

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Date: 17 January 2017

No. 499/170117

DECEMBER 2016 QUARTERLY REPORT SUMMARY

1. COMMONWEALTH GOLD-SILVER-BASE METAL PROJECT, N.S.W. (Impact 100%)

- Further success at the Silica Hill gold-silver discovery: mineralisation extended by up to 50 metres down dip/plunge in first two drill holes of follow up drill programme.
- Disseminated and narrow veins and stockworks of sulphide with silver and base metal mineralisation variably developed over 60 metres to 70 metres true thickness.
- Assays expected in January. Deeper extensions to the mineralisation to be tested in February.

2. BROKEN HILL PGM-NI-CU PROJECT, N.S.W. (IMPACT 100%)

- Petrographic study completed on rock chip samples from new tenements. Work confirms prospectivity for base and precious metals.

3. MULGA TANK NI-CU-PGE PROJECT, W.A. (IMPACT 100%)

- Results received for 2,500 soil samples. Interpretation in progress.

4. CORPORATE

- Cash of \$1.5 million at December 31st 2016. A Research and Development rebate of \$1.07 million was received on 12th January 2017 which brings the cash balance to about \$2.5 million.
- As announced to the ASX in November 2016, Squadron Resources Limited elected not to exercise an option to earn a minority interest in the Broken Hill and Commonwealth projects.

Market Cap

A\$21.3m (0.027 p/s)

Issued Capital

788,771,085

Directors

Peter Unsworth
Chairman

Dr Michael Jones
Managing Director

Paul Ingram
Non-Executive Director

Markus Elsasser
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1. COMMONWEALTH GOLD-SILVER-BASE METAL PROJECT (IPT 100%)

The Commonwealth Project comprises three 100% owned exploration licences that cover about 315 sq km of the highly prospective Lachlan Fold Belt about 100 km north of Orange in NSW. The belt is host to many major gold-silver-copper mines including the Cadia-Ridgeway deposits that contain at least 25 million ounces of gold and 5 million tonnes of copper (Figure 1).

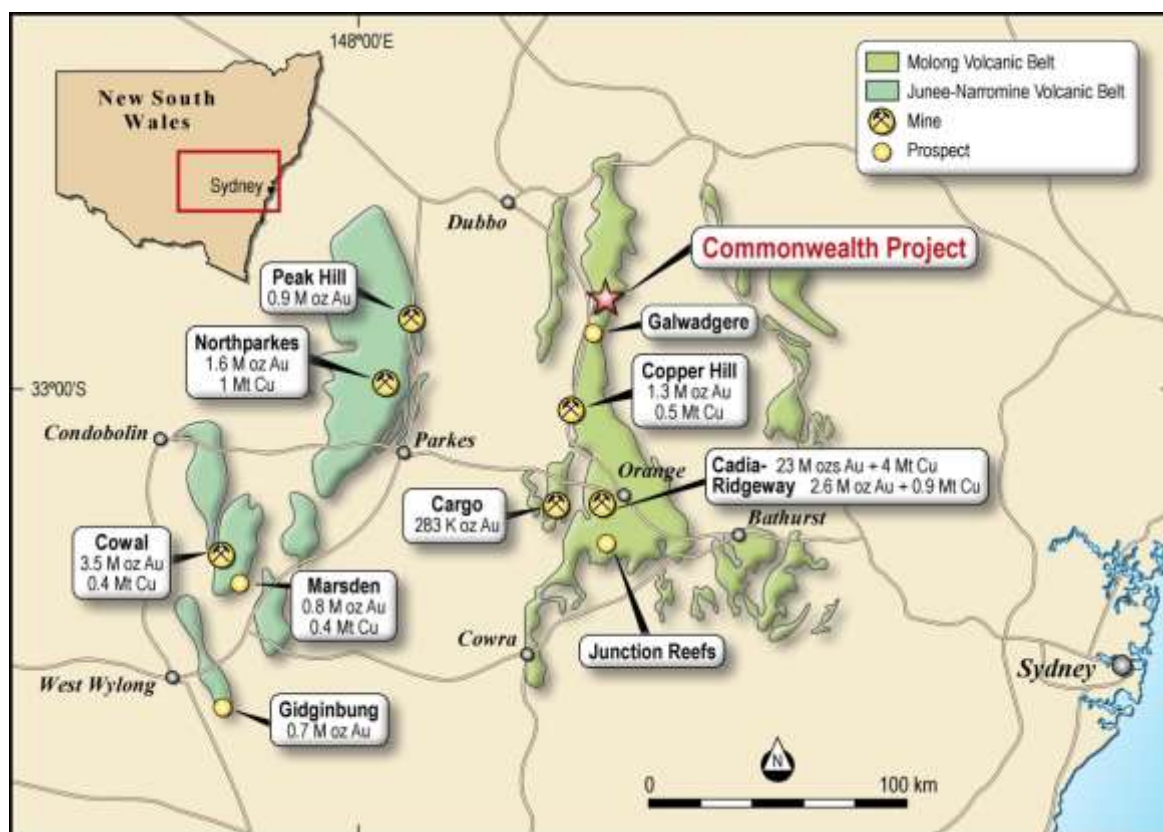


Figure 1. Location of the Commonwealth Project within the Lachlan Fold Belt of NSW, home to many significant gold and copper mines.

During the Quarter, Impact elected to fast-track the start of a follow-up drill programme at its high grade gold-silver discovery at the Silica Hill Prospect (Figure 2).

The drill programme commenced in early December and will comprise up to 2,000 metres of reverse circulation and diamond drilling. Two diamond holes have been completed for 434 metres with the remainder to be completed February – March 2017.

Significant gold and silver mineralisation had previously been intersected in four drill holes at Silica Hill over an area of 200 metres by 100 metres down to a depth of 100 metres below surface and with an average true thickness of about 50 metres (Figures 2, 3 and 5). The zone strikes north east and dips steeply to the south east. Importantly it appears that grade is increasing with depth (Figures 3 and 5).

The mineralisation is open in all directions including up-dip and is terminated by a fault suggesting further mineralisation may have been offset.

The follow-up programme is designed to test for extensions to this mineralisation as well as further depth extensions to the Commonwealth deposit centred about 200 metres south west of Silica Hill (Figure 2).

Two drill holes were completed before the end of year break (CMIPT048 - CMIPT049) and both intersected sulphide mineralisation. Mineralisation has been extended by 40 m to 50 m down dip in both holes (Figure 2).

The mineralisation comprises multiple narrow stockwork-style veins and veinlets together with disseminated sulphides in the rock surrounding the veins. Readings with a portable XRF instrument on both holes (CMIPT048 and CMIPT049) indicate silver mineralisation of more than 100 g/t occurs in many places both in the veins and the surrounding rock. Although the mineralisation is visually similar to that encountered in previous drill holes, silver minerals were not observed (see announcements dated [31st August](#), [2nd September](#) and [13th September 2016](#)).

Assays for the two drill holes are expected by late January.

Drilling has now ceased for the Christmas and New Year period. The programme will recommence in early February. Statutory approvals are still awaited for some of the drill holes and it is anticipated these will be granted in January.

