

**ASX ANNOUNCEMENT**

Date: 23 October 2018

Number: 608/231018

**PREVIOUS PRODUCTION DATA AND BULK SAMPLE RESULTS  
CONFIRM LARGE SCALE POTENTIAL  
AT THE BLACKRIDGE GOLD PROJECT QUEENSLAND****SUMMARY**

A review of previous gold production data at Impact Minerals Limited's (ASX:IPT) Blackridge conglomerate-hosted gold project located about 30 km north of Clermont in central Queensland as recorded by the Geological Survey of Queensland from 82 small mine shafts has demonstrated that high grade gold was mined over an area of at least one square kilometre from surface to depths of up to 80 metres.

The distribution of the old shafts and mapping by the Geological Survey indicates that the high grade zones occur in linear fault-controlled zones which the original miners called "runs" (Figure 1). Bulk sample results for gold have now identified significant potential for further high grade runs that have not been mined both closer to surface and deeper, further to the west beyond the limited mining depths achieved by the early miners.

In addition gold results from bulk samples taken by previous workers and by Impact also indicate the potential for large volumes of lower grade gold between these high grade runs as well as higher up in the sequence.

Together all of this data demonstrates the large scale potential of the gold bearing units at Blackridge, and further bulk samples are planned for this Quarter. These samples will be mostly taken on granted Mining Lease 2385 which was recently purchased by Impact Minerals and has now been approved by the Minister for Mines in Queensland.

The purchase of a granted Mining Lease will allow very large bulk samples to be taken if warranted to help define a resource.

**PREVIOUS GOLD PRODUCTION AT BLACKRIDGE**

Recorded production from the Blackridge area from 1879 to the early 1900's is reported by the Geological Survey/Department of Mines in Queensland to be at least 185,000 ounces of gold. Virtually all of this gold has come from within Impact's Blackridge project (Figure 2). Further discoveries were made in the Clermont region including the Miclere and Springs areas up to the 1930's. The total production from conglomerates in the region is estimated by the Geological Survey to be more than 300,000 ounces of gold.

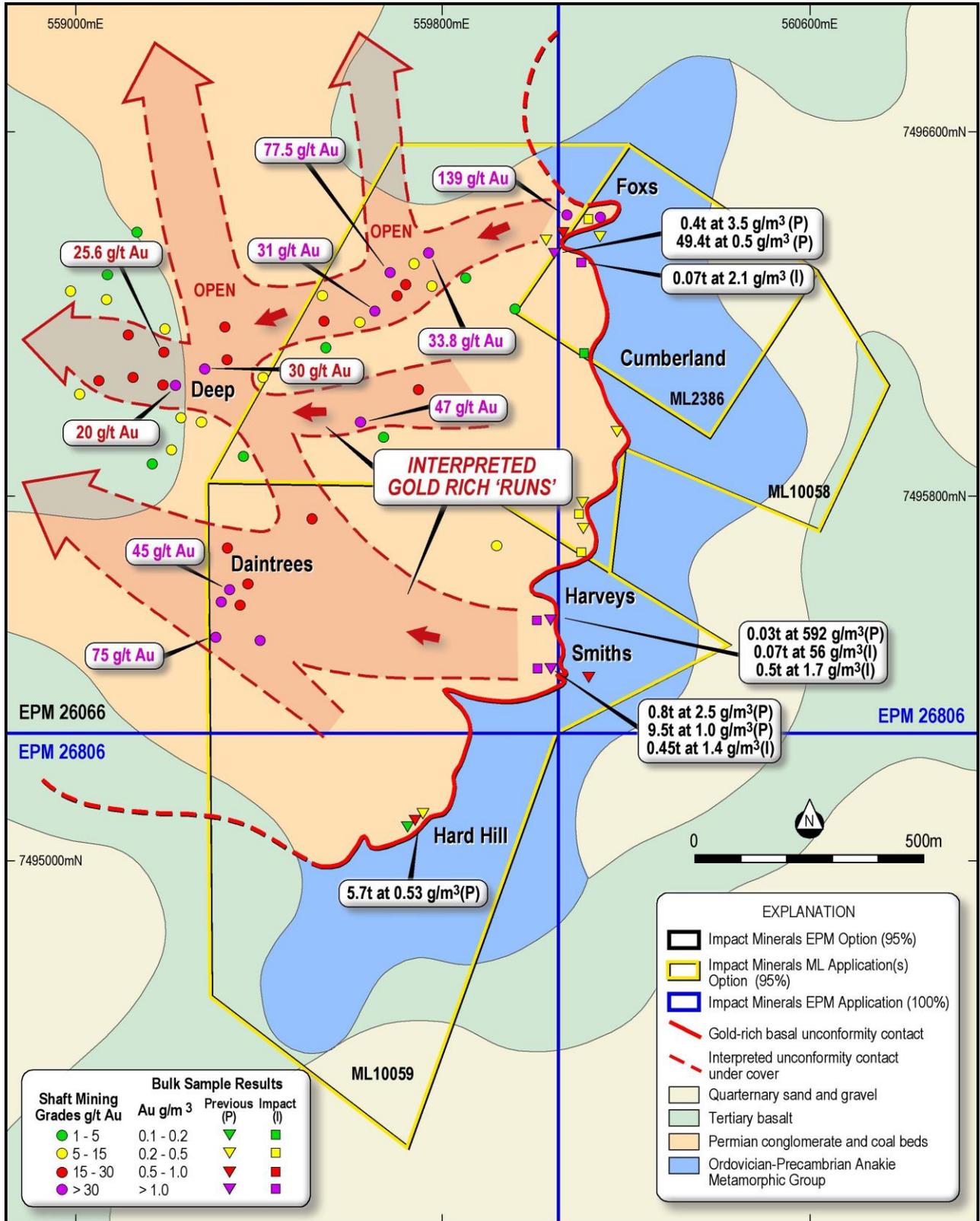


Figure 1. Gold production data and bulk sample results at Blackridge.

