

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Date: 22 July 2015

No. 405/220715

JUNE 2015 QUARTERLY REPORT SUMMARY

1. New cornerstone investor, Squadron Resources Limited, part of the Mindaroo Group, to invest up to \$7.3 million in Impact (see announcement [17th July 2015.](#))
2. **BROKEN HILL PGM-Ni-Cu PROJECT, N.S.W. (Impact 87%)**
 - High grade rare platinum group metals including osmium, rhodium, ruthenium and iridium, as well as platinum and palladium, confirmed throughout the project area.
 - The Moorkai Intrusive Complex is confirmed as a significant target area with high grade results over a 9 km trend.
3. **COMMONWEALTH Au-Ag-Base Metal PROJECT (Impact 100%)**
 - Results of detailed gravity and induced polarisation surveys received and being interpreted.
 - Interpretation of regional geology completed covering the 315 sq km project.
4. **MULGA TANK Ni-Cu-PGE PROJECT (Impact 100%)**
 - Compilation and review of previous exploration data.
5. **CORPORATE**
 - Cash balance at the end of June 2015 Quarter: \$0.57 million.
 - Initial investment of \$2 million from Squadron Resources expected by late July.

Market Cap

A\$16.4m (0.029 p/s)

Issued Capital

566,623,160

Directors

Peter Unsworth
Chairman

Dr Michael Jones
Managing Director

Paul Ingram
Non-Executive Director

Markus Elsasser
Non-Executive Director

James Cooper-Jones
Company Secretary

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1. NEW CORNERSTONE INVESTOR: MINDEROO GROUP INVESTS UP TO \$7.3 MILLION

On [17 July 2015](#) Impact announced that it had agreed terms for the funding of up to \$7.3 million from Squadron Resources Pty Ltd, the private mining investment vehicle of the Minderoo Group.

The key terms of the transaction comprise:

- an initial \$2 million investment in exchange for:
interest-free 3 year secured convertible notes, convertible only into ordinary shares at the lower of 2.1 cents per share or 80% of the 30 day VWAP; and
45 million attaching unlisted call options to acquire ordinary shares at 3.25 cents per share (a potential further investment of up to about \$1.46 million);
- subject to shareholder approval, a \$1 million placement of ordinary shares at 2.1 cents per share (a 15% discount to the 15 day VWAP) with 26,428,572 attaching 3 year unlisted call options to acquire ordinary shares at 3.25 cents per share (a potential further investment of up to about \$0.86 million);
- the option for Squadron, at its sole discretion, to invest a further \$1 million into either or both of the high grade Commonwealth gold-silver-zinc-lead and Broken Hill platinum projects in NSW, to earn a 19.9% interest after Impact has spent a combined total of \$2.5 million on the two projects;
- the appointment of Squadron's nominee, Mr Aaron Hood, to the Board of Impact as a non-executive director; and
- the engagement of Dr John Clout as a technical consultant to Impact.

Securing Squadron as a new cornerstone investor is a milestone development for Impact and its shareholders and the company looks forward to benefiting from the strong commercial and technical skills that the association with Squadron will bring.

The transaction is subject to formal documentation and shareholder approval of some aspects of the investment.

Squadron's investment will occur in two tranches:

Tranche 1 the issue of \$2 million in secured convertible notes ("Notes") and 45,000,000 unlisted call options ("Warrants") on the completion of formal documentation, which is expected within two weeks; and

Tranche 2 the issue of 47,619,047 ordinary shares to raise \$1 million ("Placement") and 26,428,572 attaching unlisted call options ("Options"), subject to shareholder approval.

Shareholder approval of the Placement, and the issue of ordinary shares on the conversion of the Notes, Warrants and Options, will be sought for the purposes of the ASX listing rules and Corporations Act requirements at Impact's Annual General Meeting, which is expected to be convened in late September. The notice of meeting will include an Independent Expert's Report.

Following the issue of the Notes, Mr Aaron Hood, Chief Investment Officer of the Munderoo Group and the Corporate Development Director of Squadron, will be appointed to the Board of Impact.

In addition Dr John Clout, Chief Geologist of Squadron, will be engaged as a technical advisor to Impact. Dr Clout played a key role in the discovery and development of the world class Pilbara iron deposits for Fortescue Metals Group Ltd (ASX: FMG) and, earlier in his career completed seminal work on the Golden Mile deposit in Kalgoorlie in WA.

Further details on the terms of the investment can be found in the [original announcement](#).

2. BROKEN HILL PGM-Ni-Cu JOINT VENTURE PROJECT, N.S.W. (Impact 87%)

During the Quarter, new rock chip assay data and a review of previous results confirmed the presence of high grade and rare platinum group metals in a wide arc stretching from the northeast to the southeast of the Broken Hill township.

The results have demonstrated high to very high grades of the rare platinum group metals (PGM) osmium, iridium, rhodium and ruthenium at many prospects as well as in the Company's recently discovered zones of high grade copper-nickel-PGM mineralisation at the Red Hill Prospect (see announcement dated [17 April 2015](#)) at the southern end of the arc.

These rare metals are used in many specialist hard-wearing metal alloys, electronics and for catalytic converters.

Most of the rock chip samples, which have been variably assayed for the different PGMs, come from the **Moorkai Intrusive Complex** in the northern part of the project area where the host ultramafic unit can be traced for 9 kilometres along trend (Figures 1 and 2).

At the Platinum Springs Prospect at the southern end of the Complex, a representative 120 kg sample of gossan returned:

**19.6 g/t platinum, 50 g/t palladium, 3 g/t rhodium, 3 g/t osmium, 4.4 g/t iridium,
2 g/t ruthenium, 0.57 g/t gold, 0.34% nickel and 0.71% copper;**

A nearby drill hole completed by a previous explorer discovered a 2 metre thick zone of fresh massive sulphide from 45 m depth that returned:

**2 m at 52 g/t platinum equivalent comprising 10.9 g/t platinum, 23.6 g/t palladium,
4.5% copper and 6.1% nickel.**

A one metre interval of this was sampled for the rare PGMS and returned:

1 m at 1 g/t rhodium, 1.3 g/t osmium and 1.2 g/t iridium.

At two other undrilled prospects in the Moorkai Intrusive Complex, previous explorers identified rhodium in grab samples at Round Hill and Back Ridge including respectively (Fig. 2):

5.6 g/t platinum, 8.8 g/t palladium, 0.8 g/t rhodium, 2.4% copper and 0.7% nickel; and

5.2 g/t platinum, 6.5 g/t palladium, 1.0 g/t rhodium, 0.6% copper and 0.1% nickel.

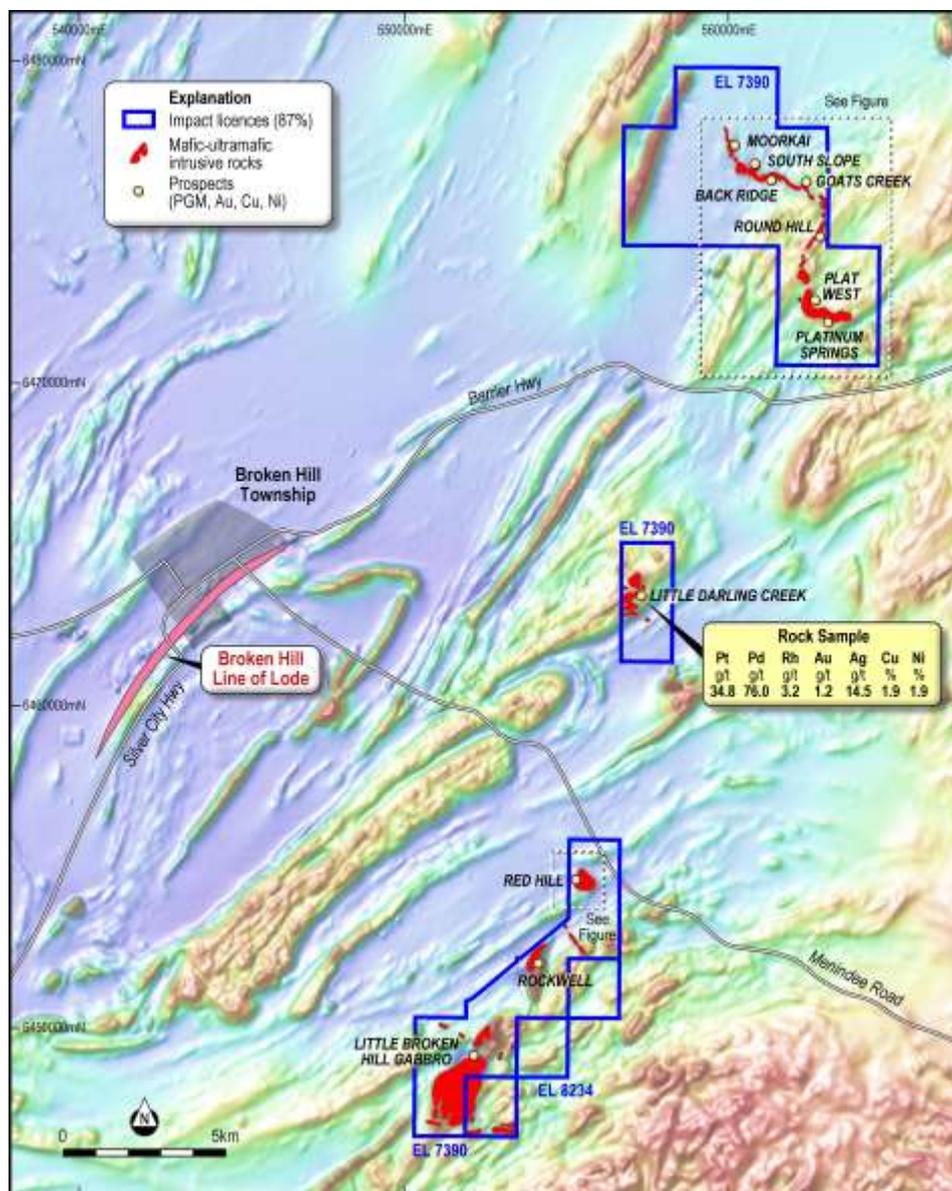


Figure 1. Image of airborne magnetic data showing the host rocks to PGM mineralisation (Red)

At the undrilled Moorkai Prospect very high grade assays of up to **27.8 g/t platinum, 27.9 g/t palladium, 14 g/t gold, 9 % copper and 1,8% nickel** were returned from gossan samples near small workings. Although these samples were not been assayed for the rare PGMs, Impact considers it highly likely that they will contain appreciable amounts of those metals.