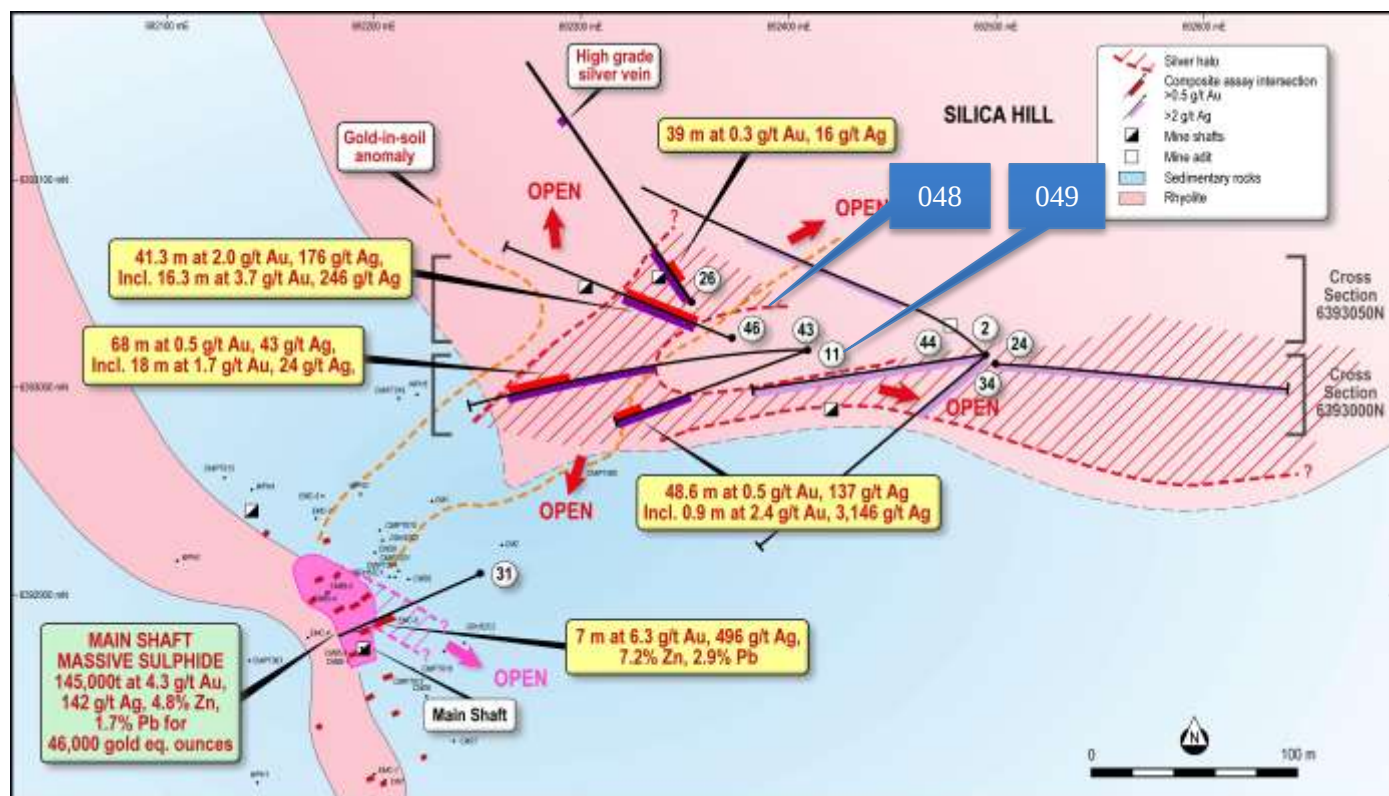


Figure 2. Surface geology map showing significant drill intercepts at Silica Hill and Main Shaft and location of CMIPT048 and CMIPT049.

About the Gold-Silver Mineralisation at Silica Hill

The mineralisation comprises disseminated sulphide, veins and semi-massive sulphide veins within the Silica Hill rhyolite. The veins commonly contain high to very high grades of gold and in particular silver. For example, Hole CMIPT046 returned 30 individual assays of varying widths of between 2 g/t and 24 g/t gold and 12 individual assays with more than 500 g/t silver (Figure 4) and Hole CMIPT011 returned two veins with 3,146 g/t silver (0.9 metres thick) and 3,600 g/t silver (0.15 m thick).

The four drill holes that have returned significant intercepts on two sections are: CMIPT046 and CMIPT026 (Figure 3) and CMIPT043 and CMIPT011 (Figure 5).

Drill hole **CMIPT046**, drilled beneath Hole CMIPT026, returned high grade gold and very high grade silver over a 41 metre thick intercept within a 74 metre thick zone of gold-silver mineralisation (Figure 4).

Key intercepts include:

74.5 metres at 1.2 g/t gold and 106 g/t silver (2.9 g/t gold equivalent) from 61 metres including 41.3 metres at 2.0 g/t gold and 176 g/t silver (4.7 g/t gold equivalent) from 61 metres; which includes 16.3 metres at 3.7 g/t gold and 246 g/t silver (7.6 g/t gold equivalent) from 86 metres.

Gold equivalency calculations are based on the following US dollar prices: Gold \$1326/oz; silver \$18.82/oz.

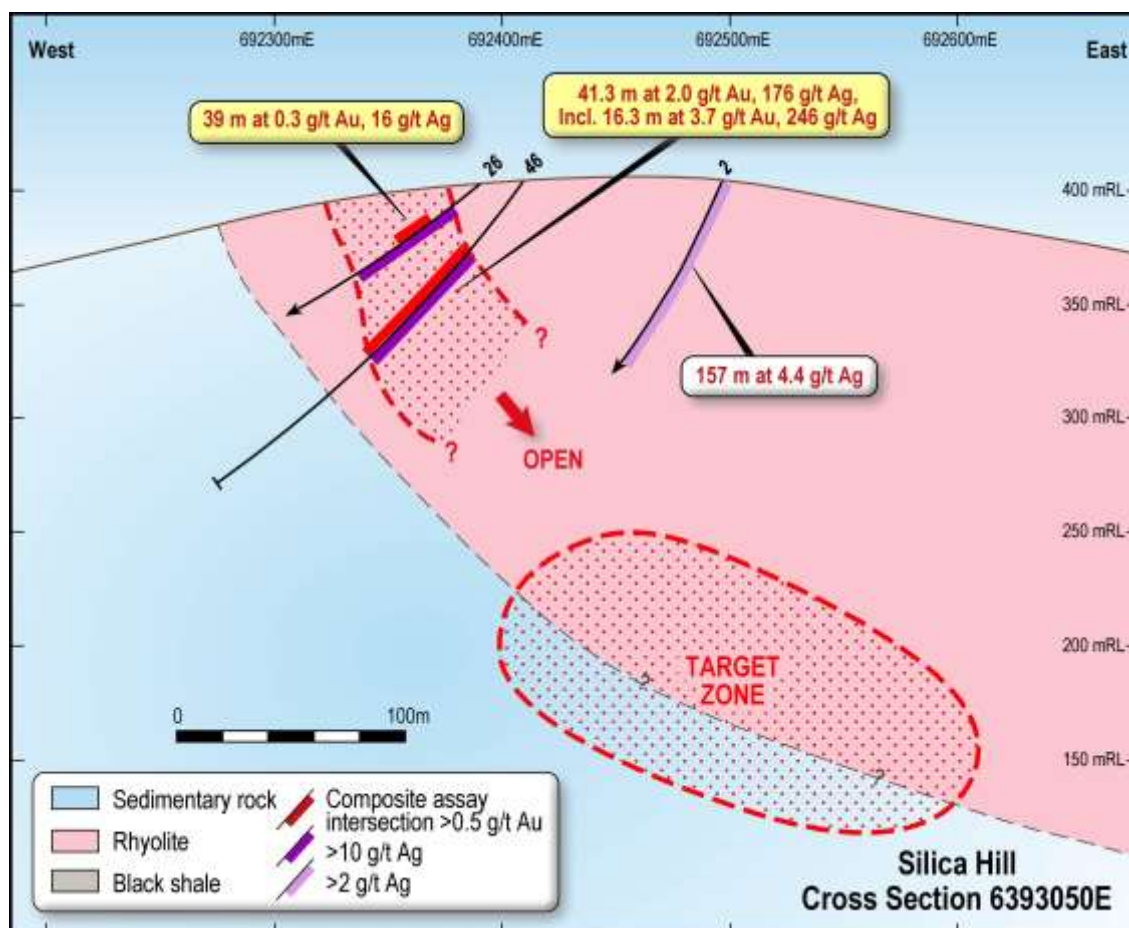


Figure 3. East-West cross section showing results for Holes CMIPT026 and CMIPT046.

