



ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Date: 31 October 2014

No. 374/311014

SEPTEMBER 2014 QUARTERLY REPORT SUMMARY

1. COMMONWEALTH PROJECT, N.S.W. (IPT 100%)

- Maiden drill programme completed;
- Bonanza Gold Grades including:
 - i) 7 m at 25.5 g/t gold, 62 g/t silver, 3.8% zinc, 1.6% lead and 0.1% copper from 88 m:
including: 4 m at 41.8 g/t (1.3 ounces per tonne) gold, 93 g/t silver, 5.5% zinc, 2.3% lead; and including: 1 m at 61 g/t (2 ounces per tonne) gold, 140 g/t silver, 5.9% zinc and 2.7% lead; and
 - ii) 21 m at 2.9 g/t gold, 21.6 g/t silver, 1.2% zinc and 0.6% lead from 53 m:
including 2 m at 6.7 g/t Au, 61.6 g/t Ag, 3.8% Zn, 3.2% Pb from 53 m; and also including 4 m at 6.0 g/t Au, 25 g/t Ag, 1.4% Zn, 0.3% Pb from 72 m.
- Results enclose all three main targets within Commonwealth and confirm 1 km² high-grade Gold-Silver Project.

2. BROKEN HILL PROJECT, N.S.W. (IPT EARNING 80%)

- \$125,000 co-funding from NSW Government approved;
- 51% interest earned;
- Maiden drill programme to commence mid November 2014;
- Maiden Drill programme expenditure to increase interest to 80%.

3. OTHER PROJECTS

- Mulga Tank Nickel-Copper PGE Project (IPT 100% & earning 50-75%)
- Botswana Uranium (IPT 100%)

4. CORPORATE

- Turkish commitments successfully divested;
- Annual General Meeting to be held on Thursday 27th November 2014;
- \$2.59 million was raised on July 4th via a placement of 78,423,516 shares at an issue price of 3.3 cents per share.

Market Cap

A\$13.5m (0.024 p/s)

Issued Capital

565,486,800

Directors

Peter Unsworth
Chairman

Dr Michael Jones
Managing Director

Paul Ingram
Non-Executive Director

Dr Markus Elsasser
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1. COMMONWEALTH PROJECT, N.S.W. (IPT 100%)

The Commonwealth Project is located 95 km north of Orange in New South Wales within the highly prospective Lachlan Fold Belt, host to many major gold-silver-base metal mines including the Cadia-Ridgeway deposits that contain 25 million ounces of gold and 12 million tonnes of copper (Figure 1).

A maiden drill programme was undertaken during the quarter to test a number of geophysical and geochemical targets that included possible extensions along trend and at depth from the known mineralisation at Commonwealth to the poorly explored Main Shaft, Commonwealth South and Silica Hill.

1.1 Main Shaft

At Main Shaft assays (Figure 1) from three drill holes have:

- defined a modest high grade extension of the massive sulphide deposit to the north west that may help define the plunge of an ore shoot. Drill hole CMIPT10 returned:
6 m at 7 g/t gold, 383 g/t silver, 8.5% zinc, 3.2% lead and 0.3% copper from 59 m including:
1 m at 14 g/t gold, 279 g/t silver, 2.4% zinc and 2.9% lead from 60 m;
1 m at 11 g/t gold, 509 g/t silver, 11.2% zinc and 3% lead from 62 m; and
1 m at 5 g/t gold, 687 g/t silver, 17.7% zinc, 7.1% lead, 0.7% copper at 64 m;
- confirmed the high-grade nature of the massive sulphide gold-silver-zinc-lead-copper mineralisation at the upper contact of a rhyolite unit. Drill hole CMIPT04 returned:
10 m at 6.8 g/t gold, 216 g/t silver, 15% zinc, 3.4% lead and 0.3% copper from 51 m including:
1 m at 23 g/t gold, 311 g/t silver, 7.4% zinc and 4.5% lead from 52 m; and
1 m at 7.9 g/t gold, 264 g/t silver, 25% zinc and 3.4% lead from 55 m.
- identified for the first time at Main Shaft, a thick copper-dominant zone of disseminated sulphide mineralisation at depth coincident with an Induced Polarisation (IP) ground geophysical anomaly (IPT06). This copper zone, which also contains anomalous zinc and lead, occurs at the lower contact of and within the rhyolite unit (Figure 1). This may be part of a “feeder zone” to the gold-silver-zinc-lead-copper mineralisation at the upper contact. Such feeder zones are targets for massive copper sulphide mineralisation. Drill hole CMIPT06 returned:
31 m at 0.13% copper and 5 g/t silver from 209 m including:
1 m at 1% copper, and 14 g/t silver from 210 m; and
1 m at 0.7% copper, 1.1% zinc, 0.4% lead, 31 g/t silver and 0.4 g/t gold from 218 m.

The same lower contact of rhyolite is also mineralised close to surface, coincident with a modest IP anomaly. Hole IPT03 returned:

23 m at 0.2 g/t gold, 3 g/t silver, 0.06% copper, 0.07% lead and 1.2% zinc from 24 m.