The gold is mostly hosted in basal conglomerates of Permian-aged sedimentary basins that unconformably overlie the Anakie metamorphic rocks of Middle Ordovician age and older.

The high grade runs were shown by mapping to be related to small faults that offset the unconformity and that the highest grades of gold occurred in the basal one metre of conglomerates (Ball 1906: Geological Survey of Queensland Publication No. 201: publically available; and ASX Release May 29<sup>th</sup> 2018).

Impact has compiled production data from 82 small mine shafts recorded by Ball (1905) and also from work by Denison Resources Limited (Herbert, 1989: Geology and Gold Potential, Blackridge, Clermont, Queensland #CR20347).

The production data is shown in Table 1 below and indicates the mined grades were generally in the range of 10 g/t to 20 g/t with numerous shafts recording grades of several ounces per tonne. The mining widths were generally narrow and averaged about 0.3 metres to 0.5 metres but up to 2 metres in a few places. As shown in Table 1 a number of the shafts dug were considered barren by the miners and no significant gold was recorded.

Of all shafts, 53 have been located to within +/-50 metres on a map of the area in Ball's publication and their distribution helps define the higher grade runs which are interpreted to be up to 200 metres wide and at least 500 metres long and which are open in many areas along trend (Figure 1). In addition the data shows that gold is present at lower grades of between 1 g/t and about 5 g/t between the runs.

Exploration by Impact to identify further runs will be a key factor to help delineate and potentially exploit higher grade gold areas on the project.

Several geophysical methods are currently being considered to identify these structures that will be high priority drill targets.

## **PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF BULK SAMPLING**

A total of 18 bulk samples were taken by Impact Minerals at sites previously prospected for nuggets and also areas of loose unconsolidated material mined using a truck-mounted dry blower. In addition, samples were taken at other locations including small pits and also from loose surface soil and colluvium down slope from the unconformity.

The purpose of Impact's surface sampling programme was two-fold:

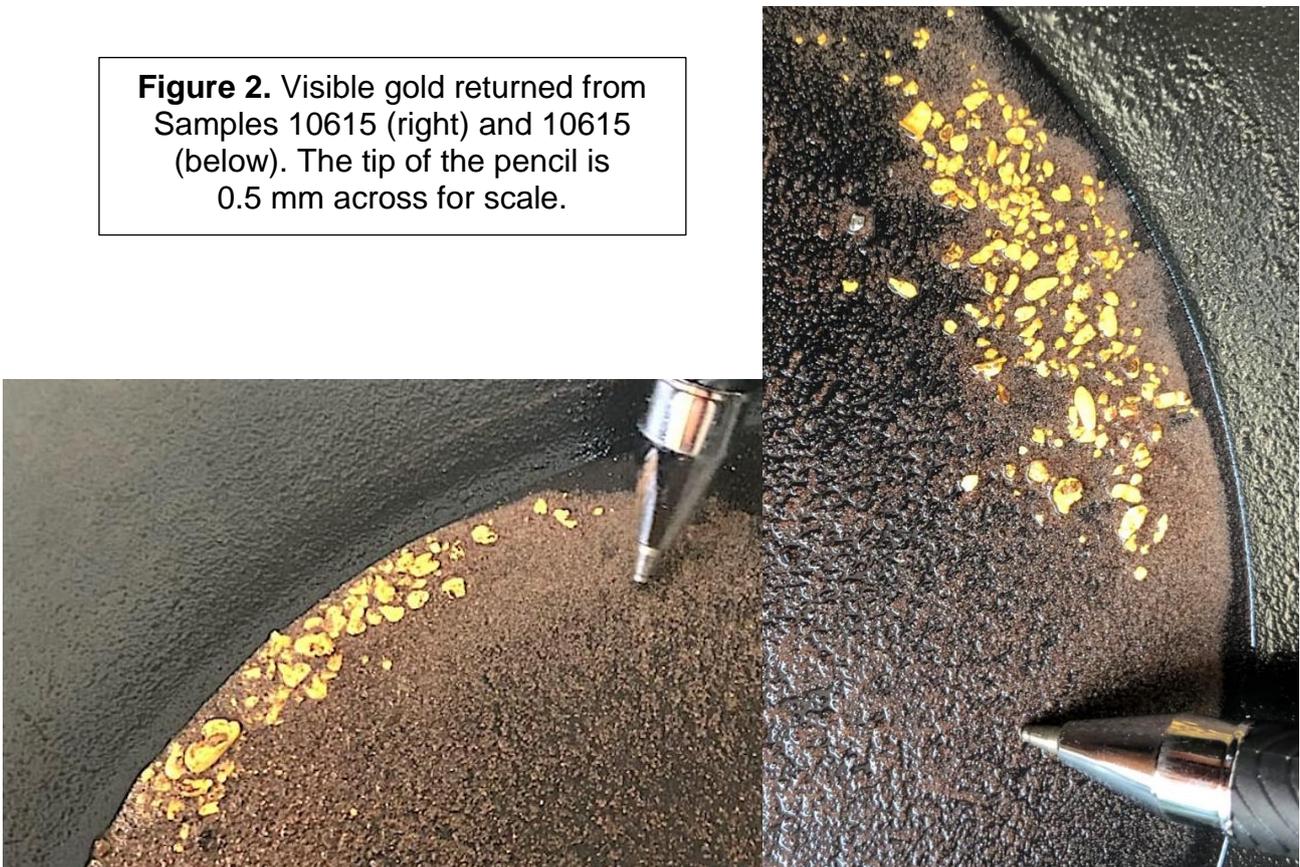
1. A "first pass look" at the distribution of gold along the unconformity and in a few places up to two metres above the unconformity and
2. To help assess the surface material for likely processing routes for larger sampling programmes.