At the Little Darling Prospect in the centre of the Broken Hill Project area, a rock chip sample of gossan returned (Figure 2):

34.8 g/t platinum, 76 g/t palladium, 3.2 g/t rhodium, 1.2 g/t gold, 1.9% copper and 1.9% nickel.

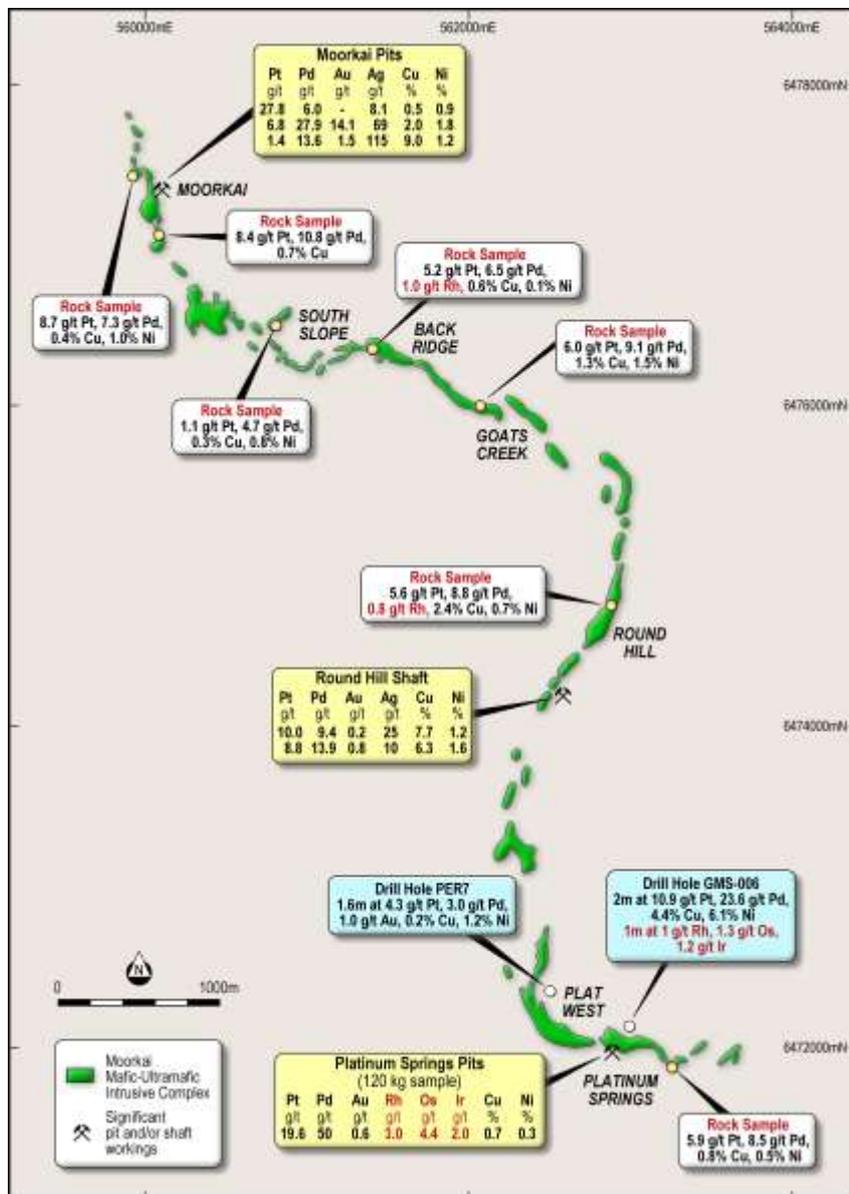


Figure 2. PGM-copper-nickel assays at the Moorkai Intrusive Complex

All of these results add to those returned from the Red Hill Prospect at the southern end of the project where Impact has discovered a 25 to 30 metre thick near-surface layer of copper-nickel-PGM mineralisation containing two zones of high grade drill intercepts called the Upper and Lower Zones which returned (Figure 3):

(Note 3PGM = Platinum-palladium-gold and 7PGM = 3PGM + osmium, iridium, rhodium, ruthenium where assayed (full details in Appendix and Tables 1 and 2).

Upper Zone: 9.5 m at 4.7 g/t 3PGM, 1.5% copper and 0.8% nickel including
 5.1 m at 11 g/t 7PGM, 1.9% copper and 0.9% nickel (RHD001) and
 5.2 m at 7.9 g/t 7PGM, 1.1% copper and 1.6% nickel (RHD006)

Lower Zone: 9.9 m at 6.7 g/t 3PGM, 1.4% copper and 0.3% nickel including
 4.2 m at 11.8 g/t 7PGM, 2.6% copper and 0.5% nickel (RHD001) and
 13.8 m at 6.6 g/t 7PGM, 1.1% copper and 0.3% nickel (RHD006).

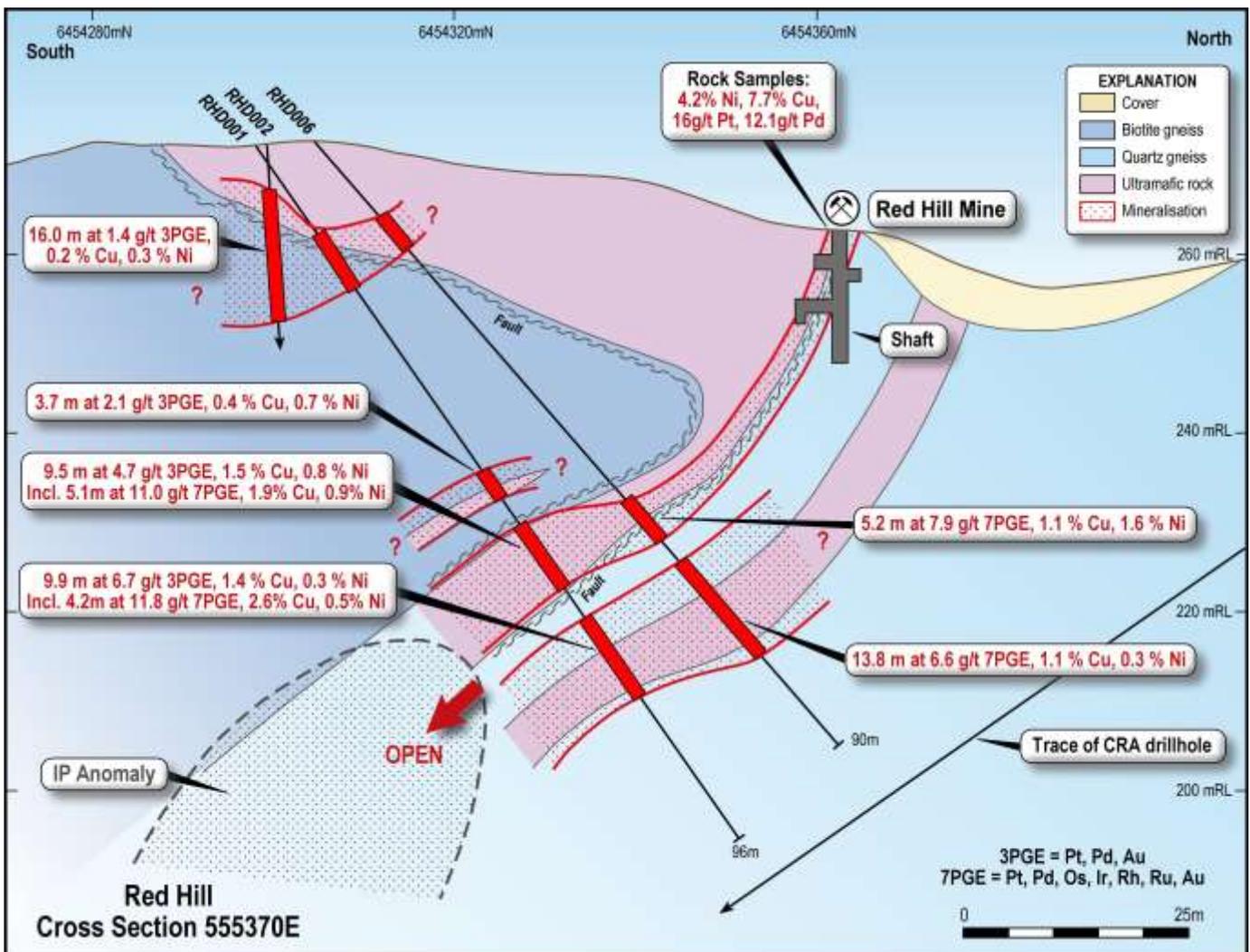


Figure 3. Cross section at the Red Hill Mine (see Figure 4 for location)

Given that the current spot metal prices in Australian dollars per ounce for these metals are: rhodium: \$1,506/oz; iridium \$763/oz; osmium \$500/oz and ruthenium \$65/oz in addition to: platinum \$1,528/oz, palladium \$1,015/oz and gold at \$1,581/oz, the rare PGMs could be an economic credit to any resource defined within the Broken Hill project.