A five further holes (CMIPT012, 013, 018, 019 and 021) were drilled at Main Shaft to help further determine the extent of the high-grade massive sulphide lens at depth and along strike (Figure 1).

Drill hole CMIPT021 intersected the massive sulphide lens and extended the high grade portion of the deposit to a depth of 60 m below surface (Figure 1). The massive sulphide zone returned a best intercept of:

8.1 m at 6 g/t gold, 193 g/t silver, 5.9% zinc, 2.3% lead and 0.16% copper from 71 m including

2.9 m at 9.3 g/t gold, 201 g/t silver, 11.6% zinc, 4.7% lead and 0.25% copper from 74.9 m down hole.

Drill holes CMIPT012 and CMIPT018 returned the following modest intercepts of gold and silver along the southern margin of the sulphide lens:

5 m at 2.0 g/t gold and 12 g/t silver from 42 m in CMIPT012; and

3 m at 1.1 g/t gold and 9 g/t silver from 65 m in CMIPT018.

Drill hole CMIPT019 returned the following anomalous intercept at the northern margin of the sulphide lens (Figure 1):

7 m at 0.25 g/t gold, 7 g/t silver, 0.6% zinc, 0.2% lead and 0.25% copper.

These results suggest that the massive sulphide lens at Main Shaft is still open at depth and in particular to the south east and further drilling in this area is required (Figure 1).

1.2 Commonwealth South

At Commonwealth South assays from two drill holes have:

- discovered a further extension of the known mineralisation of 25 m to the south west (Figure 1). Hole IPT09 returned:
5 m at 5.2 g/t gold, 18 g/t silver, 0.8% zinc and 0.2% lead from 94 m; including 1 m at 16 g/t gold, 27 g/t silver, 0.6% lead and 1.3% zinc.
- confirmed bulk mineable mineralisation with high grade intercepts within the known mineralisation at Commonwealth South. Drill hole IPT01 returned:
35 m at 1 g/t gold, 15 g/t silver, 0.8% zinc and 0.2% lead from 21.4 m including;
2 m at 4 g/t gold from 21.4 m; and 6.1 m at 0.8 g/t gold and 2.4% zinc from 23.9 m; and 3.4 m at 4.8 g/t gold, 26 g/t silver, 2.3% zinc and 0.5% lead from 51.6 m.



Further to this bonanza style gold grades were received at Commonwealth South including reverse circulation (RC) drill hole CMIPT017 which returned:

7 m at 25.5 g/t gold, 62 g/t silver, 3.8% zinc, 1.6% lead and 0.1% copper from 88 m down hole (about 50 m below surface):

including;

4 m at 41.8 g/t (1.3 ounces per tonne) gold, 93 g/t silver, 5.5% zinc, 2.3% lead from 90 m; and

1 m at 61 g/t (2 ounces per tonne) gold, 140 g/t silver, 5.9% zinc, 2.7% lead from 91 m.

This intercept, which is in fresh rock, lies above a previously reported intercept in CMIPT09 of 5 m at 5.3 g/t gold, 18 g/t silver, 0.8% zinc and 0.2% lead from 94 m and including 1 m at 16 g/t gold, 27 g/t silver, 0.6% lead and 1.3% zinc (see Figure 1, long section and Figure 2 cross section and announcement dated [2nd September 2014](#)).

1.3 Silica Hill

At Silica Hill, two holes (CMIPT02 and CMIPT011) were drilled to test part of a strong IP anomaly modelled to extend to at least 150m below surface and forming part of a 300m long trend identified in the IP data called the Silica Hill Trend. This IP trend is open both to the north of the area drilled and to the south (Figure 2 and see announcement dated [13th June 2014](#)).

Drill hole CMIPT02 returned a very thick interval of anomalous silver and gold of:

157 m at 4.5 g/t silver and 0.04 g/t gold from 68 m

in a porphyry unit that contains numerous quartz-sulphide veins with extensive disseminated pyrite (5-20% total pyrite).

At a depth of about 200 m down hole, several different types of porphyry are recognisable and these may represent different intrusive units. This zone contains more intense sulphide mineralisation, with numerous narrow veins of copper, zinc and lead sulphides, and returned:

23 m at 0.1% zinc, 0.1% lead and 0.05% copper from 202 m down hole.

Individual one metre assays range up to 0.6% zinc, 0.8% lead and 0.3% copper.

Drill hole CMIPT011 returned a thick interval of very anomalous silver and anomalous gold of:

21 m at 41 g/t silver and 55 ppb gold

in intensely silica and pyrite altered volcanic rocks with numerous narrow veins of pyrite and arsenopyrite. The hole ended within this zone of mineralisation and is still open at depth.



Conclusion

These drill results confirm the presence of extensive silica-pyrite alteration over many hundreds of square metres in both the porphyry unit and the surrounding volcanic rocks at Silica Hill and **have identified for the first time, zones of higher grade base and precious metals close to the contact between the two rock types.** These are very encouraging signs for the discovery of large and higher grade deposit within the prospect area.

Next Steps

A three dimensional model of the geology and mineralisation of the Main Shaft to Commonwealth South area is nearing completion.