Figure 4 shows that the intercept in CMIPT046 includes numerous high grade gold and silver intercepts from individual veins and groups of veins (which have been sampled in detail) including:

- 1 metre at 12.2 g/t gold and 680 g/t silver**
- including* **0.3 metres at 23 g/t gold and 1,110 g/t silver;**
- 1 metre at 5.3 g/t gold and 924 g/t silver;**
- 1.7 metres at 3.8 g/t gold and 1,176 g/t silver; and**
- 0.7 metres at 1.5 g/t gold and 855 g/t silver.**

Hole **CMIPT026**, drilled up dip from Hole CMIPT043, returned 39 metres at 0.3 g/t gold and 16 g/t silver from 5 metres down hole with individual one metre assays up to 1 g/t gold and 32 g/t silver (Figure 3).

This part of the hole comprised RC chips and it is not known if the significant grade variation between holes CMIPT026 and CMIPT043 is a primary feature or secondary weathering (leaching effect).

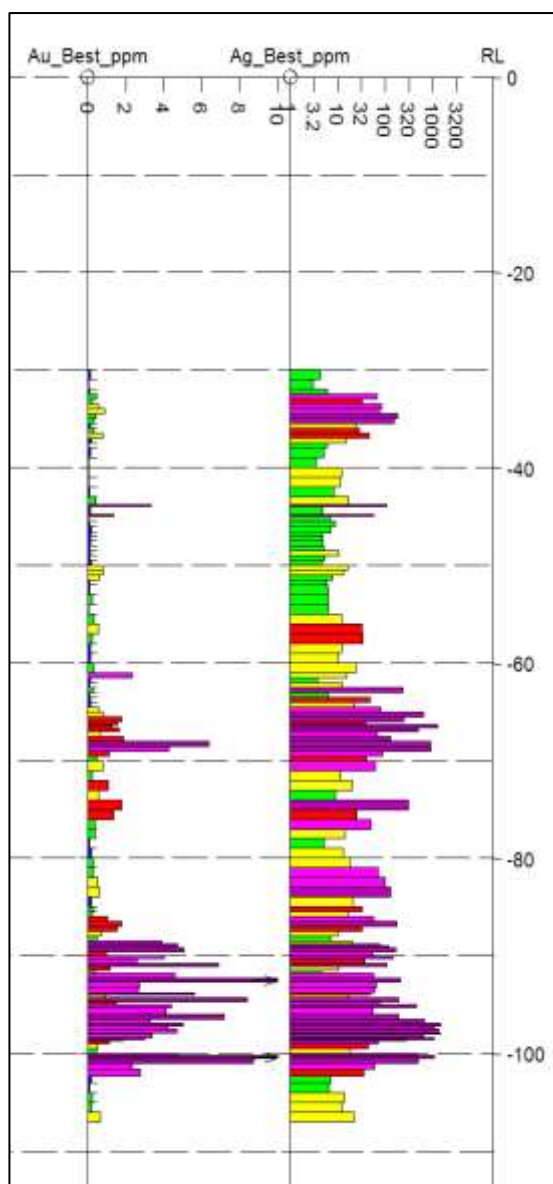


Figure 4. Detail of gold and silver assays for Hole CMIPT046. Note that the gold grades have been cut off at 10 g/t, and silver grades are at log scale to allow proper visualisation of the grades of up to 10 g/t gold and 1,490 g/t silver.

Hole **CMIPT011**, drilled below CMIPT043, (Figures 2 and 5) returned:

48.6 metres at 0.5 g/t gold and 137 g/t silver (2.5 g/t gold equivalent) from 122 metres.

Including 23 metres at 224 g/t silver (3.6 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;
and: 2.9 metres at 406 g/t silver (13 ounces) and 0.6 g/t gold from 157.6 metres
which includes a 15 cm vein that returned 3,600 g (116 ounces) of silver and 0.4 g/t gold;
and also including: 4 metres at 104 g/t (3.4 ounces) silver and 1.5 g/t gold from 160 metres;
and: 1 metre at 4.7 g/t gold and 23 g/t silver from 169.5 metres.

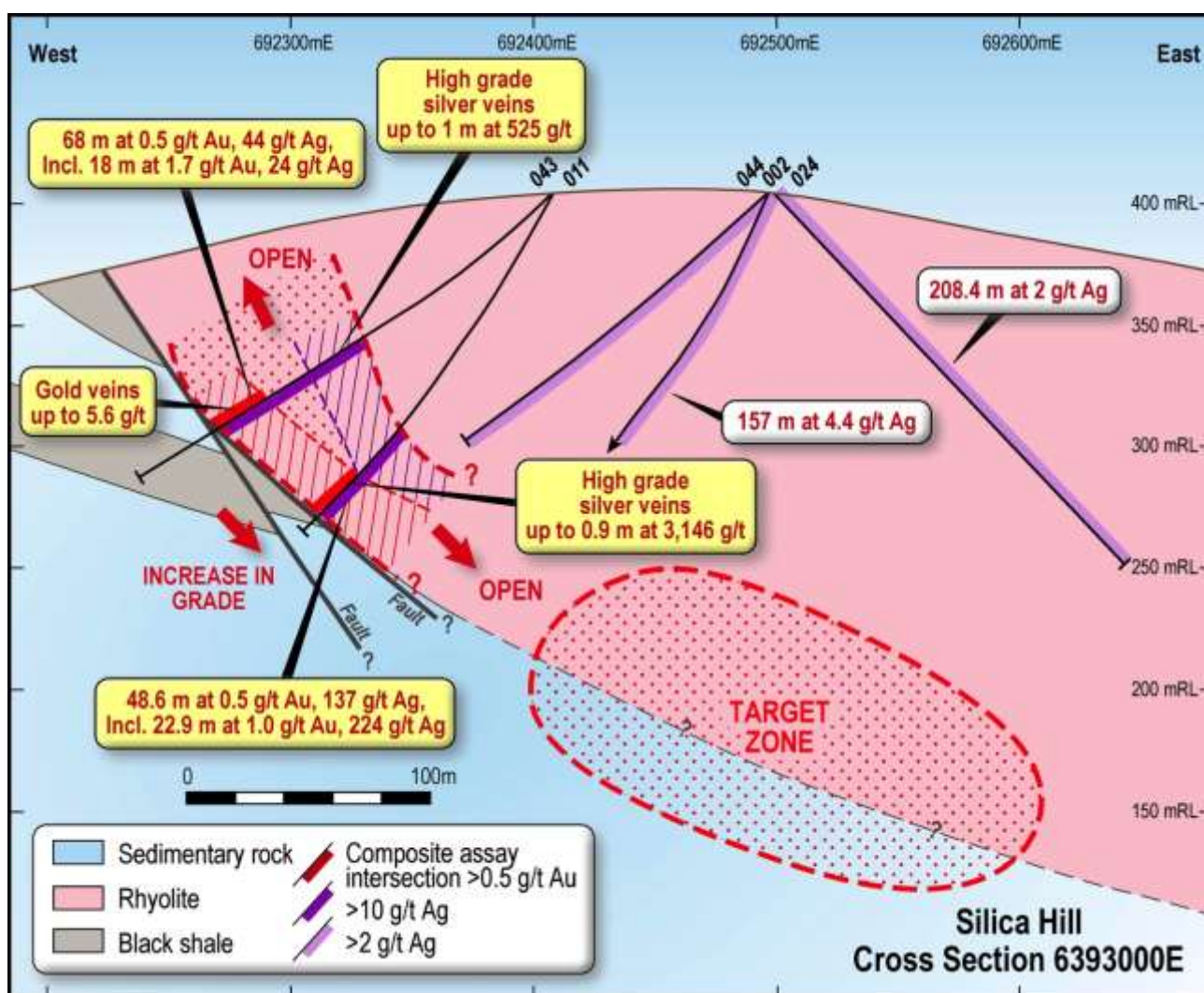


Figure 5. East-West cross section showing results for Holes CMIPT043 and CMIPT011.