The bulk samples consist of three main materials types: free-digging friable conglomerate (14 samples); hard indurated (solid) rock conglomerate (one sample); and weathered clay-rich conglomerate (three samples).

The 14 samples of friable free-digging conglomerate were wet processed in a modified commercially available rotary gold concentrator (see Appendix for details). The results of this work are shown in Table 2 below. The other samples could not be effectively processed with the concentrator and further consideration is being given to appropriate processing methodologies.

Three samples from three locations returned no gold. Of the remaining samples, gold values ranged from 0.04 g/m<sup>3</sup> to 2.16 g/m<sup>3</sup> with one high grade result of 56 g/t from a 70 kg sample at the Harveys prospect (Figure 1). Examples of the range in size of the gold grains from two of the samples are shown in Figure 2.

**Figure 2.** Visible gold returned from Samples 10615 (right) and 10615 (below). The tip of the pencil is 0.5 mm across for scale.



In addition the owner of the Blackridge project, Rock Solid Holdings Pty Ltd, has accurately recorded the location of, and the amount of gold retrieved from, this material in grams per cubic metre at 19 locations from the use of a one metre cubed dry blower (see Table 2 and Appendix 1 JORC Table).

All locations recorded anomalous gold of between 0.15 g/m<sup>3</sup> and 3.5 g/m<sup>3</sup> as well as one very high grade result of 592 g/m<sup>3</sup> from a smaller sample also at Harveys (Figure 1).

Impact has visited these sites with the owner and verified the sample locations. Impact has no reason to doubt the validity of the gold results, which in part have been confirmed by the range of gold values returned by Impact where samples were taken close to those of the owner.

Together these results show that anomalous gold is present over two kilometres of strike extent at Blackridge and that there are likely to be high grade runs close to surface that have not been mined.

Two of the higher grade gold results from the bulk samples come from the Harveys and Foxes prospects and indicate the potential for high grade runs in these areas that are unmined (Figure 1). It is possible that further high grade runs are present close to surface but are hidden beneath the extensive surface disturbance throughout the area. Further bulk sampling is required to assess this potential.

Another significant observation of the bulk sampling work is that gold up to 3.5 g/m<sup>3</sup> at Foxes was taken from conglomerate several metres above the unconformity. Such gold-rich units could potentially add significantly to the bulk mining potential of the project as they are further targets for ore above the main target horizon along the unconformity. There has been little exploration work done or gold assay data above the unconformity (ASX Release May 29<sup>th</sup> 2018).

#### **NEXT STEPS**

All of this work indicates the potential for a large mineralised system at Blackridge. Further bulk samples are now required on a more systematic basis to determine the gold grade distribution close to surface. A programme of work for this is being compiled and will be completed as soon as practicable.

In addition shallow drill holes are also required to help determine the effectiveness of drilling as a sampling medium.

Work by companies such as Novo Resources Corporation in the emerging conglomerate-hosted gold province of the Pilbara region of Western Australia, has shown that very large samples may need to be processed in order to overcome the significant ‘nugget effect’ that is a major factor in the exploration for this style of deposit. Impact has shown that the nugget effect was an important factor affecting the results of previous exploration drilling at Blackridge (ASX Release May 29<sup>th</sup> 2018).

Accordingly drilling may not be highly effective at Blackridge. However the purchase of Mining Lease ML2386 has provided a strategic advantage by allowing very large samples to be taken where appropriate.

#### **COMPLIANCE STATEMENT**

This announcement describes historic gold production figures as determined by the Geological Survey of Queensland together with dryblowing and wet sample processing results that are Exploration Results reported for the first time.

The location of previous small shafts and mines have been determined from the coordinate registration of old maps from official Geological Survey publications matched against locations ground-truthed by Impact. Given the age of the maps the locations of the shafts are judged to be accurate to within +/-50 metres. Accordingly the results are merely used as a guide to ore and this is judged to be sufficient for this stage of exploration. In addition the tonnages and mined grades quoted have been recorded directly or calculated from information presented in the Geological Survey publications.

The material processed by both dry and wet processes is loose and friable conglomerate comprised of a wide variety of component clasts and widely varying matrix-to-clast ratios. Therefore it is difficult to accurately measure the density of the in-situ conglomerate and Impact considers this to not be material at this stage of exploration.

Accordingly it is appropriate to report the new Exploration Results in grams per metre cubed ( $\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) until such time as the in-situ density can be determined. The grams per metre cubed values are back calculated from the final gold weights to the volume of material processed: a one metre cubed bucket in the case of the dry process and a 0.5 metre cubed hopper for the wet process.

As noted in the Appendix JORC Table the results of the dryblowing are estimated to have a precision of +/-20%. Impact considers this to be sufficient to use the results simply as a guide to the presence or absence of gold (in a similar fashion to say, a soil sample).

The Appendix JORC Table describes the methodology for the wet processing samples completed by Impact.

## **ABOUT THE BLACKRIDGE PROJECT**

Impact's project covers 91 square kilometres and comprises one 100% owned Exploration Permit (E28806) and one Exploration Permit (E26066) and four Mining Lease applications (ML 100158, 59, 60 and 61) for which Impact has an option to buy 95% from Rock Solid Holdings Pty Limited (Figures 3 and 4; ASX Release May 29<sup>th</sup> 2018).

In addition Impact has recently purchased Mining Lease ML2836 which lies in the centre of the project area (ASX Release 31 August 2018). The Mining Lease, which is fully granted, has been acquired from a local prospector for a cash payment of \$30,000 and replacement of environmental bonds of approximately \$7,000.

The gold produced at Blackridge was mostly hosted in basal conglomerates of Permian-aged sedimentary basins which include the mined coal measures that unconformably overlie the Anakie metamorphic rocks of Middle Ordovician age and older (Figures 3 and 4).