This model will be used to help plan follow up drilling and **also to calculate a maiden Inferred Resource for the deposit.** This resource, although likely to be modest in size, will help define an Exploration Target for the area that may be used in a Scoping Study to help define a minimum economic threshold for the project.

In addition, follow up IP and soil geochemistry surveys to the south east of Commonwealth South will commence in November.

An IP survey and infill soil geochemistry survey will also be completed over the very prospective Doughnut porphyry copper-gold target identified by Impact in a soil geochemistry survey 2 km to the north. Here, Impact has identified a large zoned elliptical zinc-lead-copper-gold-silver soil anomaly that is 1.2km by 750m in dimension similar to those associated with a number of major porphyry copper-gold deposits around the world.

2. BROKEN HILL PROJECT (IMPACT EARNING 80%)

The Broken Hill Project is located 20 km east of the World Class Broken Hill silver-lead-zinc mine in the richly mineralised Curnamona Province and consists of one Exploration Licence (EL7390) covering 110 square kilometres.

Impact can earn 80% of the rights to Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation associated with mafic and ultramafic rocks from Golden Cross Limited by spending an additional \$50,000 by November 2015 and a further \$200,000 by November 2017.

During the period Impact announced (see announcement [18 September 2014](#)) it was approved to receive \$125,000 under the N.S.W. State Government's Co-operative Drilling Funding Programme. The Co-funding initiative is awarded on a dollar-for-dollar basis for direct drilling costs and will be used in the drilling programme now in preparation.

It was also announced ([1 October 2014](#)) that during the quarter Impact earned a 51% interest in the rights to nickel-copper-PGE mineralisation from Golden Cross Resources Limited (GCR) at the Broken Hill Joint Venture Project in New South Wales.



As announced on the [24th October 2014](#), Impact has now elected to earn 80% of the metal rights by spending a further \$200,000. Impact is required to spend this remaining \$200,000 by 2017 however it is expected that this expenditure commitment will be met with the expenditure for the drilling programme now in preparation.

As announced on the 24th October 2014 access tracks and drill site preparation will commence next week with the aim of commencing drilling by mid-November.

The Red Hill Prospect

The host ultramafic intrusive unit at Red Hill, which outcrops over an area of about 500 sq metres, has a nickel-rich core and copper-precious metal-rich margins (Figure 1 and announcement dated [21 May 2014](#)). This is a common feature in many major nickel-copper-precious metal sulphide deposits around the world.

The centre of the unit is marked by nickel-in-soil values greater than 10,000 ppb and up to 16,100 ppb nickel (MMI digest) that is 100 m wide and 300 m long. This is a priority area for drilling.

Both the western and, in particular, the eastern margins of the unit are marked by copper-in-soil results greater than 2,500 ppb and up to 16,200 ppb copper (MMI digest) that are up to 200 m wide and 600 m long (Figure 4).

Within these margins there are a further three priority areas for follow up work that contain greater than 20 ppb platinum+palladium+gold-in-soil results (fire assay) covering several hundred square metres and which contain rock chip samples with high grade nickel, copper and precious metal assays (Figure1):

1. At the Red Hill Shaft, mined to a depth of about 40 m in the early 1900's, grab samples from outcrops around the shaft returned up to 16 g/t platinum, 12.1 g/t palladium, 4.2% nickel, 7.7% copper, 1.3 g/t gold and 221 g/t silver. Rock chip samples from a surface excavation about 50 m long located 100 m to the south of the shaft returned up to 1 g/t platinum, 2.6 g/t palladium, 0.9% nickel, 0.8% copper, 1.8 g/t gold and 3.3 g/t silver.
2. At Simons Find, rock chip samples returned up to 0.7 g/t platinum, 1.7 g/t palladium, 0.4% nickel, 0.1% copper, 1.9 g/t gold and 6.6 g/t silver.
3. In the south east corner of the intrusion, grab samples from weathered rocks associated with some surface diggings returned up to 22% copper, 0.2% nickel, 0.8 g/t gold and 91.1 g/t silver.

The soil geochemistry survey was completed by Impact at a spacing of 50 m by 50 m and submitted for analysis by the MMI partial digest (nickel and copper) and fire assay (platinum, palladium, gold and silver).



CORPORATE

During the period Impact divested its Turkish interest to a Dubai based Investment Banker. This has reduced Impact's overheads and commitments.

The Annual General Meeting has been set for Thursday, 27th November 2014 at 4:30pm WST. The meeting will be held at The Celtic Club, 48 Ord Street, West Perth, WA 6005.

On July 4th Impact announced an oversubscribed A\$2.59 million capital raising through a placement of 78,423,516 shares at an issue price of 3.3 cents per share to sophisticated and professional investors. The placement shares were issued under the Company's 25% placement capacity and will not require shareholder approval.

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.