Hole **CMIPT043**, drilled above Hole **CMIPT011**, (Figures 2 and 5) returned:

68 metres at 0.5 g/t gold and 43 g/t silver (1.3 g/t gold equivalent) from 99 metres; including the upper silver-rich zone of 37 metres at 0.1 g/t gold and 71 g/t silver (2.3 ounces) and the lower gold-rich zone of 18 m at 1.7 g/t gold and 24 g/t silver from 149 metres.

Individual results of note in this hole are:

- **High grade silver intercepts (with gold) in the upper part of the assayed zone:**
 - 1 m at 122 g/t (4 ounces) silver and 0.2 g/t gold from 108 metres;**
 - 1 m at 146 g/t silver (5 ounces) and 0.1 g/t gold from 118 metres;**
 - 2 m at 373 g/t (12 ounces) silver and 0.2 g/t gold from 123 metres including**
 - 1 m at 525 g/t (17 ounces) silver and 0.1 g/t gold from 124 metres; and**
 - 1 m at 337 g/t (11 ounces) silver and 0.1 g/t gold and from 134 metres.**
- **Significant gold assays in the lower part of zone:**
 - 1 m at 2.3 g/t gold and 64 g/t (2 ounces) silver from 153 metres;**
 - and 1 m at 6.4 g/t gold and 18 g/t silver (0.5 ounces) from 155 metres.**

In addition it is evident that there is a large silver “halo” of up to 10 to 15 g/t silver in the Silica Hill rhyolite which extends further outwards over many hundreds of square metres (Figures 2, 3 and 5). It is possible that this may be a “leakage halo” from depth and accordingly the down-dip extension of the mineralisation in Holes **CMIPT011** and **CMIPT046** are compelling drill targets.

Connection between mineralisation at Main Shaft and Silica Hill

The style and nature of mineralisation in Hole **CMIPT043** is similar to that encountered in the rhyolite unit within the Commonwealth deposit and further demonstrates that the mineralisation at the two prospects is part of one larger system. It is possible that the mineralisation at Silica Hill and Main Shaft may be linked at depth. Areas where the two styles of mineralisation may connect will be priority target areas.

A gold-silver-in-soil anomaly extends in a NE direction from Main Shaft to Silica Hill and widens in that direction (Figure 2). This anomaly is open to the north and north-east. This is a further indication that the two areas may be linked and further drilling at depth is required.

Very high grade silver values of almost 1 kg/tonne (1,000 g/t) over 1 metre were returned in this drill programme from Hole **CMIPT031** at Main Shaft in a 7 metre thick zone of massive sulphide mineralisation that returned:

7 metres at 6.3 g/t gold, 496 g/t silver (15.9 ounces), 7.2% zinc, 2.9% lead and 0.2% copper (17.7 g/t gold equivalent) from 91 metres

including 3 metres at 10.6 g/t gold, 571 g/t silver (18.4 ounces), 7.8% zinc, 2.1% lead and 0.2% copper (23.0 g/t gold equivalent) from 92 metres and

also including 1 metre at 2.5 g/t gold, 979 g/t silver (31.5 ounces), 8.3% zinc, 4.4% lead and 0.1% copper (21.4 g/t gold equivalent) from 95 metres

This intercept is open down dip, beneath the silver-rich intercepts at Silica Hill (Figure 2). Further drilling here will require new drill permits.

1.2 Impact triples landholding around the Commonwealth Project

During the Quarter Impact applied for three new 100% owned exploration licences both adjacent and close to the Commonwealth Project (Figure 6).

The new licences bring Impact's total ground holdings in the Lachlan Fold Belt, home to numerous gold and copper mines including the Cadia-Ridgeway deposits that contain more than 25 million ounces of gold and 10 million tonnes of copper, to 1,000 square kilometres.

Impact's work at Commonwealth over the past three years has shown that rocks on both the eastern and western side of the Molong Belt which hosts the Cadia-Ridgeway Mine and which were perceived to be relatively unprospective, do in fact have tremendous potential for the discovery of deposits similar to the Commonwealth deposit and the emerging high grade gold-silver discovery at Silica Hill.

Like Commonwealth when Impact acquired that project, this new ground contains abundant mineralised locations most of which have not been drilled and are poorly understood. This is an excellent development for Impact and its shareholders.

The new licences are located in three areas and all contain a large number of precious and base metal prospects, many of which have indications of high grade mineralisation (Figure 6).

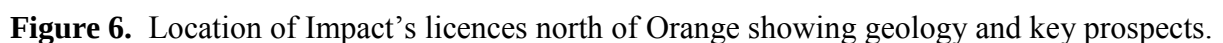
About the new Exploration Licences

New application ELA5340 forms an extension to the Commonwealth Project; ELA 5341 is located 50 km north east of Orange is called the Day Dawn Project; and ELA5342 is located 50 km north west of Orange and is called the Pine Hill Project (Figure 6). Exploration highlights include:

ELA5340, which covers several areas between 10 km and 50 km north and east of Wellington, encompasses many kilometres of the same rocks that host the Silica Hill and Commonwealth mineralisation. Examples of the key prospects include the Boda and Federal Prospects.

At Boda previous rock chip samples with copper sulphide and copper oxide returned up to 1.2% copper and are associated in places with several Induced Polarisation anomalies. A diamond drill hole to 503 m completed by Goldfields returned 141 m at 0.11% copper, 0.1 g/t gold and 33 ppm Mo including 7 m at 0.4% copper and 0.8 g/t gold including 1 m at 4 g/t gold. Stockwork and disseminated pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralisation occurs within skarn-altered basalt and a porphyry diorite stock at depth.

At the Federal Mine rock chip samples returned up to 19.9 g/t gold from quartz-pyrite veins in granite and up to 39.2 g/t gold and 1.2% lead from the nearby Bonnie Doon workings. Drilling intersected up to 2 m at 1.4 g/t gold and 12 m at 0.4 g/t gold in silica-altered porphyry granite near the contact with surrounding sedimentary rocks.



ELA5341 to the north east of Orange also contains rocks of the same age as those at Commonwealth. It lies 15 km east of the Copper Hill porphyry copper-gold deposit (Figure 6) and contains rocks prospective for massive sulphide, epithermal and intrusion-related gold and base metal deposits.

At the Day Dawn area, a number of base and precious metal prospects occur over a 2 km strike and include the Day Dawn North, South, Southeast, Far South and Lone Pine workings. At Day Dawn North rock chip samples returned up to 2.0 g/t gold, 720 g/t silver, 0.1% copper, 0.1% zinc and 1.7% lead. Coincident IP, PEM and SP anomalies have been reported. Drilling intersected up to 5 m at 3.2% zinc, 0.1% copper, 0.7% lead and 9 g/t silver. Gold was not assayed for. Of note, the well respected epithermal specialist, Dr Greg Corbett, assessed the drill core and assay data and concluded the mineralisation displays similarities to intrusion-related epithermal systems which overprint massive sulphide (VMS)-style mineralisation. This is a similar environment to that proposed by Impact at Commonwealth.

