impact MINERALS

Excellence in Exploration

ASX Code: IPT

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

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Number: 708/06102020

ENCOURAGING SIGNS AT PLATINUM SPRINGS

- **A proprietary geochemical vector towards high grade PGE mineralisation identified in multi-element assay data in a significant technical breakthrough.**
- **The vector has identified two prospective corridors where drilling is still in progress.**
- **Assays from the first 10 drill holes lie outside the corridors and have returned modest grades of PGE's in zones up to 24 metres thick.**
- **Vector to be applied at other prospects.**

Impact Minerals Limited (ASX:IPT) is pleased to announce that it has identified a potentially powerful geochemical vector that increases towards higher grade nickel-copper-platinum group element (PGE) mineralisation at the company's Platinum Springs prospect at Broken Hill in New South Wales and where drilling is in progress (Figure 1). This is a significant technical break-through by Impact.

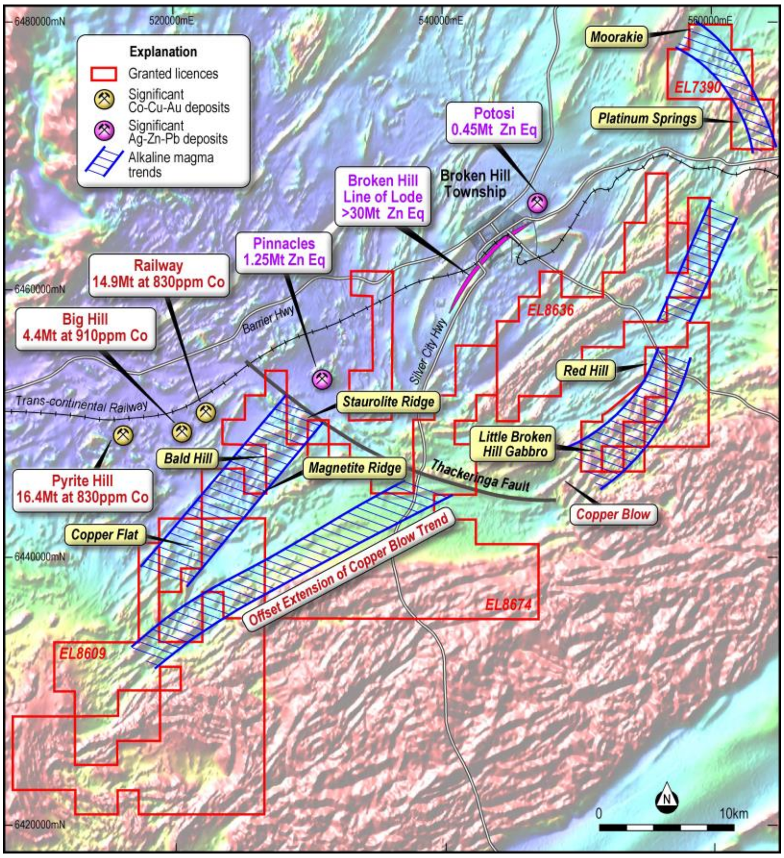

Figure 1. Location of Impact's tenements in the Broken Hill area and key prospects for nickel-copper-PGM mineralisation. Platinum Springs, Red Hill and Little Broken Hill Gabbro are in the NE of the map.

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The vector may offer a method to help overcome one of the main exploration challenges that Impact and all previous explorers have faced at Platinum Springs which is to discriminate and rank the numerous high grade drill intercepts spread over many hundreds of metres that have proved difficult to track with the drill rig.

This exploration challenge has also discouraged extensive exploration of the entire Moorkai Trend, a major nine kilometre long dyke and chonolith complex of which Platinum Springs is a part of, that has very high grade nickel-copper-PGM's in rock chip samples along its entire length (Figure 2, ASX Release 3rd February 2016). Impact's vector may open up the entire Trend to further systematic exploration for the first time.

