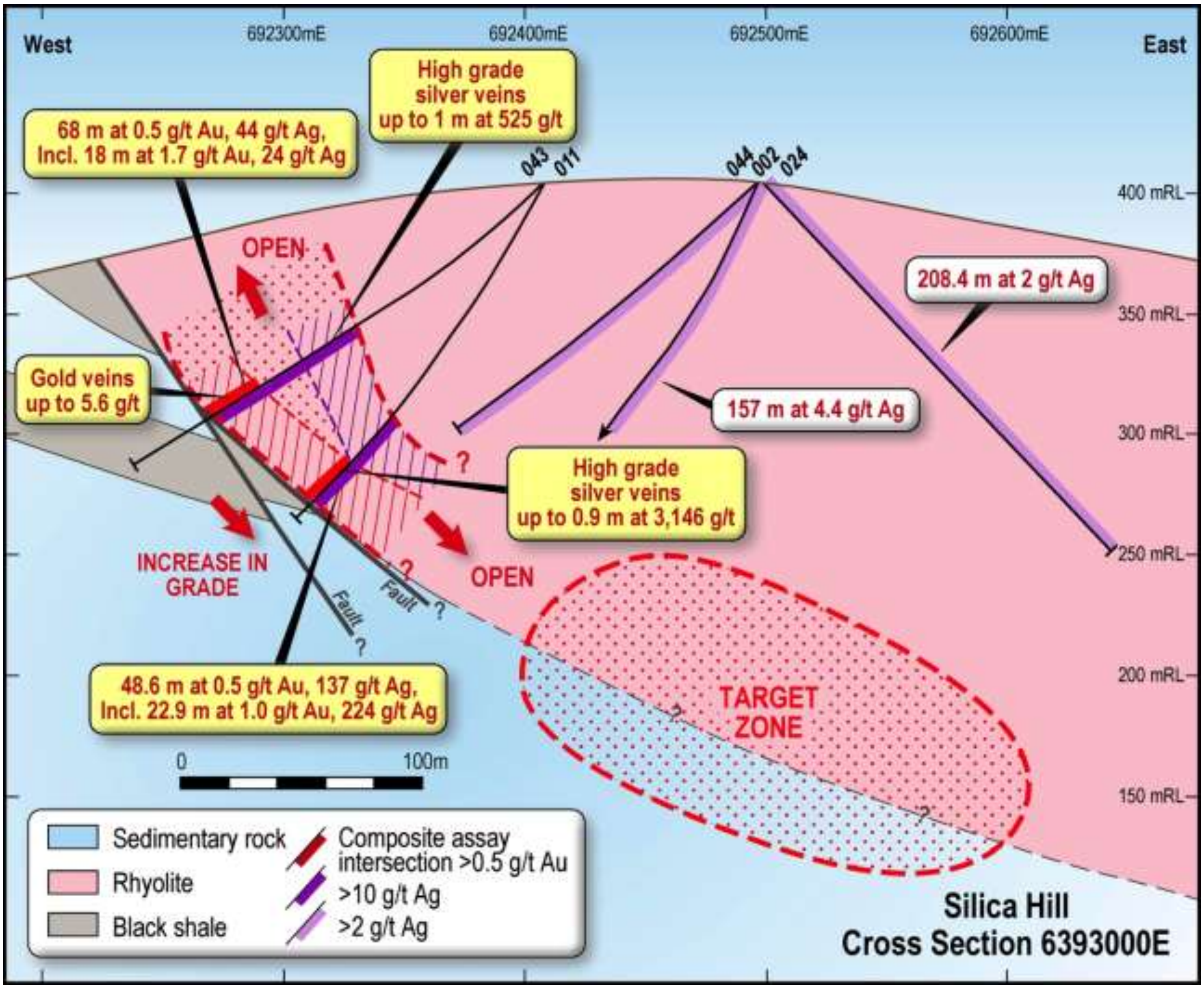

Figure 9. East-West cross section showing results for Holes CMIPT043 and 011.

Hole **CMIPT043,** drilled above Hole CMIPT011, (Figures 3 and 9) returned:

68 metres at 0.5 g/t gold and 43 g/t silver (1.3 g/t gold equivalent) from 99 metres; including the upper silver-rich zone of 37 metres at 0.1 g/t gold and 71 g/t silver (2.3 ounces) and the lower gold-rich zone of 18 m at 1.7 g/t gold and 24 g/t silver from 149 metres.

Individual results of note in this hole are:

- **High grade silver intercepts (with gold) in the upper part of the assayed zone:**
  1 m at 122 g/t (4 ounces) silver and 0.2 g/t gold from 108 metres;
  1 m at 146 g/t silver (5 ounces) and 0.1 g/t gold from 118 metres;
  2 m at 373 g/t (12 ounces) silver and 0.2 g/t gold from 123 metres including
  1 m at 525 g/t (17 ounces) silver and 0.1 g/t gold from 124 metres; and
  1 m at 337 g/t (11 ounces) silver and 0.1 g/t gold and from 134 metres.

- **Significant gold assays in the lower part of zone:**
  1 m at 2.3 g/t gold and 64 g/t (2 ounces) silver from 153 metres; and
  1 m at 6.4 g/t gold and 18 g/t silver (0.5 ounces) from 155 metres.

In addition it is evident that there is a large silver “halo” of up to 10 to 15 g/t silver in the Silica Hill rhyolite which extends further outwards over many hundreds of square metres (Figures 2, 3 and 8). It is possible that this may be a “leakage halo” from depth and accordingly the down-dip extension of the mineralisation in Holes CMIPT011 and CMIPT046 are compelling drill targets.

Connection between mineralisation at Main Shaft and Silica Hill

The style and nature of mineralisation in Hole CMIPT043 is similar to that encountered in the rhyolite unit within the Commonwealth deposit and further demonstrates that the mineralisation at the two prospects is part of one larger system. It is possible that the mineralisation at Silica Hill and Main Shaft may be linked at depth. Areas where the two styles of mineralisation may connect will be priority target areas.