ELA5342 to the north west of Orange and 10 km west of the Copper Hill deposit contains rocks of a variety of ages that are cut by several major faults that control a number of old gold, silver and copper mine workings in the Cumnock, Gumble and Delaneys area. In addition the sedimentary and volcanic rocks have been intruded by granites and are prospective for so called “skarn mineralisation” in the contact zone of the granite.

At the Delaneys Mine, drilling of two soil anomalies near the historic mine area intersected skarn mineralisation with up to 8 m at 0.7% copper, 0.15% tin, 0.2 g/t gold and 30 g/t silver.

At the Gumble Copper Mine historic records indicate the mine produced a small tonnage of copper oxide ore with grades in excess of 10% copper, and up to three ounces each of gold and silver. This area has not been drilled.

At the Pine Hill Prospect drilling intersected significant skarn mineralisation and returned 19 m at 0.3% tin and 0.3% copper including 2 m at 0.6% tin and 1.0% copper. Gold was not assayed for. A nearby hole returned 6 m at 0.3% tin and 30 m at 0.2% tin (no other assay data) and the mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike along the granite contact.

On granting of the new licences a comprehensive review of previous exploration data will be completed before field programmes commence.

2. BROKEN HILL PGM-Ni-Cu PROJECT (Impact 100%)

Work completed during the Quarter comprised a petrographic study of 68 rock chip samples collected in the previous quarter in the western part of the project area to check possible copper-anomalous areas identified in regional maps prepared by the Geological Survey of New South Wales. The results of this work have been received and are being interpreted.

The Broken Hill Project comprises two granted exploration licences (EL7390 and EL8234) and two exploration licence applications (ELA5793 and ELA5265) that cover 517 square kilometres of rocks prospective for two distinct styles of mineralisation (Figure 7).

1. PGE-copper-nickel associated with ultramafic rocks; and
2. Zinc-lead-silver in “Broken Hill-style” deposits hosted mostly by metasedimentary rocks and amphibolites.

Impact owns 100% of three of the licences. The mineral rights for the fourth licence, EL7390, were split in the early 2000’s into the two different styles of mineralisation. Impact recently acquired EL7390 from Golden Cross Resources Limited and this entitles Impact to:

- 100% of the PGE-copper-nickel mineralisation; and
- 80% of the zinc-lead-silver Broken Hill-style mineralisation in EL7390 in joint venture with Silver City Minerals Limited (ASX: SCI). Impact will free-carry Silver City’s 20% interest to a Decision to Mine.

Golden Cross has a 1% gross production royalty on all metals to which Impact has rights for. Impact, at its election, also has the right to buy back the royalty for \$1.5 million at anytime up to a Decision to Mine, or leave the royalty uncapped during any production.

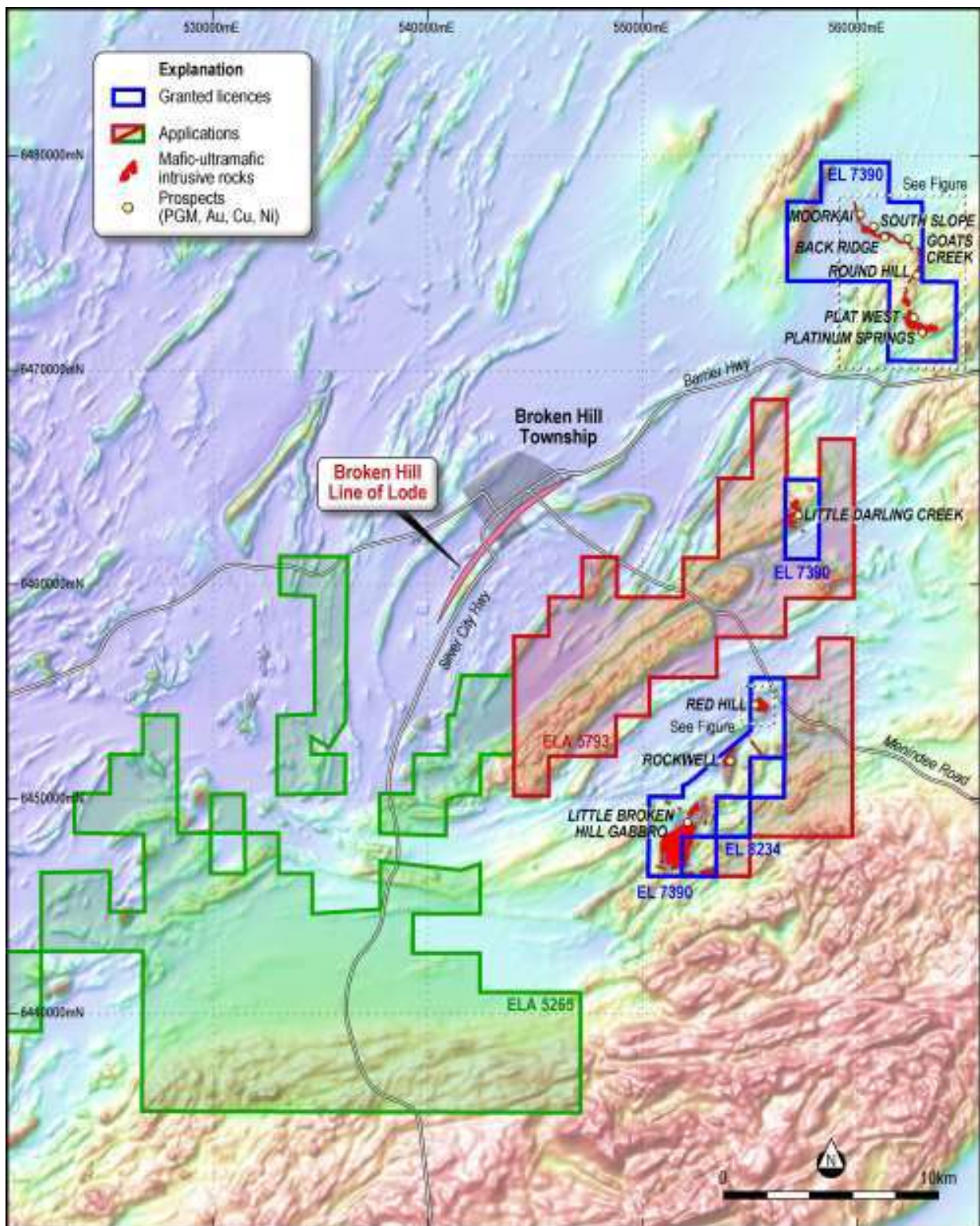


Figure 7. Impact's licences in the Broken Hill Project covering 517 square kilometres

3. MULGA TANK (Impact 100%)

During the Quarter, results for about 2,500 soil samples were received after analysis by the ionic leach method at ALS Laboratories in Perth. The samples were collected in 2015. An interpretation of the data is in progress.

The 100% owned Mulga Tank gold and nickel project is located 200 km east of Kalgoorlie (Figure 8).

Impact discovered high tenor nickel and copper sulphides at the Mulga Tank Dunite in its maiden drill programme in 2013 (see announcement [29 January 2014](#)).

Three styles of nickel-copper mineralisation were identified:

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

The style of mineralisation and the nature of the rocks are similar to those that host the significant nickel deposits at Perseverance (1 Mt of contained nickel) and Mt Keith (>2 Mt of contained nickel) near Leinster in WA (Figure 8).

In addition the project area occurs in the same geological terrain as the recently discovered Gruyere deposit of more than 5 million ounces of gold (Figure 8). The Mulga Tank project has been poorly explored for gold and this will also be a focus of the forward programme.

In 2015 Impact completed an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey over the entire project area, an innovative combined airborne and ground electrical survey as well as a large soil geochemistry survey over key target areas.

On receipt of the new soil geochemistry results all of this new data will be used to identify specific targets for drilling. Impact was recently awarded a grant of \$150,000 to drill its targets at the Mulga Tank Dunite as part of the WA State Governments Exploration Incentive Scheme.