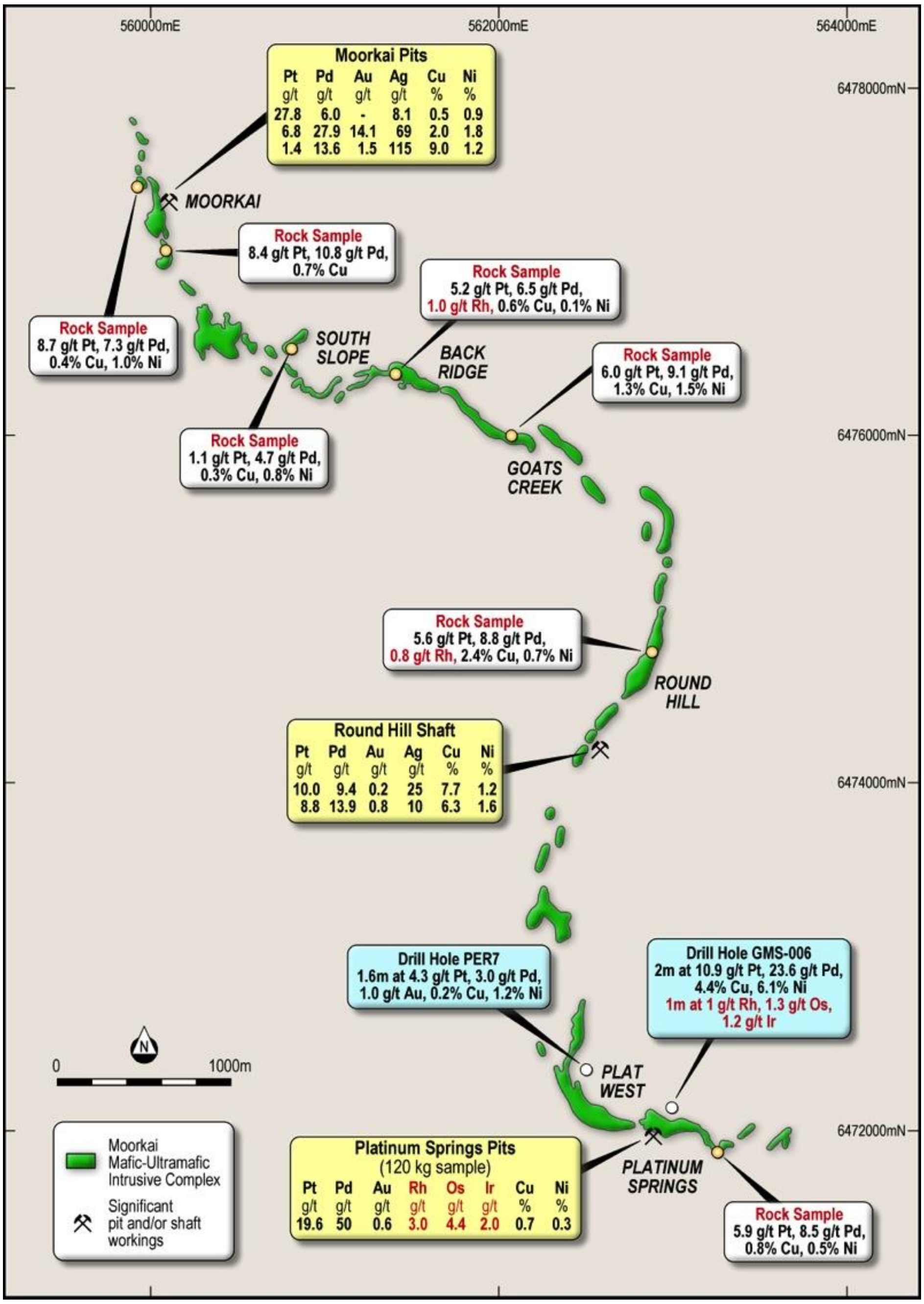


Figure 2. Rock chip sample results from along the Moorkai Trend.

A similar challenge also occurs in many other chonolith-feeder zone systems around the world where despite commonly complex geometry, significant high grade mineralisation may persist for long distances down plunge. This is being currently demonstrated for example at the Julimar intrusion in Western Australia (Chalice Gold NL).

