

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Date: 27 April 2018

No. 581/270418

MARCH 2018 QUARTERLY REPORT

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

- Drill assays from Silica Hill confirm mineralisation extends over an area of 500 metres by 500 metres and to considerable depth.
- CMIPT077 returned:
22.5 m at 1.7 g/t gold and 276 g/t silver from 166.7 metres down hole; including 0.3 m at 1.8 g/t gold and 4,200 g/t (135 ounces or 0.42%) silver also including 0.8 m at 13.6 g/t gold and 40 g/t silver.
- CMIPT074 returned:
21.8 metres at 0.6 g/t gold and 273 g/t silver from 137.9 metres down hole including 0.5 metres at 0.5 g/t gold and 1,485 g/t (48 ounces) silver and 0.4 m at 1.6 g/t gold and 6,240 g/t (200 ounces or 0.62%) silver.
- CMIPT073 returned:
75.3 metres at 0.4 g/t gold and 62 g/t silver from 75 metres down hole; including 10.8 metres at 1.4 g/t gold and 243 g/t silver and including 0.3 metres at 6.9 g/t gold and 1,485 g/t silver.
- Follow up drilling to commence on receipt of permits and completion of the Land Access Agreement, expected by end of June.

2. CLERMONT GOLD PROJECT, QUEENSLAND (IPT 100%)

- Field checking of the Retro-Retro Extended Prospects completed. Assays from rock chip grab samples collected from outcrops of quartz veins. Assays due in May.
- Large gradient array IP survey with follow up Dipole-Dipole IP survey designed to identify drill targets. IP Survey to commence by early May.

3. BROKEN HILL PROJECT (IPT 100%)

- Field checking at Copper King cobalt-copper-gold and Thorndale silver-lead-zinc prospects completed. Rock chip assays due in May.

4. PILBARA GOLD (IPT 100%)

- Five Exploration Licences granted with no Native Title objections.
- Heritage Agreements in progress for two further licences prior to grant.

5. CORPORATE

- Squadron Resources Pty Ltd increased its shareholding in the company to 14.8% by conversion of a \$2,000,000 Convertible Note it held in Impact.
- Cash at March 31st **\$4.3 million**

Market Cap

A\$17.1 m (0.013 p/s)

Issued Capital

1,321,679,789

Listed Options

499,910,556

IPTOA

Directors

Peter Unsworth
Chairman

Dr Michael Jones
Managing Director

Paul Ingram
Non-Executive Director

Markus Elsasser
Non-Executive Director

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

During the Quarter high grade gold and exceptionally high grade silver assays were returned from the southern mineralised zone at the Silica Hill Prospect, 100 km north of Orange in New South Wales.

The results are a significant further breakthrough as they indicate that the grades of gold and silver, and gold in particular, are getting better at depth and to the east. The silver grades and minerals within the vein system discovered are exceptional and confirm the unique nature of this deposit in Australia (Figure 1). These are the highest silver assays returned so far at the project and they occur within robust zones of mineable width and grade (see announcements [13 February 2018](#) and [28 March 2018](#)).



Figure 1. Veins of visible silver minerals (red-purple colour) from Hole CMIPT077 from 174.4 m which assayed 1.8 g/t gold and 4,200 g/t silver over 0.3 metres

Assays from CMIPT077 returned an intercept of:

22.5 m at 1.7 g/t gold and 276 g/t silver from 166.7 metres down hole;
including 0.3 m at 1.8 g/t gold and 4200 g/t (135 ounces or 0.42%) silver from 174.4 metres;
also including 0.8 m at 13.6 g/t gold and 40 g/t silver from 187.7 metres.

These results confirm the southern mineralised zone to be a steeply dipping mineralised vein system that trends east-west and is open down dip and down plunge to the south east (Figures 2 and 3).

The good continuity of gold and very high grade silver mineralisation from surface is confirmed from the assays in the other two diamond drill holes which were drilled up dip of CMIPT077 (Figure 2).

CMIPT074 intersected (Figure 2):

21.8 metres at 0.6 g/t gold and 273 g/t silver from 137.9 metres down hole;
including 0.5 metres at 0.5 g/t gold and 1,485 g/t (48 ounces) silver from 143 metres;
and 0.4 m at 1.6 g/t gold and 6240 g/t (200 ounces or 0.62%) silver from 148.5 metres.

CMIPT073 intersected:

75.3 metres at 0.4 g/t gold and 62 g/t silver from 75 metres down hole;
including 10.8 metres at 1.4 g/t gold and 243 g/t silver from 134 metres
which includes 4.3 metres at 2 g/t gold and 566 g/t silver from 134 metres and
0.3 metres at 6.9 g/t gold and 1,485 g/t silver from 136 metres.

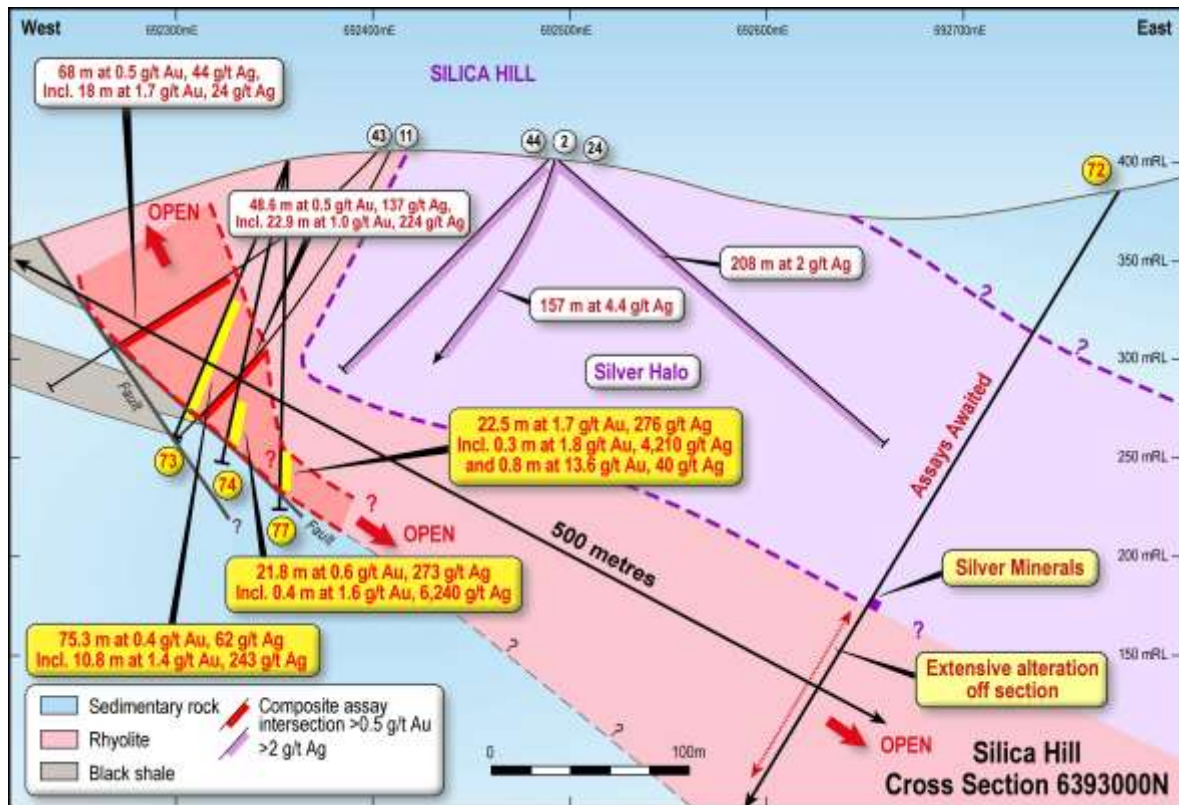


Figure 2. Cross-section through Silica Hill and showing drill holes CMIPT072, 073, 074 and 77 which all contain visible silver minerals. Note that 72 is well off section (see Figure 3) and is shown to demonstrate extensive silver and alteration minerals are present 500 metres down dip.

