impact MINERALS

Excellence in Exploration

ASX Code: IPT

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Date: 20 August 2020

Number: 700/200820

DRILLING UPDATE, BROKEN HILL PROJECT NSW

Reverse Circulation (RC) drill rig commences drilling at Platinum Springs.

Three prospects to be drill tested to follow up previous drill intercepts such as:

2.75 metres at 3.5 g/t platinum, 7 g/t palladium, 0.4 g/t gold, 2% copper, 1.9% nickel and 11.6 g/t silver from 55 metres down hole; and

1.5. metres at 1.7% nickel, 1.3% copper, 4.3 g/t palladium, 3.05 g/t platinum and 1.08 g/t gold

RC rig to move to Little Broken Hill Gabbro to speed up progress following unseasonal wet weather.

Impact Minerals Limited (ASX:IPT) is pleased to announce that drilling has now commenced at the Platinum Springs Prospect at the company's Broken Hill nickel-copper-platinum group metal (PGM) project in New South Wales (Figure 1).

Platinum Springs is one of three prospects, together with Red Hill and Little Broken Hill Gabbro, that are to be drill tested as part of the current campaign to follow up previous high grade drill intercepts and other encouraging exploration results from previous geophysical and geochemical surveys.

The Platinum Springs prospect lies at the southern end of a major nine kilometre long dyke called the Moorkai Trend that has very high grade nickel-copper-PGM's in previous rock chip samples in many places along the entire trend (Figure 2, ASX Release 3rd February 2016).

Three main target areas at the southern end of the Moorkai Trend will be tested by reverse circulation drill holes: Platinum Springs, Plat Central and Plat West. These areas cover three parts of a significant change in trend of the dyke from north-south to east-west over a distance of about 1,500 metres (Figures 3 and 4).

The dyke is poorly exposed at surface around this change in trend and previous drilling has been focussed on areas of outcrop (Figure 3). However, a compilation of previous drilling and ground magnetic data shows that the dyke is much thicker in the areas under cover than previously recognised and these areas are relatively untested in many places (Figure 4).

Previous Drill Results

All three targets have had previous encouraging drill results including two diamond drill holes completed by Impact at Platinum Springs (ASX Release 3rd February 2016). None of these have been followed up.

26 Richardson Street West Perth Western Australia 6005
Tel +61 (8) 6454 6666 Facsimile +61 (8) 6454 6667
Email info@impactminerals.com.au www.impactminerals.com.au

Drill results from the other prospects have not been previously reported under the JORC 2012 code. Accordingly, all previous drill collars are listed in Table 1 and significant intercepts in Table 2 at the end of this report. Details on the various drill programmes completed by previous explorers are given in the JORC Table.