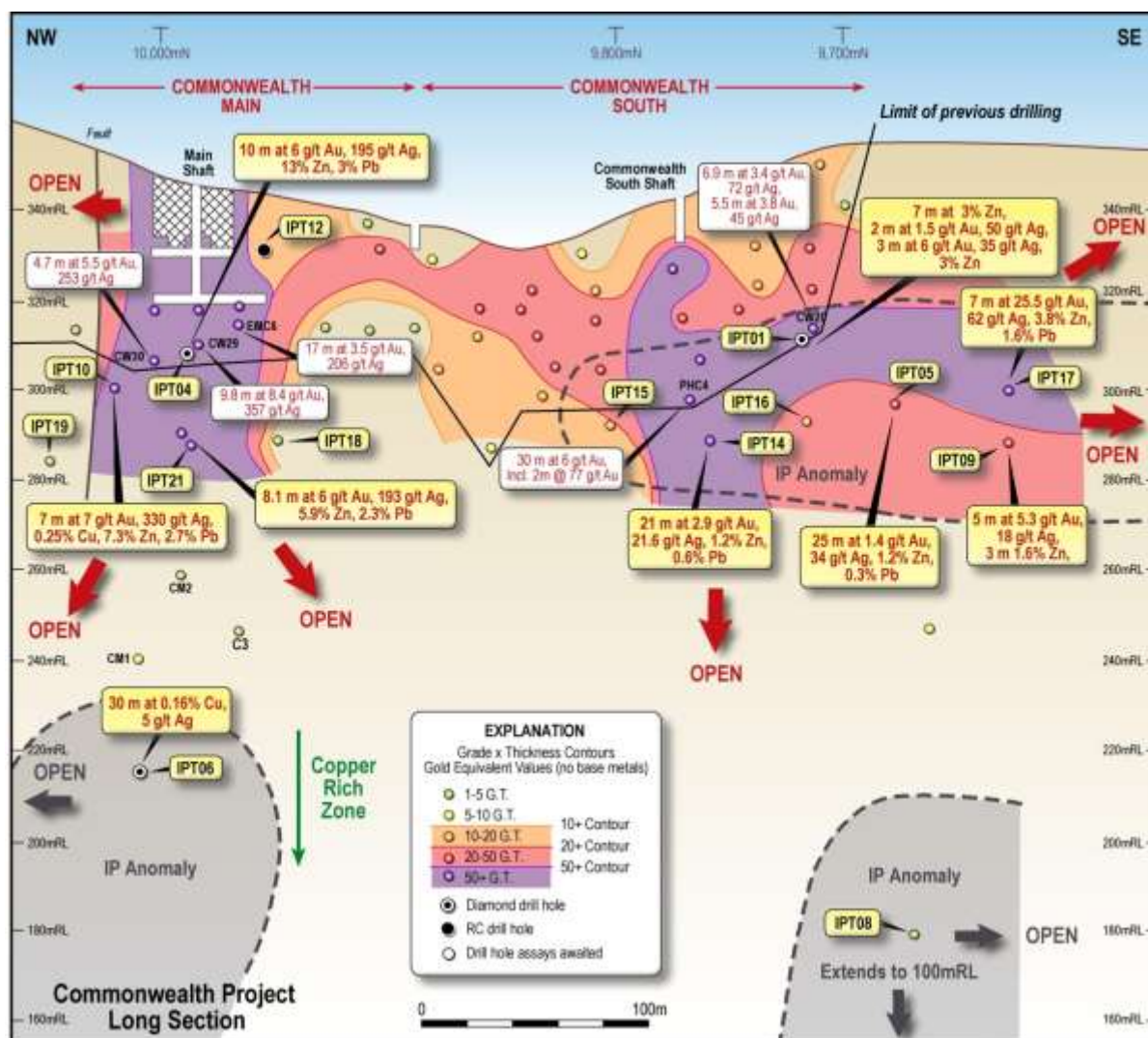


Figure 1. Long Section between Main Shaft and Commonwealth South Prospects showing drill hole locations, gold and silver mineralisation, IP anomalies and Impact's drill intercepts in yellow boxes.