These results, together with previously reported results from Holes CMIPT011 and CMIPT043 confirm the continuity of gold and silver mineralisation in the southern zone from surface to about 200 metres true depth and over a strike length of 150 metres (Figures 2 and 3 and see announcements [2 September 2016](#) and [8 August 2016](#)).

The mineralisation is open down dip to the south and down plunge to the east and further drilling is required.

DRILL HOLE CMIPT072

Hole CMIPT72 is the eastern most hole drilled thus far at Silica Hill (Figures 2 and 3). The hole intersected two zones of strong silica-sulphide alteration with anomalous gold and silver values over a combined thickness of more than 200 metres down hole including a high grade gold and silver vein within the upper zone indicating significant potential for more veins nearby, in particular to the south (Figure 3).

The upper zone in Hole 72 returned:

46 metres at 0.04 g/t gold and 5 g/t silver from 200 metres down hole including 0.4 metres at 2.5 g/t gold and 327 g/t silver from 257.2 metres (the narrow vein).

The lower zone returned **67 metres at 0.3 g/t gold and 1 g/t silver from 402 metres down hole.**

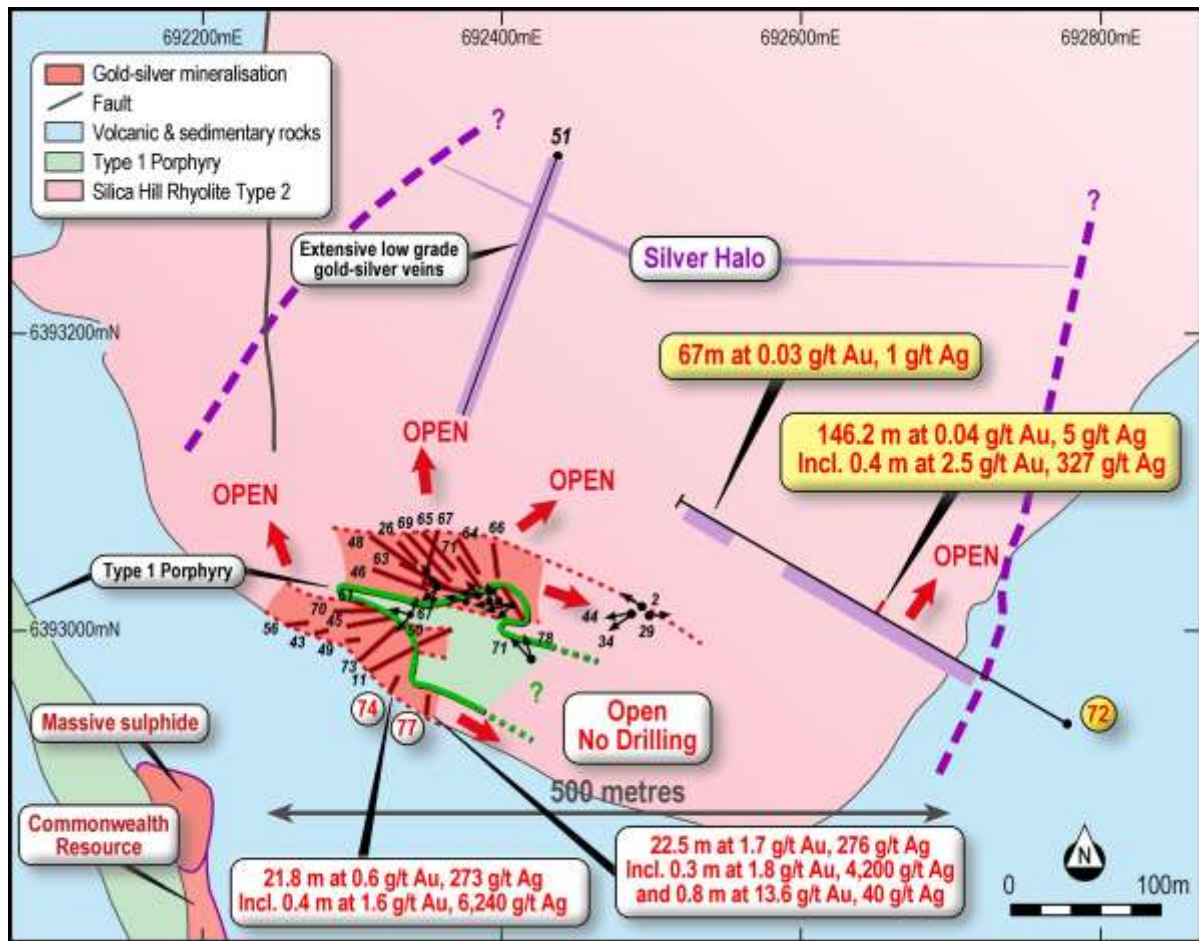


Figure 3. Geology and drill hole location plan for the Silica Hill Prospect. The mineralised system is open and large areas are untested.

Change in orientation of mineralised trend

In addition detailed studies on drill core show that the two east-west trending mineralised structures at Silica Hill become more north west-south east orientated to the east and that the Silica Hill rhyolite is more extensive at depth to the south than previously recognised (Figure 3).

Accordingly Hole 72 has been drilled at the northern edge of these particular structures and the structures are open to the south east and at depth.

Recognition of new porphyry unit

The change in orientation of the mineralised trend is also associated with a chemically distinct porphyry unit newly recognised in detailed geochemical data routinely collected by Impact (Type 1 Porphyry, Figure 3). This porphyry unit separates the two mineralised structures at Silica Hill and is an important control on the geometry of the ore shoots (Figure 3).

Of note, the Type 1 porphyry is similar in composition to the porphyry unit at the Commonwealth deposit 150 metres to the west and comprising a gold-silver rich base metal massive sulphide lens and veins and disseminations of gold and silver mineralisation.

This suggests a common link between the two mineralised areas and importantly indicates that this new porphyry unit could be the top of a pipe or sheet like feature that extends to some depth. This is a key feature of the model previously proposed by Impact for the area which suggests the entire system may be underlain and be driven by a porphyry copper-gold similar to Cadia-Ridgeway and North Parkes (see announcement [31 July 2017](#) and Figure 4).