Next Steps

Impact has now identified six targets for further drilling at Red Hill (Targets T1 to T6, Figure 4 and see announcement dated [1st April 2015](#)).

Target T1 contains the newly discovered PGM-copper-nickel mineralisation which is interpreted to dip at a shallow angle to the south, and is close to true width. In addition the mineralisation may be increasing in width and grade with depth and is in part coincident with an Induced Polarisation (IP) chargeability anomaly identified in a ground geophysical survey (Figures 3 and 4). IP chargeability anomalies may be associated with disseminated sulphides and magnetite.

Follow up drill holes are required at T1 to test the mineralisation along trend and at depth.

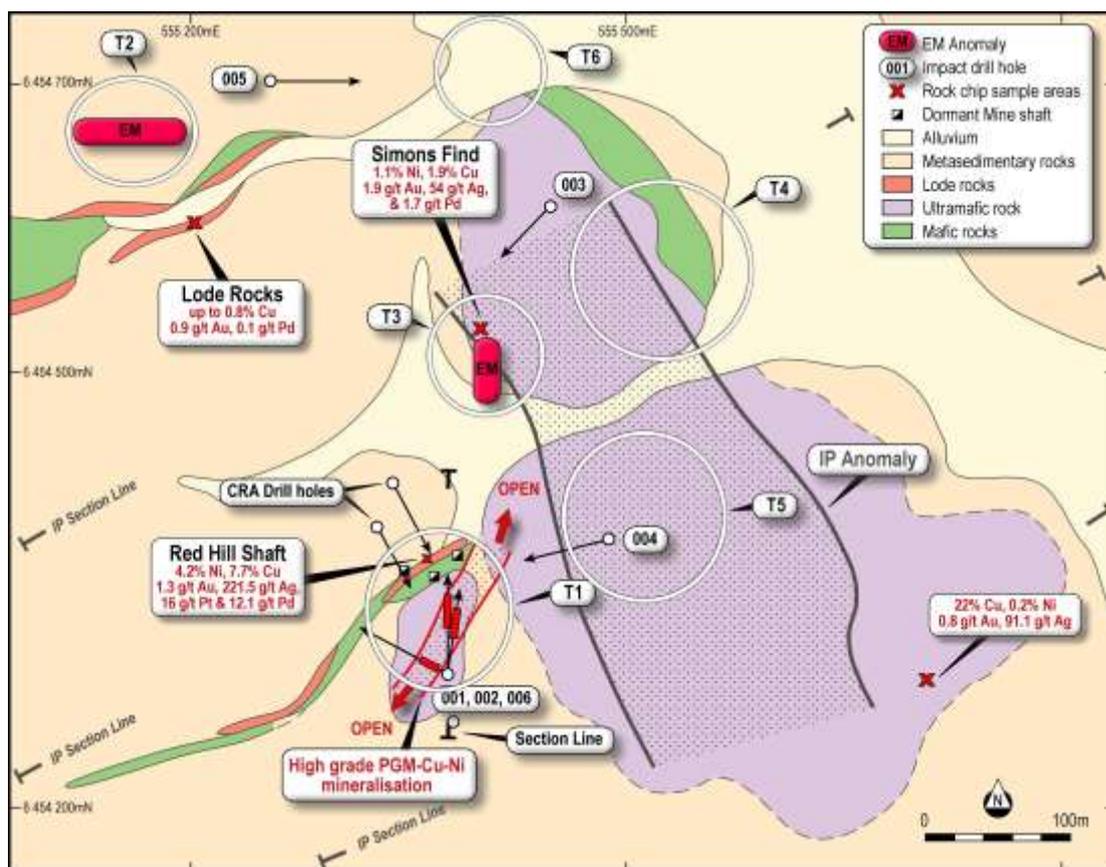


Figure 4. Geology and drill targets at the Red Hill Prospect.

The other five drill targets consist of a ground (T2) and down hole (T3) electromagnetic anomaly, a rock chip geochemical anomaly (T4), an induced polarisation (IP) anomaly (T5) and an airborne magnetic anomaly (T6) (see announcement dated [1st April 2015](#)).

Statutory approvals for a drill programme have been received.

Work for the next Quarter

A ground gravity survey to cover the Red Hill prospect will start shortly. This information will be used to help finalise drill hole locations for a 1,000-1,500 m drill programme that will commence later this Quarter, subject to Board approval.

About the Broken Hill Joint Venture Project

Exploration Licence E7390 is owned by Golden Cross Resources Limited (GCR) and is the subject of two joint ventures, one between GCR and Impact and one between GCR and Silver City Minerals Limited (ASX:SCI).

Impact has earned 87% of the rights to nickel, platinum and any other metals, occurring in, emanating from, or which are otherwise associated with, mafic or ultramafic complexes. Should Golden Cross dilute to less than a 5% interest in these rights then it has to transfer its interest to Impact for \$1 (one dollar).

Silver City has the rights to base metal, silver and gold mineralisation associated with Broken Hill style mineralisation.

The drill intercepts in RHD001 and RHD006 are the first significant drill intercepts of PGM, nickel and copper within Impact's project area away from the high grade drill intercept of 2 m at 6.1% nickel, 4.5% copper, 10.9 g/t platinum and 23.6 g/t palladium in fresh sulphide discovered some years ago by previous explorers at the Platinum Springs prospect located about 15 km to the north east. There are many strike kilometres of the same ultramafic host rock that contain high grade nickel-copper-PGM rock chip assays similar to those at Platinum Springs and Red Hill that have never been drilled. These results at Red Hill confirm Impact's belief that there is potential for a significant discovery near Broken Hill.

Of interest, CRA Exploration completed two diamond drill holes under the Red Hill workings in 1969 with no significant results (Figures 3 and 4). However these holes were drilled from north to south and detailed work by Impact has now demonstrated that these holes were drilled parallel to and below the mineralised zone (Figure 3)

Table 1. Drill Hole Summary for Red Hill

Collar ID	Prospect	Drill type	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
RHD001	Red Hill Mine	Diamond	555379	6454298	-55	10	94.5
RHD002	Red Hill Mine IP	Diamond	555372	6454303	-75	300	243.5
RHD003	Simons Find	Diamond	555431	6454598	-80	225	220
RHD004	Central IP	Diamond	555517	6454391	-60	255	170
RHD005	Northern EM	Diamond	555250	6454700	-60	90	131.2
RHD006	Red Hill Mine	Diamond	555377	6454301	-50	0	103.1

Table 2. Significant assay drill intercept results and cut off grades

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Cu	Ni	Pt	Pd	Au	Ag	3PGE	Au	Pd	Pt	Os	Ir	Rh	Ru	7PGE
RHD001	12.9	19.5	6.6	0.12	0.11	1.5	2.3	0.1	1.9	1								
	46.0	78.0	32.0	0.97	0.45	1.5	2.3	0.1	10.6	3.9								
<i>including</i>	46.0	49.7	3.7	0.44	0.65	0.5	1.6	0	3	2.1								
<i>and</i>	53.7	55.6	1.9	2.01	1.19	1.1	3.4	0.2	15.9	4.7								
<i>including</i>	53.7	63.2	9.5	1.53	0.79	2.2	2.4	0.1	13.6	4.7								
<i>also including</i>	57.3	62.4	5.1	1.9	0.88	3.2	2.9	0.2	17.6	6.2	0.2	3.3	3.7	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.5	11
<i>including</i>	67.0	76.9	9.9	1.44	0.3	2.5	3.9	0.3	19.2	6.7								
<i>also including</i>	71.6	75.8	4.2	2.59	0.49	4.9	5.4	0.4	0	10.6	0.34	5.11	4.35	0.58	0.70	0.51	0.27	11.85
RHD002	10.0	26.0	16.0	0.18	0.27				2.2	1.4								
<i>including</i>	16.0	21.5	5.5	0.31	0.37	4.9	5.4	0.4	4.1	2.7								
<i>also including</i>	16.0	19.2	3.2								0.16	2.17	1.25	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.04	3.89
<i>also including</i>	24.3	25.0	0.7	0.12	0.12	4.9	5.4	0.4	3.5	2.5								
	52.0	77.5	25.5	0.84	0.56	0.5	1.6	0	7	4.3								
<i>including</i>	54.2	59.4	5.2	1.14	1.57	4.9	5.4	0.4	7.2	3.45	0.17	3.89	0.78	1.03	1.17	0.93	0.65	7.87
<i>including</i>	63.2	77.0	13.8	1.07	0.34	4.9	5.4	0.4	9.9	6.34	0.37	3.68	1.99	0.14	0.17	0.14	0.07	6.55

3. COMMONWEALTH GOLD-SILVER-BASE METAL PROJECT (IPT 100%)

The Commonwealth Project comprises three exploration licences that cover about 315 sq km of the highly prospective Lachlan Fold Belt about 100 km north of Orange in NSW. The belt is host to many major gold-silver-copper mines including the Cadia-Ridgeway deposits that contain 25 million ounces of gold and 12 million tonnes of copper.