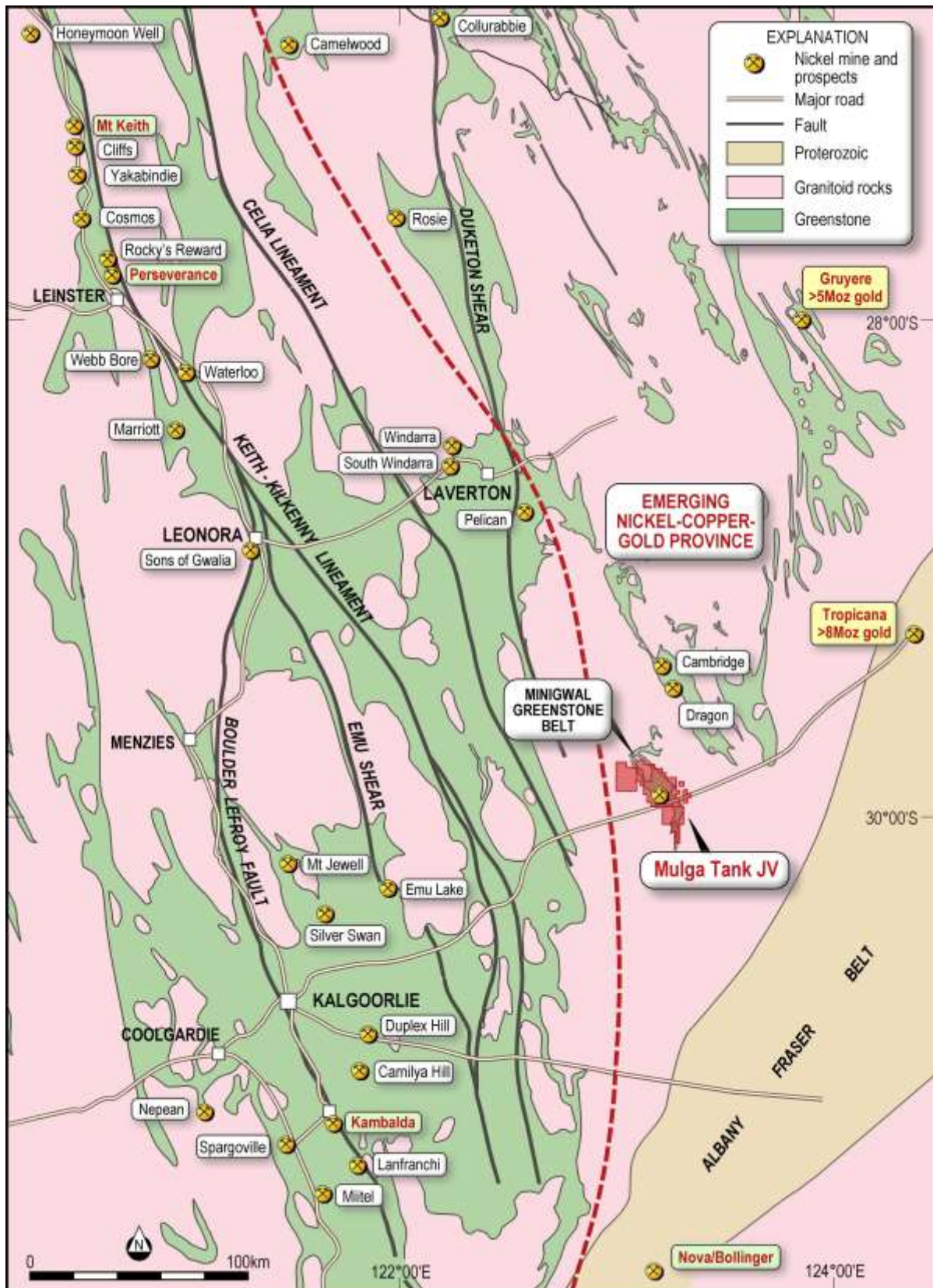


Figure 8. Location of the Mulga Tank Project and significant nickel sulphide mines and prospects including Perseverance and Rocky's Reward and with new nickel-copper-PGE discoveries in the emerging nickel-copper province to the east.

4. CORPORATE

The cash balance at the end of December was \$1.5 million. A Research and Development rebate of \$1.07 million was received on 12th January 2017 to bring the cash balance to approximately \$2.5 million.

As announced to the ASX in November 2016, Squadron Resources Limited elected not to exercise an option to earn a minority interest in the Broken Hill and Commonwealth projects.



Dr Michael G Jones
Managing Director

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

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

BROKEN HILL APPENDIX 1 - SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	Rock Chip Samples Random rock samples were taken at surface which represented favourable geology and alteration to known mineralisation in the region. Samples are variably weathered. Soil Samples Soil samples were taken at 50 m intervals from a hole 15-20 deep and sieved to -2mm to collect about 250 g of material. Diamond Drilling Diamond drilling was used to produce drill core either with a diameter of 63.5 mm (HQ) or 47.6 mm (NQ). A handheld XRF instrument was used to analyse the drill core at 50 cm intervals.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	Rock Chip Samples Representative rock chip samples at each sample site weigh between 0.8 and 1.2 kg. Soil samples are taken at a consistent depth below surface and sieved. 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.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information</i>	Rock Chip and Diamond Drill Samples Rock samples and split diamond core were sent to Intertek Adelaide where they were crushed, dried and pulverised (total prep) to produce a 25-30 g sub-sample for analysis by four acid digest with an ICP/AES finish for ore grade base metal samples and either lead collection or nickel sulphide fire assay with AAS or MS finish for gold and the PGMs. Weathered samples contained gossanous sulphide material. Soil samples were sent to SGS Perth for analysis by the MMI digest. The XRF data is qualitative only. A comparison between the XRF results and wet chemical assay data will be completed on receipt of final results.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	Diamond Drilling 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.
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 Red Hill Prospect. No significant core loss or sample recovery problems are observed in the drill core.
	<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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	No sample bias has been established.
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 0.5 m 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 intervals on diamond core.
	<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.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All diamond drill holes were logged in full.
		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>	No RC drilling results are reported.
	<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 and diamond drill core assays involve the use of internal certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks, duplicates and replicates.
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	Rock and Soil Samples Field duplicates were taken at selected sample sites.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Diamond Core Samples Quarter core duplicate samples are taken randomly every 50 samples. Sample sizes at Red Hill are considered adequate due to mineralisation style.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	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.
	<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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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>	Rock Chip Samples For the rock chips, quality control procedures for assays were followed via internal laboratory protocols. Accuracy and precision are within acceptable limits. Diamond Drill Samples Reference standards and blanks are routinely inserted into every batch of samples at a rate of 1 in every 50 samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	The results have not been verified by independent or alternative companies. This is not required at this stage of exploration.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No drilling results are reported.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary assay data for rock chips has been entered into standard Excel templates for plotting in Mapinfo. All historical drill data has been entered digitally by previous explorers and verified internally by Impact.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	There are no adjustments to the assay data.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Sample locations and drill holes were located by hand held GPS.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system for Broken Hill is MGA_GDA94, Zone 54.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Standard government topographic maps have been used for topographic validation. For the diamond holes, down-hole single shot surveys were conducted by the drilling contractor. Surveys were conducted at 15 m, 30 m and then approximately every 30 m down-hole.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Sample spacing for the soil survey was on a 50 m by 50 m grid. Reconnaissance drill spacing is approximately 200 m.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	Estimations of grade and tonnes have not yet been made.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Sample compositing has not been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Not relevant to soil and rock chip results. The orientation of mineralisation in RHD001 yet to be determined.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	Not relevant to soil and rock chip results or early stage exploration drill results.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Chain of custody is managed by Impact Minerals Ltd. Samples for Broken Hill are delivered by Impact Minerals Ltd by courier who transports them to the laboratory for prep and assay. Whilst in storage, they are kept in a locked yard. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of batches of samples.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	At this stage of exploration a review of the sampling techniques and data by an external party is not warranted.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Broken Hill Project currently comprises 1 exploration licences covering 100 km ² . The tenement is held 100% by Golden Cross Resources Ltd. Impact Minerals Limited is earning 80% of the nickel-copper-PGE rights in the licence from Golden Cross. No aboriginal sites or places have been declared or recorded over the licence area. There are no national parks over the license area.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenement is in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	There has been no significant previous work at this prospect.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Nickel-copper-PGE sulphide mineralisation associated with an ultramafic intrusion.
Drill hole Information	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.	All reported assays have been length weighted. No top cuts have been applied. A cut-off of approximately 0.1% Cu, 0.4% Cu and 1.0% Cu has been applied for reporting of exploration results.
	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.	No metal equivalents have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	The orientation of mineralisation in RHD001 is yet to be determined.
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.