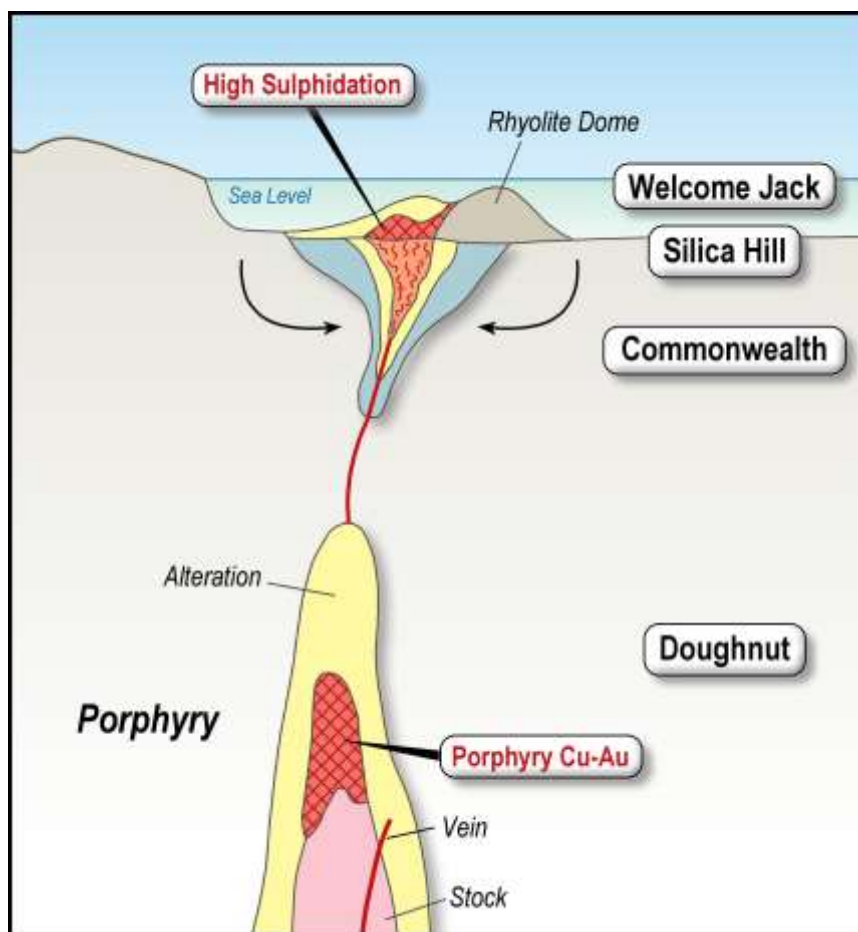


Figure 4. Simplified conceptual model for the mineralised system around Commonwealth: a high sulphidation volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit related to a porphyry copper-gold system at depth.

Northern Zone

Assays have also been received from one RC drill hole CMIPT078 completed at the eastern end of the northern zone of mineralisation at Silica Hill (Figure 3 and see announcement [22 September 2017](#)).

This hole has returned a very thick intercept of:

117 metres at 0.3 g/t gold and 11 g/t silver from 74 metres down hole.

This is the thickest zone of mineralisation found in the northern zone to date and also suggests that, similar to the southern zone, that lower grade mineralisation is increasing in thickness and grade at depth and to the east. This is very encouraging and further drilling is warranted.

Next Steps

The robust and significant results delivered from Silica Hill from the 2017 drill programme continue to demonstrate the potential for bulk mining and 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](#)).

Large areas of this system still remain untested by drilling and it is evident that there is significant exploration upside in the area (Figure 3). The nature of the mineralisation at Silica Hill with the extensive visible silver minerals proustite and pyrrargyrite is unique in Australia and a detailed review and synthesis is in progress of all the drill hole data including assays, hand held XRF data and geological and structural data with the aim of identifying further controls on the mineralisation.

Statutory approvals for new drill pads have been lodged and negotiations are in progress to extend the Land Access Agreement with the main land holder at Commonwealth-Silica Hill. Further timing will be announced as soon as possible.

A resource upgrade will be completed following the completion of the next drill programme in Q3-Q4 this year.

The Commonwealth Project forms part of Impact's extensive 100% owned land holding of 1,000 sq km in the Lachlan Foldbelt, home to numerous gold and copper mines including the giant Cadia deposit near Orange (40 million ounces of gold and 12 million tonnes of copper).

2. CLERMONT (IPT 100%)

The Clermont Project is located in the southern part of the Drummond Basin in Central Queensland, a prolific epithermal gold-silver belt which hosts several world class gold deposits such as Pajingo (Vera-Nancy) (>5 Moz), Mt Leyshon (>3 Moz) and Mt Wright (>1 Moz) (Figure 5).

Impact (under Invictus Gold Ltd, now a wholly owned subsidiary of Impact) has been focussed on the Retro and Retro-Extended Prospects which lie at the northern end of Retro Fault System, a 10 km trend of gold-silver and base metal mineralisation.

Exploration at Clermont will now be reinvigorated following a strategic review of the project during the Quarter. An Induced Polarisation survey over the two key prospects will be completed in May with the aim of identifying targets for drilling later in 2018.

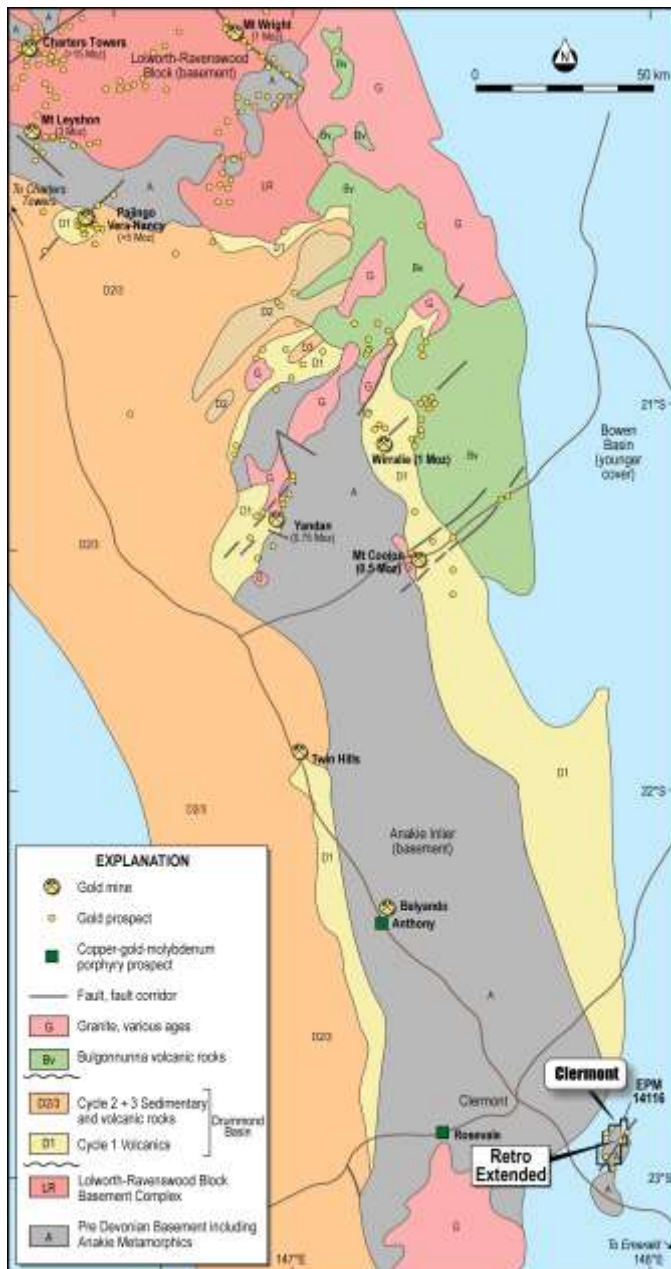


Figure 5: Location of the Clermont Project in the Drummond Basin

RETRO EXTENDED

This prospect is a gold-bearing quartz reef/vein system where previous explorers completed 27 RC holes for 1342 m. A mineralised vein system was defined over 200 m strike and 75 m depth.