A gold-silver-in-soil anomaly extends in a NE direction from Main Shaft to Silica Hill and widens in that direction. This anomaly is open to the north and north-east. This is a further indication that the two areas may be linked and further drilling at depth is required.

Very high grade silver values of almost 1 kg/tonne over 1 metre were returned in the 2016 drill programme from Hole CMIPT031 at Main Shaft in a 7 metre thick zone of massive sulphide mineralisation that returned:

7 metres at 6.3 g/t gold, 496 g/t silver (15.9 ounces), 7.2% zinc, 2.9% lead and 0.2% copper (17.7 g/t gold equivalent) from 91 metres

including **3 metres at 10.6 g/t gold, 571 g/t silver (18.4 ounces), 7.8% zinc, 2.1% lead and 0.2% copper (23.0 g/t gold equivalent) from 92 metres** and

also including **1 metre at 2.5 g/t gold, 979 g/t silver (31.5 ounces), 8.3% zinc, 4.4% lead and 0.1% copper (21.4 g/t gold equivalent) from 95 metres**

This intercept is open down dip, beneath the silver-rich intercepts at Silica Hill (Figure 2).

2. BROKEN HILL PGM-Ni-Cu PROJECT (Impact 100%)

Work completed during the Quarter comprised a petrographic study of 68 rock chip samples collected in the previous quarter in the western part of the project area to check possible copper-anomalous areas identified in regional maps prepared by the Geological Survey of New South Wales. The results of this work have been received and are being interpreted.

The Broken Hill Project comprises two granted exploration licences (EL7390 and EL8234) and two exploration licence applications (ELA5793 and ELA5265) that cover 517 square kilometres of rocks prospective for two distinct styles of mineralistion (Figure 10).

1. PGE-copper-nickel associated with ultramafic rocks; and
2. Zinc-lead-silver in “Broken Hill-style” deposits hosted mostly by metasedimentary rocks and amphibolites.

Impact owns 100% of three of the licences. The mineral rights for the fourth licence, EL7390, were split in the early 2000’s into the two different styles of mineralisation. Impact recently acquired EL7390 from Golden Cross Resources Limited and this entitles Impact to:

- 100% of the PGE-copper-nickel mineralisation; and
- 80% of the zinc-lead-silver Broken Hill-style mineralisation in EL7390 in joint venture with Silver City Minerals Limited (ASX: SCI). Impact will free-carry Silver City’s 20% interest to a Decision to Mine.

Golden Cross has a 1% gross production royalty on all metals to which Impact has rights for. Impact, at its election, also has the right to buy back the royalty for $1.5 million at anytime up to a Decision to Mine, or leave the royalty uncapped during any production.

A review of previous exploration data during the quarter has identified significant potential for cobalt mineralisation both as credits to the high grade nickel-copper-platinum group metal (PGM) mineralisation recently discovered by Impact 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 10). 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).

2.1.1 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.

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.

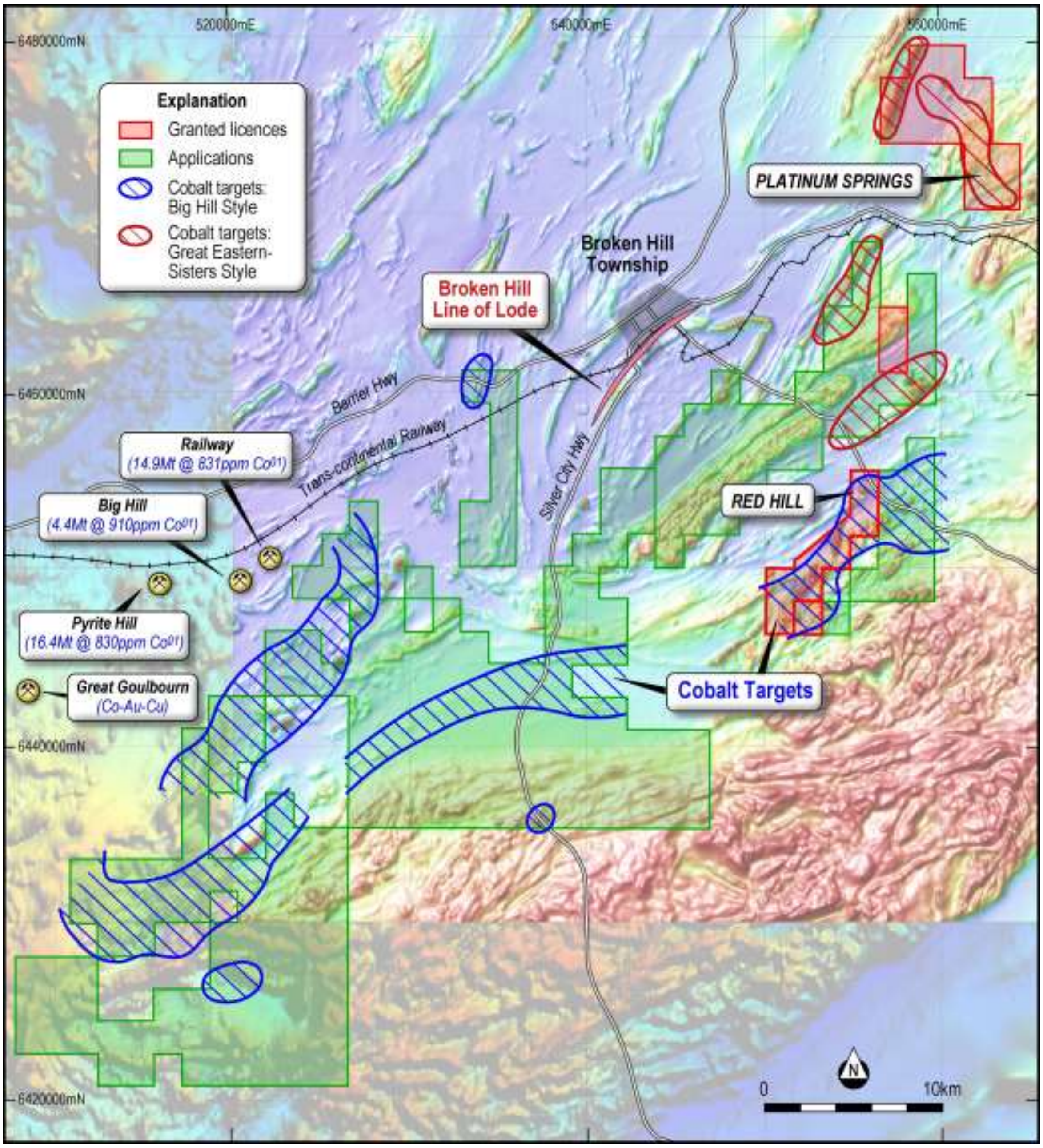

Figure 10. Impact's exploration licences in the Broken Hill area showing priority cobalt targets