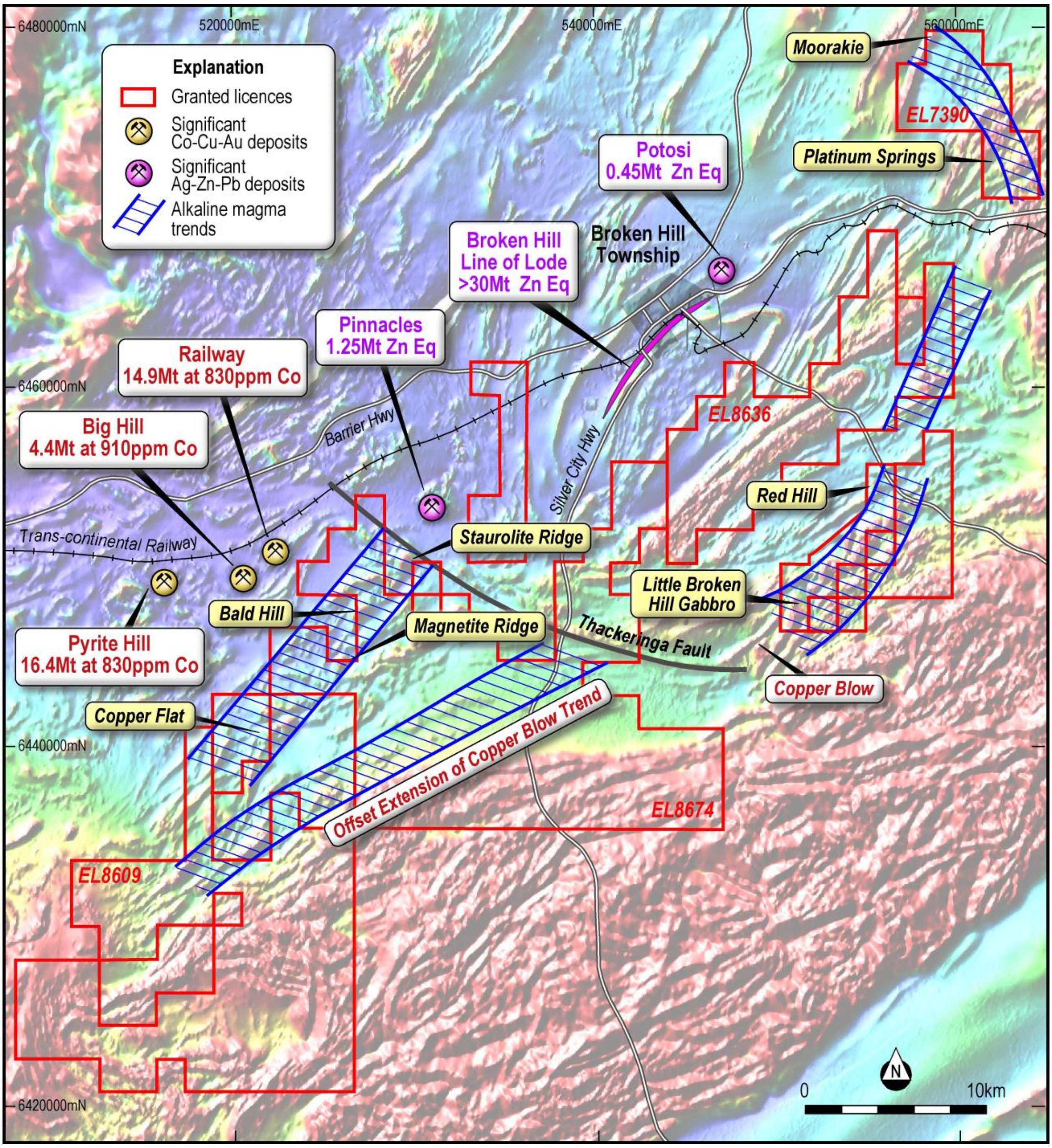

Figure 1. Location of Impact's tenements in the Broken Hill area and key prospects for nickel-copper-PGM mineralisation. Platinum Springs, Red Hill and Little Broken Hill Gabbro are in the NE of the map.