The unconformity is present at surface over about 1,500 metres of trend at Blackridge. Much of the lease is covered by loose gravel with only a few outcrops of conglomerate and schist in places. This cover, within which small gold nuggets have been found by prospectors over many years, has hindered previous exploration and there has been no recent systematic exploration in the area.

Progress has also been made on the grant of the four MLA's under option from Rock Solid Holdings Pty Ltd as well as the Compensation Agreement with the landowner. Native Title negotiations are also underway. Work will commence on these Leases and the Exploration Licences as soon as these arrangements are completed.

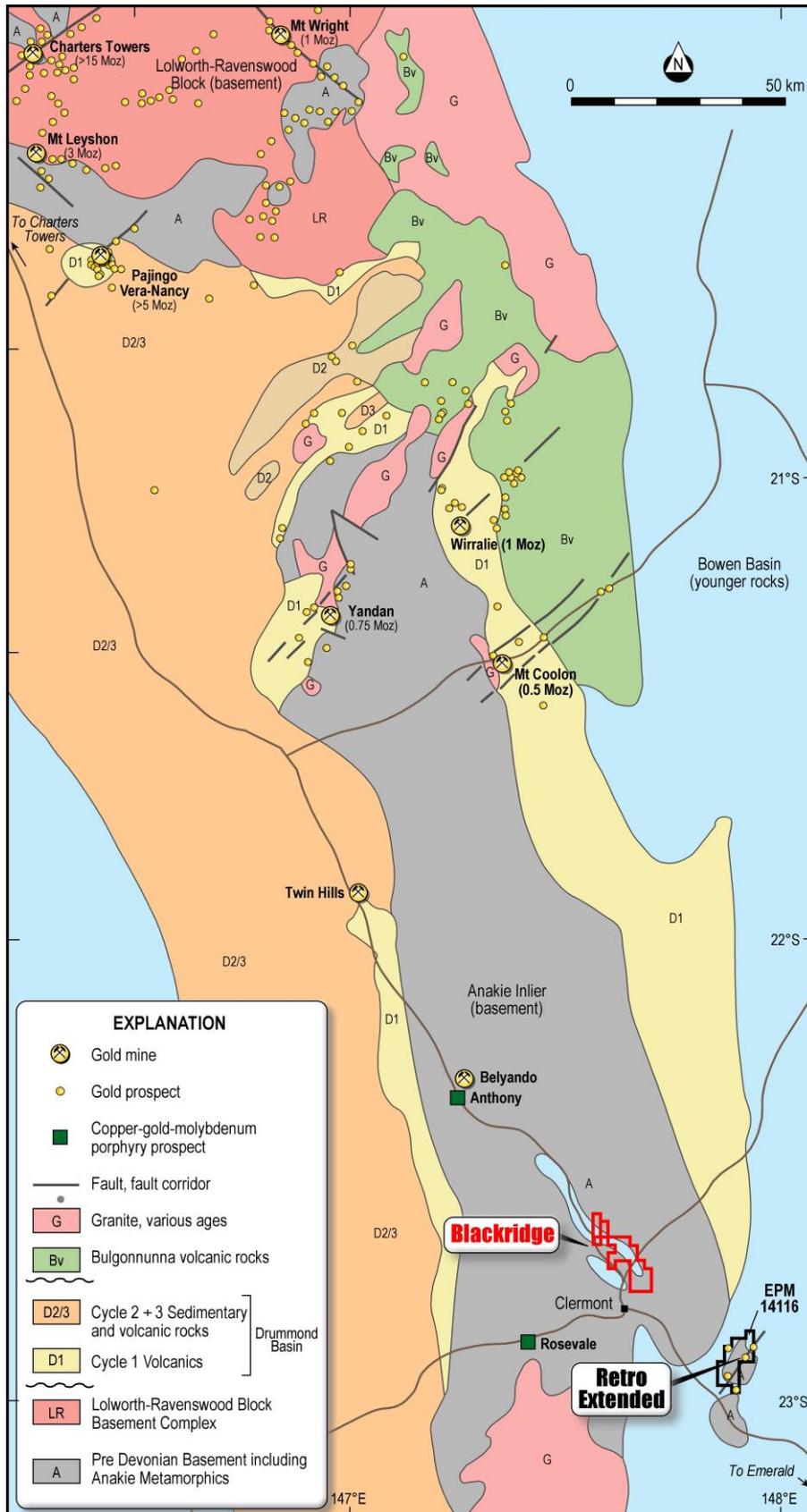
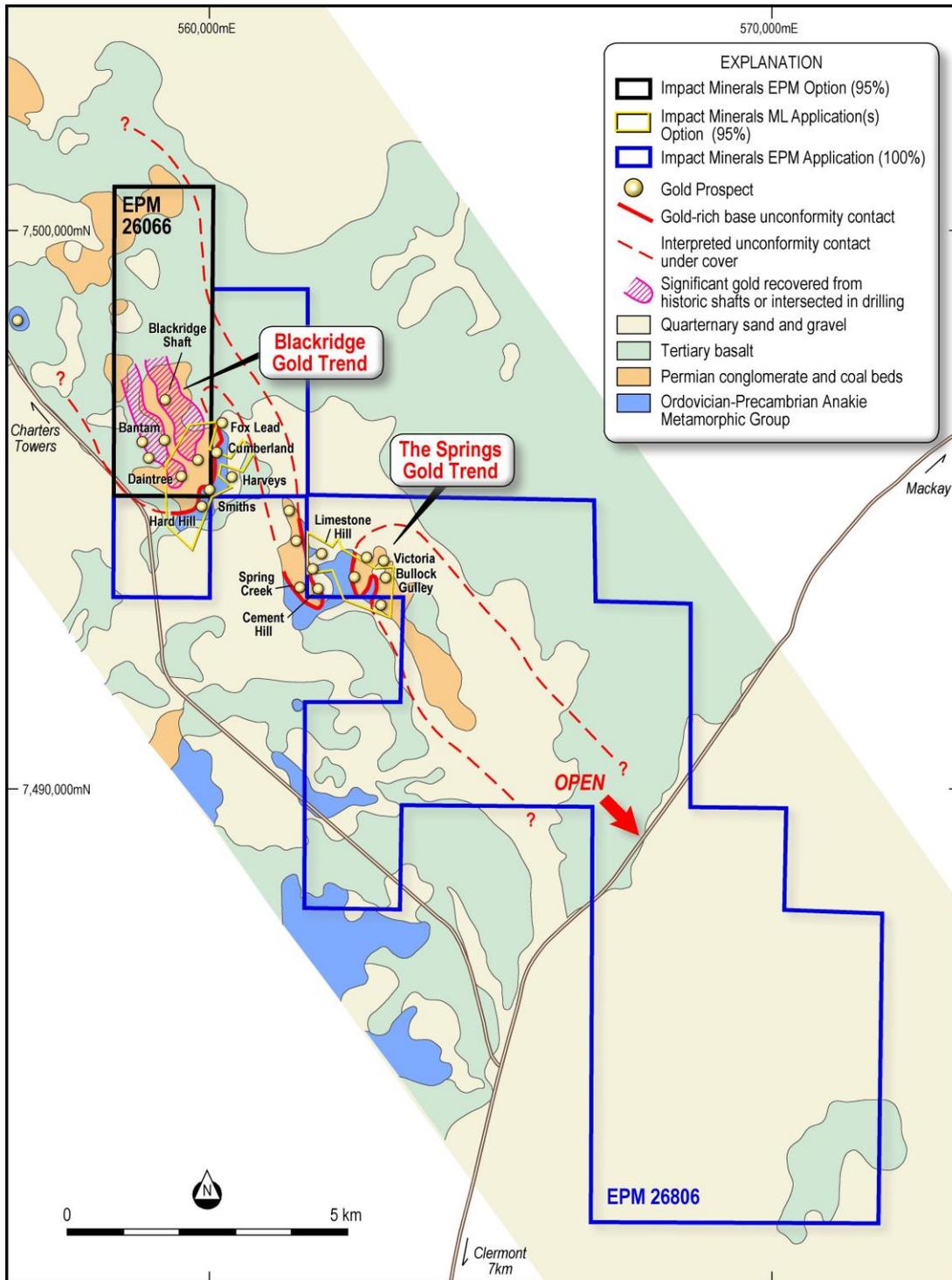