On [19 February 2015](#) Impact announced a maiden Inferred Mineral Resource at the Company's 100% owned Commonwealth gold-silver-zinc-lead-copper project located 95 km north of Orange in New South Wales (Figure 5).

The Inferred Resource, prepared in accordance with the JORC 2012 Code by independent resource consultants Optiro at a 0.5 g/t gold cut off is:

720,000 tonnes at 4.7 g/t gold equivalent for a contained 110,000 gold equivalent ounces and comprising 2.8 g/t gold, 48 g/t silver, 1.5% zinc, 0.6% lead and 0.1% copper.

The resource, which is open along trend and at depth, contains both massive sulphide mineralization at the Main Shaft prospect and disseminated, vein and lesser massive sulphide mineralization at the Commonwealth South prospect. It extends from surface to an average depth of 90 m, has a strike length of 400 m and is up to 25 m thick.

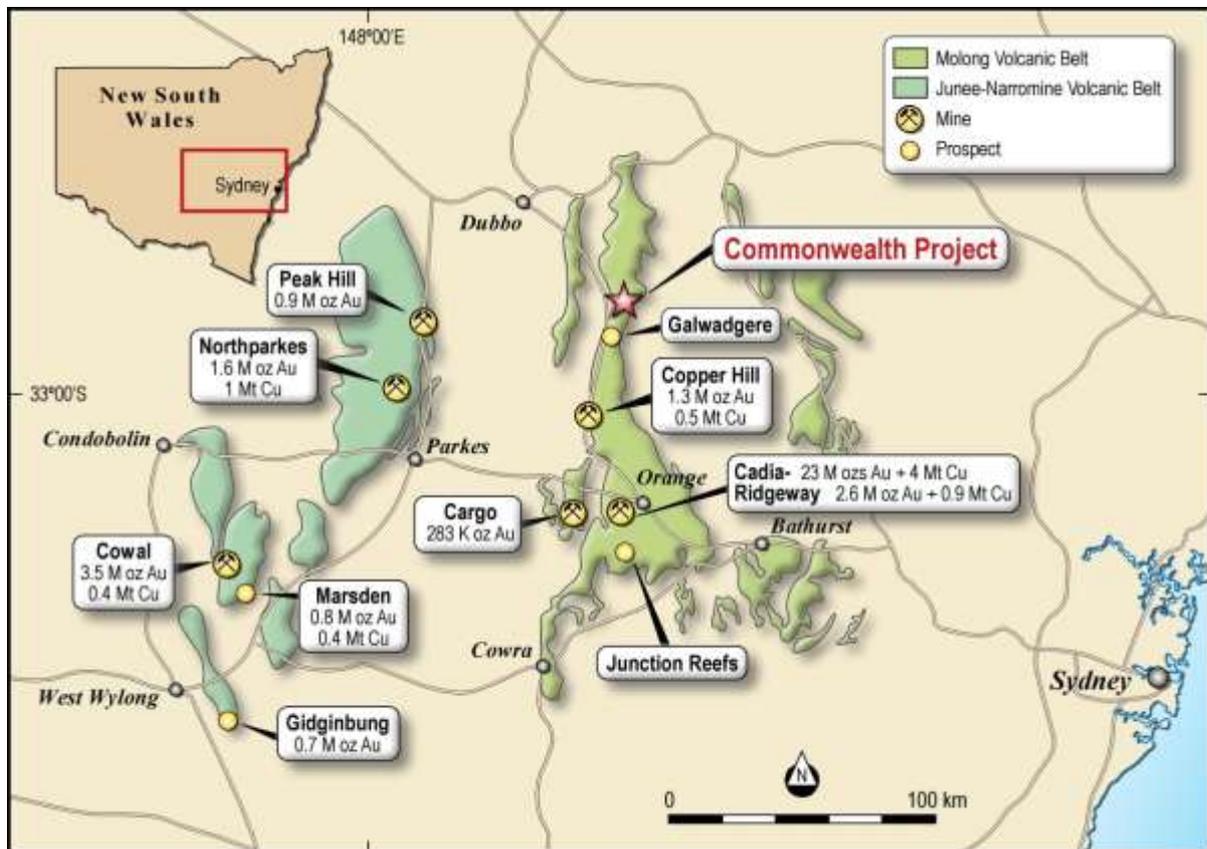


Figure 5. Location of the Commonwealth Project within the Lachlan Fold Belt of NSW, home to many significant gold and copper mines.

A separate Inferred Mineral Resource (included within the overall resource) has also been calculated for the massive sulphide lens at Main Shaft to demonstrate the high grade nature of such deposits that are the principal target for Impact's exploration programme.

The Main Shaft Inferred Resource is:

**145,000 tonnes at 10 g/t gold equivalent for a contained 47,000 gold equivalent ounces
and comprising 4.3 g/t gold, 142 g/t silver, 4.8% zinc, 1.7% lead and 0.2% copper.**

Gold Equivalent Calculation

Gold equivalent calculation represents the total metal value for each metal, multiplied by the conversion factor, summed and expressed in equivalent gold percentage. These results are exploration results only and no allowance is made for recovery losses that may occur should mining eventually result. However it is the Company's opinion that elements considered here have a reasonable potential to be recovered as evidenced in similar multi-commodity natured mines elsewhere in the world. Gold equivalent conversion factors and long-term price assumptions used are as follows:

Gold \$1581/ ounce, silver \$22.21/ounce, copper \$7,320/tonne, lead \$2,345.94/tonne;
zinc \$2,74/ tonne.

Further details on the resource may be found in the original ASX release dated [19th February 2015](#).

At **Main Shaft** the massive sulphide lens is still open at depth and in particular to the south east along strike from drill hole CMIPT021 which returned a best intercept of:

8.1 m at 6 g/t gold, 193 g/t silver, 5.9% zinc, 2.3% lead and 0.16% copper from 71 m including 2.9 m at 9.3 g/t gold, 201 g/t silver, 11.6% zinc, 4.7% lead and 0.25% copper from 74.9 m down hole.

During the Quarter final reports for a ground gravity survey and ground IP survey were received together with the results of a follow-up soil survey over the Silica Hill and Doughnut target areas.

A land access agreement is being negotiated with a new land holder at Commonwealth following the recent sale of the underlying property.

Work for the September Quarter

All of this data will be synthesised and used to define new targets for drilling. Further field work to the east of Silica Hill is also warranted.

4. MULGA TANK NICKEL-COPPER-PGE PROJECT (IPT 100%)

Impact owns 100% of 13 exploration licences that cover 425 sq km of the highly prospective Minigwal greenstone belt, 200 km east of Kalgoorlie in the emerging mineral province of the south east Yilgarn Block, Western Australia (Figures 6 and 7).

Impact has discovered three styles of nickel sulphide mineralisation within the dunite and surrounding rocks (see announcement dated [29th January 2014](#)):

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

The style of mineralisation and the nature of the ultramafic rocks are similar to those that host the significant nickel deposits found at the Perseverance (45 Mt at 2% nickel), Rocky's Reward (9.6 Mt at 2.4% Ni) and Mt Keith >2 Mt of contained nickel) mines near Leinster in Western Australia (Figure 6 and Figure 8).

Impact's results come from one 15 sq km area within a very large greenstone belt that extends for 20 km along strike and which has not been explored for nickel (Figure 10). The area is also highly prospective for gold deposits.

During the Quarter a detailed synthesis and review of all previous exploration data was completed. This will be used to generate new targets for follow up work. A detailed programme and budget for the next phase of work is now being prepared.

In the December Quarter Impact was awarded a grant of \$150,000 as part of the Western Australian Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme for drilling at the Mulga Tank Project. The EIS, a co-funding initiative for exploration in under explored areas and awarded on a dollar-for-dollar basis for direct drilling costs, has been designed to encourage innovative exploration and prioritised high quality, technically sound proposals that demonstrate new exploration concepts.

The grant was awarded to drill test the basal contact of the Mulga Tank dunite for high grade nickel-copper-PGM deposits.