2.1.2 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 Impacts 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 10 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 10).

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.

2.1.3. 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 10).

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 10). 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 10). There has been no exploration for cobalt in this area.

2.1.4 Next Steps for Cobalt

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.

2.2 VTEM Survey

During the Quarter a VTEM helicopter-borne electromagnetic survey was completed over two key areas:

- the Red Hill-Rockwell Little Broken Hill Gabbra trend; and
- the Little Darling Creek Prospect.

A third area, the Moorkai Trend, which contains very anomalous platinum palladium and gold rock chip samples and a 9 km long ultramafic body, could not be flown because of mustering by the relevant landowner. This area will likely be flown late in the year.

Final results from the survey are expected in May. A number of new areas for follow up wprk have been identified.

3. MULGA TANK (Impact 100%)

The 100% owned Mulga Tank gold and nickel project is located 200 km east of Kalgoorlie (Figure 11).

Impact discovered high tenor nickel and copper sulphides at the Mulga Tank Dunite in its maiden drill programme in 2013 (see announcement 29 January 2014).

Three styles of nickel-copper mineralisation were identified:

1. Extensive disseminated nickel in the Mulga Tank Dunite with assays of:
   2 m at 1.3% nickel including 1 m at 2% nickel and multiple 0.5 m thick zones of 0.5% to 1.2% nickel within an intercept of 115 m at 0.3% nickel;
   Other thick intercepts including 21 m at 0.4% nickel and 59 m at 0.3% nickel.
2. High tenor veins at the base of the Mulga Tank Dunite with assays of:
   0.25 m at 3.8% nickel, 0.7% copper and 0.7 g/t PGE and 0.3 m at 0.7% nickel; and
3. High tenor nickel sulphide in multiple komatiites in a flow channel in the upper part of the dunite with assays of:
   0.75 m at 0.85% nickel, 0.35% copper and 0.28 g/t PGE (Pt+Pd+Au); and
   6.7 m at 0.5% nickel.

The style of mineralisation and the nature of the rocks are similar to those that host the significant nickel deposits at Perseverance (1 Mt of contained nickel) and Mt Keith (>2 Mt of contained nickel) near Leinster in WA (Figure 8).

In addition the project area occurs in the same geological terrain as the recently discovered Gruyere deposit of more than 5 million ounces of gold (Figure 8). The Mulga Tank project has been poorly explored for gold and this will also be a focus of the forward programme.

In 2015 Impact completed an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey over the entire project area, an innovative combined airborne and ground electrical survey as well as a large soil geochemistry survey over key target areas.

On receipt of the new soil geochemistry results all of this new data will be used to identify specific targets for drilling. Impact was recently awarded a grant of $150,000 to drill its targets at the Mulga Tank Dunite as part of the WA State Governments Exploration Incentive Scheme.

During the Quarter the results of 2,500 soil geochemistry samples that cover the eastern part of the Mulga Tank Dunite as well as the Panhandle Prospect were received and are being interpreted. A number of gold and nickel anomalies have been identified and these are being prioritised for follow up work including drilling.

A joint venture partner is being sought for this project.

