ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Date: 22 August 2019
Number: 630/220819

NEAR-SURFACE RESOURCE UPGRADE AT THE COMMONWEALTH-SILICA HILL GOLD-SILVER-BASE METAL PROSPECTS, NEW SOUTH WALES

- New and updated Inferred Resources return **88,800 ounces of contained gold, and 3,300,000 ounces of contained silver with significant zinc and lead credits**, all within 250 metres of surface and with potential for bulk open pit mining.
- Updated Inferred Resource at Commonwealth (Main Shaft to Commonwealth South) of **912,000 tonnes at 2.4 g/t gold, 44 g/t silver, 1.2% zinc and 0.5% lead *including* 142,000 tonnes at 4.5 g/t gold, 161 g/t silver, 4.6% zinc and 1.7% lead in the high grade massive sulphide lens at Main Shaft.**
- A maiden Inferred Resource at Silica Hill of **710,000 tonnes at 0.8 g/t gold and 88 g/t silver.**
- All Resources are open at depth and along trend beyond exceptional drill results such as:

  Main Shaft: **5.7 metres at 3.8 g/t gold, 347 g/t silver, 10.8% zinc and 3.7% lead including 0.5 metres at 4.9 g/t gold, 917 g/t silver, 10.2% zinc and 4.6% lead.**

  Commonwealth South: **8 metres at 5.1 g/t gold, 20 g/t silver, 1.3% zinc and 0.5% lead *including* 0.5 metres at 34.3 g/t gold, 40 g/t silver, 5.8% zinc and 2.3% lead; and 4 metres at 41.8 g/t gold (1.3 ounces per tonne), 93 g/t silver, 5.5% zinc and 2.3% lead.**

  Silica Hill: **22.5 metres at 1.7 g/t gold and 276 g/t silver; *including* 0.3 metres at 1.8 g/t gold and 4,200 g/t (135 ounces or 0.42%) silver; *and also including* 0.8 metres at 13.6 g/t gold and 40 g/t silver.**

- The Commonwealth-Silica Hill deposits have unique similarities to the world class Eskay Creek gold-silver rich volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposit in Canada.
- Options for funding of the next phase of work being considered whilst Impact is focussed on the near-term production potential of the Blackridge project in Queensland.

Impact Minerals Managing Director, Dr Mike Jones, said:

"This updated resource demonstrates the high grade nature and extensive near-surface mineralisation at Commonwealth and the overlapping Silica Hill prospects. The deposits are open along trend and at depth and further drilling should lead to further significant increases in resources, in particular with the discovery of further very high grade massive sulphide bodies like that at Main Shaft. In addition the silver-rich resource at our unique Silica Hill discovery confirms that the narrow very high grade silver-gold veins are part of a larger deposit also with the potential for bulk mining. "We are still very excited by the similarities of the entire area to the world class Eskay Creek Project in the Golden Triangle of British Columbia which is currently being revived" he said.

Impact Minerals Limited is pleased to announce a significant increase in resources at the Company's 100% owned Commonwealth gold-silver-zinc-lead-copper project 95 km north of Orange in New South Wales including a maiden resource for the silver-rich Silica Hill Prospect[1] (Figure 1).

The new resource contains **88,800 ounces of gold and 3.3 million ounces of silver** all of which occurs from surface to a depth of 250 metres and well within range of potential open pit mining.

The Mineral Resources at Commonwealth and Silica Hill have been prepared in accordance with the JORC 2012 Code by independent resource consultants Optiro and follows several drill programmes across the project area completed in late 2018.

The updated Inferred Resource for the Commonwealth deposit at a cut-off of 0.5 g/t gold is (Figure 2):

COMMONWEALTH (MAIN SHAFT TO COMMONWEALTH SOUTH)								
Resource Classification Cut-off 0.5 g/t gold	**Tonnes**	**Gold (g/t)**	**Contained gold (oz)**	**Silver (g/t)**	**Contained silver (oz)**	**Zinc (%)**	**Lead (%)**	**Copper (%)**
Inferred	**912,000**	**2.4**	**70,800**	**44**	**1,300,000**	**1.20%**	**0.50%**	**0.08**

A separate Inferred Mineral Resource (included within the overall resource) has also been calculated for the massive sulphide lens at Main Shaft alone 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:

MAIN SHAFT MASSSIVE SULPHIDE LENS								
Resource Classification Cut-off 0.5 g/t gold	**Tonnes**	**Gold (g/t)**	**Contained gold (oz)**	**Silver (g/t)**	**Contained silver (oz)**	**Zinc (%)**	**Lead (%)**	**Copper (%)**
Inferred	**142,000**	**4.5**	**20,600**	**161**	**737,500**	**4.6**	**1.7**	**0.2**

At Silica Hill the maiden Inferred Resource at a 50 g/t silver cut-off is:

SILICA HILL						
Resource Classification Cut-off 50 g/t silver	**Lode**	**Tonnes (t)**	**Silver (g/t)**	**Contained silver (oz)**	**Gold (g/t)**	**Contained gold (oz)**
Inferred	North	397,000	89	1,136,000	1	12,900
Inferred	South	313,000	87	871,000	0.5	5,100
	TOTAL	**710,000**	**88**	**2,007,000**	**0.8**	**18,000**

The resources are open along trend and at depth and extensive further resource definition and extensional drilling is required to follow up key intercepts at Main Shaft, Commonwealth South and Silica Hill as outlined below.

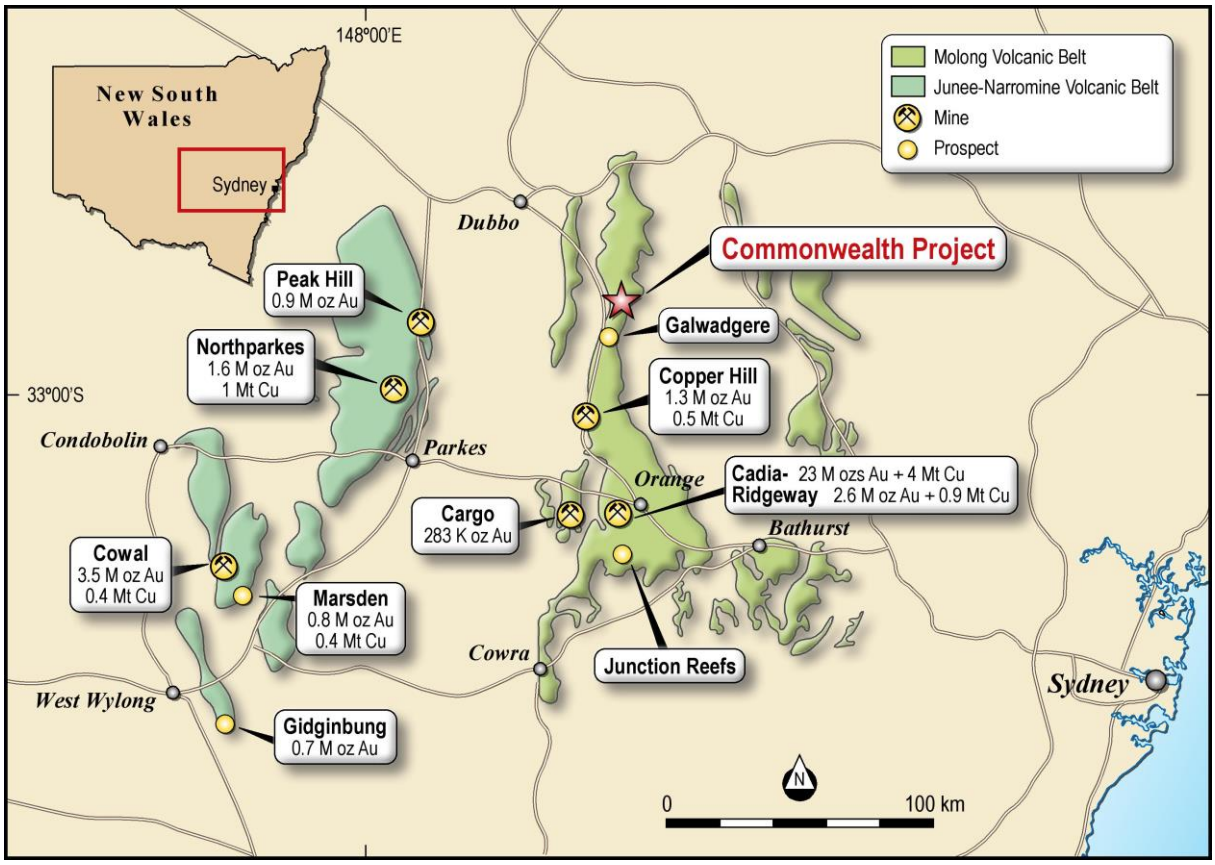


Figure 1. Location of the Commonwealth Project in the Lachlan Fold Belt of NSW, home to many significant gold and copper mines.