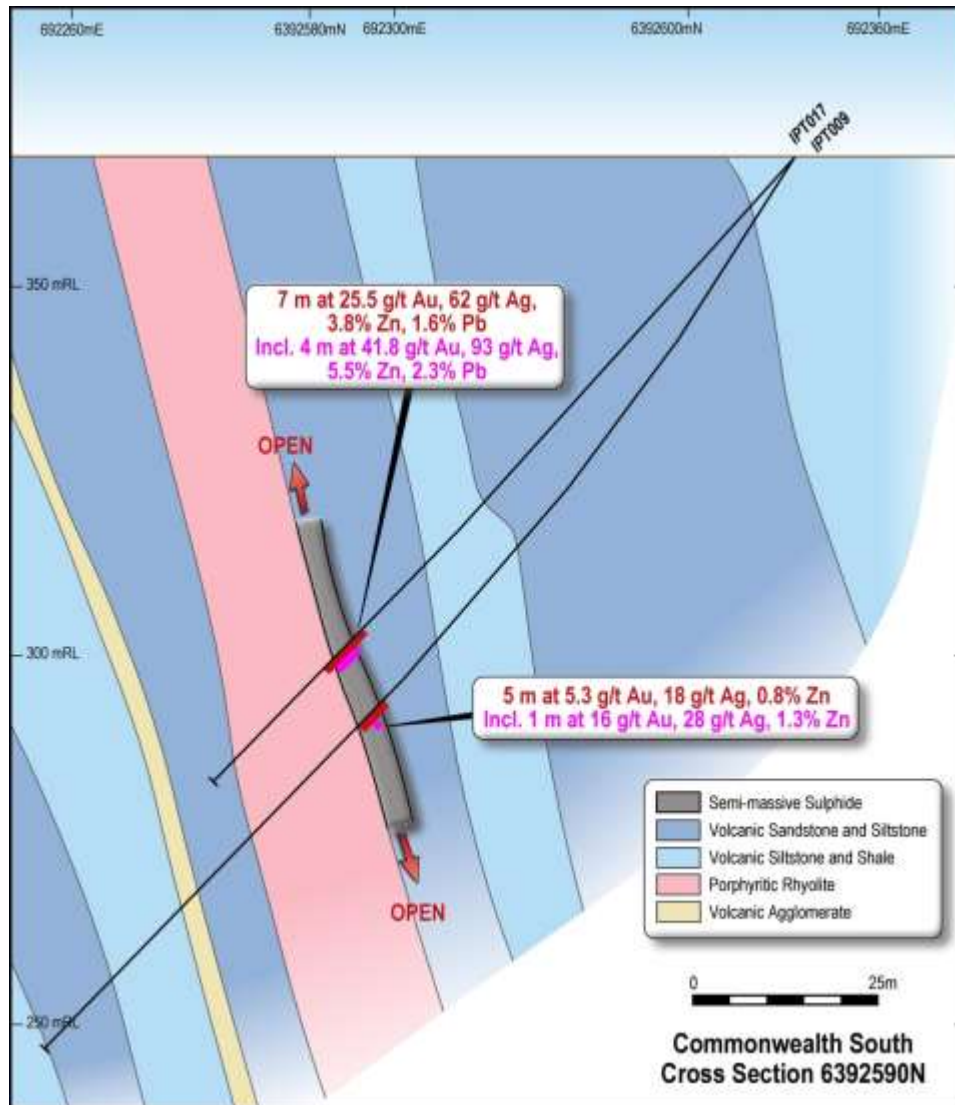


Figure 2. Cross section on 6,392,590 mN showing the location of the new massive and semi-massive sulphide layer at the top of the host rhyolite unit. Note that the massive sulphide includes extensive pyrite as well as sphalerite, galena and lesser chalcopyrite.

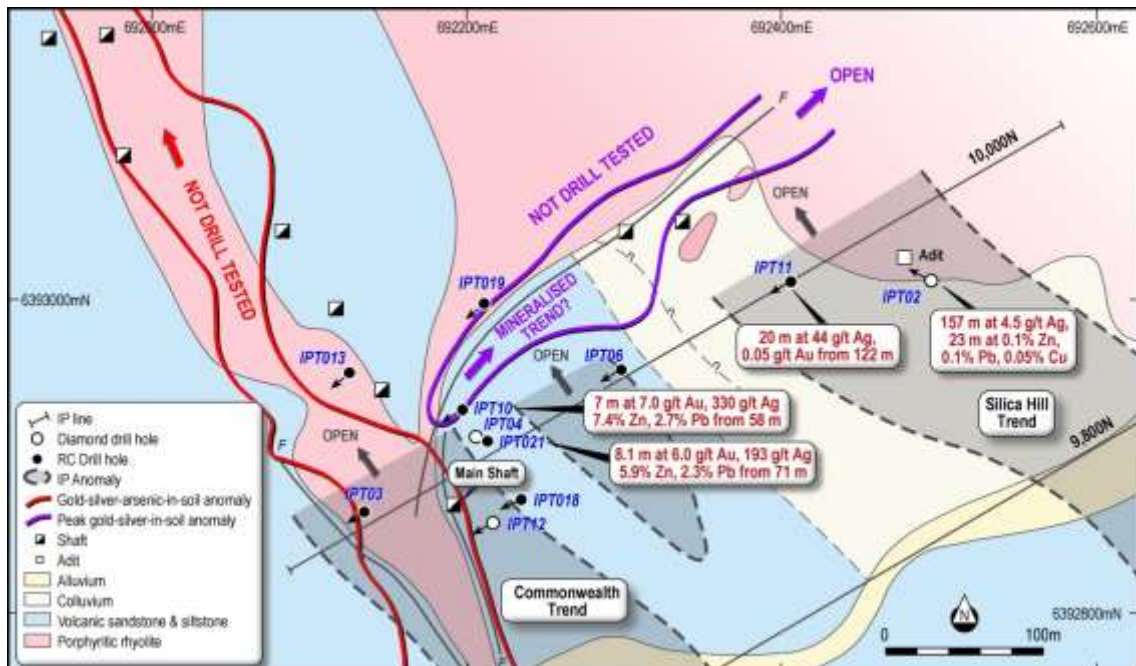


Figure 3. Geology and exploration results for the Main Shaft-Silica Hill area. Note the extensive areas of untested soil geochemistry and IP anomalies.

