ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

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EXTENSIVE HIGH GRADE RARE PGM's AT RED HILL

New Assays for rhodium, iridium, osmium, and ruthenium in 7 drill holes add to previous high grade assays for palladium, platinum and gold (7PGE).

Bulk-mineable intercepts of:

29 metres at 10.9 g/t 7PGE 2.3% copper 0.4% nickel *including* 0.6 metres at 54.5 g/t 7PGE in RHD008
25 metres at 5.7 g/t 7 PGE 0.9% copper, 0.6% nickel *including* 0.5 metres at 24.5 g/t 7PGE in RHD006
32 metres at 5.2 g/t 7PGE 1% copper 0.5% nickel *including* 1.2 metres at 17.9 g/t 7PGE in RHD001
14 metres at 3.3 g/t 7PGE 0.3% copper 0.4% nickel *including* 0.6 metres at 10.4 g/t 7PGE in RHD017

Additional narrower intercepts of:

3.9 metres at 5.5 g/t 7PGE 1.4% copper 0.3% nickel *including* 0.5 metres at 14.5 g/t 7PGE in RHD015
6.3 metres at 5.6 g/t 7PGE 0.9% copper 0.5% nickel *including* 0.5 metres at 15.2 g/t 7PGE in RHD019
4.7 metres at 6.1 g/t 7PGE 0.6% copper, 0.5% nickel *including* 1.6 metres at 9.7 g/t 7PGE in RHD014

These add to the previous outstanding result of:

3.5 metres at 162.4 g/t 7PGE, 2.3% copper 2.9% nickel *including* 1.2 metres at 335.8 g/t 7PGE in RHD012

The tenor of mineralisation at Red Hill has been significantly upgraded at a time of near record prices for the PGE's, for example rhodium currently valued at A$10,000/oz and iridium currently valued at A$2,400/oz.

A total of 12 out of 13 drill holes at Red Hill returned significant PGE results within 100 metres of surface.

Follow up drill programme being designed.

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High grades of the rare platinum group elements rhodium, iridium, osmium and ruthenium have been returned from new assays from seven previously drilled diamond drill holes at the Red Hill prospect within Impact Minerals Limited's (ASX:IPT) 100%-owned Broken Hill Project in New South Wales.

The drill holes had previously only been assayed for palladium and platinum and a total of 12 out of the 13 drill holes completed returned robust widths and grades of these two PGE's together with significant gold, copper, nickel, cobalt and silver credits (Figure 1 and ASX Releases October 23rd 2015, October 26th 2015, November 2nd 2015, November 9th 2015, December 8th 2015, January 29th 2016 and March 3rd 2017).