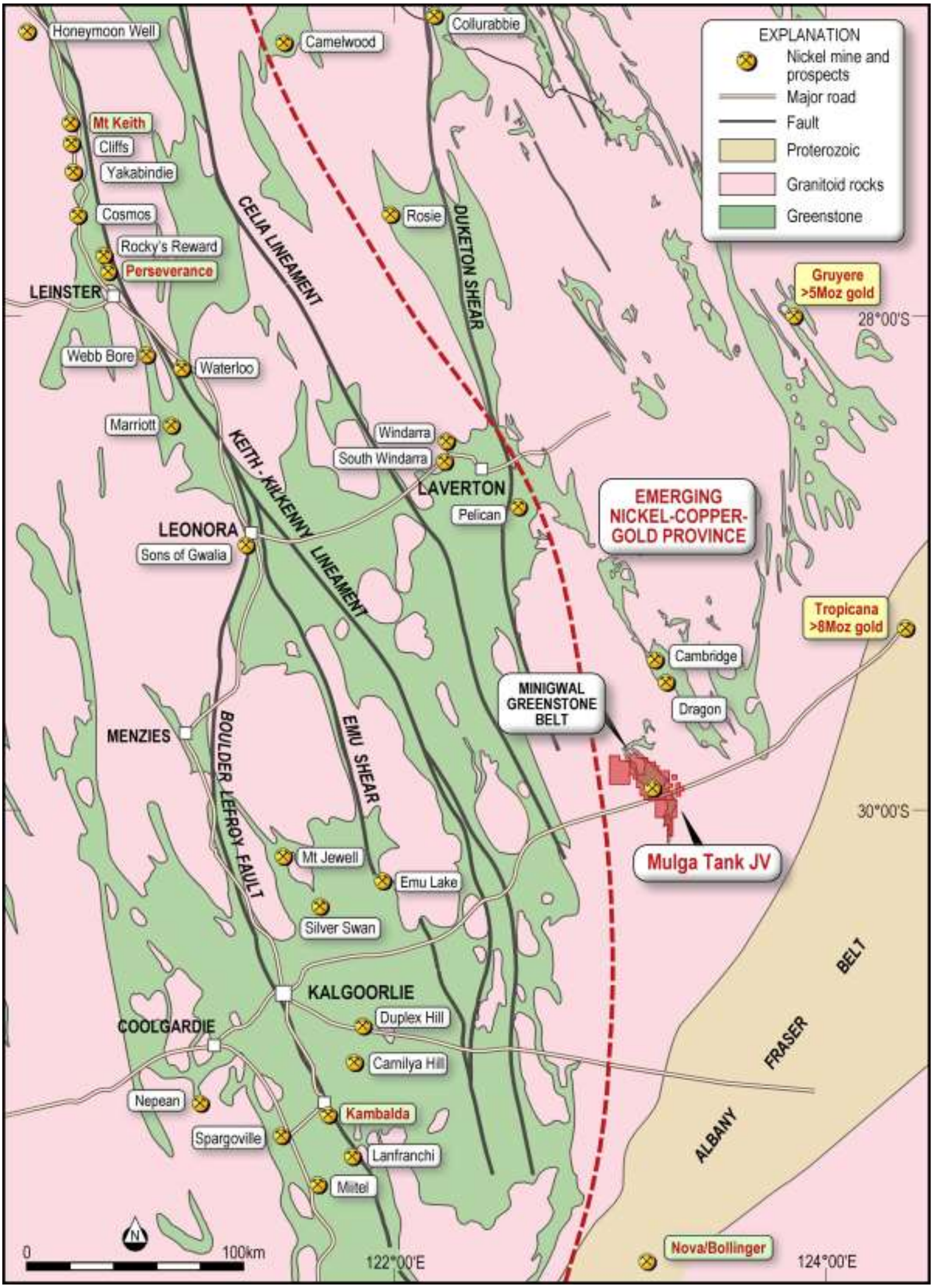

Figure 11. Location of the Mulga Tank Project and significant nickel sulphide mines and prospects including Perseverance and Rocky's Reward and with new nickel-copper-PGE discoveries in the emerging nickel-copper province to the east.

4. CORPORATE

The cash balance at the end of March was $1.4 million.

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.

The information in this report which relates to Mineral Resources is based upon information compiled by Ian Glacken, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Ian Glacken is an employee of Optiro Pty Ltd and 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 Australasian Code for Reposting of Exploration Results, Mineral resources and Ore Reserves. Ian Glacken consents to the the inclusion in the release of a summary based upon his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Tenement Information in accordance with Listing Rule 5.3.3

Project / Tenement ID	Status	IPT Interest at start of quarter	IPT Interest at end of quarter
Commonwealth, NSW			
EL5874	Granted	100%	100%
EL8212	Granted	100%	100%
EL8252	Granted	100%	100%
EL8504	Granted	-	100%
EL8505	Granted	-	100%
ELA5344	Application	-	-
Broken Hill, NSW			
EL7390	Granted	100%	100%
EL8234	Granted	100%	100%
ELA5193	Application	-	-
ELA5265	Application	-	-
ELA5360	Application	-	-
Mulga Tank,WA			
E39/988	Granted	100%	100%
E39/1072	Granted	100%	100%
E39/1439	Granted	100%	100%
E39/1440	Granted	100%	100%
E39/1441	Granted	100%	100%
E39/1442	Granted	100%	100%
E39/1513	Granted	100%	100%
E39/1632	Granted	100%	100%
E39/1633	Granted	100%	100%
E39/1761	Granted	100%	100%
E39/1766	Granted	100%	100%
E39/1767	Granted	100%	100%
E39/1768	Granted	100%	100%
E39/1997	Application	-	-
E39/2018	Application	-	-
E39/2019	Application	-	-
E39/2022	Application	-	-
Clermont, Qld			
EPM14116	Granted	100%	100%

BROKEN HILL APPENDIX 1 - SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*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.*	**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. **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. **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.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	**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. **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.
	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	**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.
Drilling techniques	*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).*	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.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	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.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 sample bias has been established.
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.*	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.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	All logging is quantitative, based on visual field estimates. Systematic photography of the diamond core in the wet and dry form was completed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	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	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	All core samples were sampled by half core. Selected intervals of quarter core will be selected for check assays if required.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No RC drilling results are reported.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	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").
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	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.
	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.	**Rock and Soil Samples** Field duplicates were taken at selected sample sites.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	**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	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	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.
	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.	No geophysical tools were used to determine material element concentrations. A handheld XRF was used for qualitative analysis only.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	**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	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The results have not been verified by independent or alternative companies. This is not required at this stage of exploration.
	The use of twinned holes.	No drilling results are reported.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	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.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	There are no adjustments to the assay data.
Location of data points	*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.*	Sample locations and drill holes were located by hand held GPS.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system for Broken Hill is MGA_GDA94, Zone 54.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	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	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Sample spacing for the soil survey was on a 50 m by 50 m grid. Reconnaissance drill spacing is approximately 200 m.
	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.	Estimations of grade and tonnes have not yet been made.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing has not 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.*	Not relevant to soil and rock chip results. The orientation of mineralisation in RHD001 yet to be determined.
	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.	Not relevant to soil and rock chip results or early stage exploration drill results.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	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	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	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.
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.	See Table in text.
Data aggregation methods	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.	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.
	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.	High grade massive sulphide intervals internal to broader zones of disseminated sulphide mineralisation are reported as included intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents have been 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	The orientation of mineralisation in RHD001 is yet to be determined.
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.	Refer to Figures in body of text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	All results reported are representative
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 or contaminating substances.	Assessment of other substantive exploration data is not yet complete however considered immaterial at this stage.
Further work	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	Follow up work programmes will be subject to interpretation of results which is ongoing.