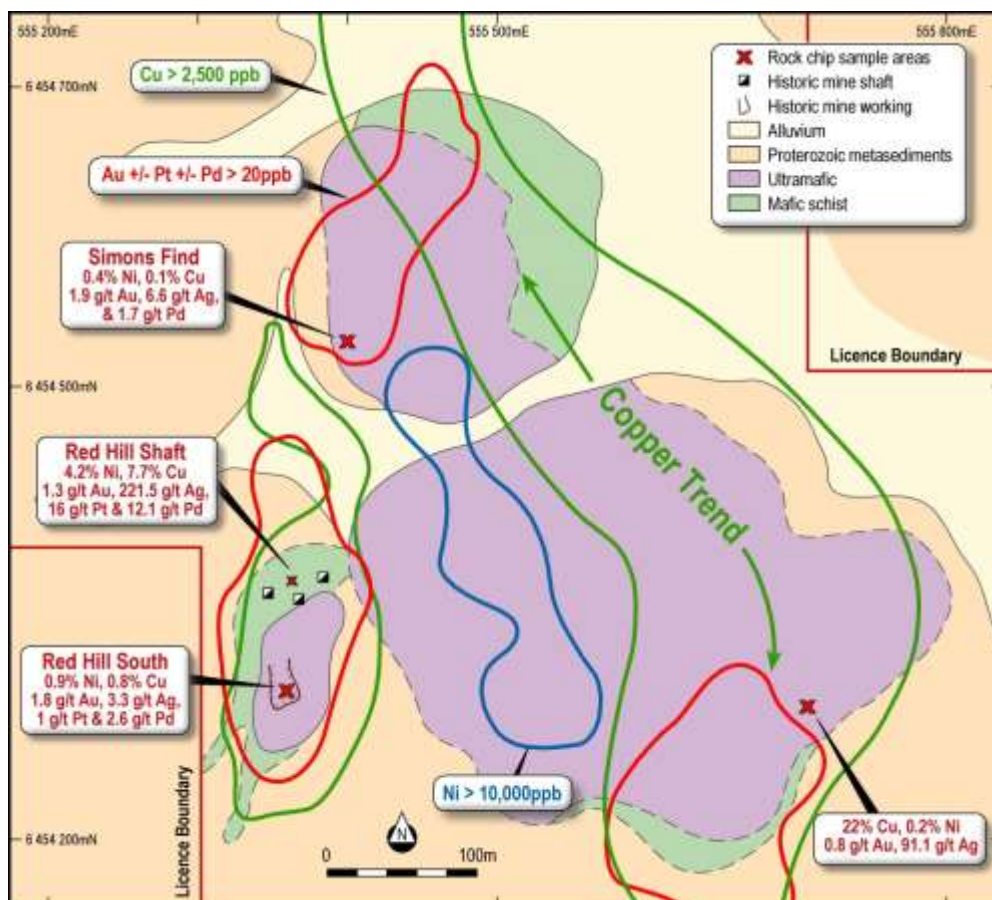


Figure 4. Geology and Soil and Rock Chip Results from the Red Hill Prospect.



APPENDIX 1 - SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	Rock chip samples Random grab samples were taken at surface which represented favourable geology and alteration to known mineralisation in the region. Samples are variably weathered. Soil Samples About 250g of soil was taken from 15-20cm below surface and sieved to - 2mm size. Samples put in plastic snap seal bags. Samples were subsequently sieved to -250 micron at SGS Laboratories for assay by aqua regia digest. 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).
Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used		Rock chip samples Representative samples at each sample site weigh between 0.8 and 1.2 kg. Sample sites were chosen due to historic rock and soil assay results and the geophysical surveys conducted on the Commonwealth Project. Historic rock sample methods are unknown but are considered immaterial. Soil Samples and Drill Samples Sample representivity was ensured by a combination of Company Procedures regarding quality control (QC) and quality assurance / testing (QA). Examples of QC include (but are not limited to), daily workplace and equipment inspections, as well as drilling and sampling procedures. Examples of QA include (but are not limited to) collection of “field duplicates”, the use of certified standards and blank samples approximately every 50 samples
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		Rock chip samples Rock samples were sent to SGS Perth where they were crushed, dried and pulverised (total prep) to produce a 25-30 g sub-samples for analysis initially by Aqua Regia digest with ICP-MS finish for base metals then by four acid digest with an ICP/AES finish for ore grade base metal samples and lead collection fire assay with AAS finish for gold. Soil Samples Soil samples were sent to ACME Laboratories in Vancouver for analysis by aqua regia digest or to SGS Laboratories in Perth for analysis by the MMI digest. RC and diamond drill samples RC samples and cut samples of core were submitted to ALS in Orange, NSW. Laboratory sample preparation involved: sample crushed to 70% less than 2mm, riffle/rotary split off 1 kg, pulverise split to >85% passing 75 microns. RC samples analysed by MEICP41 or MEOG46 for ore grade samples, aqua regia digest with ICP OES analysis and AA24 fire assay with AAS finish. Historical diamond and RC samples were sent to Fox Anamet, Brookvale NSW where gold was determined by fire assay, base metals by DCP and AAS methods. Weathered samples contained gossanous sulphide material and fresh samples containing visible pyrite, galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite.



impact.