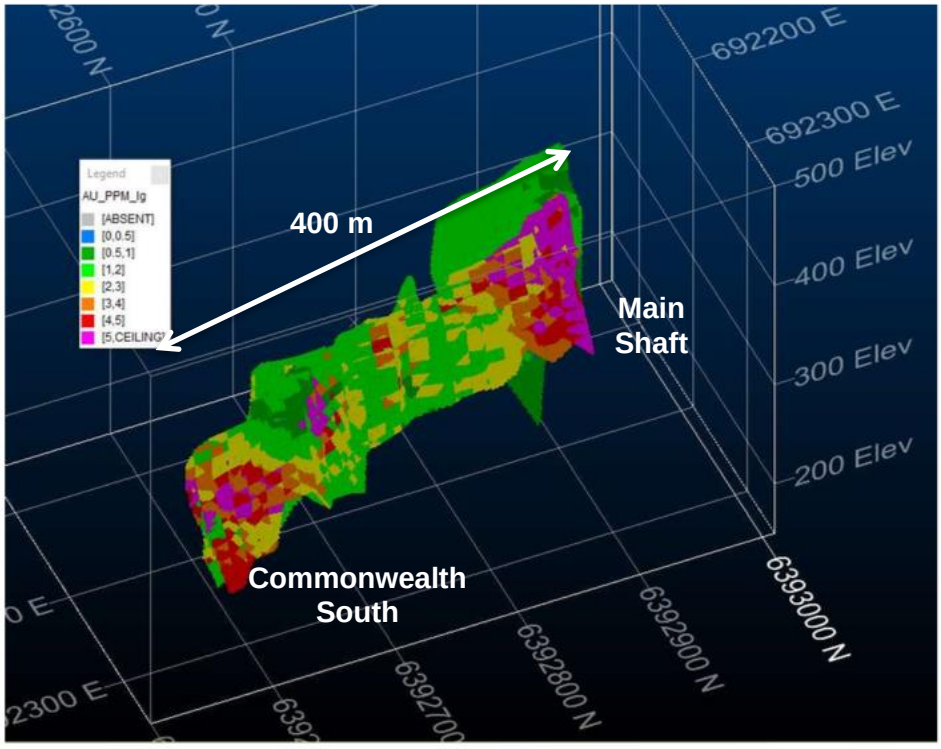


Figure 2. Block model of the resource from Commonwealth South (left) to Main Shaft (right). The high grade blocks in red and pink show that the deposit is open along trend and at depth.

1. FURTHER EXPLORATION AT MAIN SHAFT

At **Main Shaft** the massive sulphide lens is still open at depth and along trend to the north and south east. For example the resource is open to the north down plunge from drill hole CMIPT084 and at depth below drill holes CMIPT021 and CMIPT082 (Figures 3 and 4).

Hole CMIPT084 returned[2]:

5.7 metres at 3.8 g/t gold, 347 g/t silver, 10.8% zinc and 3.7% lead from 52.1 metres down hole;
***including* 0.7 metres at 15.6 g/t gold, 245 g/t silver, 8.6% zinc and 1.9% lead;**
***and* 0.5 metres at 4.9 g/t gold, 917 g/t silver, 10.2% zinc and 4.6% lead from 56.9 metres.**

Hole CMIPT021 returned[6]:

8.1 metres at 6 g/t gold, 193 g/t silver, 5.9% zinc, 2.3% lead and 0.16% copper from 71 metres
***including* 2.9 metres at 9.3 g/t gold, 201 g/t silver, 11.6% zinc, 4.7% lead and 0.2% copper.**

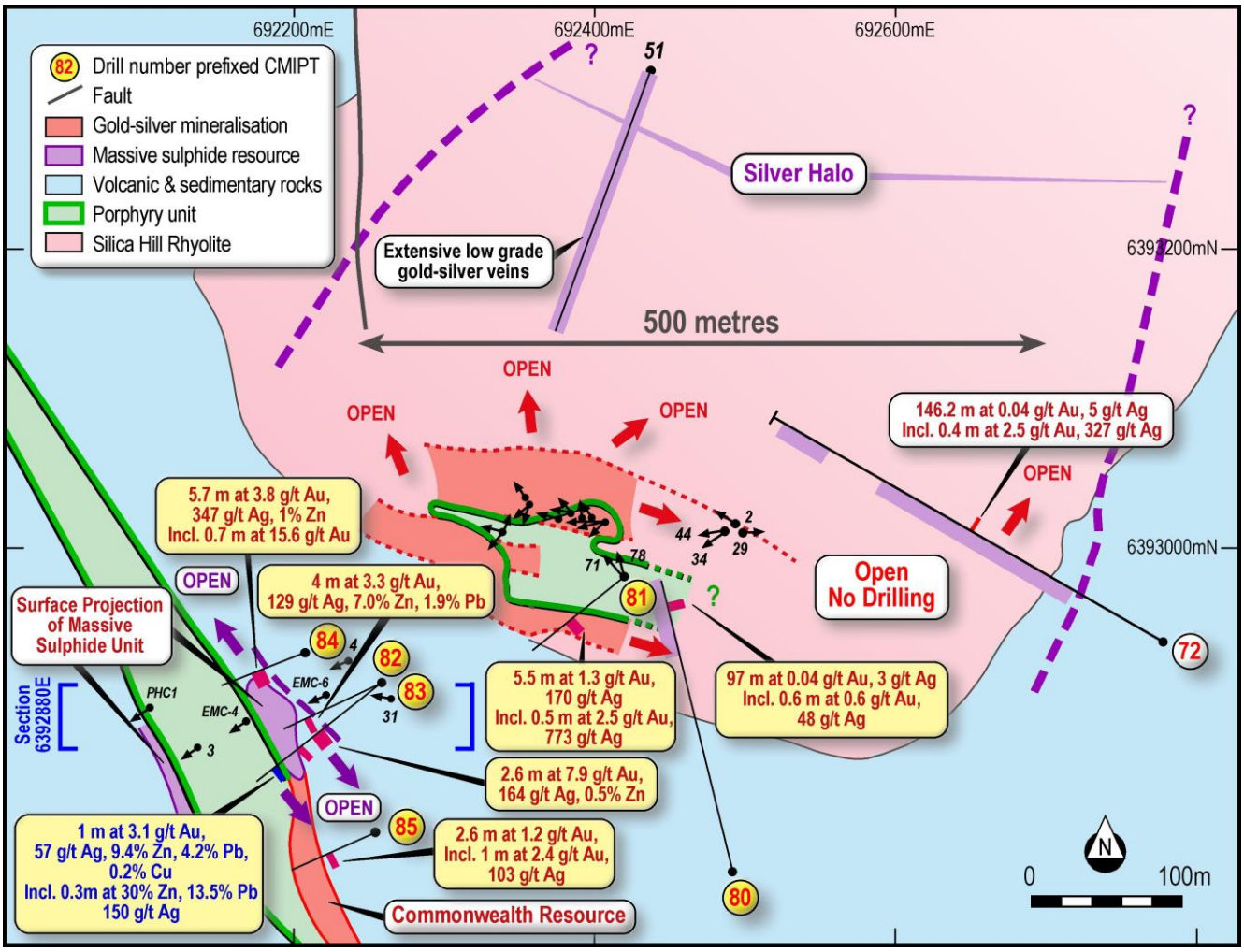


Figure 3. Location of drill assays from the 2018 drill programme at Main Shaft and Silica Hill (yellow labels). The Main Shaft resource is labelled "Massive Sulphide Resource". The Silica Hill Prospect is in the centre of the map.