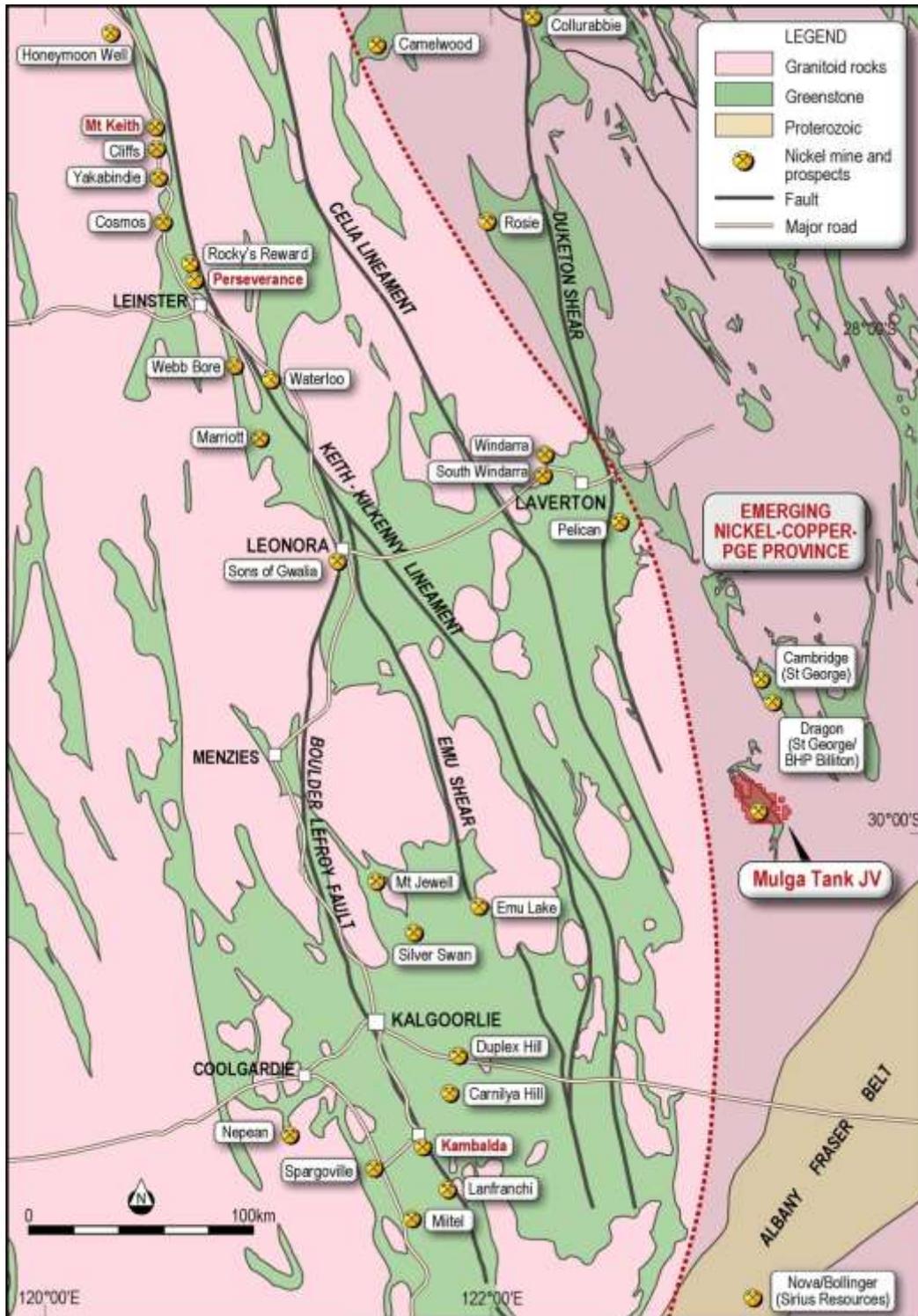


Figure 6. Location of the Mulga Tank Project and significant nickel sulphide mines and prospects including Perseverance and Rocky's Reward and with new nickel-copper-PGE discoveries in the emerging nickel-copper province to the east.

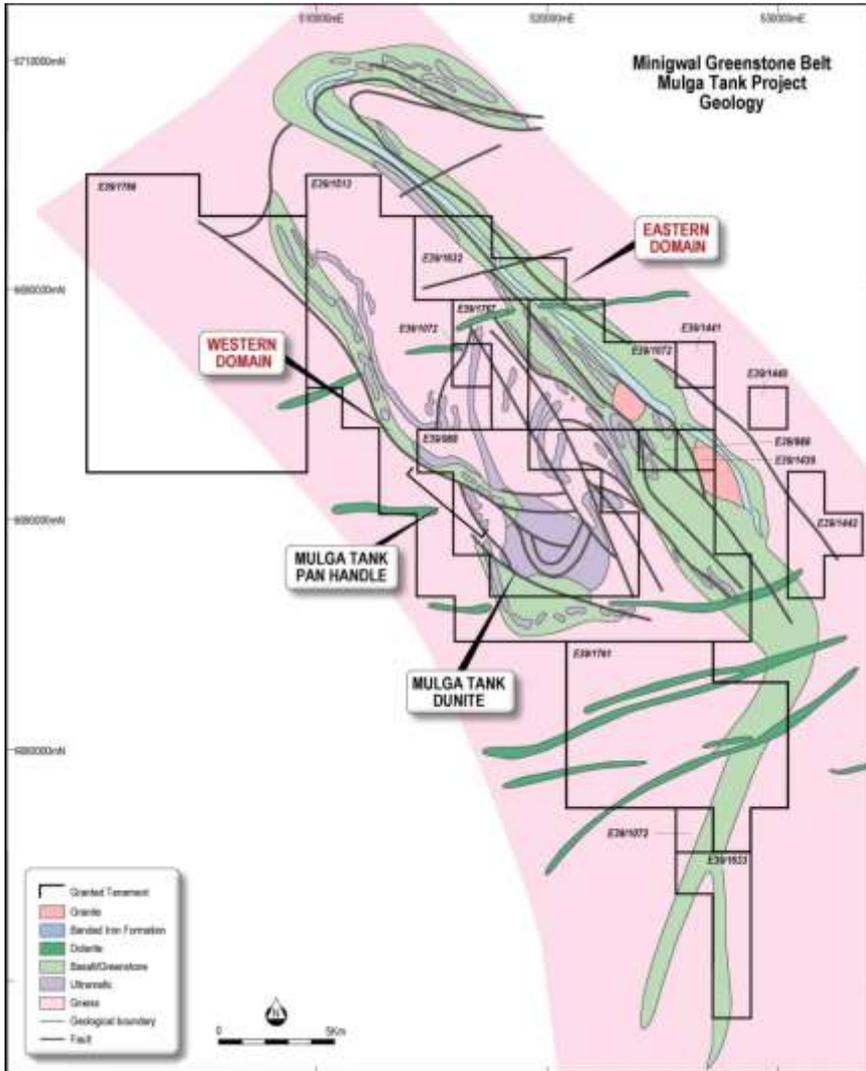


Figure 7. Geology and licences of the Mulga Tank Project

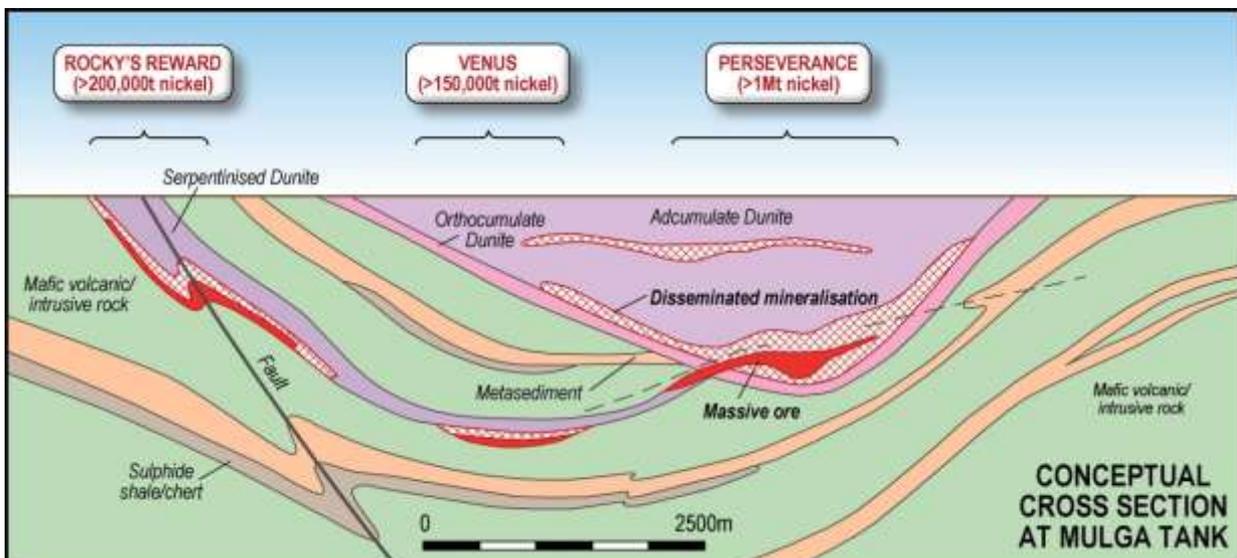


Figure 8. Conceptual cross-section for the Mulga Tank Dunite and surrounding area showing the Perseverance and Rocky's Reward exploration model.

4. CORPORATE

Cash balance at the end of the 30 June 2015 was \$0.57 million.

On the 21st July 2015 the Company issued 142,045 Company shares each to Dr Markus Elsasser and Mr Paul Ingram in accordance with Resolutions 4 and 5 of the Annual General Meeting held on 27th November 2014.



Dr Michael G Jones
Managing Director

The review of exploration activities and results contained in this report is based on information compiled by Dr Mike Jones, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. He is a director of the company and works for Impact Minerals Limited. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code). Mike Jones has consented to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report which relates to Mineral Resources is based upon information compiled by Ian Glacken, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Ian Glacken is an employee of Optiro Pty Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral resources and Ore Reserves. Ian Glacken consents to the the inclusion in the release of a summary based upon his information in the form and context in which it appears.