A standout drill assay returned

8 m at 16.1 g/t gold, 143 g/t silver, 5.6% copper and 7.8% lead from 8 metres in RERC1 (Figure 6).

Impact completed follow up soil and rock chip geochemistry surveys and 7 RC holes for 974 metres.

The drilling extended mineralisation 50 m to the north and to 125 m below surface depth where RERC30 intersected:

4 m at 2.3 g/t gold and 6 g/t silver from 136 metres.

Further drilling should lead to the definition of a JORC compliant Inferred Resource in this area.

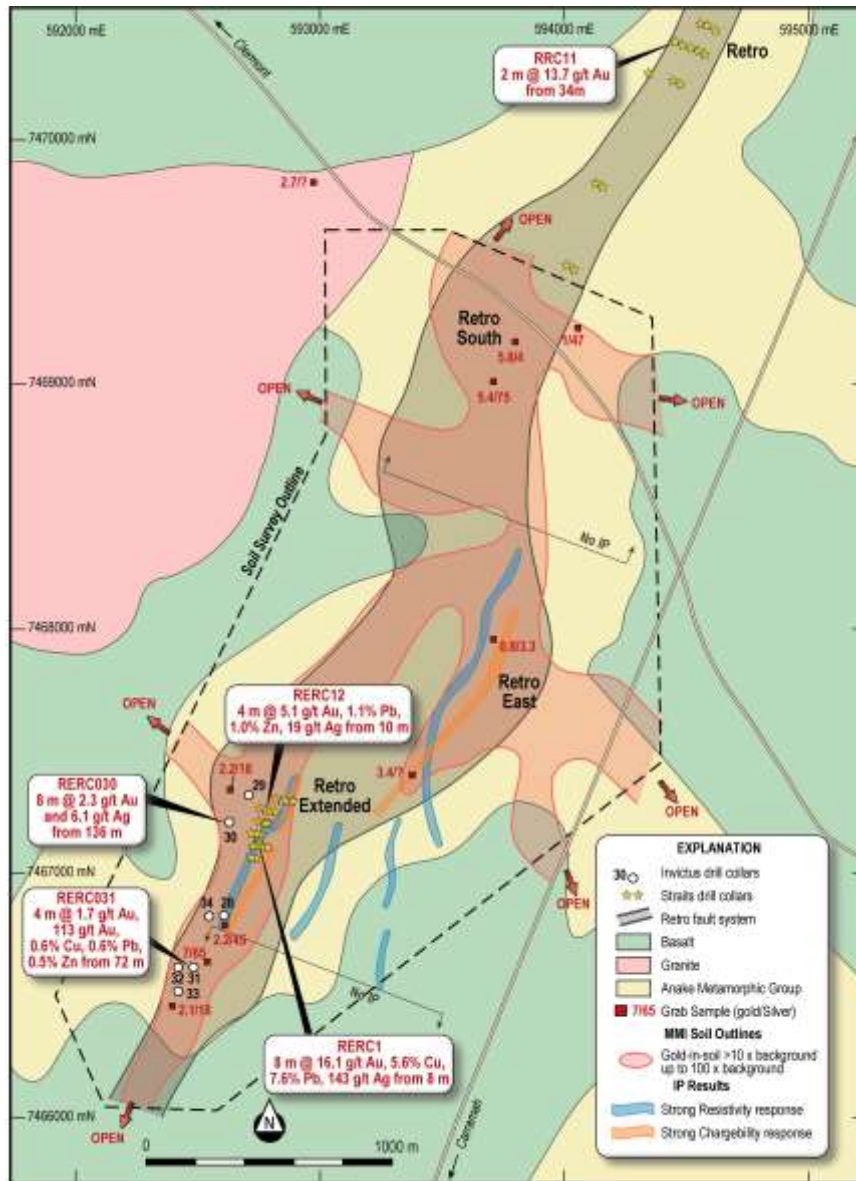


Figure 6. Geology and key exploration results for the Retro-Retro Extended area.

In addition, drilling to the south of Retro Extended tested a gold-in-soil anomaly and successfully intersected the southern extension of the mineralisation and extended the total strike of mineralisation to 800 m (Figure 6). A highlight result in Hole RERC31 returned:

4 metres at 1.7 g/t gold, 113 g/t silver, 0.6% copper, 0.6% lead and 0.4% zinc) from 73 metres.

Vein textures and mineralogy indicate low-sulphidation epithermal mineralisation. Further rock chip sampling along strike within a gold-in-soil anomaly returned assay results up to 5.8 g/t gold and 75 g/t silver. The gold and silver mineralisation is also associated with strong chargeability and resistivity trends identified in a previous gradient array IP survey.

Significant high grade gold was also intersected by previous explorers at the Retro Prospect 3 km to the north east with results up to 2 m at 13.7 g/t Au from 34 m in RRC11. All of this data suggests an extensive epithermal gold vein system that extends for at least 4 km (Figure 6).

The results of the IP survey to be completed in May will be used together with previous results to identify targets to be drill tested in Q3-Q4 2018.

3. BROKEN HILL PROJECT (IPT 100%)

The Broken Hill Project comprises five granted exploration licences (ELs 7390, 8234, 8636, 8674 8609) that cover 726 square kilometres of rocks prospective for three distinct styles of mineralisation (Figure 7):

1. PGE-copper-nickel associated with ultramafic rocks;
2. zinc-lead-silver in “Broken Hill-style” deposits hosted mostly by metasedimentary rocks and amphibolites; and
3. cobalt and copper-cobalt-gold deposits hosted in iron-rich sulphide (pyrite) or oxide (ironstone) units.

Impact owns 100% of four of the licences. The mineral rights for the fourth licence, EL7390, were split in the early 2000’s and Impact now owns 80% of the rights to zinc-lead-silver Broken Hill-style mineralisation and 100% of the rights to all other styles of mineralisation. The remaining 20% interest in the silver-lead-zinc mineralisation is held by Silver City Minerals Limited (ASX: SCI) and is free carried 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.

During the Quarter a field visit was completed to check two prospect areas: the Thorndale silver-lead-zinc prospect on Exvgh, and the Copper King copper-cobalt-gold prospect (Figure 7). Encouraging indications fo weathered mineralisation were found at both prospects and numerous rock chip samples were taken. Assays are expected in the June Quarter.