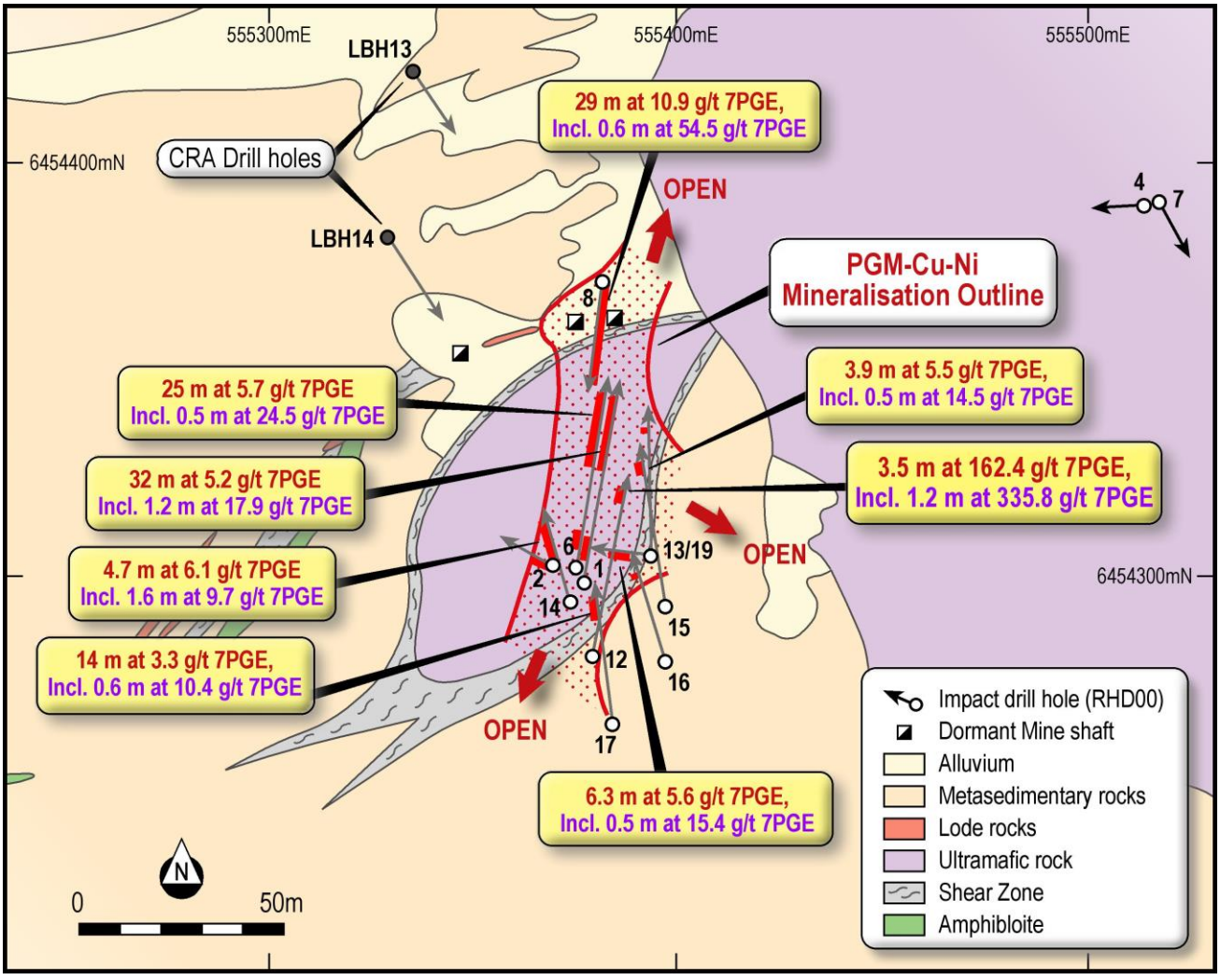

Figure 1. Drill hole location plan for Red Hill showing the location of the newly reported assay results (Drill hole details are in the ASX Releases highlighted at the start of this report).

Seven holes with high grades of palladium and platinum were selected for full-suite PGE analysis by fire assay (with nickel sulphide collection) for rhodium, iridium, osmium, ruthenium, palladium, platinum and gold.

These particular holes were selected because they intersected up and down-dip extensions of the previously reported spectacular intercept from RHD012 (Figure 1 and ASX Release October 23rd 2015). This hole returned:

3.5 metres at 162.4 g/t (5.3 ounces) 7PGE comprising:

5.7 g/t rhodium, 2.6 g/t iridium, 2.0 g/t osmium, 1.1 g/t ruthenium, 144 g/t (4.6 ounces) palladium, 5 g/t platinum, 6 g/t gold, 2.9% nickel, 2.3% copper and 14.5 g/t silver from 67.3m down hole.

This intercept also included a vein of very high grade mineralisation that returned:

1.2 metres at 335.8 g/t (10.8 ounces) 7PGE comprising:

4.6 g/t rhodium, 7.2 g/t iridium, 5.6 g/t osmium, 3.1 g/t ruthenium, 294 g/t (9.5 ounces) palladium 10.4 g/t platinum, 10.9 g/t gold, 7.4% nickel, 1.8% copper and 19 g/t silver.