BROKEN HILL 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>	Random rock samples were taken at surface which represented favourable geology and alteration to known mineralisation in the region. Samples are variably weathered. Soil samples were taken at 50 m intervals from a hole 15-20 deep and sieved to -2mm to collect about 250 g of material. A handheld XRF instrument was used to analyse the drill core at 50 cm intervals.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	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. The XRF measurements were taken to prevent a bias towards mineralised intervals.
	<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>	Rock samples 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 lead collection fire assay with AAS finish for gold and precious metals. Weathered samples contained gossanous sulphide material. Soil samples were sent to SGS Perth for analysis by the MMI digest. The XRF data is qualitative only. A comparison between the XRF results and wet chemical assay data will be completed on receipt of final results.
Drilling techniques	<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>	No drilling results are reported.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	No drilling results are reported.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	No drilling results are reported.
	<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 drilling results are reported.
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>	No drilling results are reported.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	No drilling results are reported.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	No drilling results are reported.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No drilling results are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	No drilling results are reported.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	The sample preparation techniques follow industry best practice.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Laboratory QC procedures for rock sample 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>	Field duplicates were taken at selected sample sites.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	This is not relevant to soil and rock chip results.
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>	Industry standard assay techniques were used.
	<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>	For the rock chips, quality control procedures for assays were followed via internal laboratory 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>	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.
	<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 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. The DGPS is considered sufficiently accurate for elevation data.
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.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	Estimations of grade and tonnes have not yet been made.

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

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Broken Hill Project currently comprises 1 exploration licences covering 100 km ² . The tenement is held 100% by Golden Cross Resources Ltd. Impact Minerals Limited is earning 80% of the nickel-copper-PGE rights in the licence from Golden Cross. No aboriginal sites or places have been declared or recorded over the licence area. There are no national parks over the license area.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenement is in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	There has been no significant previous work at this prospect.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Nickel-copper-PGE sulphide mineralisation associated with an ultramafic intrusion.
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. 	No drilling results are reported.
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.	
	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.	This is not relevant.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<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>	Historical drill holes to date have been sub-perpendicular to the mineralised trend and stratigraphy so intervals are close to true width or otherwise stated.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to Figures in body of text.

Excellence in Exploration

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All results reported are representative
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Assessment of other substantive exploration data is not yet complete however considered immaterial at this stage.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive	Follow up work programmes will be subject to interpretation of recent and historic results which is ongoing.

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><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i></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 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>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>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.
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>	RC samples were split using a riffle splitter.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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>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><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p>	<p>Significant intersections from drilling have not been verified by independent or alternative companies or by Impact.</p> <p>Two twin diamond holes versus historic RC holes have been drilled at Commonwealth South and Main Shaft.</p> <p>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.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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	<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> <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	<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.
	<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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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></p>	<p>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.</p>
Diagrams	<p><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></p>	<p>Refer to Figures in body of text.</p>
Balanced reporting	<p><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></p>	<p>All results reported are representative</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<p><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></p>	<p>Assessment of other substantive exploration data is not yet complete however, it is not considered material at this stage to a Mineral Resource Estimate.</p>
Further work	<p><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></p>	<p>Follow up work programmes will be subject to interpretation of recent and historic results which is ongoing.</p>

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>
<p>Environmental factors or assumptions</p>	<p><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></p>	<p>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.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	<i>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</i>	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.
	<i>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</i>	The estimate is considered to be relevant to a global report of tonnage and grade.
	<i>These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available</i>	The resulting estimates are supported by limited historical production.

MULGA TANK 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> <hr/> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information</i></p>	<p>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> <hr/> <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. 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>	<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>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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 because an insufficient number of samples have been assayed.
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>	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.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	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.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All drillholes were logged in full, apart from rock roller diamond hole pre-collar intervals of between about 50 m and 70 m depth.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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>	
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 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

Name of entity

IMPACT MINERALS LIMITED

ABN

52 119 062 261

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

June 2015

Consolidated statement of cash flows

Cash flows related to operating activities	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
1.1 Receipts from product sales and related debtors		
1.2 Payments for (a) exploration & evaluation	(188)	(2,692)
(b) development		
(c) production		
(d) administration*	(312)	(1,269)
1.3 Dividends received		
1.4 Interest and other items of a similar nature received	4	15
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid		
1.6 Income taxes paid		
1.7 Other (R&D tax concession)		1,188
Net Operating Cash Flows	(496)	(2,758)
Cash flows related to investing activities		
1.8 Payment for purchases of: (a) prospects		
(b) equity investments		
(c) other fixed assets		
(d) environmental bonds		
1.9 Proceeds from sale of: (a) prospects		
(b) equity investments		
(c) other fixed assets		
1.10 Loans to other entities		
1.11 Loans repaid by other entities		
1.12 Other – (Scheme of Arrangement Costs)		
Net investing cash flows	-	-
1.13 Total operating and investing cash flows (carried forward)	-	-

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 5B
Mining exploration entity quarterly report

1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (brought forward)	-	-
	Cash flows related to financing activities		
1.14	Proceeds from issues of shares, options, etc.		2,584
1.15	Proceeds from sale of forfeited shares		
1.16	Proceeds from borrowings		
1.17	Repayment of borrowings		
1.18	Dividends paid		
1.19	Other – Share issue costs		(5)
	Net financing cash flows	-	2,579
	Net increase (decrease) in cash held	(496)	(179)
1.20	Cash at beginning of quarter/year to date	1,067	750
1.21	Exchange rate adjustments to item 1.20		
1.22	Cash at end of quarter	571	571

Payments to directors of the entity and associates of the directors
Payments to related entities of the entity and associates of the related entities

		Current quarter \$A'000
1.23	Aggregate amount of payments to the parties included in item 1.2	79
1.24	Aggregate amount of loans to the parties included in item 1.10	-

1.25 Explanation necessary for an understanding of the transactions

1.23 Director Fees

Non-cash financing and investing activities

2.1 Details of financing and investing transactions which have had a material effect on consolidated assets and liabilities but did not involve cash flows

2.2 Details of outlays made by other entities to establish or increase their share in projects in which the reporting entity has an interest

Financing facilities available

Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position.

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

	Amount available \$A'000	Amount used \$A'000
3.1 Loan facilities		
3.2 Credit standby arrangements		

Estimated cash outflows for next quarter

	\$A'000
4.1 Exploration and evaluation	268
4.2 Development	-
4.3 Production	-
4.4 Administration	167
Total	435

Reconciliation of cash

Reconciliation of cash at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts is as follows.	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1 Cash on hand and at bank	571	1,067
5.2 Deposits at call	-	-
5.3 Bank overdraft	-	-
5.4 Other (provide details)	-	-
Total: cash at end of quarter (item 1.22)	571	1,067

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 5B
Mining exploration entity quarterly report

Changes in interests in mining tenements

	Tenement reference	Nature of interest (note (2))	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
6.1	Interests in mining tenements relinquished, reduced or lapsed			
6.2	Interests in mining tenements acquired or increased	E39/988	20%	100%
		E39/1072	25%	100%
		E39/1439	0%	100%
		E39/1440	0%	100%
		E39/1441	0%	100%
		E39/1442	0%	100%
		E39/1513	0%	100%

Issued and quoted securities at end of current quarter

Description includes rate of interest and any redemption or conversion rights together with prices and dates.

	Total number	Number quoted	Issue price per security (see note 3) (cents)	Amount paid up per security (see note 3) (cents)
7.1	Preference + securities <i>(description)</i>			
7.2	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs, redemptions			
7.3	+Ordinary securities	566,623,160	566,623,160	
7.4	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs	284,090	284,090	\$0.022
7.5	+Convertible debt securities <i>(description)</i>			

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

7.6	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through securities matured, converted				
7.7	Options <i>(description and conversion factor)</i>	<i>Number</i> 18,700,000 15,450,000 8,000,000	<i>Number quoted</i> - - 8,000,000	<i>Exercise price</i> 6 cents 10 cents 20 cents	<i>Expiry date</i> 30/11/2015 30/11/2016 30/11/2015
7.8	Issued during quarter				
7.9	Exercised during quarter				
7.10	Cancelled during quarter				
7.11	Debentures <i>(totals only)</i>	NIL			
7.12	Unsecured notes <i>(totals only)</i>	NIL			

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared under accounting policies which comply with accounting standards as defined in the Corporations Act or other standards acceptable to ASX (see note 5).
- 2 This statement does give a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.



Sign here: Date: 20 July 2015
(Company secretary)

Print name: James Cooper-Jones

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 wanting to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes attached to this report.

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 5B Mining exploration entity quarterly report

- 2 The “Nature of interest” (items 6.1 and 6.2) includes options in respect of interests in mining tenements acquired, exercised or lapsed during the reporting period. If the entity is involved in a joint venture agreement and there are conditions precedent which will change its percentage interest in a mining tenement, it should disclose the change of percentage interest and conditions precedent in the list required for items 6.1 and 6.2.
- 3 **Issued and quoted securities** The issue price and amount paid up is not required in items 7.1 and 7.3 for fully paid securities.
- 4 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.
- 5 **Accounting Standards** ASX will accept, for example, the use of International Financial Reporting Standards for foreign entities. If the standards used do not address a topic, the Australian standard on that topic (if any) must be complied with.