Three main target areas at the southern end of the Moorkai Trend are being tested in the current programme by reverse circulation drilling: Platinum Springs, Plat Central and Plat West. These areas cover three parts of a significant change in trend of the dyke from north-south to east-west over a distance of about 1,500 metres (Figures 2, 4 and 5). As previously reported the drill programme has been delayed by extensive and on-going wet weather and the loss of a batch of samples by the courier company in transit to the laboratory.

VECTORS TO HIGH GRADE ORE AT PLATINUM SPRINGS

Impact has undertaken a considerable amount of in-house research on the nature and origin of the unusual ultramafic and mafic rocks that host the exceptional grades of nickel-copper-PGE mineralisation at Broken Hill (ASX Release 6th March 2019).

As part of that research Impact has very recently identified a specific multi-metal ratio (that is proprietary to Impact) that shows an exceptional positive correlation with PGE grades and offers a possible vector towards higher grade zones.

Figure 3 shows the relationship between the geochemical ratio and grades of platinum+palladium+gold (3PGE) as determined by laboratory assay for all available data at Platinum Springs. All material assays have been reported previously (ASX Releases 7th May 2020, 20th August 2020). The data also includes a large number of non-material assays of lower grade PGM's.

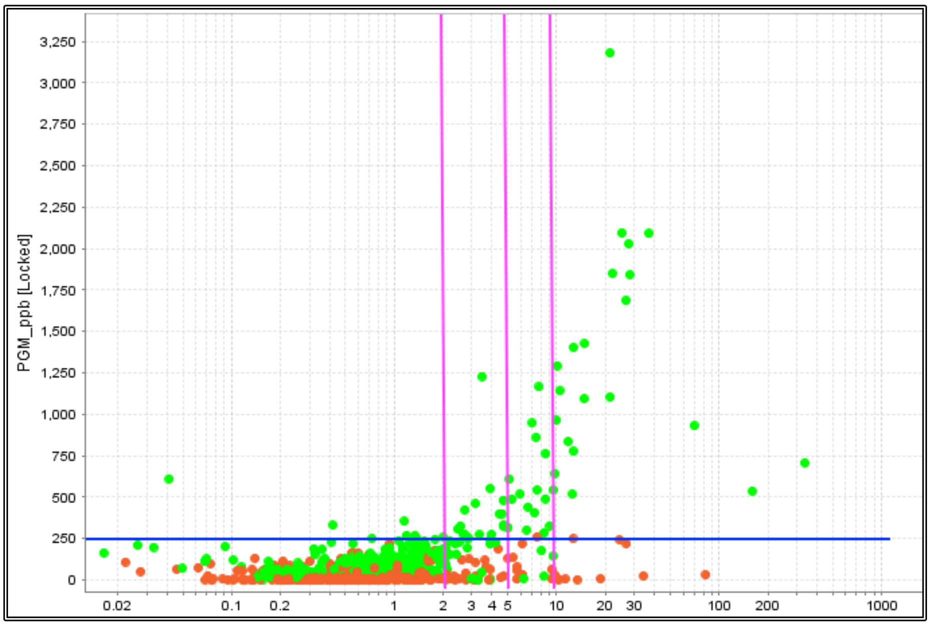


Figure 3. Graph of platinum+palladium+gold (3PGE) in parts per billion (y axis) against Impact's multi-metal ratio (x axis). Green dots are ultramafic rocks and orange dots are unmineralised metasedimentary rocks. Note key thresholds at a ratio of between 2 to 5 and also in particular of more than 10 that mark increases in grade of the 3PGE. Note also that there are some exceptions to the rule!

The positive relationship between the ratio and 3PGE grade is self-evident in the figure and suggests that anomalous grades of more than 250 ppb 3PGE are generally associated with ratios greater than 2 to about 5 and that ratios greater than 10 are likely to have 3PGE grades greater than about 1 g/t.