Hole CMIPT083 returned[2]:

4 metres at 3.3 g/t gold 129 g/t silver, 7% zinc and 1.9% lead from 96.4 metres down hole; *including* 2.1 metres at 5.1 g/t gold, 239 g/t silver, 12.8% zinc and 3.5% lead.

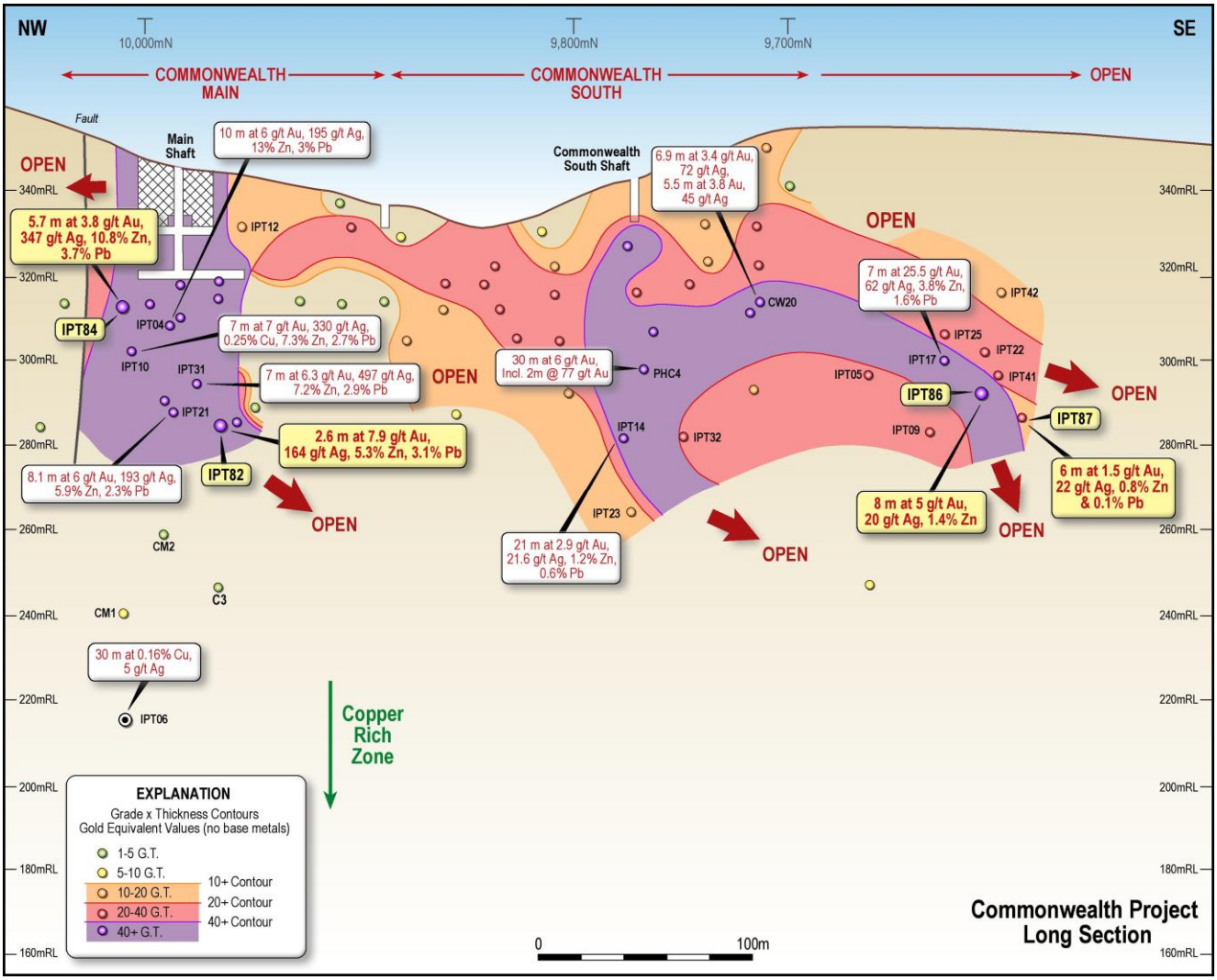


Figure 4. Long section through the upper zone of mineralisation along the Commonwealth deposit and showing significant areas that require drill testing.

In addition Hole CMIPT083 at Main Shaft also intersected a narrow high grade massive sulphide unit about 30 metres below the Main Shaft unit and together with other drill holes confirms the discovery of a second massive sulphide unit that is at least 100 metres by 150 metres in dimension and is untested at depth[2] (Figures 3 and 5).

The second massive sulphide unit returned[2]:

1 metre at 3.1 g/t gold, 57 g/t silver, 9.4% zinc and 4.2% lead and 0.2% copper from 143 metres down hole; including 0.3 metres at 0.8 g/t gold, 150 g/t silver, 30.2% zinc and 13.5% lead.

Figure 5. Second massive sulphide unit in Hole CMIPT083: massive and brecciated massive sphalerite (red-brown) with lesser galena. Up to 3% chalcopyrite (yellow) is present in places[2].

2. FURTHER EXPLORATION AT COMMONWEALTH SOUTH

At Commonwealth South, at the southern end of the Commonwealth Resource, two diamond drill holes completed in late 2018 identified significant extensions to the near-surface resource both along trend and at depth (Figures 4 and 6).

Hole CMIPT086 returned[3]:

8 metres at 5.1 g/t gold, 20 g/t silver, 1.3% zinc and 0.5% lead from 94 metres down hole;
***including* 5 metres at 7.7 g/t gold, 25 g/t silver 2.1% zinc and 0.7% lead;**
***which includes* 0.5 metres at 34.3 g/t gold, 40 g/t silver, 5.8% zinc and 2.3% lead from 97.6 metres.**

Hole CMIPT087 returned[3]:

6 metres at 1.5 g/t gold, 22 g/t silver, 0.7% zinc and 0.2% lead from 96.8 metres down hole;
***including* 0.35 metres metres at 8.9 g/t gold, 21 g/t silver, 3.5% zinc and 0.6% lead.**

In addition follow up drilling is required immediately down plunge to the south of drill hole CMIPT017 (Figure 4) which returned[5]:

7 metres at 25.5 g/t gold, 62 g/t silver, 3.8% zinc, 1.6% lead and 0.1% copper from 88 metres including:
4 metres at 41.8 g/t (1.3 ounces per tonne) gold, 93 g/t silver, 5.5% zinc, 2.3% lead from 90 metres.

A second lower zone of mineralisation has also been intersected at Commonwealth South from about 115 metres down hole with increasing gold grades at depth. The best result is from Hole CMIPT087 and is the deepest intercept in the zone and which returned[3] (Figure 6):

12.5 metres at 0.65 g/t gold, 3.7 g/t silver, 0.25% zinc from 116.5 metres down hole;
***including* 5 metres at 1.2 g/t gold, 3.6 g/t silver and 0.2% zinc from 188.2 metres.**

A significant number of drill holes have now intersected a lower zone of mineralisation over the entire length of the Commonwealth deposit. The grade appears to be improving at depth, and is very poorly tested.