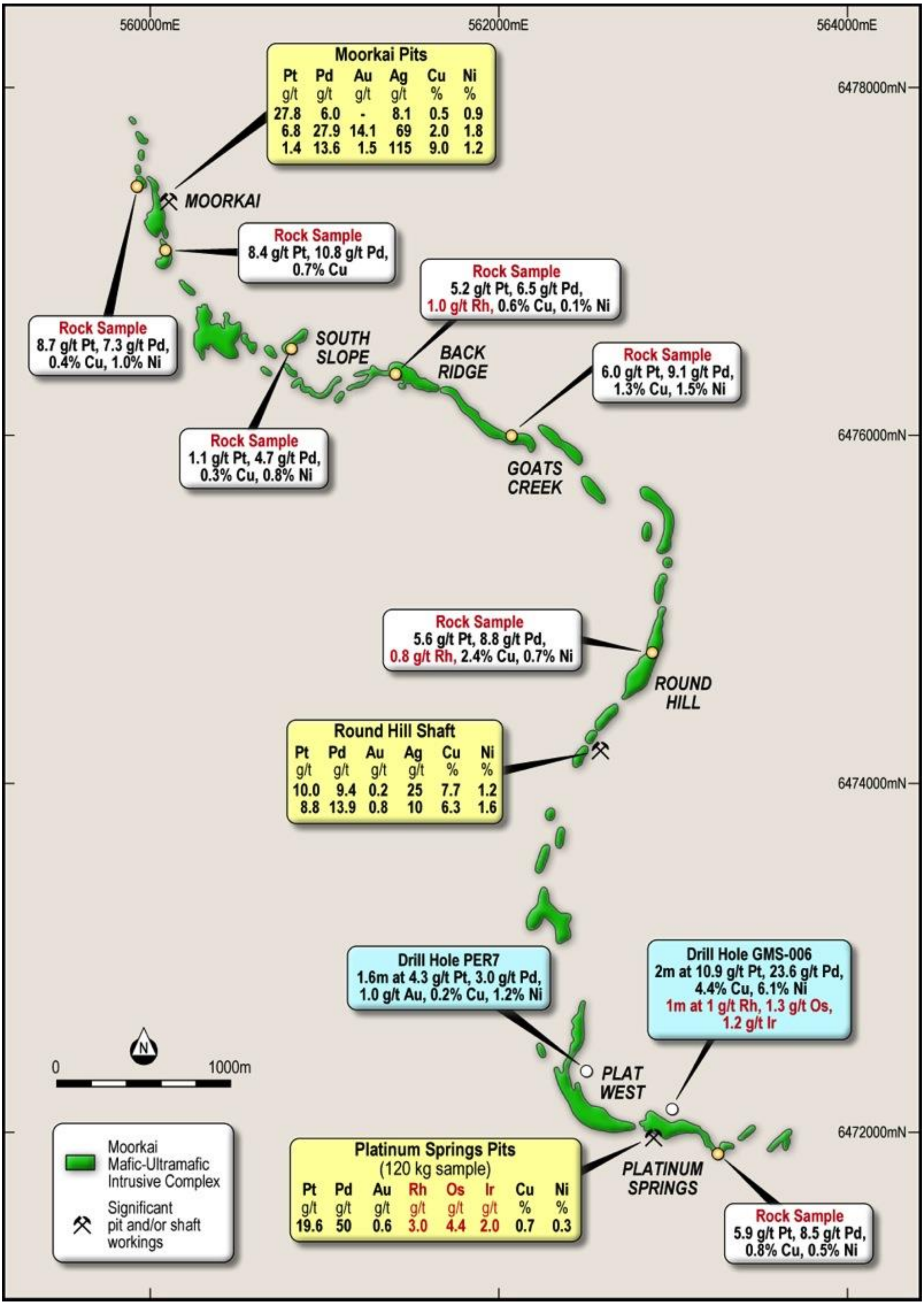

Figure 2. Rock chip samples results from along the Moorkai Trend.