MINERALS

ASX Code: IPT

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	Diamond drilling accounts for about 50 % of the drilling and comprises NQ (47.6 mm diameter) and HQ (63.5 mm diameter) sized core. Impact diamond core is triple tube and is oriented. Historical diamond core was not oriented. RC drilling accounts for about 50% of the drilling and comprises 4 inch hammer.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	Diamond core recoveries for all holes are logged and recorded. Recoveries are estimated to be approximately >97% for the Commonwealth Project. No significant core loss or sample recovery problems are observed in the drill core or historic reports. RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts are routinely carried out by the driller. The RC samples are collected by plastic bag directly from the rig-mounted cyclone and laid directly on the ground in rows of 10. The drill cyclone and sample buckets are cleaned between rod-changes and after each hole to minimise down-hole and/or cross contamination.
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	No sample bias has been established.
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	Geological logging of samples followed company and industry common practice. Qualitative logging of samples included (but not limited to); lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering. Diamond core logging included additional fields such as structure and geotechnical parameters. Magnetic Susceptibility measurements were taken for each 1m RC sample and each 1m diamond core interval. For diamond core, information on structure type, dip, dip direction, texture, shape and fill material has been recorded in the logs. RQD data has been recorded on selected diamond holes. Handheld XRF analysis was completed at 50 cm and 1 m intervals on diamond core and for every metre for RC samples.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	All logging is quantitative, based on visual field estimates. Systematic photography of the diamond core in the wet and dry form was completed. Chip trays with representative 1m RC samples were collected and photographed then stored for future reference.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All diamond drill holes were logged in full. All RC chips samples were geologically logged by Impact's on-site geologist on a 1m basis, with digital capture in the field. Detailed diamond core logging, with digital capture was conducted for 100% of the core by Impact's on-site geologist.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	All core samples were sampled by half core. Selected intervals of quarter core will be selected for check assays if required.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	RC samples were split using a riffle splitter.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Company procedures were followed to ensure sub-sampling adequacy and consistency. These included (but were not limited to), daily work place inspections of sampling equipment and practices, as well as sub-sample duplicates ("field duplicates").
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Laboratory QC procedures for rock sample 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.



impact.

MINERALS

ASX Code: IPT

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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>	Sample duplicates from the historical drilling were taken from selected intervals and compared to the original assay. Quarter core was taken for diamond samples and riffle resplits for RC samples.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	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.
	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	An industry standard fire assay technique for samples using lead collection with an Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish was used for gold and aqua regia digest for base metals and silver. The quality of historical drill sample assays is unknown, however this is considered immaterial at this stage of exploration.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	No geophysical tools were used to determine material element concentrations. A handheld XRF was used for qualitative analysis only.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	For the rock chips, 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	<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>	Two twin diamond holes versus historic RC holes have been drilled at Commonwealth South and Main Shaft.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary assay data for rock chips has been entered into standard Excel templates for plotting in Mapinfo and Target. All historical drill data has been entered digitally by previous explorers and verified internally by Impact.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No significant adjustments have been required.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Recent drill holes have been located by DGPS. Historical drill holes and mine shafts have been verified by DGPS.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system for Commonwealth is MGA_GDA94, Zone 55.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Standard government topographic maps have been used for topographic validation. The DGPS is considered sufficiently accurate for elevation data. For the diamond holes, down-hole single shot surveys were conducted by the drilling contractor. Surveys were conducted at 6m, 18, 30m and then approximately every 30m down-hole. For the RC drill holes, downhole dip surveys were taken at approximately 30m intervals and at the bottom of the hole.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Drill spacing of drill holes ranges between 10 and 30 m which is considered adequate for Exploration Results.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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 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.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Sample compositing has been applied for quoting drill composite results only.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Drilling is oriented sub-perpendicular to the mineralised trend and stratigraphic contacts as determined by field data and cross section interpretation.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	No significant sample bias has been identified from drilling due to the optimum drill orientation described above. Where present, sample bias will be reported.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	For rock samples, chain of custody is managed by Impact Minerals Ltd. Samples for Commonwealth are delivered by Impact Minerals Ltd personnel to ALS in Orange, NSW or to SGS Perth for prep and assay. Whilst in storage, they are kept in a locked yard. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of batches of samples. Security of historic drill samples is unknown however is considered immaterial.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	A review of the sampling techniques and data both of historic drill holes and of Impact's procedures has been completed by Optiro Consultants of Perth, WA.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	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 drillholes have been completed over 300 m strike between the Commonwealth main shaft and Commonwealth South by previous explorers to an average depth of 53 m.
Geology	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.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length.	See Table in text.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. 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. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly 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. High grade massive sulphide intervals internal to broader zones of disseminated sulphide mineralisation are reported as included intervals. 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.
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').	Historical drill holes to date have been sub-perpendicular to the mineralised trend and stratigraphy so intervals are close to true width or otherwise stated.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to Figures in body of text.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All results reported are representative
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Assessment of other substantive exploration data is not yet complete however considered immaterial at this stage.



impact.