A ratio value well in excess of 10,000 was returned from the narrow unit of magmatic nickel-copper-PGM sulphides that returned **0.6 metres at 11.5 g/t platinum, 25.6 g/t palladium, 1.4 g/t gold, 7.6% copper, 7.4% nickel and 44.3 g/t silver from 57.1 metres down hole** in Impact's drill hole PSD02 further supporting Impact's thesis (ASX Release 3rd February 2016). This data point is not shown on the graph because it is well off the scale.

Impact interprets the changes in ratio to reflect changes in specific physico-chemical conditions in the parent ultramafic magma at the time of mineralisation.

HAND HELD XRF RESULTS

Impact has also demonstrated to its satisfaction that hand held XRF data is of sufficient accuracy and precision compared to the laboratory assay data to be used to calculate the ratio in the field to now help guide drilling as the programme progresses.

Figure 4 shows a 3D view looking north through Impact's drill holes showing the ratio as calculated from the XRF data. Two areas, or corridors, in particular stand out within the target ultramafic units that have thicker zones of larger ratios and numerous ratio values greater than 10: Plat Central and an area to the east of the main Platinum Springs drilling.

These corridors are shown in plan view in Figures 5 and 6 where it is evident that there is little or no drilling to the north and large areas remain untested.

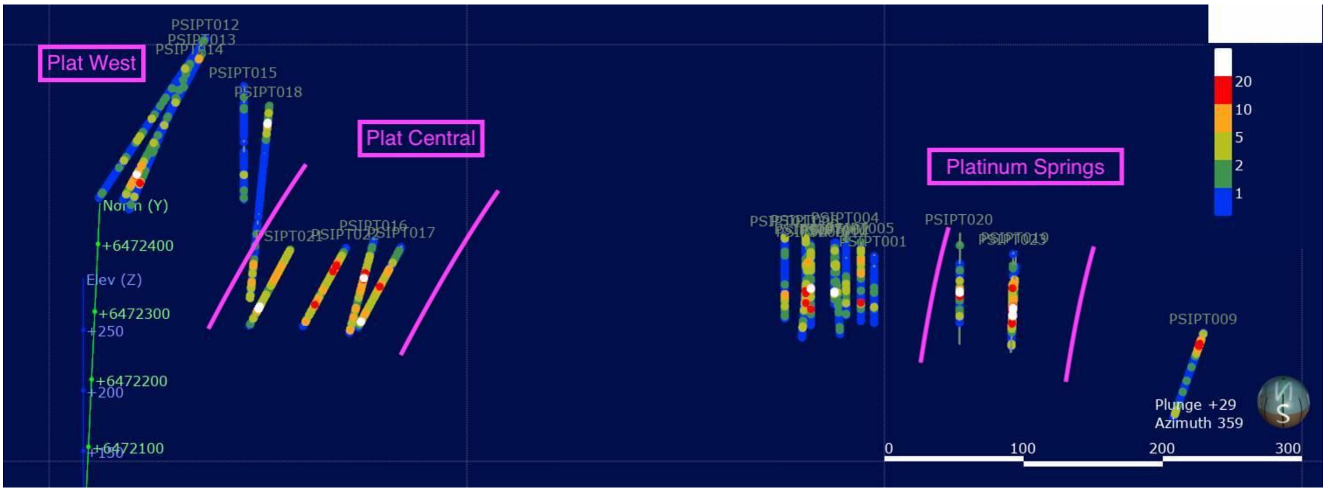
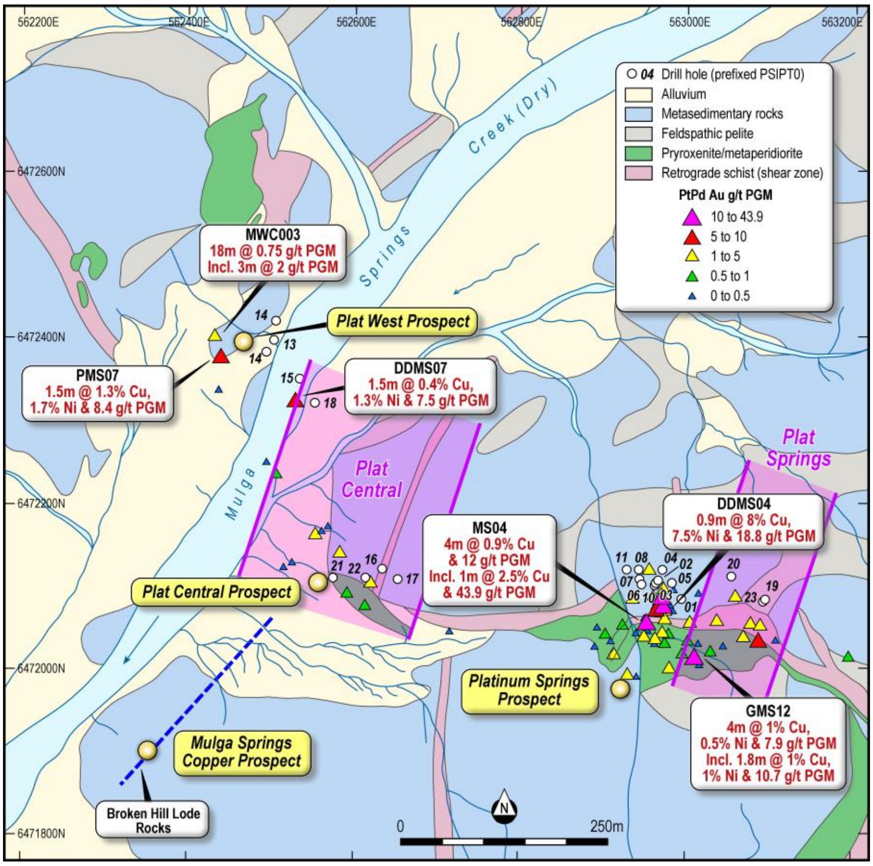
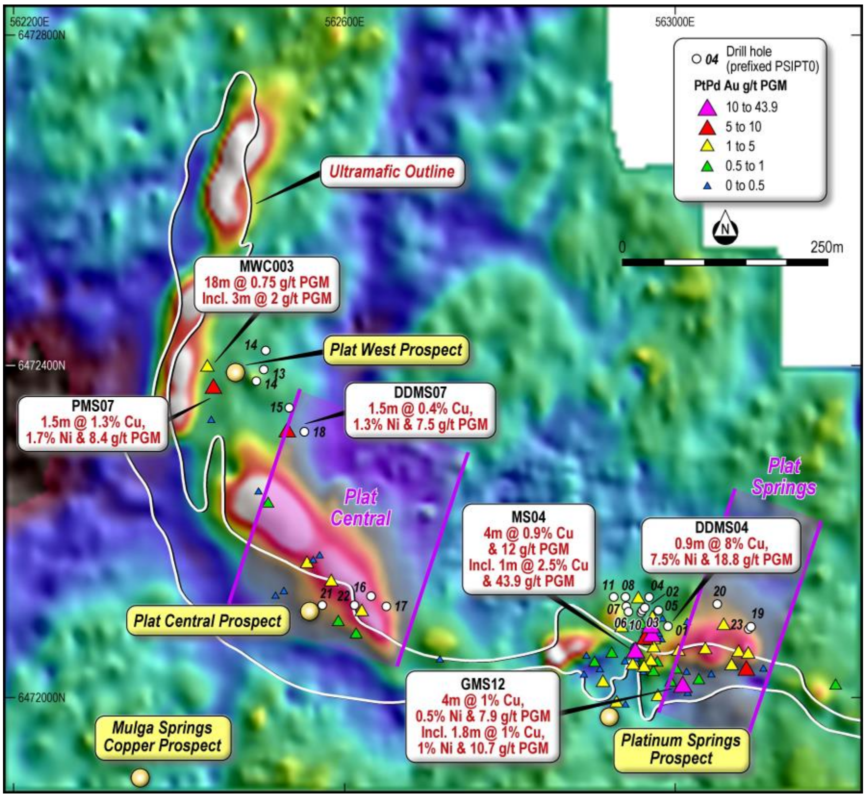


Figure 4. Three-dimensional view looking north of recent drilling at Platinum Springs showing ratio values as calculated from hand-held XRF data. Note two areas of more coherent elevation of the ratio at Plat Central and the eastern part of Platinum Springs (two drill holes are close together east of PSIPT20). Drilling is still in progress at both prospects.