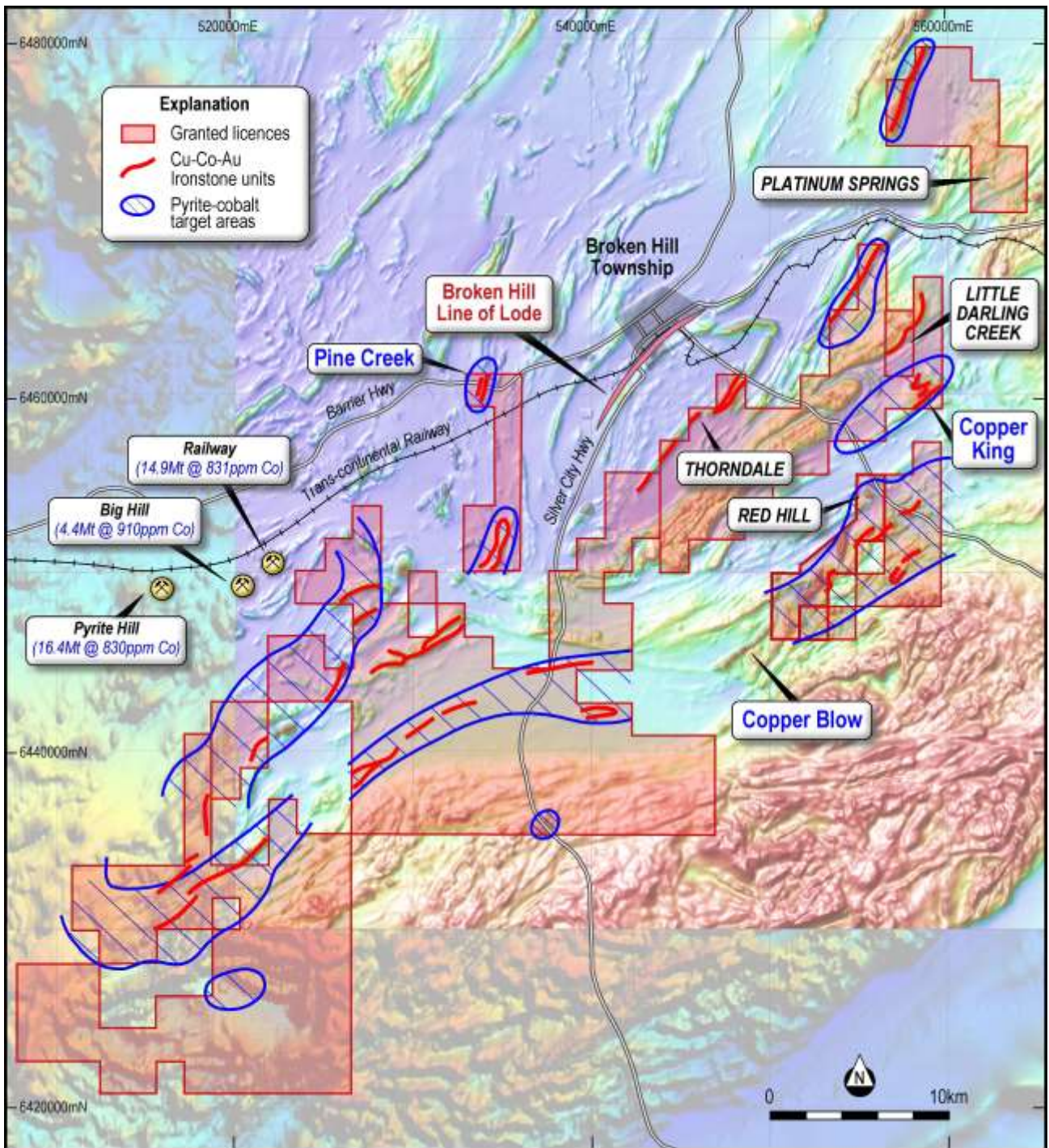


Figure 7. Image of airborne magnetic data over the Broken Hill region showing Impact's extensive Exploration Licences and location of the Thorndale and Copper King Prospects.

4. PILBARA GOLD PROJECT

In mid-2017 Impact applied for nine new 100% owned Exploration Licences covering 1,300 sq km of ground prospective for conglomerate-hosted gold in the Pilbara region of Western Australia (Figures 8 and 9). This followed a review of the discovery of gold in conglomerates at the base of the Fortescue Group by Artemis Resources Limited (ASX:ARV) and the subsequent joint venture with Novo Resources Corporation.

The discovery indicated a significant breakthrough had been made in the search for conglomerate hosted gold deposits of a similar age to the Witwatersrand Basin of South Africa in the Pilbara and Impact was an early mover in applying for available ground considered prospective for this style of deposit (see announcement dated [28th September 2017](#)).

Impact is completing a review and synthesis of previous exploration data and mapping by the Geological Survey of Western Australia (GSWA) with particular focus on the two most prospective conglomerate horizons within the Fortescue Group:

1. Conglomerates of the Hardey Formation. These rocks host the Beatons Creek resource (6.4 Mt at 2.7 g/t gold for 558,000 ounces of gold) held by Novo Resources Corporation near Nullagine (Figures 8 and 9); and
2. Conglomerates at the base of the Mt Roe Basalt. The recent gold discovery at Purdeys Reward-Comet Well by Novo Resources and Artemis Resources Limited occurs within this unit (Figures 8 and 9).

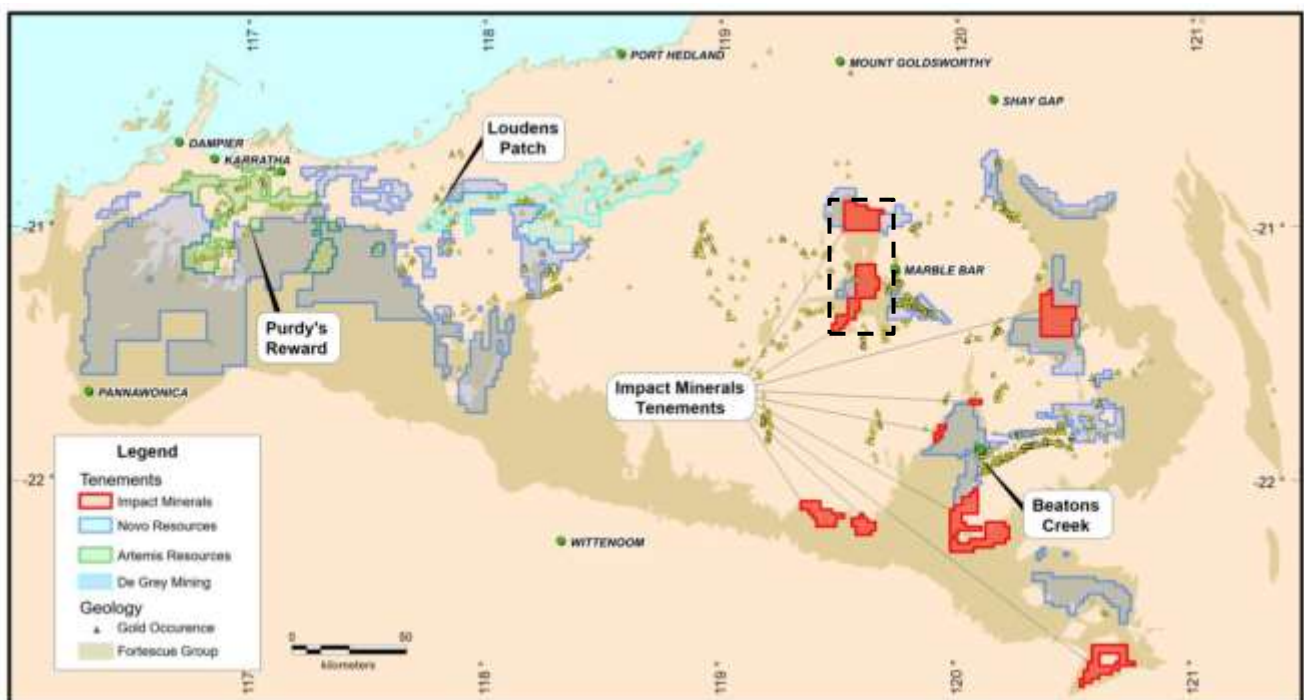


Figure 8. Location of Impact’s exploration licences and significant conglomerate hosted gold occurrences. Note that two of these licences have now been relinquished (see Figure 9).