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

COMMONWEALTH 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).
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information</i>	Rock 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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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 is assumed to have been minimal; however, the impact of historical samples has been somewhat mitigated by recent drilling.
	<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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	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 it is reasonable to assume that core samples were representative of the mineralisation.
	<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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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. Reference standards and blanks are routinely inserted into every batch of samples at a rate of 1 in every 25 samples in the Impact drilling. Impact's inserted standards in general showed results within expected ranges. The calculated means for Lab standards are very close to expected for the majority of standards and are within industry expectations. Laboratoy repeat checks and original samples correlated very well. There is minimal quality control of historical drill sample assays. Twin holes have been drilled to verify historical drilling. The QAQC results indicate that the assays used for resource estimation are a fair representation of the material that has been sampled.
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 or by Impact.
	<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.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	Spacing of drill holes ranges between 10 m and 50 m on section and are considered adequate for Mineral Resource estimation procedures.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Sample compositing has been applied for quoting drill composite results only.

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

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	The Commonwealth Project currently comprises 3 exploration licences covering 315 km ² . The tenements are held 100% by Endeavour Minerals Pty Ltd, a subsidiary company of Impact Minerals Limited. No aboriginal sites or places have been declared or recorded in areas where Impact is currently exploring. There are no national parks over the license area.
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	The tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	A total of 66 drillholes have been completed over 300 m strike between the Commonwealth main shaft and Commonwealth South by previous explorers to an average depth of 53 m.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Commonwealth and Commonwealth South deposits are considered gold-rich volcanic hosted massive sulphide (VMS) deposits that occur at and below the contact with a porphyritic rhyolite and overlying volcanic sedimentary rocks. The mineralisation may have been overprinted by epithermal mineralisation.

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	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	All reported assays have been length weighted. No top cuts have been applied in the reporting of the drill assays. A nominal cut-off of approximately 0.5 g/t Au has been applied.
	<i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i>	High grade massive sulphide intervals internal to broader zones of disseminated sulphide mineralisation are reported as included intervals.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Gold equivalent values have been used in the long section and in the resource calculation. Australian metal prices used for the gold equivalent were \$1,580/oz gold, \$22/oz silver, \$2,740/t zinc, \$2,396/t lead and \$7,320/t copper. Given the high grade results, it is assumed that very high recoveries will be achieved. However no metallurgical studies have been completed to verify this. Such studies will be done as and when appropriate.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	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	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Refer to Figures in body of text.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	All results reported are representative

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	Assessment of other substantive exploration data is not yet complete however, it is not considered material at this stage to a Mineral Resource Estimate.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive</i>	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	<i>Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.</i>	A visual comparison is completed between assay results and original logs (if hand drawn/logged) and detailed print outs and down hole logs for each hole. All errors are corrected.
	<i>Data validation procedures used.</i>	Impact's database has industry standard protocols to ensure that only valid data is accepted. For example, only geological codes that form part of the Impact logging code system can be accepted into the database.
Site visits	<i>Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.</i> <i>If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</i>	The geology competent person, Dr Mike Jones has been with Impact since its inception and is closely involved in the Commonwealth project. He was present during a significant part of the drill programme and helped supervise the geological interpretation of the deposit. The majority of the work was compiled by Mr Leo Horn who is also a Competent Person for the reporting of Exploration Results and has been responsible for all aspects of the exploration programmes at the Commonwealth Project.
Geological interpretation	<i>Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.</i>	There is a high level of confidence in the geological interpretation due to the historical operating experience and the readily identifiable stratigraphic control on mineralisation. Wireframes are used to constrain the estimation and are based on drill hole intercepts and geological boundaries. All wireframes are constructed to 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grades for shape consistency.
	<i>Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.</i>	The mineralisation is generally quite consistent and drill intercepts clearly define the shape of the mineralised body with limited options for large scale alternate interpretations.
	<i>The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	The controls on and interpretation of mineralisation is relatively straightforward and no alternative interpretations have been considered.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Wireframes are used to constrain the estimation and are based on drill hole intercepts and geological boundaries.
	<i>The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.</i>	Wireframes are constructed to 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade for shape consistency.
Dimensions	<i>The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource</i>	The mineral resource at Commonwealth comprises two main areas, being Main Shaft and Commonwealth South, which have a total strike length of 400 m and extend vertically for approximately 120 m below surface. Main Shaft has been historically mined from surface to 40 m below surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	<i>The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.</i>	Grade estimation using Ordinary Kriging (OK) was completed using Datamine software for six elements; Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn and As. Drill grid spacing was between 10 m and 30 m. 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 was derived from KNA. Search distances varied depending on the element being estimated.
	<i>The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.</i>	There has been no previous resource estimation on the Commonwealth Project, hence no comparisons are available. The resource model has not been compared to any reconciliation data.
	<i>The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.</i>	No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of any by-products.
	<i>Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).</i>	Arsenic was the only deleterious element estimated.
	<i>In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.</i>	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 allowed. 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.
	<i>Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.</i>	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.
	<i>Any assumptions about correlation between variables.</i>	Multi-element analysis was conducted on the composites. There was a strong correlation between silver and lead and between lead and zinc.
	<i>Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.</i>	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.</i>	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.
	<i>The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</i>	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	<i>Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</i>	Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	<i>The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied</i>	The resource model is modelled to a nominal wireframe cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au with a minimum width of 1 m to encapsulate the entire mineralised body. The edges of the resource shapes may be narrower than potential minimum mining widths, which suggests that a small proportion of the shape is unlikely to be mineable; however the inclusion of these zones adds to the orebody continuity and the ore/waste discrimination of the Reserve process.
Mining factors or assumptions	<i>Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.</i>	No minimum mining assumptions were made during the resource wire framing or estimation process. Mining parameters, including minimum width assumptions, will be applied during the conversion to Ore Reserves.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<i>The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</i>	No metallurgical factors or assumptions are made during the resource estimation process as this will be addressed during conversion to Ore Reserve. The resource block model has been populated with multi-element data which is required for the metallurgical analysis during the Ore Reserve process.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Environmental factors or assumptions	<i>Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made</i>	The Commonwealth Project is a historic brown-fields mine with a 20 year operating history. No environmental factors or assumptions are made during the resource estimation process.
Bulk density	<i>Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.</i>	Bulk density (specific gravity) measurements are taken using conventional weight in air vs weight in water methodology.
	<i>The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit,</i>	All drill core within the mineralisation is in fresh rock and solid, so no coatings are applied to reduce water penetration.
	<i>Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</i>	A zinc grade vs. density regression formula was used to assign specific gravity (SG) values to the block model. The regression formula of "SG = (0.0815*Zn%)+2.67" was used.
Classification	<i>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories</i>	Classification of the resource models is based primarily on drill density and geological understanding, in conjunction with increased confidence from areas of historic mining.
	<i>Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).</i>	The classification takes into account the relative contributions of geological and data quality and confidence, as well as grade confidence and continuity.
	<i>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</i>	The classification reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.</i>	This is the maiden Mineral Resource estimate, therefore no audits or reviews have been carried out.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	<i>Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate</i>	The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used</i>	The estimate is considered to be relevant to a global report of tonnage and grade.
	<i>These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available</i>	The resulting estimates are supported by limited historical production.