New Assays

The seven drill holes have all returned exceptional assays for the rare PGE's and the results are tabulated below and shown in Figure 1.

Hole ID	From	To	Metres	7PGM (incl. Au)	Pt g/t	Pd g/t	Os g/t	Ir g/t	Rh g/t	Ru g/t	Au g/t	Cu%	Ni%	Ag ppm
RHD001	46.00	78.00	32.00	5.2	1.5	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.5	11
including	57.27	62.40	5.10	10.9	3.7	3.3	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.2	1.9	0.9	18
also including	71.60	75.80	4.20	12.7	4.9	5.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.6	0.5	35
including	57.27	58.47	1.20	17.9	7.9	4.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	0.7	0.1	3.1	2.0	20
RHD006	52.00	77.00	25.00	5.7	1.3	3.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.6	7
including	57.88	58.42	0.54	24.5	0.7	8.4	4.0	5.1	3.8	2.4	0.1	1.2	1.9	6
RHD008	0.00	29.00	29.00	10.9	2.5	5.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	2.3	0.4	58
including	8.50	9.00	0.50	41.9	4.3	25.8	3.4	3.6	2.6	1.5	0.8	9.4	0.6	155
also including	13.00	13.65	0.65	35.2	7.9	4.0	5.2	7.0	7.2	3.8	0.1	5.3	1.2	8
also including	27.70	28.30	0.60	54.5	19.2	29.7	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.5	2.1	12.2	0.5	147
RHD014	31.00	35.70	4.70	6.1	1.8	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.5	5
including	32.40	34.00	1.60	9.7	2.4	6.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.2	8
RHD015	58.10	62.00	3.90	5.5	2.4	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.3	13
including	60.50	61.00	0.50	14.5	3.0	5.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	4
RHD017	41.00	55.00	14.00	3.3	1.2	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	10
including	43.60	44.20	0.60	10.4	3.8	2.9	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.1	1.8	0.9	79
RHD019	37.40	43.70	6.30	5.6	1.6	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.5	14
including	37.4	37.9	0.50	15.2	5.0	8.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.5	40

Table 1. Composite assay results for the 7PGM (including gold) together with previously reported copper, nickel and silver.

There are some stand out results, for example Hole RHD008 which returned:

29.0 metres at 10.9 g/t 7PGM comprising:

0.8 g/t rhodium, 0.9 g/t iridium, 0.8 g/t osmium, 0.8 g/t ruthenium, 5.1 g/t palladium, 2.5 g/t platinum and 0.4 g/t gold, 2.3% copper, 0.4% nickel and 58 g/t silver from surface.

This intercept also included two veins of very high grade mineralisation that returned:

0.6 metres at 34.5 g/t (1.1 ounces) 7PGM comprising:

7.2 g/t rhodium, 7.0 g/t iridium, 5.2 g/t osmium, 3.8 g/t ruthenium, 4.0 g/t palladium, 7.9 g/t platinum, 0.07 g/t gold, 5.2% copper, 1.2% nickel and 8 g/t silver from 13.0 metres; and

0.65 metres at 54.5 g/t (1.7 ounces) 7GM comprising:

0.9 g/t rhodium, 1.2 g/t iridium, 0.9 g/t osmium, 0.5 ruthenium, 29.7 g/t palladium,

19.2 g/t platinum, 2.1 g/t gold, 12.2% copper, 0.5% nickel and 147 g/t silver from 27.7 metres.

The extensive nature of the rare PGM's in the seven drill holes suggests it is likely that the other five mineralised holes drilled at Red Hill will also contain the same metals. This is important for future metallurgical process test work.

Discussion

These new PGE results confirm again that the mineralisation at Red Hill and other prospects in the Broken Hill area such as Platinum Springs and Little Darling Creek, is exceptional even on a global scale. This is because it is unusual to get such high grades of all the PGE's together, and in addition it also contains gold.

Previous work by Impact has shown that this is because the parent magmas are sourced from the deep mantle and were intruded into the middle to upper crust during the break up of the supercontinent Rodinia about 800 million years ago (Figure 2 and ASX Release March 6th 2019).