Figure 3. Location of the Blackridge and Clermont/Retro Projects in central Queensland.



**Figure 4.** Location and geology of the Blackridge Project.

**Table 1. Summary of previous gold production at Blackridge**

Shaft Name	Easting	Northing	Depth	t Mined	g/t	Width (m)	
Fox's Leed A	560060	7496420	12.2		139	0.3	Grade per load (1.25 tonne), estimated width
Fox's Leed B	560130	7496400	12.2		139	0.3	Grade per load (1.25 tonne), estimated width
Wainsboro's			?		124	0.3	Several crushings for 5 ounces a load
Dixon's (Old Cricket Ground)	559680	7496290	36		77.5	0.3	Estimated width, 2.5 oz/t when first mined
Fitz & Gore's	559650	7495820	32		75	0.3	Estimated width
Linton (Cumberland)	560650	7495890	18.3	146	60	0.3	Estimated width
Popplewell's	559610	7495960	35	68	47	0.3	Estimated width
Dequins (Daintree)			33.5		45	0.3	Up to 186 g/t loads mined associated with a fault-related "slate bar"
Dequins Whip	559310	7495570	35.4		45	0.3	30 cm zone, up to 186 g/t loads mined
Dequins Windlass	559330	7495590	33.5		45	0.3	30 cm zone, up to 186 g/t loads mined
Turkey's Nest			15.2		38	0.3	Grade per load (1.25 tonne), estimated width
Recovery			53.3	210	34	0.3	Estimated width
Yates (Old Cricket Ground)	559760	7496340	24	72.5	33.8	0.3	70 feet west of shaft only 6 g/t, estimated width
Donaldson's (OCG)			36.6	287	31	0.25	Up to 2 oz/tonne reported
Reedy's & Williamson's (OCG)			31.1	375	31	0.23	
Fraser (True Blue)	559270	7496070	68	5248	30	0.5	
Pott's	559400	7495480	30.5		30	0.3	30 cm zone
Bantam (Heuat's)	559190	7496100	71.3	2436	25.6	0.7	Estimated width, Whole width is 6 feet (1.83m at 14.6 g/t)
Davis's	559360	7495600	35	625	25	0.8	0.6-1 m zone
Bedford's	559320	7496170	63.7	16	24.8	0.3	Estimated width
Rejected	559040	7496060	67.4	3140	24.8	0.3	Estimated width
Pumpkin's (Madges)	559050	7496070	66.4	920	22.8	0.355	Estimated width, up to 3 oz/t recorded, *grade is higher according to Ball
Carrolls (Daintree)	559340	7495560	33.5		22.5	0.6	Up to 61 g/t loads mined
Ferguson's (Hardhill)	559580	7495280	18.3	120	22.5	0.26	26 cm zone
McMillan's (Hillside)	559540	7496190	45.7	99	22.5	0.2	
Herbert's (McLoskeys Mistake)	559050	7496030	69.3	3792	20.4	0.3	Estimated width
Hill's (Old Cricket Ground)				100	20.2	0.33	
Just in Time (McDonnells)	559210	7496050	71	4360	20	0.3	Estimated width
Eldorado (Hennesey's)	559200	7496080	73.2	4256	19.2	0.3	Estimated width
Nipper	559320	7496100	66.4		19	0.33	
Moxham's Leap (Hillside)			56.4	9	18.7	0.3	Contained much ore that required "puddling", estimated width
Carrols	559740	7496310	33.5		18	0.6	60 cm zone
Croft & Madges			62.2	144	16.5	0.6	
Smiths (Hillside)			54	230	16.5	0.3	
Maiseys	559740	7496030			15.75	0.3	Estimated width
Grants			31.4		15	0.3	15-45 cm zone, 8.5 g/t 1-2 m above unconformity
Grants (Daintree)	559600	7495660	31.4		15	0.45	6 inches of bedrock below UC mined
Pugh's			61		15	0.3	Estimated width
Monahans	559510	7495750	41.5	23	14.75	0.3	Estimated width
Mason (McGillivray's Old)	559390	7496070	63.4	132	14	0.3	Estimated width
Pengally & Young's (Dep)	559190	7496140	74.1	252	14	0.3	
Smiths (Fraud)			54	310	14	0.3	Estimated width