Field checking and previous mapping indicates that the prospective conglomerates occur over at least 90 kilometres of trend at or close to surface within Impact’s licence applications, in particular to the west and east of Marble Bar as well as close to the Beatons Creek deposit near Nullagine (Figure 9).

During the Quarter five of Impact’s licences agreements (E45/4971, 4972, 4973 and E45/1171 and 1172, Figure 9) were granted having received no Native Title objections. Two licences were the subject of Native Title objections (E46/1188 and 46/1189) and negotiations are in progress to finalise the requisite Heritage Agreements.

The remaining two licences were relinquished following a technical review which deemed them to be of low prospectivity for the key rock types being targeted (Figure 9).

Further exploration will commence on grant of all licences.

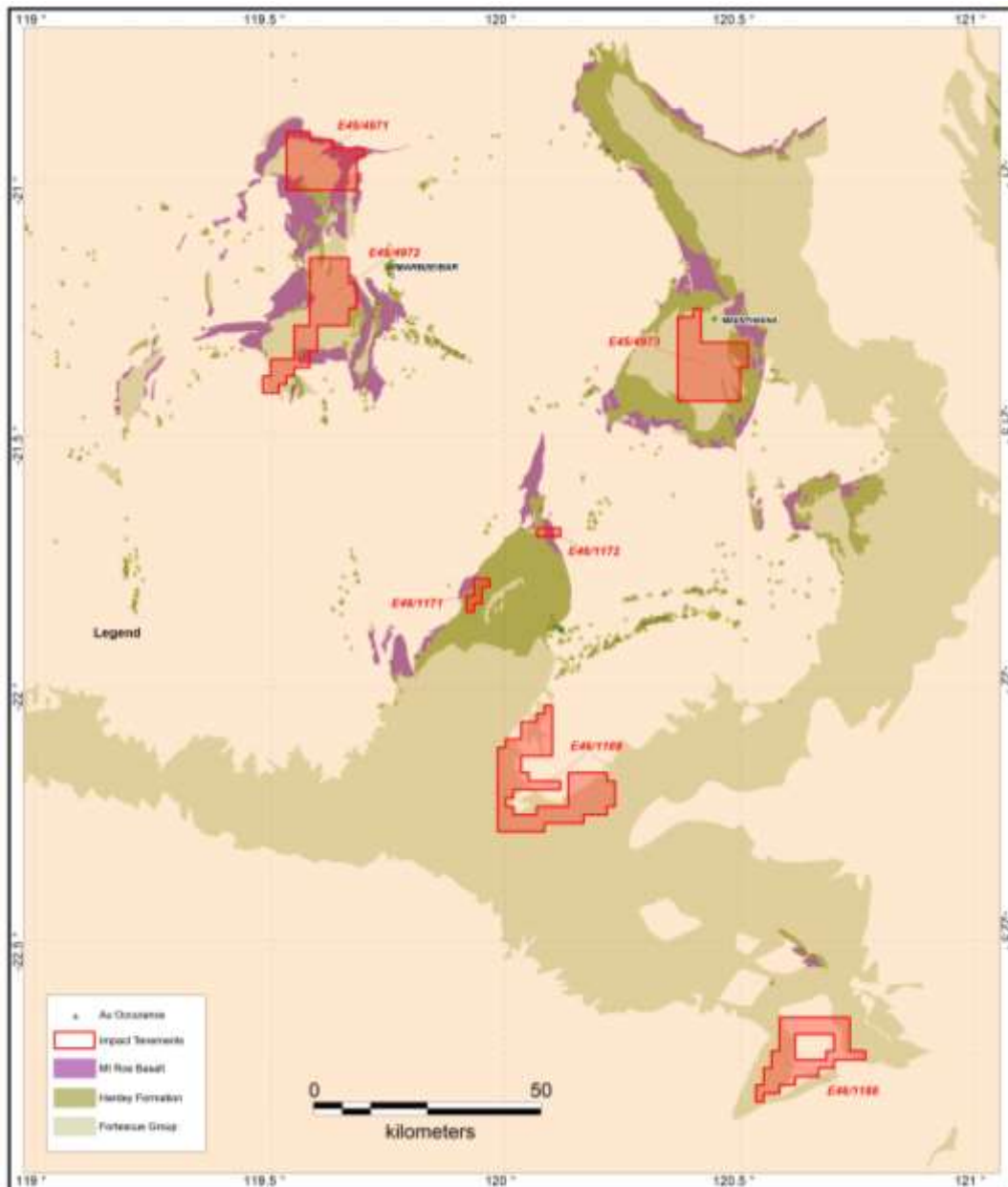


Figure 9. Impact’s Exploration Licences and Key prospective units in the East Pilbara.

In late 2017 Impact visited the Purdeys Reward-Comet Well area with Novo-Artemis and saw first hand the reasons why it had not been discovered before, the potential scale of the discovery and also the difficulties of exploring and sampling for this style of deposit. It is evident that there is a wide range in size and distribution of gold within these conglomerates and it is this that has hampered previous exploration for this style of mineralisation.

Impact is now determining the most appropriate sampling methodologies for the on-ground exploration. In addition Impact is reviewing a number of other opportunities for conglomerate hosted gold.

5. CORPORATE

During the Quarter Squadron Resources Pty Ltd increased its shareholding to 14.8% of the Company by conversion of the \$2,000,000 of Convertible Notes it held in Impact.

The Notes were issued under the terms of the Investment Agreement with Squadron (see announcement dated [17 July 2015](#)) with a term of 3 years from the date of issue.

Under the terms of the Agreement 148,148,148 shares were issued at a price of 1.35 cents, being 80% of the 30-day Volume Weighted Average Price prior to the conversion.