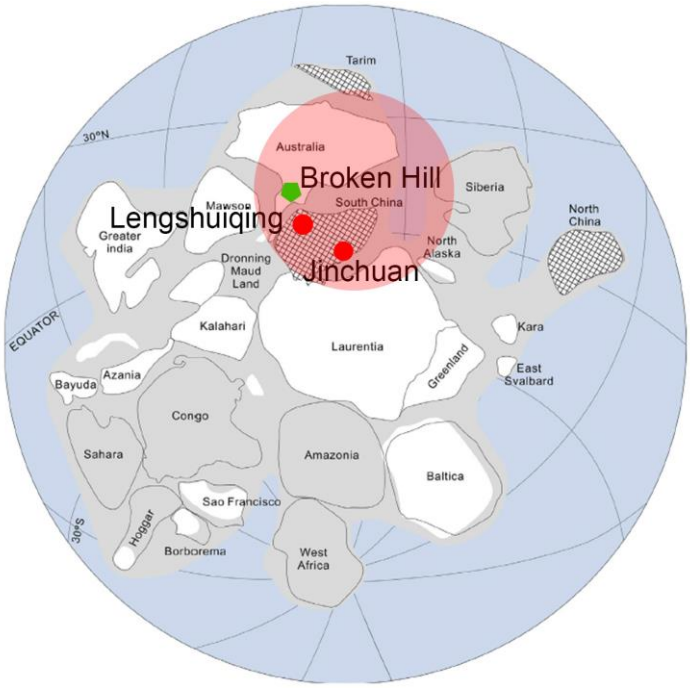

Figure 2. Position of the proposed mantle plume head (red circle) responsible for the breakup of Rodinia showing the location of Broken Hill in relation to the Jinchuan and Lengshuiqing Ni-Cu-Co-PGE deposits at about 800 million years ago (after Huang et al., 2015).

At this time Broken Hill was close to Jinchuan in China, one of world's major nickel-copper-PGE deposits (>500 Mt at 1.2% nickel, 0.7% copper and 0.4 g/t total PGE), and which is of the same age as the ultramafic intrusions at Red Hill and Platinum Springs (Figure 2). Accordingly Impact views the Broken Hill province as having exceptional prospectivity for magmatic nickel-copper sulphides.

At Red Hill, the mineralisation comprises variably weathered sulphide mineralisation hosted in veins and faults associated with ultramafic dykes and brittle felsic pegmatites. The dykes are interpreted as apophyses from the main Red Hill intrusion and future exploration will focus on tracking the dykes back towards the intrusion at depth (Figure 1).

The mineralisation extends over a strike length of at least 100 metres and down to a depth of about 60 metres below surface. It is open along trend to the north and south as well as at depth (Figure 1).

A detailed review and synthesis of the previous drilling is underway to help design a follow up drill programme which will be undertaken as soon as practicable following the issue of statutory permissions. A Land Access Agreement has been completed with the land owner and there are no Native Title issues.

About the PGE Metals

The rare PGE's are used in many specialist hard-wearing metal alloys, electronics and for catalytic converters. Given the recent increase in the demand and price for many of the platinum group elements, palladium and rhodium in particular, the new assays upgrade the overall tenor of mineralisation at the project and may have a material positive effect on the economics of any future development of the project. Current prices for the PGE's are listed below. It is recognised that the markets for the rare PGE's osmium, iridium and ruthenium are niche markets.

METAL	US$/Oz	AUD$/Oz
RHODIUM	$6,700	$10,000
IRIDIUM	$1,575	$2,444
OSMIUM	$400	$637
RUTHENIUM	$270	$420
PALLADIUM	$1,750	$2,720
PLATINUM	$780	$1,210
GOLD	$1,700	$2,642

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

This report contains new assay data for osmium, iridium, ruthenium and rhodium together with re-assays of platinum and palladium. Drill hole details are in the ASX Releases noted in this report.