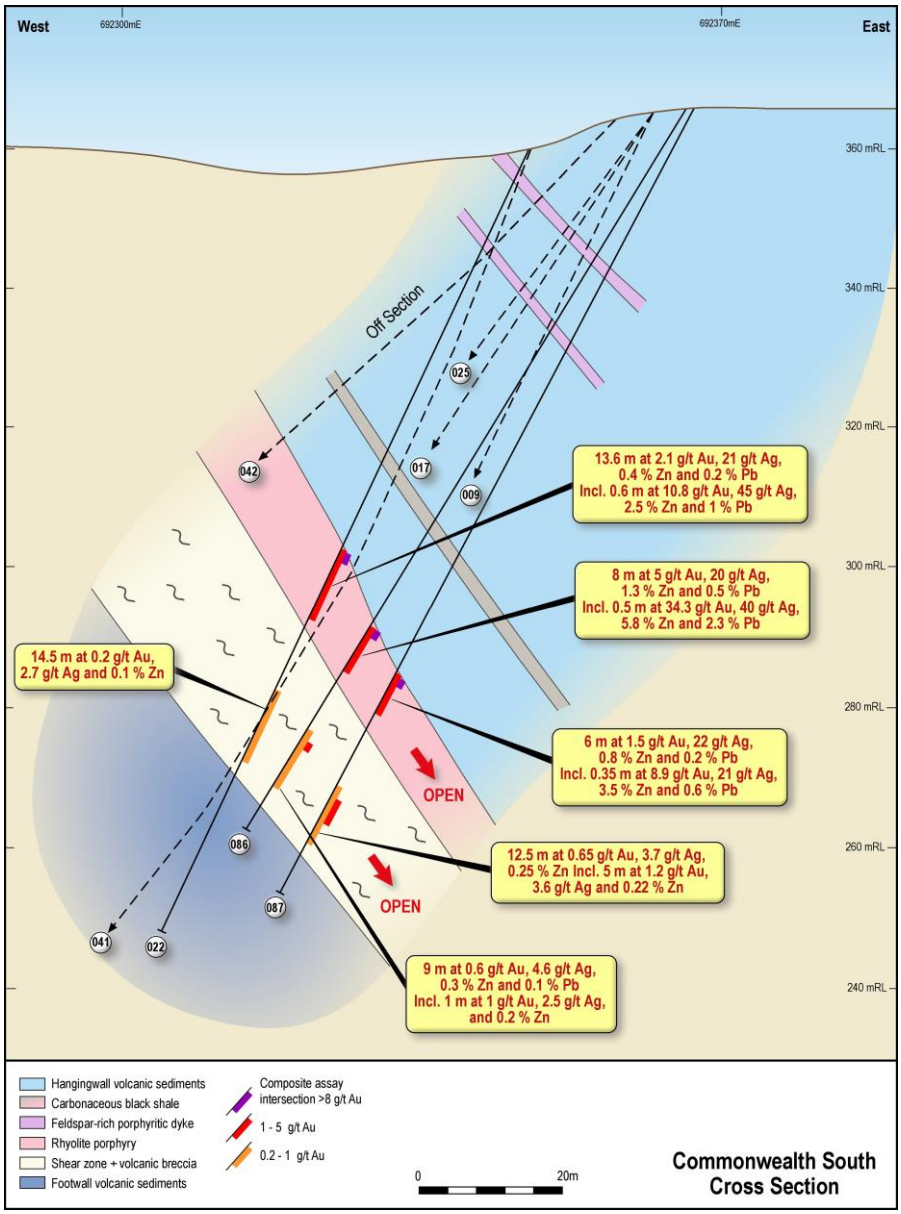
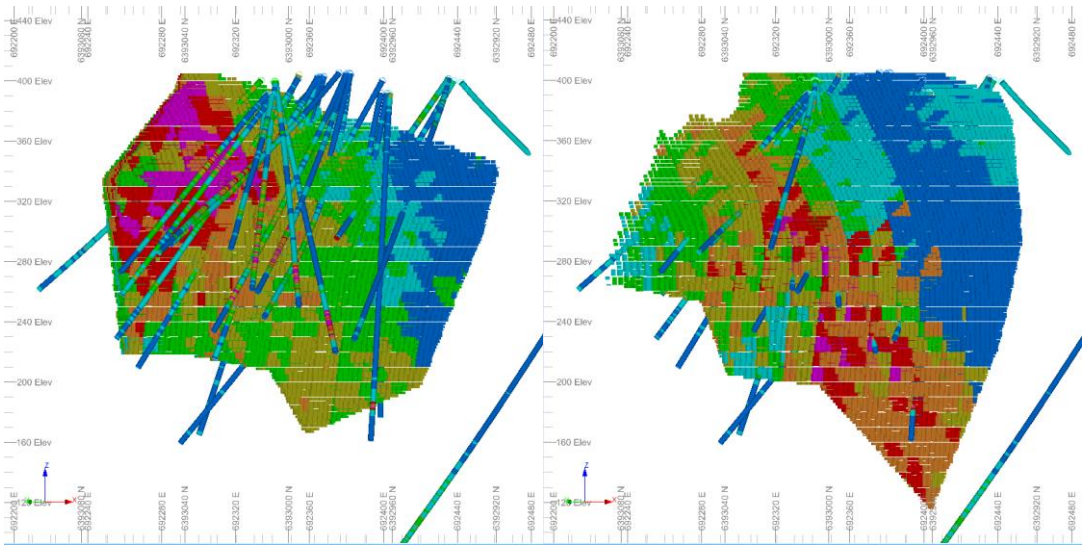


Figure 6. Commonwealth South. NE-SW Cross-section showing drill results for Holes 086 and 087 and showing upper and lower zones of mineralisation

3. FURTHER EXPLORATION AT SILICA HILL

Silica Hill is a virgin discovery by Impact and is located 60 metres to 250 metres north east of Main Shaft (Figures 3 and 7). The mineralisation comprises a North Lode and South Lode both comprising high grade veins and disseminations of sulphide with gold and extensive visible silver minerals (antimony and arsenic sulphosalts: proustite-pyrargyrite). These minerals are exceptionally rare in Australia and contribute to some exceptional silver grades in specific veins.

There are also zinc and lead credits to the mineralisation at Silica Hill with the sulphides present being similar to those at Commonwealth-Main Shaft. They are interpreted as being part of the same overall mineralised system.



South lode long-section looking NNE **North lode long-section looking SSW**

Figure 7. Resource block model of Impact's Silica Hill discovery.

The disseminated mineralisation between the veins has helped form thick zones of near-surface modest grade mineralisation with the potential for bulk open pit mining. For example discovery hole CMIPT011 returned bonanza-grade silver within a thick zone of silver-gold mineralisation as follows[4]:

48.6 metres at 137 g/t silver (4.4 ounces) and 0.5 g/t gold from 122 metres down hole,
***including*, 23 metres at 224 g/t silver (7.2 ounces) and 1.0 g/t gold from 147.7 metres,**
***which includes* 0.9 metres at 3,146 g/t silver (101 ounces) and 2.4 g/t gold from 148.1 metres.**

In addition Hole CMIPT077 returned[7,8]:

22.5 metres at 1.7 g/t gold and 276 g/t silver from 166.7 metres down hole;
***including* 0.3 metres at 1.8 g/t gold and 4,200 g/t (135 ounces or 0.42%) silver from 174.4 metres;**
***and also including* 0.8 metres at 13.6 g/t gold and 40 g/t silver from 187.7 metres.**

And Hole CMIPT074 returned[7,8]:

21.8 metres at 0.6 g/t gold and 273 g/t silver from 137.9 metres down hole;
including **0.5 metres at 0.5 g/t gold and 1,485 g/t (48 ounces) silver from 143 metres;**
and **0.4 metres at 1.6 g/t gold and 6,240 g/t (200 ounces or 0.62%) silver from 148.5 metres.**

Three diamond drill holes have also established that there is a low grade silver halo of up to 10 g/t silver around the Silica Hill mineralisation that is at least 500 m by 500 m in dimension (Figure 3). For example Hole CMIPT072 returned 146 metres at 0.04 g/t gold and 5 g/t silver. In addition CMIPT078 drilled at the eastern end of the northern mineralised zone returned the thickest intercept of gold and silver to date in this zone and indicates improving grades to the east and returned[7,8]:

117 metres at 0.3 g/t gold and 11 g/t silver.

This attests to the scale of the mineralised system at Silica Hill which is still open in all directions and further deeper drilling is required.

The Eskay Creek gold-silver-base metal deposit

Impact's work at Commonwealth-Silica Hill has demonstrated compelling similarities to the world class Eskay Creek deposit in the famous "Golden Triangle" of northern British Columbia, Canada.

Gold, silver and base metal mineralisation was first found in the Eskay Creek area in 1932 with sporadic exploration in the intervening 50 years before the discovery of the main Eskay Creek orebody in 1988. The deposit is the type example of a "high sulphidation volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposit", a style of depoist only recognised in the past 30 years.