Figures 5 and 6. Surface geology (upper) and image of magnetic data (lower) of the Platinum Springs area showing corridors of larger ratios at Plat Central and Plat Springs together with previous drill results.

Extra drill holes have been completed and are underway at both these target areas with the aim of further determining the efficacy of the ratio and its ability to guide the drill rig towards higher grade mineralisation, either along trend or down dip.

It is emphasised that assays are not yet available for these holes and it should not be construed that high PGE grades will necessarily be returned.

DRILL RESULTS

Assays have now been received for 10 of the first 15 drill holes at Platinum Springs. Samples for four further holes are part of the missing batch of samples and one hole was abandoned before target depth. Details of the drill holes and the drill intercepts are given in Tables 1 and 2 with further information in the JORC Table.

All of the drill holes lie outside the corridors identified by Impact's ratio and may therefore be outside the most prospective parts of the system. They do however further confirm that thick widths of modest grade PGE's are present over many hundreds of metres in this area which attests to the exceptional background levels of these metals throughout the ultramafic unit.

Holes PSIPT01, 02, 07 and 08, 10 and 11 (together with missing holes 03-06) were designed to test around the high grade intercept in Impact's hole PSD02 at Platinum Springs. The assays for holes 03 to 06 are required to make a full interpretation of this area and a further narrow north-south trending corridor of greater prospectivity may still be present here.

The highest values were in Hole PSIPT08 which returned:

17 metres at 321 ppb 3PGE from 42 metres downhole including 1 metre at 610 ppb (0.6 g/t) 3PGE from 45 metres and 1 metre at 963 ppb (0.96 g/t) 3PGE from 57 metres.

Hole PSIPT011 returned **14 metres at 209 ppb 3PGE from 41 meters including 1 metre at 541 ppb (0.54 g/t) 3PGE from 50 metres.**

Hole PSIPT09 tested a gossan zone to the east of Platinum Springs and did not return any significant results.

At Platinum West Hole PSIPT013 returned **26 metres at 202 ppb 3PGE from 97 metres including 1 metre at 725 ppb (0.73 g/t) 3 PGE from 108 metres; and 1 metre at 1,510 ppb (1.5 g/t) 3PGE from 111 metres,** and Hole PSIPT014 returned **12 metres at 183 ppb 3PGE from 96 metres including 1 metre at 829 ppb 3PGE from 106 metres.**

NEXT STEPS

Drilling is still in progress within the two identified corridors with completion here, as well as at Red Hill and Dora East expected towards the end of the week, weather permitting.

Further research on the nature of the vector and its applicability both at Platinum Springs and other prospects will now commence.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

This report contains collar locations for 15 new drill holes and assay data for 10 new drill holes drilled by Impact.

Dr Mike 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.

TABLE 1. DRILL HOLE DETAILS

Hole ID	MGA_N	MGA_E	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
PSIPT001	6472085	562990	235	90	0	57
PSIPT002	6472105	562962	235	90	0	37.5
PSIPT003	6472104	562961	235	90	0	52
PSIPT004	6472120	562969	235	90	0	70
PSIPT005	6472104	562980	235	90	0	67
PSIPT006	6472103	562944	235	90	0	67
PSIPT007	6472106	562943	235	70	192	70
PSIPT008	6472120	562940	235	90	0	70
PSIPT009	6471950	563230	252	70	245	70
PSIPT010	6472101	562961	237	75	165	67
PSIPT011	6472120	562925	234	90	0	70
PSIPT012	6472420	562502	234	60	270	154
PSIPT013	6472398	562500	234	65	270	139
PSIPT014	6472384	562492	234	70	270	130
PSIPT015	6472350	562531	234	90	0	97