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). Dr Jones has consented to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

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%	100%
EL8505	Granted	100%	100%
EL8632	Granted	100%	100%
Broken Hill, NSW			
EL7390	Granted	100%	100%
EL8234	Granted	100%	100%
EL8636	Granted	100%	100%
EL8674	Granted	100%	100%
EL8609	Granted	100%	100%
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%
E39/1761	Granted	100%	100%
E39/1766	Granted	100%	100%
E39/1767	Granted	100%	100%
E39/1768	Granted	100%	100%
E39/1997	Granted	100%	100%
E39/2018	Granted	100%	100%
E39/2019	Granted	100%	100%
E39/2022	Granted	100%	100%
E39/2065	Application	-	-
Clermont, Qld			
EPM14116	Granted	100%	100%
Blackridge, Qld			
EPM26806	Application	-	-
Pilbara, WA			
E45/4971	Granted	-	100%
E45/4972	Granted	-	100%
E45/4973	Granted	-	100%
E45/5009	Withdrawn	-	-
E46/1171	Granted	-	100%
E46/1172	Granted	-	100%
E46/1186	Withdrawn	-	-
E46/1188	Application	-	-
E46/1189	Application	-	-

BROKEN HILL APPENDIX 1 - SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i></p>	<p>Rock Chip Samples Random rock samples were taken at surface which represented favourable geology and alteration to known mineralisation in the region. Samples are variably weathered.</p> <p>Soil Samples Soil samples were taken at 50 m intervals from a hole 15-20 deep and sieved to -2mm to collect about 250 g of material.</p> <p>Diamond Drilling Diamond drilling was used to produce drill core either with a diameter of 63.5 mm (HQ) or 47.6 mm (NQ). A handheld XRF instrument was used to analyse the drill core at 50 cm intervals.</p>
	<p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i></p>	<p>Rock Chip Samples Representative rock chip samples at each sample site weigh between 0.8 and 1.2 kg. Soil samples are taken at a consistent depth below surface and sieved.</p> <p>Soil Samples and Drill Samples Sample representivity was ensured by a combination of Company Procedures regarding quality control (QC) and quality assurance / testing (QA). Examples of QC include (but are not limited to), daily workplace and equipment inspections, as well as drilling and sampling procedures. Examples of QA include (but are not limited to) collection of “field duplicates”, the use of certified standards and blank samples approximately every 50 samples.</p>
	<p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information</i></p>	<p>Rock Chip and Diamond Drill Samples Rock samples and split diamond core were sent to Intertek Adelaide where they were crushed, dried and pulverised (total prep) to produce a 25-30 g sub-sample for analysis by four acid digest with an ICP/AES finish for ore grade base metal samples and either lead collection or nickel sulphide fire assay with AAS or MS finish for gold and the PGMs. Weathered samples contained gossanous sulphide material. Soil samples were sent to SGS Perth for analysis by the MMI digest. The XRF data is qualitative only. A comparison between the XRF results and wet chemical assay data will be completed on receipt of final results.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p><i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i></p>	<p>Diamond Drilling comprises NQ (47.6 mm diameter) and HQ (63.5 mm diameter) sized core. Impact diamond core is triple tube and is oriented. Historical diamond core was not oriented.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i></p>	<p>Diamond core recoveries for all holes are logged and recorded. Recoveries are estimated to be approximately >97% for the Red Hill Prospect. No significant core loss or sample recovery problems are observed in the drill core.</p>

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	An industry standard fire assay technique for samples using lead collection with an Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish was used for gold and aqua regia digest for base metals and silver.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	No geophysical tools were used to determine material element concentrations. A handheld XRF was used for qualitative analysis only.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	Rock Chip Samples For the rock chips, quality control procedures for assays were followed via internal laboratory protocols. Accuracy and precision are within acceptable limits. Diamond Drill Samples Reference standards and blanks are routinely inserted into every batch of samples at a rate of 1 in every 50 samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	The results have not been verified by independent or alternative companies. This is not required at this stage of exploration.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No drilling results are reported.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary assay data for rock chips has been entered into standard Excel templates for plotting in Mapinfo. All historical drill data has been entered digitally by previous explorers and verified internally by Impact.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	There are no adjustments to the assay data.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Sample locations and drill holes were located by hand held GPS.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system for Broken Hill is MGA_GDA94, Zone 54.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Standard government topographic maps have been used for topographic validation. For the diamond holes, down-hole single shot surveys were conducted by the drilling contractor. Surveys were conducted at 15 m, 30 m and then approximately every 30 m down-hole.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Sample spacing for the soil survey was on a 50 m by 50 m grid. Reconnaissance drill spacing is approximately 200 m.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	Estimations of grade and tonnes have not yet been made.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Sample compositing has not been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Not relevant to soil and rock chip results. The orientation of mineralisation in RHD001 yet to be determined.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	Not relevant to soil and rock chip results or early stage exploration drill results.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Chain of custody is managed by Impact Minerals Ltd. Samples for Broken Hill are delivered by Impact Minerals Ltd by courier who transports them to the laboratory for prep and assay. Whilst in storage, they are kept in a locked yard. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of batches of samples.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	At this stage of exploration a review of the sampling techniques and data by an external party is not warranted.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The 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 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 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. 	See Table in text.
Data aggregation methods	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>High grade massive sulphide intervals internal to broader zones of disseminated sulphide mineralisation are reported as included intervals.</p> <p>No metal equivalents have been reported.</p>
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</p>	<p>The orientation of mineralisation in RHD001 is yet to be determined.</p>
<p>Diagrams</p>	<p>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</p>	<p>Refer to Figures in body of text.</p>
<p>Balanced reporting</p>	<p>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</p>	<p>All results reported are representative</p>
<p>Other substantive exploration data</p>	<p>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</p>	<p>Assessment of other substantive exploration data is not yet complete however considered immaterial at this stage.</p>
<p>Further work</p>	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</p> <p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive</p>	<p>Follow up work programmes will be subject to interpretation of results which is ongoing.</p>