Over its 14 year mine life Eskay Creek produced approximately 3.3 million ounces of gold and 160 million ounces of silver from 2.2 million tonnes of ore at average grades of 45 g/t gold and 2,224 g/t silver. It was once the world's highest-grade gold mine and fifth-largest silver mine by volume. Cut-off grades ranged from 12 to 15 g/t AuEq for mill ore and 30 g/t AuEq for direct shipping smelter ore.

In recent months TSX:V listed Skeena Resources Limited has started to re-explore at Eskay Creek and the surrounding area and considerable attention has been aroused from some outstanding drill intercepts from remnant ore positions in the mine (see releases at www.skeenaresources.com).

The similarities between Commonwealth, also interpreted as a high sulphidation VMS, and Eskay Creek include the host rocks and the style and type of mineralisation and pathfinder metals present (gold, silver sulphosalts, zinc, lead, extensive barite and lesser arsenic and antimony). In particular the units and veins of high grade gold and exceptionally high grade silver noted above are also characteristic. For example the highest silver grade discovered to date is **0.4 metres at 1.6 g/t gold and 6,240 g/t silver** in Hole CMIPT074[7,8].

Furthermore, Commonwealth and Eskay Creek have the same very well developed alteration mineral assemblage that show the same very clear timing relationships of early silica-pyrite-K feldspar progressively overprinted by sericite and then chlorite.

Figure 8 shows a plan map of Eskay Creek with Commonwealth shown at the same scale and highlighting the size of the massive sulphide lens at Main Shaft in comparison. It is evident at Eskay Creek that the target lenses are sometimes only 10's of metres wide (as opposed to their thickness). Accordingly the drill spacing required to effectively test these lenses has to be of the order of 25 metres between drill holes. They can be easily missed. It is clear there is significant scope at Commonwealth to discover many more massive sulphide lenses.

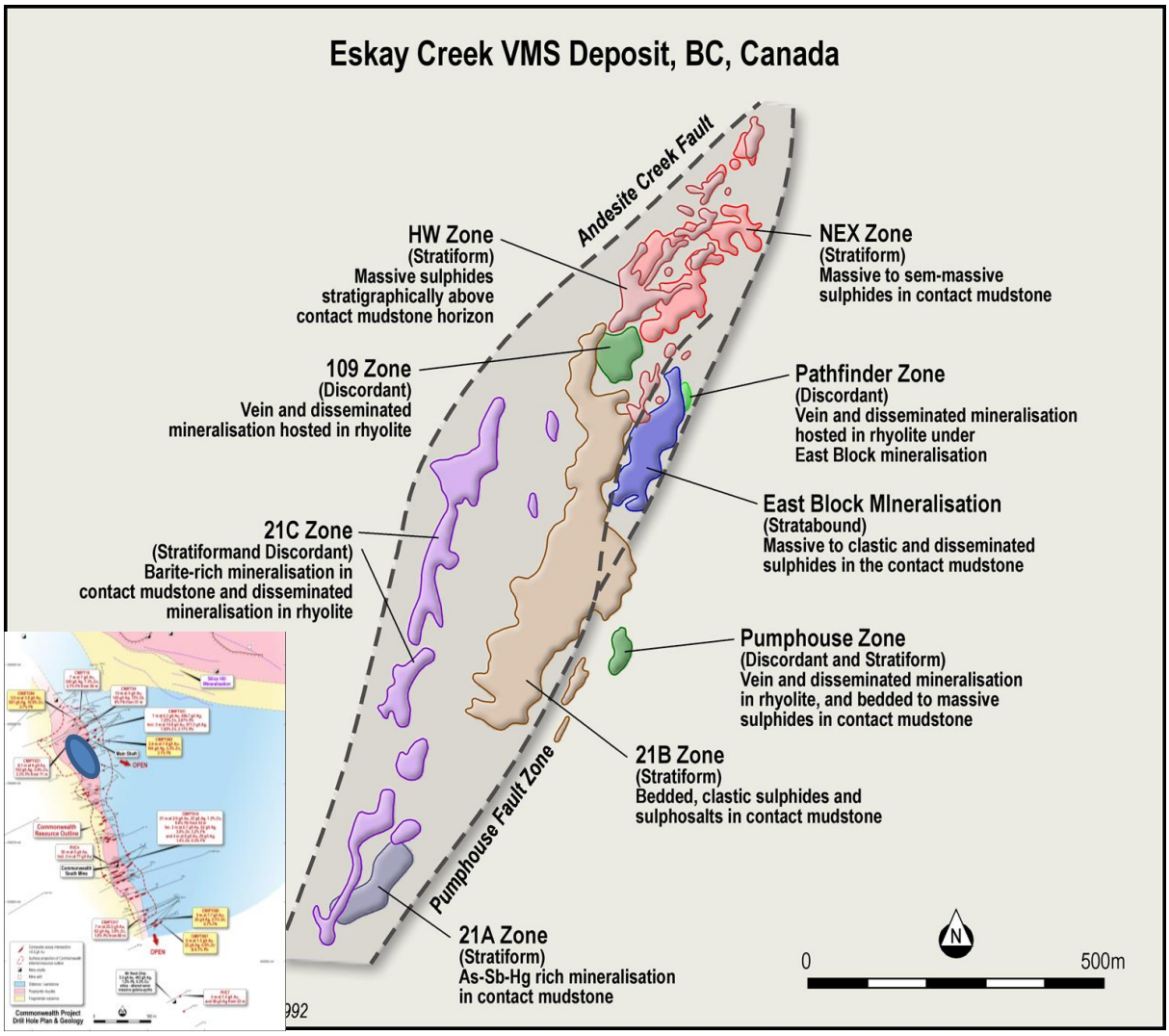


Figure 8. Comparison of Eskay Creek and Commonwealth at the same scale. Note the massive sulphide lens at Main Shaft (blue ellipse) and compare to the widths of all but the largest lens at Eskay Creek. Close spaced drilling is required in further exploration.

NEXT STEPS

Further drilling is required at Commonwealth. Impact is currently focussed on its Blackridge Gold Project in Queensland which has potential for near-term gold production. Accordingly the Company is assessing its options for further funding at Commonwealth.

ABOUT THE MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE AT COMMONWEALTH

The mineralisation at Commonwealth-Main Shaft is typical of a volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) type system, containing high grade gold, silver, zinc, lead and copper mineralisation which occurs at the upper contact of a porphyritic rhyolite with the overlying volcanic sedimentary rocks.

Mineralisation at Commonwealth South occurs at both the upper and lower contacts of the porphyritic rhyolite and is dominated by 1-50 mm thick stringers and disseminations, often associated with intense brecciation and faulting along the contacts of the porphyritic rhyolite.

The Commonwealth Resource strike length is 400 m and it is open along trend in particular to the south. The mineralisation has been defined to a maximum depth of 150 m and is still open.

Fourteen new holes have been drilled into the project in the last drilling campaign by Impact. The total number of holes into the Commonwealth Project by Impact and previous explorers in a number of separate drill campaigns is 132. Of these holes, 66 intersected the mineralisation wireframe and were used in the estimation. Although some of the holes are historical Impact has twinned some of the higher grade intersections and these have largely confirmed the grades and widths. The average depth of the drill holes is 52 metres highlighting the shallow nature of the deposit. Holes were drilled with a variety of azimuths and dips to ensure the mineralised units were intersected at optimal angles.

Quality control measures employed by Impact included the use of certified standards (1% of total sample population), field duplicates (2% of total sample population) and blanks (2% of total sample population). No previous quality assurance/quality control (QAQC) has been carried out at the Commonwealth Project. Analysis of the standards and blanks showed acceptable to good levels of accuracy in the assaying and little contamination. The duplicate samples matched the originals with a high degree of precision.

The drill hole database was reviewed and validated. The top cuts used were gold 30 ppm, silver 500 ppm, copper 1% and zinc 10%.

Three-dimensional solid wireframes were constructed from sectional interpretations of the mineralisation using a nominal 0.5 g/t gold cut-off grade. Drill hole intercepts were composited downhole to 1 m lengths and gold, silver, copper, zinc, lead and arsenic grade estimation was carried out using ordinary kriging with hard boundaries.