COMMONWEALTH APPENDIX 1 - SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*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.*	**Rock chip samples** Random grab samples were taken at surface which represented favourable geology and alteration to known mineralisation in the region. Samples are variably weathered. **Soil Samples** About 250g of soil was taken from 15-20cm below surface and sieved to - 2mm size. Samples put in plastic snap seal bags. Samples were subsequently sieved to -250 micron at SGS Laboratories for assay by aqua regia digest. **RC Drilling** Reverse Circulation (RC) percussion drilling was used to produce a 1m bulk sample (~25kg) which was collected in plastic bags and representative 1m split samples (12.5%, or nominally 3kg) were collected using a riffle splitter and placed in a calico bag. The cyclone was cleaned out with compressed air at the end of each hole and periodically during the drilling. Holes were drilled to optimally intercept interpreted mineralised zones. **Diamond Drilling** Diamond drilling was used to produce drill core either with a diameter of 63.5 mm (HQ) or 47.6 mm (NQ).
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	**Rock chip samples** Representative samples at each sample site weigh between 0.8 and 1.2 kg. Sample sites were chosen due to historic rock and soil assay results and the geophysical surveys conducted on the Commonwealth Project. Historic rock sample methods are unknown but are considered immaterial. **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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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	**Rock chip samples** Rock samples were sent to SGS Perth where they were crushed, dried and pulverised (total prep) to produce a 25-30 g sub-samples for analysis initially by Aqua Regia digest with ICP-MS finish for base metals then by four acid digest with an ICP/AES finish for ore grade base metal samples and lead collection fire assay with AAS finish for gold. **Soil Samples** Soil samples were sent to ACME Laboratories in Vancouver for analysis by aqua regia digest or to SGS Laboratories in Perth for analysis by the MMI digest. **RC and diamond drill samples** RC samples and cut samples of core were submitted to ALS in Orange, NSW. Laboratory sample preparation involved: sample crushed to 70% less than 2mm, riffle/rotary split off 1 kg, pulverise split to >85% passing 75 microns. RC samples analysed by MEICP41 or MEOG46 for ore grade samples, aqua regia digest with ICP OES analysis and AA24 fire assay with AAS finish. Historical diamond and RC samples were sent to Fox Anamet, Brookvale NSW where gold was determined by fire assay, base metals by DCP and AAS methods. Weathered samples contained gossanous sulphide material and fresh samples containing visible pyrite, galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite.
Drilling techniques	*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).*	Diamond drilling accounts for about 50 % of the drilling and 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. RC drilling accounts for about 50% of the drilling and comprises 4 inch hammer.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Diamond core recoveries for all holes are logged and recorded. Recoveries are estimated to be approximately >97% for the Commonwealth Project. No significant core loss or sample recovery problems are observed in the drill core or historic reports. RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	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. The RC samples are collected by plastic bag directly from the rig-mounted cyclone and laid directly on the ground in rows of 10. The drill cyclone and sample buckets are cleaned between rod-changes and after each hole to minimise down-hole and/or cross contamination.
	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 sample bias has been established.
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.*	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 1m RC sample and each 1m 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 and 1 m intervals on diamond core and for every metre for RC samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	All logging is quantitative, based on visual field estimates. Systematic photography of the diamond core in the wet and dry form was completed. Chip trays with representative 1m RC samples were collected and photographed then stored for future reference.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All diamond drill holes were logged in full. All RC chips samples were geologically logged by Impact's on-site geologist on a 1m basis, with digital capture in the field. 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	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	All core samples were sampled by half core. Selected intervals of quarter core will be selected for check assays if required.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were split using a riffle splitter.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	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").
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Laboratory QC procedures for rock sample assays involve the use of internal certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks, duplicates and replicates. The QC procedure for historical diamond and RC samples is unknown but is assumed to have been minimal; however, the impact of historical samples has been somewhat mitigated by recent drilling.
	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.	Sample duplicates from the historical drilling were taken from selected intervals and compared to the original assay. Quarter core was taken for diamond samples and riffle resplits for RC samples.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The samples sizes at Commonwealth are considered appropriate since gold has been identified as predominantly fine-grained by thin section analysis which would indicate the nugget effect is minimal.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	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. The quality of historical drill sample assays is unknown; however it is reasonable to assume that core samples were representative of the mineralisation.
	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.	No geophysical tools were used to determine material element concentrations. A handheld XRF was used for qualitative analysis only.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	For the rock chips, quality control procedures for assays were followed via internal laboratory protocols. Accuracy and precision are within acceptable limits. Reference standards and blanks are routinely inserted into every batch of samples at a rate of 1 in every 25 samples in the Impact drilling. Impact's inserted standards in general showed results within expected ranges. The calculated means for Lab standards are very close to expected for the majority of standards and are within industry expectations. Laboratoy repeat checks and original samples correlated very well. There is minimal quality control of historical drill sample assays. Twin holes have been drilled to verify historical drilling. The QAQC results indicate that the assays used for resource estimation are a fair representation of the material that has been sampled.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections from drilling have not been verified by independent or alternative companies or by Impact.
	The use of twinned holes.	Two twin diamond holes versus historic RC holes have been drilled at Commonwealth South and Main Shaft.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary assay data for rock chips has been entered into standard Excel templates for plotting in Mapinfo and Target. All historical drill data has been entered digitally by previous explorers and verified internally by Impact.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No significant adjustments have been required.
Location of data points	*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.*	Recent drill holes have been located by DGPS. Historical drill holes and mine shafts have been verified by DGPS.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system for Commonwealth is MGA_GDA94, Zone 55.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Standard government topographic maps have been used for topographic validation. The DGPS is considered sufficiently accurate for elevation data. For the diamond holes, down-hole single shot surveys were conducted by the drilling contractor. Surveys were conducted at 6m, 18, 30m and then approximately every 30m down-hole. For the RC drill holes, downhole dip surveys were taken at approximately 30m intervals and at the bottom of the hole.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill spacing of drill holes ranges between 10 and 30 m which is considered adequate for Exploration Results.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Spacing of drill holes ranges between 10 m and 50 m on section and are considered adequate for Mineral Resource estimation procedures.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing has been applied for quoting drill composite results only.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Drilling is oriented sub-perpendicular to the mineralised trend and stratigraphic contacts as determined by field data and cross section interpretation.
	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.	No significant sample bias has been identified from drilling due to the optimum drill orientation described above. Where present, sample bias will be reported.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	For rock samples, chain of custody is managed by Impact Minerals Ltd. Samples for Commonwealth are delivered by Impact Minerals Ltd personnel to ALS in Orange, NSW or to SGS Perth 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. Security of historic drill samples is unknown however is considered immaterial.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	A review of the sampling techniques and data both of historic drill holes and of Impact's procedures has been completed by Optiro Consultants of Perth, WA.