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Appendix 3B

New issue announcement, application for quotation of additional securities and agreement

Information or documents not available now must be given to ASX as soon as available. Information and documents given to ASX become ASX's property and may be made public.

Introduced 01/07/96 Origin: Appendix 5 Amended 01/07/98, 01/09/99, 01/07/00, 30/09/01, 11/03/02, 01/01/03, 24/10/05, 01/08/12, 04/03/13

Name of entity

IMPACT MINERALS LIMITED

ABN

52 119 062 261

We (the entity) give ASX the following information.

Part 1 - All issues

You must complete the relevant sections (attach sheets if there is not enough space).

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|
| 1 | +Class of +securities issued or to be issued | Ordinary Shares |
| 2 | Number of +securities issued or to be issued (if known) or maximum number which may be issued | 284,090 |
| 3 | Principal terms of the +securities (e.g. if options, exercise price and expiry date; if partly paid +securities, the amount outstanding and due dates for payment; if +convertible securities, the conversion price and dates for conversion) | Fully paid ordinary shares |

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 3B
New issue announcement

4	Do the +securities rank equally in all respects from the +issue date with an existing +class of quoted +securities?	Yes
	<p>If the additional +securities do not rank equally, please state:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the date from which they do • the extent to which they participate for the next dividend, (in the case of a trust, distribution) or interest payment • the extent to which they do not rank equally, other than in relation to the next dividend, distribution or interest payment 	
5	Issue price or consideration	\$0.022
6	Purpose of the issue (If issued as consideration for the acquisition of assets, clearly identify those assets)	<p>Director Fees: Dr Markus Elsasser: 142,045 Mr Paul Ingram: 142,045</p>
6a	<p>Is the entity an +eligible entity that has obtained security holder approval under rule 7.1A?</p> <p>If Yes, complete sections 6b – 6h in relation to the +securities the subject of this Appendix 3B, and comply with section 6i</p>	Yes
6b	The date the security holder resolution under rule 7.1A was passed	<p>27 November 2014 Dr Elsasser: Resolution 4 Mr Ingram: Resolution 5</p>
6c	Number of +securities issued without security holder approval under rule 7.1	Nil

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

6d	Number of +securities issued with security holder approval under rule 7.1A	Nil						
6e	Number of +securities issued with security holder approval under rule 7.3, or another specific security holder approval (specify date of meeting)	284,090						
6f	Number of +securities issued under an exception in rule 7.2	N/A						
6g	If +securities issued under rule 7.1A, was issue price at least 75% of 15 day VWAP as calculated under rule 7.1A.3? Include the +issue date and both values. Include the source of the VWAP calculation.	N/A						
6h	If +securities were issued under rule 7.1A for non-cash consideration, state date on which valuation of consideration was released to ASX Market Announcements	N/A						
6i	Calculate the entity's remaining issue capacity under rule 7.1 and rule 7.1A – complete Annexure 1 and release to ASX Market Announcements	141,655,790						
7	<p>+Issue dates</p> <p>Note: The issue date may be prescribed by ASX (refer to the definition of issue date in rule 19.12). For example, the issue date for a pro rata entitlement issue must comply with the applicable timetable in Appendix 7A.</p> <p>Cross reference: item 33 of Appendix 3B.</p>	21 July 2015						
8	Number and +class of all +securities quoted on ASX (including the +securities in section 2 if applicable)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Number</th> <th style="text-align: left;">+Class</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">566,623,160</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Fully paid ordinary Shares</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">8,000,000</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Options exercisable at \$0.20 on or before 30 November 2015</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Number	+Class	566,623,160	Fully paid ordinary Shares	8,000,000	Options exercisable at \$0.20 on or before 30 November 2015
Number	+Class							
566,623,160	Fully paid ordinary Shares							
8,000,000	Options exercisable at \$0.20 on or before 30 November 2015							

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 3B
New issue announcement

	Number	+Class	
9	Number and +class of all +securities not quoted on ASX (including the +securities in section 2 if applicable)	18,700,000	6 cents 30 Nov 2015 expiring options
		15,450,000	10 cent 30 Nov 2016 expiring options
10	Dividend policy (in the case of a trust, distribution policy) on the increased capital (interests)	The company has not formulated a dividend policy at this time.	

Part 2 - Pro rata issue

11	Is security holder approval required?	No
12	Is the issue renounceable or non-renounceable?	N/A
13	Ratio in which the +securities will be offered	N/A
14	+Class of +securities to which the offer relates	N/A
15	+Record date to determine entitlements	N/A
16	Will holdings on different registers (or subregisters) be aggregated for calculating entitlements?	N/A
17	Policy for deciding entitlements in relation to fractions	N/A
18	Names of countries in which the entity has security holders who will not be sent new offer documents <small>Note: Security holders must be told how their entitlements are to be dealt with. Cross reference: rule 7.7.</small>	N/A
19	Closing date for receipt of acceptances or renunciations	N/A

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

20	Names of any underwriters	N/A
21	Amount of any underwriting fee or commission	N/A
22	Names of any brokers to the issue	N/A
23	Fee or commission payable to the broker to the issue	N/A
24	Amount of any handling fee payable to brokers who lodge acceptances or renunciations on behalf of security holders	N/A
25	If the issue is contingent on security holders' approval, the date of the meeting	N/A
26	Date entitlement and acceptance form and offer documents will be sent to persons entitled	N/A
27	If the entity has issued options, and the terms entitle option holders to participate on exercise, the date on which notices will be sent to option holders	N/A
28	Date rights trading will begin (if applicable)	N/A
29	Date rights trading will end (if applicable)	N/A
30	How do security holders sell their entitlements <i>in full</i> through a broker?	N/A
31	How do security holders sell <i>part</i> of their entitlements through a broker and accept for the balance?	N/A

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 3B New issue announcement

- 32 How do security holders dispose of their entitlements (except by sale through a broker)?
- 33 ⁺Issue date

Part 3 - Quotation of securities

You need only complete this section if you are applying for quotation of securities

- 34 Type of ⁺securities
(tick one)
- (a) ⁺Securities described in Part 1
- (b) All other ⁺securities
Example: restricted securities at the end of the escrowed period, partly paid securities that become fully paid, employee incentive share securities when restriction ends, securities issued on expiry or conversion of convertible securities

Entities that have ticked box 34(a)

Additional securities forming a new class of securities

Tick to indicate you are providing the information or documents

- 35 If the ⁺securities are ⁺equity securities, the names of the 20 largest holders of the additional ⁺securities, and the number and percentage of additional ⁺securities held by those holders
- 36 If the ⁺securities are ⁺equity securities, a distribution schedule of the additional ⁺securities setting out the number of holders in the categories
1 - 1,000
1,001 - 5,000
5,001 - 10,000
10,001 - 100,000
100,001 and over
- 37 A copy of any trust deed for the additional ⁺securities

⁺ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Entities that have ticked box 34(b)

38 Number of +securities for which +quotation is sought N/A

39 +Class of +securities for which quotation is sought N/A

40 Do the +securities rank equally in all respects from the +issue date with an existing +class of quoted +securities?

If the additional +securities do not rank equally, please state:

- the date from which they do
- the extent to which they participate for the next dividend, (in the case of a trust, distribution) or interest payment
- the extent to which they do not rank equally, other than in relation to the next dividend, distribution or interest payment

41 Reason for request for quotation now N/A

Example: In the case of restricted securities, end of restriction period

(if issued upon conversion of another +security, clearly identify that other +security)

	Number	+Class
42 Number and +class of all +securities quoted on ASX (including the +securities in clause 38)		

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Quotation agreement

1 +Quotation of our additional +securities is in ASX's absolute discretion. ASX may quote the +securities on any conditions it decides.

2 We warrant the following to ASX.

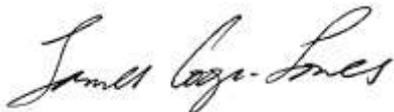
- The issue of the +securities to be quoted complies with the law and is not for an illegal purpose.
- There is no reason why those +securities should not be granted +quotation.
- An offer of the +securities for sale within 12 months after their issue will not require disclosure under section 707(3) or section 1012C(6) of the Corporations Act.

Note: An entity may need to obtain appropriate warranties from subscribers for the securities in order to be able to give this warranty

- Section 724 or section 1016E of the Corporations Act does not apply to any applications received by us in relation to any +securities to be quoted and that no-one has any right to return any +securities to be quoted under sections 737, 738 or 1016F of the Corporations Act at the time that we request that the +securities be quoted.
- If we are a trust, we warrant that no person has the right to return the +securities to be quoted under section 1019B of the Corporations Act at the time that we request that the +securities be quoted.

3 We will indemnify ASX to the fullest extent permitted by law in respect of any claim, action or expense arising from or connected with any breach of the warranties in this agreement.

4 We give ASX the information and documents required by this form. If any information or document is not available now, we will give it to ASX before +quotation of the +securities begins. We acknowledge that ASX is relying on the information and documents. We warrant that they are (will be) true and complete.