Shaft Name	Easting	Northing	Depth	t Mined	g/t	Width (m)	
Queenslander			53.3	176	13.5	0.3	Estimated width
Hope (Taylor & McMillans)			74	2726	12.4	0.3	Estimated width
Eureka	559200	7495900	60.9	66	12	0.3	Estimated width
Smiths Workings			?		12	0.3	Estimated width
Last Chance (Raynors)	559040	7496200	72.2	220	11.6	0.3	Estimated width
McGillivray's (Nipper)			66.5	2650	11.6	0.3	Estimated width
New Perseverance			74.1	714	11.6	0.3	Estimated width
Perseverance	559060	7496260	45.7	2600	11.6	0.3	Estimated width
Ford's (Hillside)			46.3	62.5	11.25	0.2	Estimated width
Family Circle (Ambrose)	559180	7496240	74.7	38	10.8	0.3	Estimated width
Georges's (OCG)			22.9	150	10.5	0.3	Estimated width
Greaves & Meare's (Brilliant)			65.2		10.5	0.3	Estimated width
Brilliant	559230	7496000	65.2	1120	10	0.3	Estimated width
Burn's (OCG)	559610	7496190	38.7		10	0.2	
Waratah (Davidson's)	559270	7495930	63.4	920	10	0.3	Estimated width
Eclipse	558920	7496150	62.2	960	9.2	0.3	Estimated width
Moonshine			63	50	8.4	0.3	Estimated width
Dan Carrol's (Old Cricket Ground)	559760	7496280	22.25		8.25	0.38	
Billy (Just-in-time)	559000	7496000	60.4	436	7.6	0.3	Estimated width
Flyspeck	559910	7495660	12.2		7.5	0.26	26 cm zone
Missing Link			54.9	534	7.2	0.3	Estimated width
White Ground	560160	7496300	6.1		7	0.3	Estimated width
Jackson's	559350	7495910	62.5	16	6.8	0.3	Estimated width
Neight's New				60	5.2	0.3	Estimated width
Allens	559840	7496280	56.1		5	0.3	Sufficient gold for dry blowing, estimated grade
Lyall's (Excelsior)			63.7		4.5	0.3	Estimated width
Excelsior(New Warratah)	559360	7495890	63.7	18	3.6	0.3	Estimated width
Bergmans	559180	7495500	30.8		1	0.3	Colours only, estimate width
Contract	559130	7496340	79		1	0.3	Colours only, estimated width
Edwards & Ford	559540	7496210	33.8		1	0.3	Colours only, Estimated width
Ford's (Warratah)			63.4		1	0.2	Little gold in wash, patchy
Southern Cross	558870	7496360	69.5		1	0.3	Only colours, no coaly shale at UC, no "wash"
Blue Ground			31.7		0	0.3	Barren
Dido			60.7		0	0.3	No colours, no crushing though, Estimated width
Donaldson's (Hopeful)	559650	7496220	48.16		0	0.3	Barren. Estimated width
Endearer	559010	7496170	60		0	0.3	Barren, fault in shaft, Estimated width
Hopeful	559160	7495870			0	0.3	Barren
Hopkins (Old Cricket Ground)	559770	7496260	19.5		0	0.3	Barren
Meyers	559667	7495940	31.7		0	0.3	Barren!
O'Haras (Blackbutt)			60.6		0	0.3	Barren! Estimated width