TABLE 2. Significant Intercepts

Hole ID		From	To	Interval (m)	Cu_ppm	Ni_ppm	Pd_ppb	Pt_ppb	Au_ppb	PGM	Comment
PSIPT001		26	31	5	437	1121	129	68	21	**217**	
		41	45	4	445	1203	148	72	15	**236**	
	including	43	44	1	581.3	1294.8	191.3	93	22	**306.3**	
	also including	44	45	1	853.3	1388	256.3	120.9	24	**401.2**	
PSIPT002		33	33	3	288	813	119	51	13	**183**	*Finished in UM*
PSIPT003											*Samples lost*
PSIPT004											*Samples lost*
PSIPT005											*Samples lost*
PSIPT006											*Samples lost*
PSIPT007		13	37	24	275	1126	91	42	8	**141**	
	which includes	15	16	1	728	1570	207	85	31	**323**	
PSIPT008		42	59	17	614	1351	194	104	22	**321**	
	including	45	46	1	15	1085.2	376.5	231.7	2	**610.2**	
	and including	49	51	2	821	1819	262	130	28	**420**	
	also including	57	58	1	1854.7	1424.2	607.9	289.2	66	**963.1**	
PSIPT009		5	10	5	530	1285	117	68	21	**206**	
PSIPT010		30	43	13	180	965	68	34	11	**113**	
PSIPT011		41	55	14	298	1174	136	63	11	**209**	
	including	50	51	1	1041.3	1694	366	144.1	31	**541.1**	
PSIPT012		90	101	11	171	1312	83	45	4	**133**	
PSIPT013		97	123	26	298	1385	124	72	6	**202**	
	which includes	97	104	7	257	1233	99	57	7	**163**	
	and includes	108	109	1	714.7	2078.2	454.7	252.8	18	**725.5**	
	and;	110	113	3	925	1870	429	246	18	**692**	
	including	111	112	1	1680.9	2600.3	939.7	535.6	35	**1510.3**	
		117	123	6	283	1342	100	57	5	**161**	
	including	117	118	1	389.3	1594	193.4	104.3	9	**306.7**	
	including	120	121	1	366	1605.8	204.5	112.2	6	**322.7**	
PSIPT014		96	108	12	324	1280	112	64	7	**183**	
	which includes	105	107	2	1043	1878	386	215	18	**618**	
	including	106	107	1	1464.2	1967.8	516	286.6	27	**829.6**	
PSIPT015				NSA	NSA	NSA	NSA	NSA	NSA	NSA	*Hole abandoned*

APPENDIX 1 - SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA FOR THE BROKEN HILL PROJECT