Three search passes, with increasing search distances and decreasing minimum sample numbers, were employed to fully inform the model. All elements filled all cells in the first three search passes.

The Commonwealth Mineral Resource estimate has been classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource in accordance with the guidelines of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code, 2012). Mineral Resources have been classified on the basis of confidence in geological and grade continuity, geological modelling confidence, grade continuity and limited QAQC. No Measured or Indicated Mineral Resources have been defined.

The Mineral Resource estimate for the Commonwealth Project has been reported above a 0.5 ppm gold cut-off grade. The estimate has been depleted for previous historic mining.

ABOUT THE MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE AT SILICA HILL

The mineralisation at Silica Hill lies between 60 m and 200 m north east of the Commonwealth deposit.

The mineralisation at Silica Hill comprises a stockwork of veins and disseminations of gold, silver, zinc, lead and copper minerals typical of certain epithermal styles of mineralisation. Visible silver minerals such as proustite and pyrargyrite are common. The mineralisation is hosted by a large flow banded rhyolite flow or sill with large phenocrysts of quartz and feldspar throughout the unit. Within the rhyolite is a second porphyry unit of a different composition that separates the two main zones of mineralisation.

The Silica Hill Resource strike length is 500 metres and it is open along trend in particular to the south. The mineralisation has been defined to a maximum depth of 290 metres and is still open.

The Mineral resource comprises two limbs, one being south-south west dipping lode (South Lode) that truncates a north-northeast steeply dipping lode (North Lode). These Mineral resources have a total strike length of 240 metres and extend vertically to about 190 metres below surface for the North Lode and to 290 metres below surface for the South Lode. The horizontal width is variable ranging from 4 metres to 40 metres and averaging 20 metres where the two limbs are separate and 75 metres wide where the two limbs join.

Thirty four drill holes, 10 RC and 24 diamond, have been completed at Silica Hill, all drilled by Impact. Of these holes, 32 intersected the mineralisation wireframe and were used in the estimation.

Quality control measures employed during drill programmes by Impact included the use of certified standards (1% of total sample population), field duplicates (2% of total sample population) and blanks (2% of total sample population). Analysis of the standards and blanks showed acceptable to good levels of accuracy in the assaying and little contamination. The duplicate samples matched the originals with a high degree of precision.

The drill hole database was reviewed and validated. Three-dimensional solid wireframes were constructed from sectional interpretations of the mineralisation using a nominal 15 g/t silver cut-off grade. Drill hole intercepts were composited downhole to 1 m lengths and gold and silver grade estimation was carried out using top-cut ordinary kriging with hard boundaries.

The top cuts used were respectively 525 g/t silver and 4.8 g/t gold for the north lode and 350 g/t silver and 2.5 g/t gold for the south lode.

Three search passes, with increasing search distances and decreasing minimum sample numbers, were employed to fully inform the model. For silver 15% of the blocks and for gold 6% of the blocks did not receive an estimate in the first three passes. These blocks were assigned the nearest estimated grade.

The Mineral Resource estimate for Silica Hill has been reported above a 50 g/t silver cut-off grade.

The Silica Hill Mineral Resource estimate has been classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource in accordance with the guidelines of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code, 2012). Mineral Resources have been classified on the basis of confidence in geological and grade continuity, geological modelling confidence, grade continuity and limited QAQC. No Measured or Indicated Mineral Resources have been defined.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

All drill results and other relevant Exploration Results have been previously reported to the ASX in a large number of reports since 2012.

Key announcements referred to in the text are :

1. February 19th 2015: Maiden High Grade Resource at Commonwealth, NSW.

2. September 18th 2018: High Grade Mineralisation Confirmed at Commonwealth.
3. November 30th 2018: Further High Grade Mineralisation Confirmed at Commonwealth South.
4. September 2nd 2016: Bonanza Silver Grades at Silica Hill.
5. September 22nd 2014: Bonanza Gold Grades at Commonwealth South.
6. October 22nd 2014: Assays Confirm 1 km sq High Grade Gold-Silver at Commonwealth.
7. December 12th 2017: Significant Extensions to Mineralisation at Silica Hill.
8. February 13th 2018: High Grade Gold and Highest Silver Grades intersected at Silica Hill.

Other relevant reports are:

June 30th 2016: High Grade Extensions to the Commonwealth Deposit and Walls.

August 8th 2016: 75 Metre Thick Zone of Gold-Silver-Base Metal Mineralisation Discovered at Silica Hill.

September 13th 2016: High Grade Gold and Silver at Silica Hill.

February 22nd 2017: Silica Hill and Commonwealth Continue to Expand.

July 20th 2017: Best Gold Results to date at the Silica Hill Prospect.

August 25th 2017: Silica Hill Continues to Grow.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the conclusions of the previous market announcements