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 Commonwealth Project currently comprises 3 exploration licences covering 315 km^2. The tenements are held 100% by Endeavour Minerals Pty Ltd, a subsidiary company of Impact Minerals Limited. No aboriginal sites or places have been declared or recorded in areas where Impact is currently exploring. 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 tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	A total of 66 drillholes have been completed over 300 m strike between the Commonwealth main shaft and Commonwealth South by previous explorers to an average depth of 53 m.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Commonwealth and Commonwealth South deposits are considered gold-rich volcanic hosted massive sulphide (VMS) deposits that occur at and below the contact with a porphyritic rhyolite and overlying volcanic sedimentary rocks. The mineralisation may have been overprinted by epithermal mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	See Table in text.
Data aggregation methods	*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.*	All reported assays have been length weighted. No top cuts have been applied in the reporting of the drill assays. A nominal cut-off of approximately 0.5 g/t Au has been applied.
	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.	High grade massive sulphide intervals internal to broader zones of disseminated sulphide mineralisation are reported as included intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Gold equivalent values have been used in the long section and in the resource calculation. Australian metal prices used for the gold equivalent were $1,580/oz gold, $22/oz silver, $2,740/t zinc, $2,396/t lead and $7,320/t copper. Given the high grade results, it is assumed that very high recoveries will be achieved. However no metallurgical studies have been completed to verify this. Such studies will be done as and when appropriate.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Historical drill holes to date have been sub-perpendicular to the mineralised trend and stratigraphy so intervals are close to true width or otherwise stated.
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.*	Refer to Figures in body of text.
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.*	All results reported are representative

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 or contaminating substances.*	Assessment of other substantive exploration data is not yet complete however, it is not considered material at this stage to a Mineral Resource Estimate.
Further work	*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*	Follow up work programmes will be subject to interpretation of recent and historic results which is ongoing.

SECTION 3 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	A visual comparison is completed between assay results and original logs (if hand drawn/logged) and detailed print outs and down hole logs for each hole. All errors are corrected.
	Data validation procedures used.	Impact's database has industry standard protocols to ensure that only valid data is accepted. For example, only geological codes that form part of the Impact logging code system can be accepted into the database.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	The geology competent person, Dr Mike Jones has been with Impact since its inception and is closely involved in the Commonwealth project. He was present during a significant part of the drill programme and helped supervise the geological interpretation of the deposit. The majority of the work was compiled by Mr Leo Horn who is also a Competent Person for the reporting of Exploration Results and has been responsible for all aspects of the exploration programmes at the Commonwealth Project.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	There is a high level of confidence in the geological interpretation due to the historical operating experience and the readily identifiable stratigraphic control on mineralisation. Wireframes are used to constrain the estimation and are based on drill hole intercepts and geological boundaries. All wireframes are constructed to 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grades for shape consistency.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	The mineralisation is generally quite consistent and drill intercepts clearly define the shape of the mineralised body with limited options for large scale alternate interpretations.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	The controls on and interpretation of mineralisation is relatively straightforward and no alternative interpretations have been considered.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	Wireframes are used to constrain the estimation and are based on drill hole intercepts and geological boundaries.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	Wireframes are constructed to 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade for shape consistency.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource*	The mineral resource at Commonwealth comprises two main areas, being Main Shaft and Commonwealth South, which have a total strike length of 400 m and extend vertically for approximately 120 m below surface. Main Shaft has been historically mined from surface to 40 m below surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	Grade estimation using Ordinary Kriging (OK) was completed using Datamine software for six elements; Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn and As. Drill grid spacing was between 10 m and 30 m. Variogram orientations were largely controlled by the strike of mineralisation and downhole variography. Variograms for estimation were determined individually for each element. Other estimation parameters, such as search distance, minimum and maximum sample numbers was derived from KNA. Search distances varied depending on the element being estimated.
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	There has been no previous resource estimation on the Commonwealth Project, hence no comparisons are available. The resource model has not been compared to any reconciliation data.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of any by-products.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	Arsenic was the only deleterious element estimated.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	The block model dimensions and parameters were based on the geological boundaries and average drill grid spacing. Sub-blocks were used to ensure that the block model honoured the domain geometries and volume. Block estimates were controlled by the original parent block dimensions. The individual parent block dimensions were 5 mE by 15 mN by 10 mRL, with sub-blocking allowed. Estimation into parent blocks used a discretisation of 5 (X points) by 10 (Y points) by 8 (Z points) to better represent estimated block volumes.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	No selective mining units were modelled in this estimate. It is assumed that the SMU is equal to the block model parent cell or smaller.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	Multi-element analysis was conducted on the composites. There was a strong correlation between silver and lead and between lead and zinc.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	Drillhole sample data was flagged using domain codes generated from three dimensional mineralisation domains. Sample data was composited to a one metre downhole length. Mineralisation domains were treated as hard boundaries in the estimation process.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	Top cuts were established by investigating univariate statistics and histograms of sample values. A top cut level was selected if it affected outliers, reduced the sample variance and did not materially change the mean value.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	Model validation was carried out using visual comparisons between composites and estimated blocks, checks for negative or absent grades, and statistical comparison against the input drillhole data and graphical profile (swath) plots.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied*	The resource model is modelled to a nominal wireframe cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au with a minimum width of 1 m to encapsulate the entire mineralised body. The edges of the resource shapes may be narrower than potential minimum mining widths, which suggests that a small proportion of the shape is unlikely to be mineable; however the inclusion of these zones adds to the orebody continuity and the ore/waste discrimination of the Reserve process.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	No minimum mining assumptions were made during the resource wire framing or estimation process. Mining parameters, including minimum width assumptions, will be applied during the conversion to Ore Reserves.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	No metallurgical factors or assumptions are made during the resource estimation process as this will be addressed during conversion to Ore Reserve. The resource block model has been populated with multi-element data which is required for the metallurgical analysis during the Ore Reserve process.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made*	The Commonwealth Project is a historic brown-fields mine with a 20 year operating history. No environmental factors or assumptions are made during the resource estimation process.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	Bulk density (specific gravity) measurements are taken using conventional weight in air vs weight in water methodology.
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit,	All drill core within the mineralisation is in fresh rock and solid, so no coatings are applied to reduce water penetration.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	A zinc grade vs. density regression formula was used to assign specific gravity (SG) values to the block model. The regression formula of "SG = (0.0815*Zn%)+2.67" was used.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories*	Classification of the resource models is based primarily on drill density and geological understanding, in conjunction with increased confidence from areas of historic mining.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	The classification takes into account the relative contributions of geological and data quality and confidence, as well as grade confidence and continuity.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The classification reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	This is the maiden Mineral Resource estimate, therefore no audits or reviews have been carried out.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate*	The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used	The estimate is considered to be relevant to a global report of tonnage and grade.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available	The resulting estimates are supported by limited historical production.