**Table 2. Bulk Sample Results from Blackridge**

Sample No	Easting	Northing	m3	Tonnes	g/m3	Company	Sample Type
10607	560101	7495759	0.05	0.08	0.36	Impact Minerals	Reddish pebble-coble conglomerate on schist base
10608	560109	7496321	0.05	0.07	2.16	Impact Minerals	White clayey quartz pebble conglomerate on slate base
10609	560094	7496108	0.02	0.04	0.09	Impact Minerals	0.5m conglomerate above shale base
10610	560094	7496108	0.02	0.02	0.00	Impact Minerals	Pebble cobble conglomerate 0.5 to 1 metre above unconformity
10611	560094	7496108	0.68	1.01	0.08	Impact Minerals	1 m basal conglomerate on shale base
10612	560066	7495402	0.29	0.45	1.41	Impact Minerals	Basal 1.2m pebble/cobble conglomerate on slate base
10613	560066	7495402	0.32	0.49	0.11	Impact Minerals	1m red pebble conglomerate red 1m above unonformity
10614	560066	7495402	0.36	0.57	0.04	Impact Minerals	Red pebble conglomerate 2m above unconformity
10615	560060	7495529	0.29	0.50	1.65	Impact Minerals	1m basal cobble conglomerate on slate base
10616	559975	7495243	0.43	0.68	0.00	Impact Minerals	Basal 1m pebble cobble conglomerate on slate base
10617	560107	7495666	0.50	0.74	0.32	Impact Minerals	0.5m basal cobble conglomerate on slate base
10618	560101	7495759	0.50	0.75	0.05	Impact Minerals	1m pebble to cobble conglomerate on slate base
10622	560120	7496409	0.38	0.65	0.17	Impact Minerals	1.7 m face of yellow quartz pebble conglomerate not to base
10624	559736	7495055	0.04	0.06	0.00	Impact Minerals	1 m quartz pebble conglomerate several metres above unconformity base
BRJL-19 to 23 (+5mm)	560056	7495532	0.02	0.04	36.46	Impact Minerals	Oversize plus 5 mm sent to lab for leachwell analysis
BRJL-19 to 23 (-5mm)	560056	7495532	0.02	0.03	69.60	Impact Minerals	Seived to minus 5 mm then gravity separated gold nuggets then weighed on a 2 decimal point scale
Average	560056	7495532	0.05	0.07	55.98	Impact Minerals	Average result of Pan1 and BRJL-19 to 23
11P	560126	7495417	36.00	57.60	0.48	Project owner	Unconsolidated conglomerate at basal unconformity
12P	560097	7495779	18.00	28.80	0.17	Project owner	Unconsolidated conglomerate at basal unconformity
13P	560108	7495731	18.00	28.80	0.42	Project owner	Unconsolidated conglomerate at basal unconformity
14P	560102	7495756	12.00	19.20	0.23	Project owner	Unconsolidated conglomerate at basal unconformity
17P	560195	7495943	30.00	48.00	0.37	Project owner	Unconsolidated conglomerate at basal unconformity
1P	559744	7495066	4.00	6.40	0.15	Project owner	Unconsolidated conglomerate at basal unconformity
20P	560064	7496373	12.00	19.20	0.50	Project owner	Unconsolidated white clay basement schist
21P	560065	7496373	14.00	22.40	0.50	Project owner	White clay with quartz veins
22P	560047	7496342	0.20	0.32	3.50	Project owner	Unconsolidated white clay conglomerate. Did not reach base unconformity
24P	560031	7496362	8.00	12.80	0.20	Project owner	Unconsolidated white clay conglomerate. Did not reach base unconformity
27P	560147	7496367	40.00	64.00	0.18	Project owner	Unconsolidated conglomerate overburden from 1980 open cut
2P	559749	7495075	3.00	4.80	0.21	Project owner	Unconsolidated conglomerate at basal unconformity
3P	559751	7495075	4.00	6.40	0.18	Project owner	Unconsolidated conglomerate at basal unconformity
4P	559754	7495078	3.00	4.80	0.53	Project owner	Unconsolidated conglomerate at basal unconformity
5P	559754	7495084	1.66	2.66	0.24	Project owner	Unconsolidated conglomerate at basal unconformity
6P	559760	7495087	13.00	20.80	0.34	Project owner	Unconsolidated conglomerate at basal unconformity
7P	560059	7495401	0.40	0.64	2.50	Project owner	Unconsolidated conglomerate at basal unconformity
8P	560077	7495414	5.00	8.00	0.98	Project owner	Unconsolidated conglomerate at basal unconformity
9P	560051	7495531	0.02	0.03	592.80	Project owner	Unconsolidated conglomerate at basal unconformity