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Reverse Circulation (RC) percussion drilling was used to produce a 1m bulk sample (~25kg) which was collected in plastic bags. 1m split samples (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. For samples within the target ultramafic unit, the 1m sample in the calico bag was sent for assay. Outside the ultramafic unit the bulk sample was speared using standard techniques to produce either a 2 metre or 4 metre composite for assay.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Sample representivity was ensured by a combination of Company Procedures regarding quality control (QC) and quality assurance / testing (QA). Examples of QC include (but are not limited to), daily workplace and equipment inspections, as well as drilling and sampling procedures. Examples of QA include (but are not limited to) collection of "field duplicates", the use of certified standards and blank samples approximately every 50 samples
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	RC samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratories in Perth for assay by 4 acid digest with ICP-MS finish and Fire Assay technique FA/50 MS for gold, platinum and palladium. Sample preparation involved: sample crushed to 70% less than 2mm, riffle split off 1 kg, pulverise split to >85% passing 75 microns.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	RC drilling comprises 4-inch hammer.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination as determined from previous drill logs.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	The RC samples were collected by plastic bag directly from the rig-mounted cyclone and laid directly on the ground in rows of 10. The drill cyclone and sample buckets are cleaned between rod-changes and after each hole to minimise down-hole and/or cross contamination.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No relationship has been established and it is considered unlikely to be a material issue.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Geological logging of samples followed company and industry common practice. Qualitative logging of samples included (but not limited to); lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	All logging is quantitative, based on visual field estimates. Systematic photography of the RC chip trays was completed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All RC chips samples were geologically logged by on-site geologists.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not applicable.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	All RC samples collected in calico bags were split using a riffle splitter. Samples were dry when sampled. Composite samples were collected from the bulk sample bags using a poly pipe spear.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Company procedures were followed to ensure sub-sampling adequacy and consistency. These included (but were not limited to), daily work place inspections of sampling equipment and practices, as well as sub-sample duplicates ("field duplicates").
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Laboratory QC procedures for rock sample assays involve the use of internal certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks, duplicates and replicates. Impact uses field duplicates and standards for every 1 in 50 samples and blanks every 1 in 100 samples.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	All QA/QC results were within acceptable levels of +/- 15-20%
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the mineralisation style.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Industry standard fire assay and 4 acid digest analytical techniques were used. Both techniques are considered to be almost a total digest apart from certain refractory minerals not relevant to exploration at Platinum Springs.
	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.	N/A
	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.	Field duplicates: 1 in every 50 samples. Standards 1 in 50 samples. Blanks 1 in 100 samples. In addition, standards, duplicates and blanks were inserted by the analytical laboratory at industry standard intervals.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The results have not been verified by independent or alternative companies. This is not required at this stage of exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The use of twinned holes.	N/A
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary assay data for drill assays has been received digitally from the laboratory then later combined with hole numbers and depths by Impact into a standard Excel templates for plotting in Mapinfo, Geosoft Target and Leapfrog. Original pdf laboratory assay certificates are saved for verification when required.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	There are no adjustments to the assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill holes were located by hand held GPS.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system for Broken Hill is MGA_GDA94, Zone 54.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Standard government topographic maps have been used for topographic validation.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	RC drill holes are drilled at varying spacings, orientations and depths deemed appropriate for early stage exploration
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Estimations of grade and tonnes have not yet been made.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing was done for samples outside the target ultramafic unit. This was done to provide geochemical data that may help vector towards ore.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The orientation of mineralisation is yet to be determined. A 3D review of the mineralisation is currently underway to better interpret the orientation of mineralisation and assist follow-up drilling.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Not relevant to early stage exploration drill results. No sampling bias has been detected.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody is managed by Impact Minerals Ltd. A courier is contracted by Impact Minerals to transport the samples from Broken Hill to the Intertek laboratory in Alice Springs for preparation and then sent to Intertek in Perth for assay. Whilst in storage, they are kept in a locked yard. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of batches of samples.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	At this stage of exploration, a review of the sampling techniques and data by an external party is not warranted.

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 8 exploration licences covering 825 km^2. The tenements are held 100% by Impact Minerals Limited. No aboriginal sites or places have been declared or recorded over the licence area. There are no national parks over the licence area.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Previous work has been reported where required in accordance with the JORC Code in reports referred to in the text.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Nickel-copper-PGE sulphide mineralisation associated with an ultramafic intrusion.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length.	See Table details within the main body of this ASX Release.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	All reported assays have been length weighted. No top cuts have been applied. A minimum grade of 100 ppb 3PGE has been used.
	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 semi-massive and vein-style sulphide intervals internal to broader zones of disseminated sulphide mineralisation are reported as included intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	The orientation of mineralisation is yet to be determined. A 3D review of the mineralisation is currently underway to better interpret the orientation of mineralisation and assist follow-up drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to Figures in body of text.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All results reported are representative
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Assessment of other substantive exploration data is not yet complete however considered immaterial at this stage.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive	Follow up work programmes will be subject to interpretation of results which is ongoing. A 3D review of the mineralisation is currently underway to better interpret the orientation of mineralisation and assist follow-up drilling.