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 at Commonwealth-Main Shaft is based upon information compiled by Susan Havlin, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Susan Havlin 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 she 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. Susan Havlin consents to the inclusion in the release of a summary based upon her information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report which relates to Mineral Resources at Silica Hill is based upon information compiled by Kahan Cervoj, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Kahan Cervoj 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. Kahan Cervoj consents to the inclusion in the release of a summary based upon his information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1 - SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	**RC Drilling** Reverse Circulation (RC) percussion drilling was used to produce a 1m bulk sample (~25kg) which was collected in plastic bags and representative 1m split samples (12.5%, or nominally 3kg) were collected using a riffle splitter and placed in a calico bag. The cyclone was cleaned out with compressed air at the end of each hole and periodically during the drilling. Holes were drilled to optimally intercept interpreted mineralised zones. **Diamond Drilling** Diamond drilling was used to produce drill core either with a diameter of 63.5 mm (HQ) or 47.6 mm (NQ). **Hand-held XRF** Handheld XRF analysis was completed with a handheld Vanta M Series XRF 50KeV instrument at 50 cm and 1 m intervals on diamond core and for every metre for RC samples. For individual veins or samples that are specifically reported, several readings are taken to establish an average. Investors should note that the analyses are semi-quantitative and are a guide only to the metal content. Laboratory assays are used in preference where available.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	**RC and Diamond Drilling** Sample representivity was ensured by a combination of Company Procedures regarding quality control (QC) and quality assurance / testing (QA) and monitoring of drill sample recoveries. 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 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 region digest with ICP OES analysis and AA24 fire assay with AAS finish. Historical diamond and RC samples were sent to Fox Anamet, Brookvale NSW where gold was determined by fire assay, base metals by DCP and AAS methods. Weathered samples contained gossanous sulphide material and fresh samples containing visible pyrite, galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Diamond drilling accounts for about 55 % of the drilling and comprises NQ (47.6 mm diameter) and HQ (63.5 mm diameter) sized core. Impact diamond core is mostly triple tube and is oriented. Historical diamond core was not oriented. RC drilling accounts for about 50% of the drilling and comprises 4 inch hammer.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Diamond core recoveries for all holes are logged and recorded. Recoveries are estimated to be approximately >97% for the Commonwealth Project. No significant core loss or sample recovery problems are observed in the drill core or historic reports. RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts are routinely carried out by the driller. The RC samples are collected by plastic bag directly from the rig-mounted cyclone and laid directly on the ground in rows of 10. The drill cyclone and sample buckets are cleaned between rod-changes and after each hole to minimise down-hole and/or cross contamination.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No sample bias has been established.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Geological logging of samples followed Company and industry common practice. Qualitative logging of samples included (but not limited to); lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering. Diamond core logging included additional fields such as structure and geotechnical parameters. Magnetic Susceptibility measurements were taken for each 1m RC sample and each 1m diamond core interval. For diamond core, information on structure type, dip, dip direction, texture, shape and fill material has been recorded in the logs. RQD data has been recorded on selected diamond holes.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	All logging is quantitative, based on visual field estimates. Systematic photography of the diamond core in the wet and dry form was completed. Chip trays with representative 1m RC samples were collected and photographed then stored for future reference.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All diamond drill holes were logged in full. All RC chips samples were geologically logged by Impact's on-site geologist on a 1m basis, with digital capture in the field. Detailed diamond core logging, with digital capture was conducted for 100% of the core by Impact's on-site geologist.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	All core samples were sampled by half core. Selected intervals of quarter core will be selected for check assays if required.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were split using a riffle splitter.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Company procedures were followed to ensure sub-sampling adequacy and consistency. These included (but were not limited to), daily work place inspections of sampling equipment and practices, as well as sub-sample duplicates ("field duplicates").
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Laboratory QC procedures for rock sample assays involve the use of internal certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks, duplicates and replicates. The QC procedure for historical diamond and RC samples is unknown but considered immaterial.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Sample duplicates from the historical drilling were taken from selected intervals and compared to the original assay. Quarter core was taken for diamond samples and riffle re-splits for RC samples.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The samples sizes at Commonwealth are considered appropriate since gold has been identified as predominantly fine-grained by thin section analysis which would indicate the nugget effect is minimal.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	An industry standard fire assay technique for samples using lead collection with an Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish was used for gold and aqua regia digest for base metals and silver. The quality of historical drill sample assays is unknown, however this is considered immaterial at this stage of exploration.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools were used to determine material element concentrations. A handheld Vanta M Series XRF 50KeV instrument was used for semi-quantitative analysis only. The sampling interval was two times 20 second intervals. Calibration is carried out at the start of the sampling procedure each time the machine is turned on and appropriate standards are used every 25th sample. Elements analysed include:Ag, As, Ba, Se, Ca, K, S, Sb, Sn, Cd, Sr, Rb, Pb, Hg, W, Cu, Ni, Co, V, Ti, Fe, Mn, P, Cr, Mo, U and Ta.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	For the RC and diamond drill samples, quality control procedures for assays were followed via internal laboratory protocols. Accuracy and precision are within acceptable limits. The quality control of historical drill sample assays is unknown, however this is considered immaterial at this stage of exploration.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections from drilling have not been verified by independent or alternative companies. This is not required at this stage of exploration.
	The use of twinned holes.	Two twin diamond holes versus historic RC holes have been drilled at Commonwealth South and Main Shaft.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary assay data has been entered into standard Excel templates for plotting in Mapinfo and Target. All historical drill data has been entered digitally by previous explorers and verified internally by Impact.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No significant adjustments have been required.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Recent drill holes have been located by GPS and DGPS. Historical drill holes and mine shafts have been verified by DGPS where possible.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system for Commonwealth is MGA_GDA94, Zone 55.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Standard government topographic maps have been used for topographic validation. The DGPS is considered sufficiently accurate for elevation data. For the diamond holes, down-hole single shot surveys were conducted by the drilling contractor. Surveys were conducted at 6m, 18, 30m and then approximately every 30m down-hole. For the RC drill holes, down hole dip surveys were taken at approximately 30m intervals and at the bottom of the hole.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill spacing of drill holes ranges between 10 and 30 m which is considered adequate for Exploration Results.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Drill spacing of drill holes ranges between 10 and 50 m and may be considered adequate for Mineral Resource and Ore reserve estimation procedures. However estimations of grade and tonnes have not yet been made.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing has been applied for quoting drill composite results only.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Drilling is oriented sub-perpendicular to the mineralised trend and stratigraphic contacts as determined by field data and cross section interpretation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No significant sample bias has been identified from drilling due to the optimum drill orientation described above. Where present, sample bias will be reported.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	For rock samples, chain of custody is managed by Impact Minerals Ltd. Samples for Commonwealth are delivered by Impact Minerals Ltd personnel to ALS in Orange, NSW or to SGS Perth for prep and assay. Whilst in storage, they are kept in a locked yard. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of batches of samples. Security of historic drill samples is unknown however is considered immaterial.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	A review of the sampling techniques and data both of historic drill holes and of Impact's procedures has been completed by Optiro Consultants of Perth, WA.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Commonwealth Project currently comprises 3 exploration licences covering 315 km^2. The tenements are held 100% by Endeavour Minerals Pty Ltd, a subsidiary Company of Impact Minerals Limited. No aboriginal sites or places have been declared or recorded in areas where Impact is currently exploring. There are no national parks over the license area.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	A total of 66 drill holes were completed over 300 m strike between the Commonwealth Main Shaft and Commonwealth South by previous explorers to an average depth of 53 m.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Commonwealth and Commonwealth South deposits are considered gold-rich volcanic hosted massive sulphide (VMS) deposits that occur at and below the contact with a porphyritic rhyolite and overlying volcanic sedimentary rocks. The mineralisation may have been overprinted by epithermal mineralisation.
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.	Relevant information has been included in previous ASX announcements and these are listed in main body of the report above.
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 nominal cut-off of approximately 0.5 g/t Au has been applied.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	High grade massive sulphide intervals internal to broader zones of disseminated sulphide mineralisation are reported as included intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Gold equivalent values have been used in the long section. Metal prices used for the gold equivalent were $1,650 for gold and $30 for silver. 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	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 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.
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.	Previous releases to the ASX have invariably included all drill results and are considered to be representative. In this announcement only higher grade results are reported as these are key intercepts that are open and which require further drill testing. This is the core requirement of further work to determine if resources can be significantly increased.
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.

SECTION 3 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES – COMMONWEALTH PROJECT (MAIN SHAFT-COMMONWEALTH SOUTH)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	A visual comparison is completed between assay results and original logs (if hand drawn/logged) and detailed printouts and downhole logs for each hole. All errors are corrected.
	Data validation procedures used.	Impact's database has industry standard protocols to ensure that only valid data is accepted. For example, only geological codes that form part of the Impact logging code system can be accepted into the database.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	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. Dr Mike Jones is the Competent Person for the geology and the reporting of Exploration Results. The Competent Person for the Mineral Resource estimate, Mrs Susan Havlin, has not visited site.
	If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	There is a high level of confidence in the geological interpretation due to the historical operating experience and the readily identifiable stratigraphic controls on mineralisation. Wireframes have been used to constrain the estimation and are based on drillhole intercepts and geological boundaries. All wireframes have been constructed to 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grades for shape consistency.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	The mineralisation is generally quite consistent and drill intercepts clearly define the shape of the mineralised body, with limited options for large scale alternative interpretations.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	The controls on and interpretation of mineralisation are relatively straightforward, and no alternative interpretations have been considered.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	Wireframes have been used to constrain the estimation and are based on drillhole intercepts and geological boundaries.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	Wireframes have been constructed to 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade for shape consistency.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource*	The Mineral Resource at Commonwealth comprises two main areas, namely Main Shaft and Commonwealth South, which have a total strike length of 435 m and which extend vertically to approximately 180 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	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	Grade estimation using Ordinary Kriging (OK) was completed using Datamine software for six elements; Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn and As. The mineralisation boundaries were treated as hard in the estimation process. A three-pass strategy was employed for all elements estimated. Variogram orientations were largely controlled by the strike of mineralisation and downhole variography. Variograms for estimation were determined individually for each element. Other estimation parameters, such as search distance, minimum and maximum sample numbers, were derived from kriging neighbourhood testing. Search distances varied depending on the element being estimated.
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	There has been an increase in both the tonnes (by 26%) and gold ounces (by 10%), while the gold grade has decreased by 13%. These increases and decreases are a result of the extension of the resources to the north and the south with additional drilling. The resource model has not been compared to any reconciliation data; there has been no modern production.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of any by-products.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	Arsenic was the only deleterious element estimated.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	The block model dimensions and parameters were based on the geological boundaries and average drill grid spacing. Sub-blocks were used to ensure that the block model honoured the domain geometries and volume. Block estimates were controlled by the original parent block dimensions. The individual parent block dimensions were 5 mE by 15 mN by 10 mRL, with sub-blocking down to 0.5 mE by 1.5 mN by 2mRL. The drill spacing at Commonwealth varies from 15 m to 30 m section spacings. Estimation into parent blocks used a discretisation of 5 (X points) by 10 (Y points) by 8 (Z points) to better represent estimated block volumes.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	No selective mining units were modelled in this estimate. It is assumed that the SMU is equal to the block model parent cell or smaller.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	Multi-element analysis was conducted on the composites. There was a strong correlation between gold and arsenic, silver and lead, and between lead and zinc, and noticeably a poor correlation between gold and silver and the base metals.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	Drillhole sample data was flagged using domain codes generated from three dimensional mineralisation domains. Sample data was composited to a one metre downhole length. Mineralisation domains were treated as hard boundaries in the estimation process.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	Top cuts were established by investigating univariate statistics and histograms of sample values. A top cut level was selected if it affected outliers, reduced the sample variance and did not materially change the mean value.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	Model validation was carried out using visual comparisons between composites and estimated blocks, checks for negative or absent grades, and statistical comparison against the input drillhole data and graphical profile (swath) plots.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages have been estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied*	The mineralisation has been modelled to a nominal wireframe cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au, with a minimum width of 2 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 will aid ore/waste discrimination during the Reserve process. The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off grade.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	No minimum mining assumptions were made during the resource wireframing or estimation processes. Mining parameters, including minimum width assumptions, will be applied during the generation of Ore Reserves.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	No metallurgical factors or assumptions have been made during the resource estimation process as these issues are expected to be addressed during generation of Ore Reserves. The resource block model has been populated with multi-element data, which is required for the metallurgical analysis during the Ore Reserve process.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate*	The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used	The estimate is considered to be relevant to a global estimation of tonnage and grade.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available	The resulting estimates are supported by limited historical production.