COMMONWEALTH APPENDIX 1 - SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Sampling techniques</p>	<p><i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Diamond Drilling Diamond drilling was used to produce drill core either with a diameter of 63.5 mm (HQ) or 47.6 mm (NQ).</p>
	<p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Soil Samples and Drill Samples Sample representivity was ensured by a combination of Company Procedures regarding quality control (QC) and quality assurance / testing (QA). Examples of QC include (but are not limited to), daily workplace and equipment inspections, as well as drilling and sampling procedures. Examples of QA include (but are not limited to) collection of “field duplicates”, the use of certified standards and blank samples approximately every 50 samples</p>
	<p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information</i></p>	<p>Rock chip samples 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	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	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	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.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts are routinely carried out by the driller. 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.
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	No sample bias has been established.
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	Geological logging of samples followed company and industry common practice. Qualitative logging of samples included (but not limited to); lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering. Diamond core logging included additional fields such as structure and geotechnical parameters. Magnetic Susceptibility measurements were taken for each 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.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	All logging is quantitative, based on visual field estimates. Systematic photography of the diamond core in the wet and dry form was completed. Chip trays with representative 1m RC samples were collected and photographed then stored for future reference.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	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.
	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	All core samples were sampled by half core. Selected intervals of quarter core will be selected for check assays if required.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>RC samples were split using a riffle splitter.</p> <p>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”).</p> <p>Laboratory QC procedures for rock sample assays involve the use of internal certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks, duplicates and replicates.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The quality of historical drill sample assays is unknown; however it is reasonable to assume that core samples were representative of the mineralisation.</p>
	<p><i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p>	<p>No geophysical tools were used to determine material element concentrations. A handheld XRF was used for qualitative analysis only.</p>
	<p><i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></p>	<p>For the rock chips, quality control procedures for assays were followed via internal laboratory protocols. Accuracy and precision are within acceptable limits.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Laboratoy repeat checks and original samples correlated very well.</p> <p>There is minimal quality control of historical drill sample assays. Twin holes have been drilled to verify historical drilling.</p> <p>The QAQC results indicate that the assays used for resource estimation are a fair representation of the material that has been sampled.</p>
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p>	<p>Significant intersections from drilling have not been verified by independent or alternative companies or by Impact.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Two twin diamond holes versus historic RC holes have been drilled at Commonwealth South and Main Shaft.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary assay data for rock chips has been entered into standard Excel templates for plotting in Mapinfo and Target. All historical drill data has been entered digitally by previous explorers and verified internally by Impact.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No significant adjustments have been required.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Recent drill holes have been located by DGPS. Historical drill holes and mine shafts have been verified by DGPS.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system for Commonwealth is MGA_GDA94, Zone 55.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	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	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Drill spacing of drill holes ranges between 10 and 30 m which is considered adequate for Exploration Results.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	Spacing of drill holes ranges between 10 m and 50 m on section and are considered adequate for Mineral Resource estimation procedures.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Sample compositing has been applied for quoting drill composite results only.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Drilling is oriented sub-perpendicular to the mineralised trend and stratigraphic contacts as determined by field data and cross section interpretation.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	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	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	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	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	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	<i>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.</i>	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.
	<i>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.</i>	The tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	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	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	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.
Drill hole information	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> • <i>hole length.</i> 	See Table in text.
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	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.
	<i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i>	High grade massive sulphide intervals internal to broader zones of disseminated sulphide mineralisation are reported as included intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	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	<i>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').</i>	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	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Refer to Figures in body of text.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	All results reported are representative
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	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	<i>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</i>	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	<i>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.</i>	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.
	<i>Data validation procedures used.</i>	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	<p><i>Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.</i></p> <p><i>If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</i></p>	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	<i>Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.</i>	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.
	<i>Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.</i>	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.
	<i>The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	The controls on and interpretation of mineralisation is relatively straightforward and no alternative interpretations have been considered.
	<i>The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Wireframes are used to constrain the estimation and are based on drill hole intercepts and geological boundaries.
	<i>The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.</i>	Wireframes are constructed to 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade for shape consistency.
Dimensions	<i>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</i>	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Variogram orientations were largely controlled by the strike of mineralisation and downhole variography. Variograms for estimation were determined individually for each element.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>There has been no previous resource estimation on the Commonwealth Project, hence no comparisons are available.</p> <p>The resource model has not been compared to any reconciliation data.</p>
	<p><i>The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.</i></p>	<p>No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of any by-products.</p>
	<p><i>Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).</i></p>	<p>Arsenic was the only deleterious element estimated.</p>
	<p><i>In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The individual parent block dimensions were 5 mE by 15 mN by 10 mRL, with sub-blocking allowed.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p><i>Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
	<p><i>Any assumptions about correlation between variables.</i></p>	<p>Multi-element analysis was conducted on the composites. There was a strong correlation between silver and lead and between lead and zinc.</p>
	<p><i>Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.</i></p>	<p>Drillhole sample data was flagged using domain codes generated from three dimensional mineralisation domains. Sample data was composited to a one metre downhole length.</p> <p>Mineralisation domains were treated as hard boundaries in the estimation process.</p>
	<p><i>Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Moisture</p>	<p><i>Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</i></p>	<p>Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.</p>
<p>Cut-off parameters</p>	<p><i>The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Mining factors or assumptions</p>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</p>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Environmental factors or assumptions	<i>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</i>	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	<i>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.</i>	Bulk density (specific gravity) measurements are taken using conventional weight in air vs weight in water methodology.
	<i>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,</i>	All drill core within the mineralisation is in fresh rock and solid, so no coatings are applied to reduce water penetration.
	<i>Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</i>	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	<i>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories</i>	Classification of the resource models is based primarily on drill density and geological understanding, in conjunction with increased confidence from areas of historic mining.
	<i>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).</i>	The classification takes into account the relative contributions of geological and data quality and confidence, as well as grade confidence and continuity.
	<i>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</i>	The classification reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.</i>	This is the maiden Mineral Resource estimate, therefore no audits or reviews have been carried out.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
	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	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>A hand held Olympus XRF machine was used to take multi-element readings on the samples bags from the RC drill pre-collars (1 reading every 1 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.</p> <p>Drill holes were oriented to intersect the dip of electromagnetic conductors as interpreted by Impact's consultants Newexco.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>A combination of mapping, soil geochemistry, airborne magnetic data and ground EM surveys identified the Mulga Tank target.</p> <hr/> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Drilling techniques</p>	<p><i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i></p>	<p>Diamond drilling 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".</p> <p>RC drilling in the pre-collar accounts for 20 % of the total drilling and comprises 140 mm diameter face sampling hammer drilling.</p>
<p>Drill sample recovery</p>	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <hr/> <p>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.</p> <hr/> <p>No sample bias has been established because an insufficient number of samples have been assayed.</p>
<p>Logging</p>	<p><i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <hr/> <p>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.</p> <hr/> <p>All drillholes were logged in full, apart from rock roller diamond hole pre-collar intervals of between about 50 m and 70 m depth.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	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.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	RC samples were split using a riffle splitter.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	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.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	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.
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	Field duplicates are done every 50 samples.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	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	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	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.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	No geophysical tools were used to determine material element concentrations.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	Quality control procedures for assays are as per Impact Minerals protocols. Accuracy and precision are within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intersections have yet to be returned and therefore verification is not required.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twin holes have been drilled at Mulga Tank.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	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.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	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.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system for Mulga Tank is MGA_GDA94, Zone 51.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	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	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	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.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	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.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	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	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	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.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	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	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	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	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	At this stage of exploration a review of the sampling techniques and data by an external party is not warranted. 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	<p>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. 	Refer to Table 2 in body of text. Further details are not material for this early stage of exploration.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</p>	<p>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.</p>
Diagrams	<p>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</p>	<p>Refer to Figures in body of text.</p>
Balanced reporting	<p>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</p>	<p>All results reported are representative</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<p>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</p>	<p>The drill targets at Mulga Tank have been ranked on the basis of soil geochemistry and ground EM results.</p> <p>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.</p>
Further work	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</p> <p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive</p>	<p>Follow up work programmes will be subject to interpretation of assay results which is ongoing.</p>

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

52 119 062 261

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

31 MARCH 2018

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	(722)	(2,801)
(b) development	-	-
(c) production	-	-
(d) staff costs	(84)	(226)
(e) administration and corporate costs	(169)	(624)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4 Interest received	4	21
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6 Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7 Research and development refunds	-	-
1.8 Other (provide details if material)	-	-
1.9 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(971)	(3,630)
2. Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1 Payments to acquire:		
(a) property, plant and equipment	-	(7)
(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	-	(7)

3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of shares	-	6,289
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	(9)	(263)
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	(9)	6,026

4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	5,286	1,917
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(971)	(3,630)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	-	(7)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	(9)	6,026
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	4,306	4,306

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	306	786
5.2 Call deposits	4,000	4,500
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)	4,306	5,286

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	

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

8. Financing facilities available <i>Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position</i>	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	700
9.2 Development	-
9.3 Production	-
9.4 Staff costs	100
9.5 Administration and corporate costs	150
9.6 Other (provide details if material)	
9.7 Total estimated cash outflows	950

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	E39/2022 (WA)	Granted	-	100%
	E45/4971 (WA)	Granted	-	100%
	E45/4972 (WA)	Granted	-	100%
	E45/4973 (WA)	Granted	-	100%
	E46/1171 (WA)	Granted	-	100%
	E46/1172 (WA)	Granted	-	100%
	E39/2065 (WA)	Application	-	-
	EPM26806 (QLD)	Application	-	-

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:
(Director/Company Secretary)

Date: 27 April 2018

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.