Dr Mike Jones

Managing Director

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	**Diamond Drilling was completed in 2015. This table describes the work done at that time as well as for the new assay data in this work.** 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.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	**Drill Samples** Sample representivity was ensured by a combination of Company Procedures regarding quality control (QC) and quality assurance / testing (QA). Examples of QC include (but are not limited to), daily workplace and equipment inspections, as well as drilling and sampling procedures. Examples of QA include (but are not limited to) collection of "field duplicates", the use of certified standards and blank samples approximately every 50 samples.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	**Diamond Drill Samples** In 2015 original half-split diamond core was sent to Intertek Adelaide and Perth 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. For the 2020 new assays a total of 24 sample pulps were selected and sent for repeat assays (RHD001 and 6), and a total of 63 sample intervals were selected for quarter core (RHD008, 14, 15, 17 and 19) and assayed for the full suite of PGM's by the fire assay technique with nickel sulphide-collection at the Intertek laboratory in Perth. Weathered samples contained gossanous sulphide material in RHD008 in places.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Diamond Drilling comprised NQ (47.6 mm diameter) and HQ (63.5 mm diameter) sized core. Impact diamond core is triple tube and is oriented.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Diamond core recoveries for all holes was 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.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Diamond core was 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
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No sample bias has been established.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Geological logging of samples followed company and industry common practice. Qualitative logging of samples included (but not limited to); lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering. Diamond core logging included additional fields such as structure and geotechnical parameters. Magnetic Susceptibility measurements were taken for each 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.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	All logging is quantitative, based on visual field estimates. Systematic photography of the diamond core in the wet and dry form was completed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	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	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	All core samples were sampled by half core. Selected intervals of quarter core will be selected for check assays if required.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No RC drilling results are reported.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Company procedures were followed to ensure sub-sampling adequacy and consistency. These included (but were not limited to) daily work place inspections of sampling equipment and practices, as well as sub-sample duplicates ("field duplicates").
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Laboratory QC procedures for rock sample and diamond drill core assays involve the use of internal certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks, duplicates and replicates.
	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.	N/A
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	**Diamond Core Samples** Sample sizes at Red Hill are considered adequate due to mineralisation style.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	An industry standard fire assay technique for samples using lead or nickel collection with an Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish was used for gold and aqua regia digest for base metals and silver.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools were used to determine material element concentrations. A handheld XRF was used for qualitative analysis only.
	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.	**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	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The results have not been verified by independent or alternative companies. This is not required at this stage of exploration.
	The use of twinned holes.	N/A
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary assay data for 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.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	There are no adjustments to the assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Sample locations and drill holes were located by hand held GPS.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system for Broken Hill is MGA_GDA94, Zone 54.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Standard government topographic maps have been used for topographic validation. 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	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Diamond drill holes are at varying spacings orientations and depths as is appropriate for early stage exploration.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Estimations of grade and tonnes have not yet been made.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing has not been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Not relevant to soil and rock chip results. The orientation of mineralisation is yet to be determined but is interpreted to strike north-south, dip steeply east.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Not relevant to soil and rock chip results or early stage exploration drill results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	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	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	At this stage of exploration a review of the sampling techniques and data by an external party is not warranted.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Broken Hill Project currently comprises 5 exploration licences covering 700 km^2. The tenements are held 100% by Impact Minerals Limited, with Silver City Minerals holding a 20% interest in the silver-lead-zinc rights of E7390 free carried to a Decision to Mine. No aboriginal sites or places have been declared or recorded over the licence area. There are no national parks over the licence area.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The 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 prior to Impact Minerals work.
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 Tables in previous ASX Releases noted in the main body of this report.
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.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	The orientation of mineralisation is yet to be determined.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to Figures in body of text.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All results reported are representative
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Assessment of other substantive exploration data is not yet complete however considered immaterial at this stage.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive	Follow up work programmes will be subject to interpretation of results which is ongoing.