MINERALS

ASX Code: IPT

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 01/07/96 Origin Appendix 8 Amended 01/07/97, 01/07/98, 30/09/01, 01/06/10, 17/12/10

Name of entity

IMPACT MINERALS LIMITED

ABN

52 119 062 261

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

September 2014

Consolidated statement of cash flows

Cash flows related to operating activities		Current quarter \$A'ooo	Year to date (3 months) \$A'ooo
1.1	Receipts from product sales and related debtors		
1.2	Payments for (a) exploration & evaluation	(1,022)	(1,022)
	(b) development		
	(c) production		
	(d) administration*	(375)	(375)
1.3	Dividends received		
1.4	Interest and other items of a similar nature received	6	6
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid		
1.6	Income taxes paid		
1.7	Other (R&D tax concession)		
	Net Operating Cash Flows	(1,391)	(1,391)
Cash flows related to investing activities			
1.8	Payment for purchases of: (a) prospects		
	(b) equity investments		
	(c) other fixed assets		
	(d)		
	environmental bonds		
1.9	Proceeds from sale of: (a) prospects		
	(b) equity investments		
	(c) other fixed assets		
1.10	Loans to other entities		
1.11	Loans repaid by other entities		
1.12	Other – (Scheme of Arrangement Costs)		
	Net investing cash flows	-	-
1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (carried forward)	-	-

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 5B
Mining exploration entity quarterly report

1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (brought forward)	-	-
Cash flows related to financing activities			
1.14	Proceeds from issues of shares, options, etc.	2,587	2,587
1.15	Proceeds from sale of forfeited shares		
1.16	Proceeds from borrowings		
1.17	Repayment of borrowings		
1.18	Dividends paid		
1.19	Other – Share issue costs	(14)	(14)
	Net financing cash flows	2,573	2,573
	Net increase (decrease) in cash held	1,182	1,182
1.20	Cash at beginning of quarter/year to date	750	750
1.21	Exchange rate adjustments to item 1.20		
1.22	Cash at end of quarter	1,932	1,932

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

		Current quarter \$A'000
1.23	Aggregate amount of payments to the parties included in item 1.2	81
1.24	Aggregate amount of loans to the parties included in item 1.10	-

1.25 Explanation necessary for an understanding of the transactions

1.23 Director Fees

Non-cash financing and investing activities

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

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

Financing facilities available

Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position.

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

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

Estimated cash outflows for next quarter

	\$A'000
4.1 Exploration and evaluation	423
4.2 Development	-
4.3 Production	-
4.4 Administration	167
Total	590

Reconciliation of cash

Reconciliation of cash at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts is as follows.	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1 Cash on hand and at bank	926	466
5.2 Deposits at call	1,006	284
5.3 Bank overdraft	-	-
5.4 Other (provide details)	-	-
Total: cash at end of quarter (item 1.22)	1,932	750

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Changes in interests in mining tenements

	Tenement reference	Nature of interest (note (2))	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
6.1	Interests in mining tenements relinquished, reduced or lapsed			
6.2	Interests in mining tenements acquired or increased			

Issued and quoted securities at end of current quarter

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

	Total number	Number quoted	Issue price per security (see note 3) (cents)	Amount paid up per security (see note 3) (cents)
7.1	Preference securities (description)			
7.2	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs, redemptions			
7.3	+Ordinary securities	565,486,800	565,486,800	
7.4	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs	78,423,516	78,423,516	
7.5	+Convertible debt securities (description)			
7.6	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through securities matured, converted			

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 5B
Mining exploration entity quarterly report

7.7	Options (description and conversion factor)	Number 18,700,000 15,450,000 8,000,000	Number quoted - - 8,000,000	Exercise price 6 cents 10 cents 20 cents	Expiry date 30/11/2015 30/11/2016 30/11/2015
7.8	Issued during quarter				
7.9	Exercised during quarter				
7.10	Cancelled during quarter				
7.11	Debentures (totals only)	NIL			
7.12	Unsecured notes (totals only)	NIL			

Compliance statement

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



Sign here: Date: 30 October 2014
(Company secretary)

Print name: James Cooper-Jones

Notes

- 1 The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity wanting to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes attached to this report.
- 2 The "Nature of interest" (items 6.1 and 6.2) includes options in respect of interests in mining tenements acquired, exercised or lapsed during the reporting period. If the entity is involved in a joint venture agreement and there are conditions precedent which will change its percentage interest in a mining tenement, it should disclose the change of percentage interest and conditions precedent in the list required for items 6.1 and 6.2.

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity quarterly report

- 3 **Issued and quoted securities** The issue price and amount paid up is not required in items 7.1 and 7.3 for fully paid securities.
- 4 The definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report.
- 5 **Accounting Standards** ASX will accept, for example, the use of International Financial Reporting Standards for foreign entities. If the standards used do not address a topic, the Australian standard on that topic (if any) must be complied with.

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+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.