MULGA TANK APPENDIX 1 - SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*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.*	The soil samples were taken at a depth of 15 – 20 cm below surface and sieved to -2mm mesh size. The targets at Mulga Tank have been drilled by Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drill holes (DD). Eight holes for 3,025 m were completed. A hand held Olympus XRF machine was used to take multi-element readings on the samples bags from the RC drill pre-collars (I reading every I metre) and at 25 cm to 50 cm intervals on the diamond core. These readings are a guide only and do not constitute an accurate or precise assay. Impact has conducted a number of quality control experiments to determine the optimal reading time and number of readings per sample site. A correlation of these readings against the assay data suggests that at values greater than 1% nickel, the XRF analyser gives a good approximation to the chemical assay value. Drill holes were oriented to intersect the dip of electromagnetic conductors as interpreted by Impact's consultants Newexco.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	RC samples have been collected by riffle splitter. Diamond core was used to obtain high quality samples that were logged for lithological, structural, alteration and other attributes. Sampling was carried out under Impact Minerals Ltd protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. A combination of mapping, soil geochemistry, airborne magnetic data and ground EM surveys identified the Mulga Tank target.
	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	Diamond core is mostly NQ2 size, sampled on geological intervals cut into half core to give sample weights under 3 kg. Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised. Samples were crushed, dried and pulverised (total prep) to produce a sub-sample for analysis by four acid digest with an ICP/OES finish for base metals and lead collection fire assay with AAS finish for precious metals. The main sulphide types are expected to be pentlandite and chalcopyrite, with pyrite, and minor sphalerite. Non-sulphide nickel species in weathered and transitional material have not yet been identified.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	*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).*	Diamond drilling accounts for 75 % of the drilling and comprises HQ and NQ2 sized core. Pre-collar depths range from 50 m to about 150 m and hole depths range from 300 m to 570 m. The core was oriented using a down-hole orientation tool at the end of every run with 70% of orientations rated as "good". RC drilling in the pre-collar accounts for 20 % of the total drilling and comprises 140 mm diameter face sampling hammer drilling.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Diamond core and RC recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >95% for Mulga Tank and there are no core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Diamond core at Mulga Tank 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 drillers. RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination.
	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 sample bias has been established because an insufficient number of samples have been assayed.
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.*	Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape and fill material is stored in the structure table of the database.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of diamond core and RC samples at Mulga Tank recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural (DDH only), weathering, colour and other features of the samples. Core was photographed in both dry and wet form.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All drillholes were logged in full, apart from rock roller diamond hole pre-collar intervals of between about 50 m and 70 m depth.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core for Mulga Tank was cut in half onsite using an automatic core saw. All samples were collected from the same side of the core.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were split using a riffle splitter.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation of diamond core for Mulga Tank follows industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying, coarse crushing of the half core sample down to ~10 mm followed by pulverisation of the entire sample (total prep) using Essa LM5 grinding mills to a grind size of 85% passing 75 micron. The sample preparation for RC samples is identical, without the coarse crush stage.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field QC procedures involve the use of certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks, duplicates and barren washes. The insertion rate of these averaged 1:50.
	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.	Field duplicates are done every 50 samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sulphide mineralisation at Mulga Tank based on the disseminated style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and percent value assay ranges for the primary elements.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	See optiro. An industry standard fire assay technique using lead collection with an Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish was used for Au, Ag, Pt, Pd.
	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.	No geophysical tools were used to determine material element concentrations.
	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.	Quality control procedures for assays are as per Impact Minerals protocols. Accuracy and precision are within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections have yet to be returned and therefore verification is not required.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes have been drilled at Mulga Tank.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected using a set of standard Excel templates on Toughbook laptop computers using lookup codes. The information was sent to IOGlobal/Reflex for validation and compilation into a SQL database server.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	
Location of data points	*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.*	Drill holes and soil sample sites were located by hand held GPS. Down-hole surveys used single shot readings have been completed during drilling at least at 50 m intervals.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system for Mulga Tank is MGA_GDA94, Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Standard government topographic maps and hand held GPS have been used for topographic control. The land surface is flat and increased accuracy and precision for topographic contours is not required at this stage.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	This is a first pass reconnaissance drill programme designed to test geochemical and geophysical anomalies. Drill spacing is adequate for that and will change according to on-going results.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	This is a first pass reconnaissance drill programme designed to test geochemical and geophysical anomalies. Drill spacing is adequate for that and will change according to on-going results.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Samples will be composited to one metre lengths and adjusted where necessary to ensure that no residual sample lengths have been excluded (best fit).
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.*	The targets have been drilled sub-perpendicular to mineralisation within the stratigraphy, but subparallel to the orientation of some veins in the mineralised trend. Structural logging based on oriented core to determine the controls on mineralisation are on-going.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified at Mulga Tank in the data at this point, although the vertical sulphide veins may cause hole orientations to be changed in future drill programmes.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody is managed by Impact Minerals Ltd. Samples for Mulga Tank are stored on site and delivered by Impact Minerals Ltd personnel to Kalgoorlie for initial sample preparation by Genalysis who then transport the samples to Perth for 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	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	At this stage of exploration a review of the sampling techniques and data by an external party is not warranted. An internal review of the sampling techniques and data will be completed at the end of the current programme.