Sign here: 
.....
(Company secretary)

Date: 21 Jul 2015

Print name: James Cooper-Jones

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+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 3B – Annexure 1

Calculation of placement capacity under rule 7.1 and rule 7.1A for eligible entities

Introduced 01/08/12 Amended 04/03/13

Part 1

Rule 7.1 – Issues exceeding 15% of capital	
Step 1: Calculate “A”, the base figure from which the placement capacity is calculated	
Insert number of fully paid +ordinary securities on issue 12 months before the +issue date or date of agreement to issue	565,486,800
Add the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of fully paid +ordinary securities issued in that 12 month period under an exception in rule 7.2 • Number of fully paid +ordinary securities issued in that 12 month period with shareholder approval • Number of partly paid +ordinary securities that became fully paid in that 12 month period <p><i>Note:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Include only ordinary securities here – other classes of equity securities cannot be added</i> • <i>Include here (if applicable) the securities the subject of the Appendix 3B to which this form is annexed</i> • <i>It may be useful to set out issues of securities on different dates as separate line items</i> 	<p style="text-align: right;">Nil</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1,136,360</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Nil</p>
Subtract the number of fully paid +ordinary securities cancelled during that 12 month period	Nil
“A”	566,623,160

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 3B
New issue announcement

Step 2: Calculate 15% of “A”	
“B”	0.15 <i>[Note: this value cannot be changed]</i>
Multiply “A” by 0.15	84,993,474
Step 3: Calculate “C”, the amount of placement capacity under rule 7.1 that has already been used	
<p>Insert number of +equity securities issued or agreed to be issued in that 12 month period <i>not counting</i> those issued:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under an exception in rule 7.2 • Under rule 7.1A • With security holder approval under rule 7.1 or rule 7.4 <p><i>Note:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>This applies to equity securities, unless specifically excluded – not just ordinary securities</i> • <i>Include here (if applicable) the securities the subject of the Appendix 3B to which this form is annexed</i> • <i>It may be useful to set out issues of securities on different dates as separate line items</i> 	<p>Nil</p> <p>Nil</p> <p>Nil</p>
“C”	Nil
Step 4: Subtract “C” from [“A” x “B”] to calculate remaining placement capacity under rule 7.1	
<p>“A” x 0.15</p> <p><i>Note: number must be same as shown in Step 2</i></p>	84,993,474
<p>Subtract “C”</p> <p><i>Note: number must be same as shown in Step 3</i></p>	Nil
Total [“A” x 0.15] – “C”	84,993,474 <i>[Note: this is the remaining placement capacity under rule 7.1]</i>

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Part 2

Rule 7.1A – Additional placement capacity for eligible entities	
Step 1: Calculate “A”, the base figure from which the placement capacity is calculated	
“A” <i>Note: number must be same as shown in Step 1 of Part 1</i>	566,623,160
Step 2: Calculate 10% of “A”	
“D”	0.10 <i>Note: this value cannot be changed</i>
Multiply “A” by 0.10	56,662,316
Step 3: Calculate “E”, the amount of placement capacity under rule 7.1A that has already been used	
Insert number of +equity securities issued or agreed to be issued in that 12 month period under rule 7.1A Notes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>This applies to equity securities – not just ordinary securities</i> • <i>Include here – if applicable – the securities the subject of the Appendix 3B to which this form is annexed</i> • <i>Do not include equity securities issued under rule 7.1 (they must be dealt with in Part 1), or for which specific security holder approval has been obtained</i> • <i>It may be useful to set out issues of securities on different dates as separate line items</i> 	Nil
“E”	Nil

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 3B
New issue announcement

Step 4: Subtract "E" from ["A" x "D"] to calculate remaining placement capacity under rule 7.1A	
"A" x 0.10 <i>Note: number must be same as shown in Step 2</i>	56,662,316
Subtract "E" <i>Note: number must be same as shown in Step 3</i>	Nil
Total ["A" x 0.10] – "E"	56,662,316 <i>Note: this is the remaining placement capacity under rule 7.1A</i>

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 3Y

Change of Director's Interest Notice

Information or documents not available now must be given to ASX as soon as available. Information and documents given to ASX become ASX's property and may be made public.

Introduced 30/09/01 Amended 01/01/11

Name of entity: IMPACT MINERALS LIMITED
ABN: 54 119 062 261

We (the entity) give ASX the following information under listing rule 3.19A.2 and as agent for the director for the purposes of section 205G of the Corporations Act.

Name of Director	Markus Elsasser
Date of last notice	29 April 2015

Part 1 - Change of director's relevant interests in securities

In the case of a trust, this includes interests in the trust made available by the responsible entity of the trust

Note: In the case of a company, interests which come within paragraph (i) of the definition of "notifiable interest of a director" should be disclosed in this part.

Direct or indirect interest	Direct and Indirect
Nature of indirect interest (including registered holder) <small>Note: Provide details of the circumstances giving rise to the relevant interest.</small>	Indirect: M. Elsasser & Cie AG 1971 – Director and Shareholder.
Date of change	21 July 2015
No. of securities held prior to change	Direct: 1,000,000 Options exercisable at 6 cents and expiring on the 30 Nov 2015; 1,000,000 Options exercisable at 10 cents and expiring on the 30 Nov 2016. Indirect: 22,543,357 Ordinary Shares
Class	Ordinary Shares
Number acquired	142,045
Number disposed	Nil

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 3Y

Change of Director's Interest Notice

Value/Consideration Note: If consideration is non-cash, provide details and estimated valuation	\$0.022 per share
No. of securities held after change	Direct: 1,000,000 Options exercisable at 6 cents and expiring on the 30 Nov 2015; 1,000,000 Options exercisable at 10 cents and expiring on the 30 Nov 2016. Indirect: 22,685,402 Ordinary Shares
Nature of change Example: on-market trade, off-market trade, exercise of options, issue of securities under dividend reinvestment plan, participation in buy-back	Ordinary Shares issued in lieu of Director Fees as per Resolution 4 passed at the Annual General Meeting on 27 th November 2014

Part 2 – Change of director's interests in contracts

Note: In the case of a company, interests which come within paragraph (ii) of the definition of "notifiable interest of a director" should be disclosed in this part.

Detail of contract	N/A
Nature of interest	N/A
Name of registered holder (if issued securities)	N/A
Date of change	N/A
No. and class of securities to which interest related prior to change Note: Details are only required for a contract in relation to which the interest has changed	N/A
Interest acquired	N/A
Interest disposed	N/A
Value/Consideration Note: If consideration is non-cash, provide details and an estimated valuation	N/A
Interest after change	N/A

Part 3 – +Closed period

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 3Y
Change of Director's Interest Notice

Were the interests in the securities or contracts detailed above traded during a ⁺closed period where prior written clearance was required?	No
If so, was prior written clearance provided to allow the trade to proceed during this period?	N/A
If prior written clearance was provided, on what date was this provided?	N/A

⁺ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 3Y

Change of Director's Interest Notice

Information or documents not available now must be given to ASX as soon as available. Information and documents given to ASX become ASX's property and may be made public.

Introduced 30/09/01 Amended 01/01/11

Name of entity: IMPACT MINERALS LIMITED
ABN: 54 119 062 261

We (the entity) give ASX the following information under listing rule 3.19A.2 and as agent for the director for the purposes of section 205G of the Corporations Act.

Name of Director	Paul Ingram
Date of last notice	29 April 2015

Part 1 - Change of director's relevant interests in securities

In the case of a trust, this includes interests in the trust made available by the responsible entity of the trust

Note: In the case of a company, interests which come within paragraph (i) of the definition of "notifiable interest of a director" should be disclosed in this part.

Direct or indirect interest	Indirect
Nature of indirect interest (including registered holder) <small>Note: Provide details of the circumstances giving rise to the relevant interest.</small>	Fabian Entertainment and Management Services Pty Ltd as Trustee for Paul Ingram Trust – Director and Shareholder
Date of change	21 July 2015
No. of securities held prior to change	1,000,000 Options exercisable at 6 cents and expiring on the 30 Nov 2015; 1,000,000 Options exercisable at 10 cents and expiring on the 30 Nov 2016. 426,135 Ordinary Shares
Class	Shares
Number acquired	142,045
Number disposed	Nil
Value/Consideration <small>Note: If consideration is non-cash, provide details and estimated valuation</small>	\$0.022 per share

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 3Y Change of Director's Interest Notice

No. of securities held after change	1,000,000 Options exercisable at 6 cents and expiring on the 30 Nov 2015; 1,000,000 Options exercisable at 10 cents and expiring on the 30 Nov 2016. 568,180 Ordinary Shares
Nature of change Example: on-market trade, off-market trade, exercise of options, issue of securities under dividend reinvestment plan, participation in buy-back	Ordinary Shares issued in lieu of Director Fees as per Resolution 5 passed at the Annual General Meeting on 27 th November 2014

Part 2 – Change of director's interests in contracts

Note: In the case of a company, interests which come within paragraph (ii) of the definition of "notifiable interest of a director" should be disclosed in this part.

Detail of contract	N/A
Nature of interest	N/A
Name of registered holder (if issued securities)	N/A
Date of change	N/A
No. and class of securities to which interest related prior to change Note: Details are only required for a contract in relation to which the interest has changed	N/A
Interest acquired	N/A
Interest disposed	N/A
Value/Consideration Note: If consideration is non-cash, provide details and an estimated valuation	N/A
Interest after change	N/A

Part 3 – +Closed period

Were the interests in the securities or contracts detailed above traded during a +closed period where prior written clearance was required?	No
If so, was prior written clearance provided to allow the trade to proceed during this period?	N/A

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 3Y
Change of Director's Interest Notice

If prior written clearance was provided, on what date was this provided?	N/A
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+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.