SECTION 3 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES – SILICA HILL PROJECT

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	A visual comparison was completed between assay results and original logs (if hand drawn/logged) and detailed printouts and downhole logs for each hole. All errors were corrected. The geological logging and sampling was compared with the end of hole depth of each hole and no errors were found.
	Data validation procedures used.	Impact's drillhole database has industry standard protocols to ensure that only valid data is accepted, including ensuring that only geological codes that form part of the Impact logging code system can be accepted into the database.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	Dr Mike Jones has been with Impact since its inception and is closely involved in the Silica Hills project. He was present during a significant part of the drill programme and helped supervise the geological interpretation of the deposit. Dr Mike Jones is the Competent Person for the reporting of Exploration Results. The Competent Person for the Mineral Resource estimate, Mr Kahan Cervoj, has not visited the site because of the current decreased activity at Silica Hills.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	There is a moderate level of confidence in the geological interpretation where supported by drilling. Wireframes based on drill hole intercepts were used to constrain the estimate and were constructed by Impact Metals Ltd geologists using a 15 g/t silver cut-off grade.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	The available data supports the assumption that the precious metals mineralisation shares a common genesis. The interpretation and subsequent Mineral Resource estimate is based on 34 drillholes, of which 24 are diamond drillholes that provide good geological and structural detail for those areas tested.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	As a result of the preliminary nature of the exploration at Silica Hills, alternative interpretations are considered possible. However, the current interpretation reflects the available data and current geological understanding. The alternative interpretations are variable, with the potential to affect the estimated Mineral Resource, which is reflected in the current applied Mineral Resource classification.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	Silver mineralisation was interpreted by Impact as a hangingwall and footwall lode to the porphyritic rhyolite, which merges near-surface and to the east-southeast, separating to the north-northwest. This interpretation was based on a 15 g/t silver cut-off grade.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	The presence and frequency of veining and associated mineralisation are the critical factors affecting continuity.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource*	The Mineral Resource at Silica Hills comprises two limbs, one being a south-southwest dipping zone (South lode) that truncates a north-northeast, steeply dipping zone (North lode). These Mineral Resources have a total strike length of 240 m and extend vertically for approximately 190 m below surface (North lode) to 290 m below surface (South lode). The horizontal width of mineralisation is variable, ranging from 4.0 m to 40 m horizontal width, averaging 20 m where the two limbs are separated and up to 75 m horizontal width where the two limbs join.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	Grade estimation using Ordinary Kriging (OK) of top-cut, 1.0 m length composites samples was completed using Datamine RM software (v1.4.175.0) for silver and gold. The mineralisation and intersection lines between the two limbs were treated as hard boundaries in the estimation process. Dynamic anisotropy was used to reflect the changing orientations of the mineralisation in three dimensions for the search and variography. The minimum and maximum sample numbers were derived from kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA). The search directions were aligned with the respective variography and a three pass search strategy was used: • for silver, the first pass search distance was 100 m x 50 m x 25m. This was increased by factors of 1.5 and then 3 for subsequent search passes 2 and 3. • for gold, the first pass search distance was 100 m x 75 m x 25m. This was increased by factors of 1.5 and then 3 for subsequent search passes 2 and 3. Variogram orientations reflect the strike and dip of mineralisation. Variograms for estimation were determined individually for each limb and element. The maximum distance of extrapolation is 70 m in the plane of the mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	This is a maiden Mineral Resource estimate, and there has been no previous resource estimation on the Silica Hills Project, hence no comparisons are available. There is no reconciliation data for comparison with the Mineral Resource estimate.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of any by-products.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	No deleterious elements were estimated.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	The block model dimensions and parameters were based on the geological boundaries and average drill grid spacing, combined with the results of the KNA. Sub-blocks were used to ensure that the block model honoured the domain geometries and volume. Block estimates were controlled by the original parent block dimensions. The individual parent block dimensions were 5 mE by 15 mN by 10 mRL, with sub-blocking down to 3 mE by 1.25 mN by 0.5 mRL. The drill spacing at Silica Hills varies from 15 m to 30 m section spacings to 5 to 40 m in section hole spacings. Estimation into parent blocks used a discretisation of 8 (X points) by 4 (Y points) by 4 (Z points) to better represent estimated block volumes.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	No selective mining units were modelled in this estimate. It is assumed that the SMU is equal to the block model parent cell or smaller.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	Multi-element analysis was conducted on the composites. There was no significant correlation between silver and gold, and hence the two variables were modelled independently.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	Drillhole sample data was flagged using lode codes generated from mineralisation domains interpreted in 3 dimensions. Sample data was composited to a one metre downhole length. For estimation, all boundaries were treated as hard boundaries.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	Top cuts were established by reviewing the statistics and distribution of the assay data, using a combination of log-probability plots, grade disintegration and the subsequent response of the mean and variance to various top cuts.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	Model validation was carried out using visual comparisons between composites and estimated blocks, checks for negative and/or absent grades, whole of domain comparisons and swath plots. No global grade bias was identified and the swath plots showed that the composite grade trends were preserved in the estimate. There has been no mining at Silica Hills and hence, no reconciliation data is available.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis. Currently there is no information available on the moisture content.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied*	The Mineral Resource has been reported using a 50 g/t silver cut-off grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	As the mineralisation is near surface, open pit mining is considered the most applicable assumed mining method. No other mining assumptions were made. Mining parameters, including minimum width assumptions, will be applied during the Ore Reserve estimation process.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	Other than the assumption that the silver and gold is amenable to conventional processing options, no other metallurgical factors or assumptions have been made during the resource estimation process.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made*	No environmental factors or assumptions have been made during the resource estimation process.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	A default density of 2.65 t/m^3 was assigned to the mineralisation. The density value was derived as an approximation between the equal proportions of rhyolite (average 2.50 t/m^3) and mafic igneous rocks (2.85 t/m^3), rounded to 2.65 t/m^3.
	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,	No density measurements are available on Silica Hills core.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	The applied density is considered to be appropriate given the lithology, mineralisation style and current resource classification of the deposit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories*	As a function of the current drillhole orientation, developing geological understanding and absence of density data, the Silica Hills estimate has been classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource.
	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).	Classification has been based on the spacing and orientation of the available drillhole data, the assumption of geological and grade continuity, the geological model, the absence of density data and the potential for alternative interpretations. The Silica Hills deposit is currently an Inferred Mineral Resource. With ongoing drilling and exploration work, it is expected that the confidence in the estimate will improve.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The classification as an Inferred Mineral Resource appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	The Mineral Resource has been audited internally at Optiro Pty Ltd as part of the routine review process. There has been no external review or the Mineral Resource estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate*	The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the classification applied to the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. The key factors affecting the May 2019 Silver Hills estimate are the drillhole location, spacing and orientation, the level of geological understanding and the availability and associated variability of density data.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used	The Mineral Resource estimate is a global estimate only.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available	There is no historical production data to provide a comparison.