**Dr Michael G Jones**  
**Managing Director**

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

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

**APPENDIX 1 - SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><b>Sampling techniques</b></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><b>Historic RC Drilling</b> 15 cm diameter Reverse Circulation (RC) percussion drilling was used to produce a 1m bulk sample (~25kg) which was collected and a 25% representative 1m split samples were placed in a calico bag for screen fire assay and trace element analysis. The remaining 75% sample was weighed and processed through a rota sluice to obtain a total heavy mineral concentrate. These concentrates were carefully hand panned to produce a panned concentrate which was hand sorted to recover the gold. The recovered gold was weighed with a 5 decimal point balance to achieve gold grades.</p> <p><b>Previous Bulk Samples taken by Rock Solid Holdings Pty Ltd</b> Samples were taken by an excavator with approximately one cubic metre buckets that were used to approximate volume. Sample sizes ranged from 0.01 to 40 cubic metres (Table 2). Samples were processed onsite using a standard portable dry blower to gravity separate a concentrate that was later panned to handpick gold nuggets. The gold was weighed with a 2 decimal point balance to achieve gold grades. The accuracy and precision are estimated to be within +/- 20% of a chemical assay which is considered not material at this stage of exploration.</p> <p><b>Impact Bulk Samples</b> Sample sites were selected and accurately measured using a tape measure and recorded distances above and below the basal unconformity. Sample sites were also photographed for later reference. Samples were either taken by an excavator or by manual free digging by hand and transferred into bulker bags then transported to an offsite processing facility. Sample weights ranged from 24 kg to 1014 kg. Samples were processed using a test plant similar to a “Denver Gold Saver” that has a capacity of 0.5 m3 and which utilises a revolving trommel screen to separate coarse and fine materials with the fines going to a shaking riffle for separation of a heavy mineral concentrate. The entire sample was processed, 0.5 m3 at a time. The resulting fine material is panned off and amalgamated using a pre-weighed mercury prill to deliver an amalgam that is weighed with a 3 decimal point balance to achieve gold grades.</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><b>Historic Drill Samples</b> QAQC methods were not recorded by Denison. This is not material to the Exploration Results reported here.</p> <p><b>Previous Bulk Samples</b> QAQC methods were not recorded by previous operators. This is not material to the Exploration Results reported here.</p> <p><b>Impact Bulk Samples</b> Residual bulk sample concentrate samples from the test plant were sent to ALS for check assay (results pending). 10-20 kg field duplicate samples were taken by Impact and sent to ALS in Townsville for Leachwell gold analysis for later comparison to bulk sample results (assays pending).</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><b>Historic RC drill samples</b> A selection of the historic RC samples were sent assayed for gold by screen fire assay on +80# and -80# screen fractions to 0.01 g/t detection limit. Copper, zinc and silver were determined by AAS. W, As, Sb, Tl were determined by XRF.</p> <p><b>Bulk samples</b> Conglomerate hosted gold mineralisation has an inherent sampling problem because of the coarse nuggety nature of the gold. This can only be overcome by taking larger samples than normal for gold determination. The bulk samples taken by previous workers and by Impact are up to many tonnes in size. This is a first pass attempt at trying to quantify the gold content of the conglomerates. Further sampling and possibly trial mining may be required before estimates of tonnes and grade can be made.</p>	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<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>	All drilling was completed by RC
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	RC sample recovery was not recorded by Denison. There is a strong possibility that fine gold may have been lost in the RC drilling dust and that the recovery of coarse heavy nuggets may have been poor. This was not quantified by previous explorers but is not material at this stage of exploration.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	Not recorded by Denison. Sample recovery is an important factor in exploration for gold with a strong nugget effect.
	<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>	Not recorded by Denison. This is not material to the Exploration Results reported here.
<b>Logging</b>	<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 by Denison included lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering. Graphic logs were constructed using the geological information to aid cross section interpretation.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging by Denison is quantitative, based on visual field estimates.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All RC chips samples were geologically logged by Denison's on-site geologist on a 1m basis in the field.
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No previous diamond drilling.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	The method of splitting RC samples was not recorded by Denison. This is not material to the Exploration Results reported here.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Not recorded by Denison. This is not material to the Exploration Results reported here.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	The QC procedure for historical RC samples is unknown but considered immaterial.
	<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>	Not recorded by Denison. This is not material to the Exploration Results reported here.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<p><b>RC Drilling</b> Sample sizes taken by Denison are considered by Impact to be insufficient to accurately determine grade.</p> <p><b>Bulk Sampling</b> The host rock types are primarily coarse pebble- to cobble conglomerates. Visible gold observed to date is generally in the coarser size fraction with lesser finer gold (&lt;100 micron). As a result larger samples may be required to assess gold grade. A variety of sample sizes have been taken by Impact to assess the gold grades to assist ongoing exploration on the project.</p>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<p><b>RC Drilling</b> The quality of historical drill sample assays is unknown, however this is considered immaterial at this stage of exploration.</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>	No geophysical tools were used by Denison 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>	The quality control of historical drill sample assays is unknown, however this is not material to the Exploration Results reported here.
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intersections from drilling 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>	Not completed by Denison
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Historic drill data has not been captured digitally
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No significant adjustments have been required.
<b>Location of data points</b>	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	A number of historical drill holes and mine shafts have been verified by Impact by hand held GPS.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system for Clermont is MGA_GDA94, Zone 55.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Standard government topographic maps have been used for topographic validation. Vertical historic RC drill holes do not have downhole survey data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<p><b>RC Drilling</b> Drill spacing of drill holes ranges between 50 and 200 m which is considered adequate for Exploration Results.</p> <p><b>Bulk Sampling</b> The bulk samples taken by both previous workers and Impact were taken at varying spacing of between 100 m and 200 m between samples depending on indications of gold from historic records and nugget strikes by prospectors. It is not yet known if this is an appropriate sample spacing and is a first attempt as establishing grade continuity across the mineralised unit. Further infill sampling will be required to establish the continuity.</p>
	<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>	Drill spacing of drill holes ranges between 50 m and 100 m may be considered adequate for Mineral Resource and Ore reserve estimation procedures. However estimations of grade and tonnes have not yet been made since the historic sampling procedures are considered by Impact to be inadequate at this stage.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Sample compositing has been applied for quoting drill composite results only.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<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>	Previous drilling was vertical drilling and oriented sub-perpendicular to the flat-lying 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 as yet due to the optimum drill orientation described above.
<b>Sample security</b>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Security of historic drill samples is unknown however is considered immaterial.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Not completed and not warranted at this early stage of exploration.

**SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	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 Blackridge Project currently comprises 1 exploration licence, 1 exploration license application, 1 granted mining lease and 4 mining lease applications covering 91 km <sup>2</sup> . EPM26066, ML00158, 59, 60 & 61 are currently held by Rock Solid Holdings Pty. Ltd and Impact has an option to earn 95%. ML2386 is currently being transferred to Blackridge Exploration Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Impact Minerals. EPM26806 application is held 100% by Drummond West Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary company of Impact Minerals Limited. ML10059 and ML100160 and small parts of EPM26066 and EPM26806 occur on a lands lease reserve area that requires a native title agreement to conduct exploration programs.
	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.	EPM26066 is in good standing and a renewal application has been lodged. ML2386 is currently being renewed.

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<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	A total of 57 RC drill holes have been completed over an area of 2000 m by 1500 m by previous explorers from 40 m depth to 100 m depth.
<b>Geology</b>	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Blackridge Project is considered by Impact to be conglomerate-hosted gold hosted within Permian-aged basins that have been potentially upgraded through hydrothermal fluids and associated alteration through basement structures.
<b>Drill hole information</b>	<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"> <li>• easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>• down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>• hole length.</li> </ul>	This is not material to the Exploration Results reported here. A detailed review and synthesis of the previous exploration data is in progress and will be reported once complete.
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<p>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p> <hr/> <p>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</p> <hr/> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>All reported historic assays have been length weighted. No top cuts have been applied. A nominal cut-off of approximately 0.1 g/t Au has been applied.</p> <hr/> <p>Not applicable</p> <hr/> <p>No gold equivalents used</p>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</p>	The majority of previous and current drill holes to date have been sub-perpendicular to the mineralised trend and stratigraphy so intervals are close to true width or otherwise stated.
<b>Diagrams</b>	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to Figures in body of text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	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
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	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.
<b>Further work</b>	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.