MULGA TANK APPENDIX 1 - SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information</i>	The soil samples were taken at a depth of 15 – 20 cm below surface and sieved to -2mm mesh size. The targets at Mulga Tank have been drilled by Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drill holes (DD). Eight holes for 3,025 m were completed. A hand held Olympus XRF machine was used to take multi-element readings on the samples bags from the RC drill pre-collars (1 reading every 1 metre) and at 25 cm to 50 cm intervals on the diamond core. These readings are a guide only and do not constitute an accurate or precise assay. Impact has conducted a number of quality control experiments to determine the optimal reading time and number of readings per sample site. A correlation of these readings against the assay data suggests that at values greater than 1% nickel, the XRF analyser gives a good approximation to the chemical assay value. Drill holes were oriented to intersect the dip of electromagnetic conductors as interpreted by Impact's consultants Newexco. RC samples have been collected by riffle splitter. Diamond core was used to obtain high quality samples that were logged for lithological, structural, alteration and other attributes. Sampling was carried out under Impact Minerals Ltd protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. A combination of mapping, soil geochemistry, airborne magnetic data and ground EM surveys identified the Mulga Tank target. Diamond core is mostly NQ2 size, sampled on geological intervals cut into half core to give sample weights under 3 kg. Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised. Samples were crushed, dried and pulverised (total prep) to produce a sub-sample for analysis by four acid digest with an ICP/OES finish for base metals and lead collection fire assay with AAS finish for precious metals. The main sulphide types are expected to be pentlandite and chalcopyrite, with pyrite, and minor sphalerite. Non-sulphide nickel species in weathered and transitional material have not yet been identified.

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 75 % of the drilling and comprises HQ and NQ2 sized core. Pre-collar depths range from 50 m to about 150 m and hole depths range from 300 m to 570 m. The core was oriented using a down-hole orientation tool at the end of every run with 70% of orientations rated as "good". RC drilling in the pre-collar accounts for 20 % of the total drilling and comprises 140 mm diameter face sampling hammer drilling.
	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	Diamond core and RC recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >95% for Mulga Tank and there are no core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	Diamond core at Mulga Tank is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts are routinely carried out by the drillers. RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination.
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	No sample bias has been established because an insufficient number of samples have been assayed.
	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape and fill material is stored in the structure table of the database.
Logging	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging of diamond core and RC samples at Mulga Tank recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural (DDH only), weathering, colour and other features of the samples. Core was photographed in both dry and wet form.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All drillholes were logged in full, apart from rock roller diamond hole pre-collar intervals of between about 50 m and 70 m depth.
	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape and fill material is stored in the structure table of the database.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Core for Mulga Tank was cut in half onsite using an automatic core saw. All samples were collected from the same side of the core.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	RC samples were split using a riffle splitter.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	The sample preparation of diamond core for Mulga Tank follows industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying, coarse crushing of the half core sample down to ~10 mm followed by pulverisation of the entire sample (total prep) using Essa LM5 grinding mills to a grind size of 85% passing 75 micron. The sample preparation for RC samples is identical, without the coarse crush stage.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Field QC procedures involve the use of certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks, duplicates and barren washes. The insertion rate of these averaged 1:50.
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	Field duplicates are done every 50 samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sulphide mineralisation at Mulga Tank based on the disseminated style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and percent value assay ranges for the primary elements.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	See optiro. An industry standard fire assay technique using lead collection with an Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish was used for Au, Ag, Pt, Pd.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	No geophysical tools were used to determine material element concentrations.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	Quality control procedures for assays are as per Impact Minerals protocols. Accuracy and precision are within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intersections have yet to be returned and therefore verification is not required.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twin holes have been drilled at Mulga Tank.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary data was collected using a set of standard Excel templates on Toughbook laptop computers using lookup codes. The information was sent to IOGlobal/Reflex for validation and compilation into a SQL database server.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Drill holes and soil sample sites were located by hand held GPS. Down-hole surveys used single shot readings have been completed during drilling at least at 50 m intervals.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system for Mulga Tank is MGA_GDA94, Zone 51.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Standard government topographic maps and hand held GPS have been used for topographic control. The land surface is flat and increased accuracy and precision for topographic contours is not required at this stage.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	This is a first pass reconnaissance drill programme designed to test geochemical and geophysical anomalies. Drill spacing is adequate for that and will change according to on-going results.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	This is a first pass reconnaissance drill programme designed to test geochemical and geophysical anomalies. Drill spacing is adequate for that and will change according to on-going results.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Samples will be composited to one metre lengths and adjusted where necessary to ensure that no residual sample lengths have been excluded (best fit).
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The targets have been drilled sub-perpendicular to mineralisation within the stratigraphy, but subparallel to the orientation of some veins in the mineralised trend. Structural logging based on oriented core to determine the controls on mineralisation are on-going.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified at Mulga Tank in the data at this point, although the vertical sulphide veins may cause hole orientations to be changed in future drill programmes.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Chain of custody is managed by Impact Minerals Ltd. Samples for Mulga Tank are stored on site and delivered by Impact Minerals Ltd personnel to Kalgoorlie for initial sample preparation by Genalysis who then transport the samples to Perth for assay. Whilst in storage, they are kept in a locked yard. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of batches of samples.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	At this stage of exploration a review of the sampling techniques and data by an external party is not warranted. An internal review of the sampling techniques and data will be completed at the end of the current programme.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Mulga Tank Project comprises 13 exploration licences covering 425 km ² . Mulga Tank is located wholly within Exploration Licence E39/988. Impact Minerals Ltd (IPT) has a 20% interest in the tenement with Golden Cross Resources Limited (GCR: 80%). There is no Native Title Claim over the licence.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenement is in good standing with no known impediments. IPT has the right to earn 70% ownership with \$1.9M expenditure commitment before November 2017.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Limited bedrock-cover interface percussion drilling completed by previous explorers focused on the southern contact of the dunite, a circular, strongly magnetic feature 3.5 km by 4 km in diameter that is interpreted to represent a flat-lying ultramafic sill. A total of 28 RC and 4 diamond holes were completed.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Mulga Tank is interpreted as an ultramafic hosted primary magmatic nickel sulphide deposit, similar in style to the Perseverance and Rocky's Reward nickel mines at Leinster in Western Australia. The Mulga Tank Dunite is also similar to the unit that hosts the Mount Keith disseminated nickel sulphide deposit. There are two prospective units (Upper and Lower) that host the initial sulphide intersections at a depth of 300 and 350 metres vertically (respectively).
Drill hole Information	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.	Refer to Table 2 in body of text. Further details are not material for this early stage of exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	All reported assays have been length weighted. No top outs have been applied. A nominal cut-off of 0.3% to 0.5% nickel has been applied.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	High grade massive sulphide intervals internal to broader zones of sulphide mineralisation are reported as included intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
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 Mulga Tank deposit is a flat lying ultramafic sill. Holes to date have been sub-vertical and whilst this is perpendicular to stratigraphy, steeply dipping sulphide veins are at a sub-optimal orientation to the drillhole.
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.	The drill targets at Mulga Tank have been ranked on the basis of soil geochemistry and ground EM results. Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness and fill material is stored in the structure table of the database.
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 assay results which is ongoing.