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 Mulga Tank Project comprises 13 exploration licences covering 425 km^2. Mulga Tank is located wholly within Exploration Licence E39/988. Impact Minerals Ltd (IPT) has a 20% interest in the tenement with Golden Cross Resources Limited (GCR: 80%). There is no Native Title Claim over the licence.
	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. IPT has the right to earn 70% ownership with $1.9M expenditure commitment before November 2017.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Limited bedrock-cover interface percussion drilling completed by previous explorers focused on the southern contact of the dunite, a circular, strongly magnetic feature 3.5 km by 4 km in diameter that is interpreted to represent a flat-lying ultramafic sill. A total of 28 RC and 4 diamond holes were completed.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Mulga Tank is interpreted as an ultramafic hosted primary magmatic nickel sulphide deposit, similar in style to the Perseverance and Rocky's Reward nickel mines at Leinster in Western Australia. The Mulga Tank Dunite is also similar to the unit that hosts the Mount Keith disseminated nickel sulphide deposit. There are two prospective units (Upper and Lower) that host the initial sulphide intersections at a depth of 300 and 350 metres vertically (respectively).
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.	Refer to Table 2 in body of text. Further details are not material for this early stage of exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	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.	All reported assays have been length weighted. No top outs have been applied. A nominal cut-off of 0.3% to 0.5% nickel has been applied.
	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.	High grade massive sulphide intervals internal to broader zones of sulphide mineralisation are reported as included intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	The Mulga Tank deposit is a flat lying ultramafic sill. Holes to date have been sub-vertical and whilst this is perpendicular to stratigraphy, steeply dipping sulphide veins are at a sub-optimal orientation to the drillhole.
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.	Refer to Figures in body of text.
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.	All results reported are representative
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 or contaminating substances.	The drill targets at Mulga Tank have been ranked on the basis of soil geochemistry and ground EM results. Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness and fill material is stored in the structure table of the database.
Further work	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	Follow up work programmes will be subject to interpretation of assay results which is ongoing.

+Rule 5.5

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 01/07/96 Origin Appendix 8 Amended 01/07/97, 01/07/98, 30/09/01, 01/06/10, 17/12/10, 01/05/13, 01/09/16

Name of entity

IMPACT MINERALS LIMITED

ABN	**Quarter ended ("current quarter")**
52 119 062 261	31 MARCH 2017

	Consolidated statement of cash flows	**Current quarter $A'000**	**Year to date (9 months) $A'000**
1.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
1.1	Receipts from customers		
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	(914)	(2,704)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	(60)	(303)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(188)	(608)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	6	20
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Research and development refunds	1,074	1,074
1.8	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
1.9	**Net cash from / (used in) operating activities**	**(82)**	**(2,521)**

2.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
2.1	Payments to acquire:		
	(a) property, plant and equipment	(2)	(4)
	(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
	(c) investments	-	-
	(d) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		**Current quarter $A'000**	**Year to date (9 months) $A'000**
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
	(c) investments	-	-
	(d) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6	**Net cash from / (used in) investing activities**	**(2)**	**(4)**

3.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of shares	-	-
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible notes	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of share options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of shares, convertible notes or options	-	-
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	**Net cash from / (used in) financing activities**	**-**	**-**

4.	**Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period**		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,489	3,930
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(82)	(2,521)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(2)	(4)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	-	-
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of period**	**1,405**	**1,405**

5.	**Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents** at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	**Current quarter $A'000**	**Previous quarter $A'000**
5.1	Bank balances	1,405	1,489
5.2	Call deposits	-	-
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)**	**1,405**	**1,489**

6.	**Payments to directors of the entity and their associates**	**Current quarter $A'000**
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2	106
6.2	Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3	-

6.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 6.1 and 6.2

Directors' fees, salary payments and superannuation.

7.	**Payments to related entities of the entity and their associates**	**Current quarter $A'000**
7.1	Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2	-
7.2	Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3	-

7.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 7.1 and 7.2

8.	**Financing facilities available** *Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position*	**Total facility amount at quarter end $A'000**	**Amount drawn at quarter end $A'000**
8.1	Loan facilities	-	-
8.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
8.3	Other (please specify)	-	-

8.4 Include below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include details of those facilities as well.

9.	**Estimated cash outflows for next quarter**	**$A'000**
9.1	Exploration and evaluation	440
9.2	Development	-
9.3	Production	-
9.4	Staff costs	80
9.5	Administration and corporate costs	180
9.6	Other (provide details if material)	
9.7	**Total estimated cash outflows**	**700**

10.	**Changes in tenements (items 2.1(b) and 2.2(b) above)**	**Tenement reference and location**	**Nature of interest**	**Interest at beginning of quarter**	**Interest at end of quarter**
10.1	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements lapsed, relinquished or reduced				
10.2	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired or increased	E39/2018 (WA) E39/2019 (WA) E39/2022 (WA) EL8504 (NSW) EL8505 (NSW)	Application Application Application Granted Granted	- - - 0% 0%	- - - 100% 100%

Compliance statement

1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.

2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Sign here: .... Date: 28 April 2017
(~~Director~~/Company Secretary)

Print name: Bernard Crawford

Notes

1. The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes included in or attached to this report.
2. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources and AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows apply to this report. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.