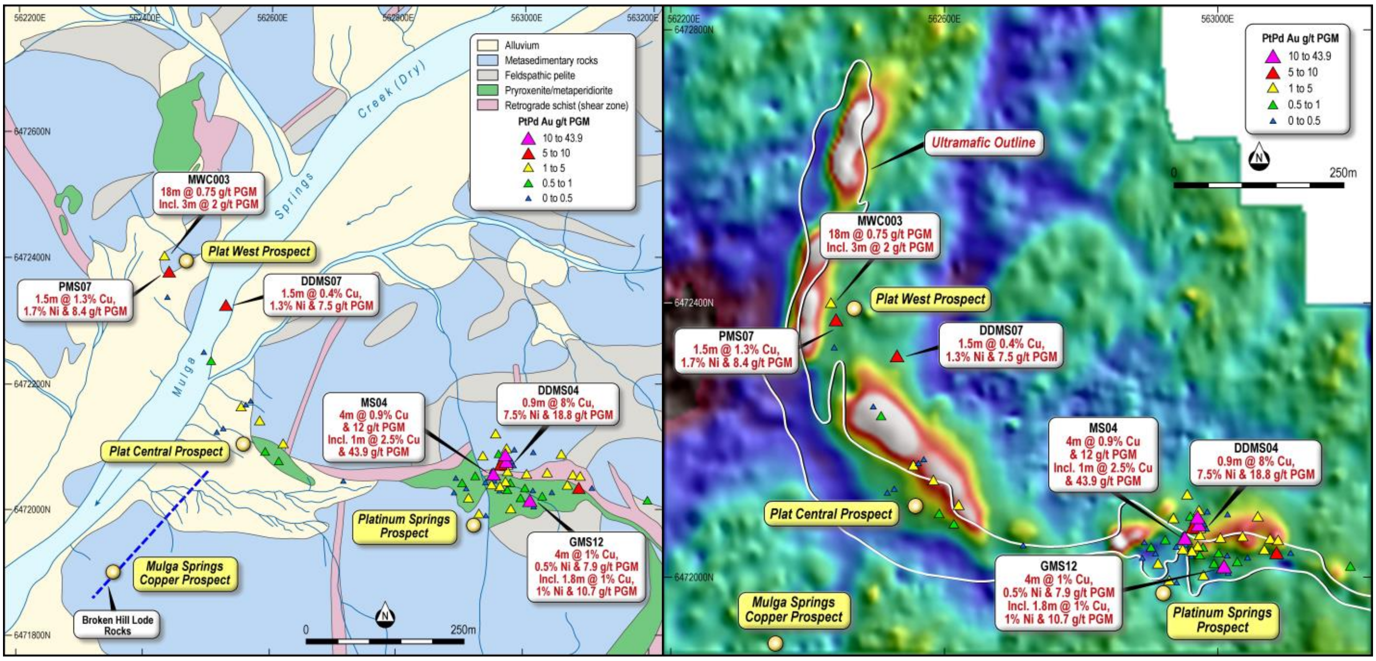

Figure 3 and 4. Surface geology (left) and image of magnetic data (right) of the Platinum Springs area showing key prospects and previous drill results.

Platinum Springs

The majority of previous work has focussed on the Platinum Springs Prospect (previously called Mulga Springs) where near surface gossans were first recorded. Numerous drill holes tested the dyke at depth. However, this work was mostly done with a model of a large layered intrusion in mind in which high grade PGM's were expected along a large strike length of the host intrusion.

Work by Impact suggests that a Kambalda-style structural channel or even chonolith is a more appropriate geometric model to follow. Such styles of nickel-copper-PGM sulphide mineralisation are more challenging to discover, but once confirmed can persist for long distances down plunge.

Impact's drill hole PSD02 (ASX Release 3rd February 2016) intersected a narrow unit of magmatic nickel-copper-PGM sulphides in a structural channel at the base of the ultramafic unit that returned:

0.6 metres at 11.5 g/t platinum, 25.6 g/t palladium, 1.4 g/t gold,7.6% copper, 7.4% nickel and 44.3 g/t silver from 57.1 metres down hole

within a broader intercept of

2.75 metres at 3.5 g/t platinum, 7 g/t palladium, 0.4 g/t gold, 2% copper, 1.9% nickel and 11.6 g/t silver from 55 metres down hole.

This hole was close to a previous drill intercept in (DD) MS 04 of:
2 metres at 3% nickel, 3.57% copper and 8.4 g/t platinum including 0.9 metres at 18.8 g/t platinum, 7.5% nickel and 8.1% copper. Palladium and gold were not assayed.

Together, assays from previous drill holes have defined an area that is at least 200 metres long and up to 20 metres wide at greater than 1 g/t combined PGM's (Pt-Pd-Au) (Figure 5).

Drill testing will be focussed on tracking the massive sulphide unit to the north and north west.

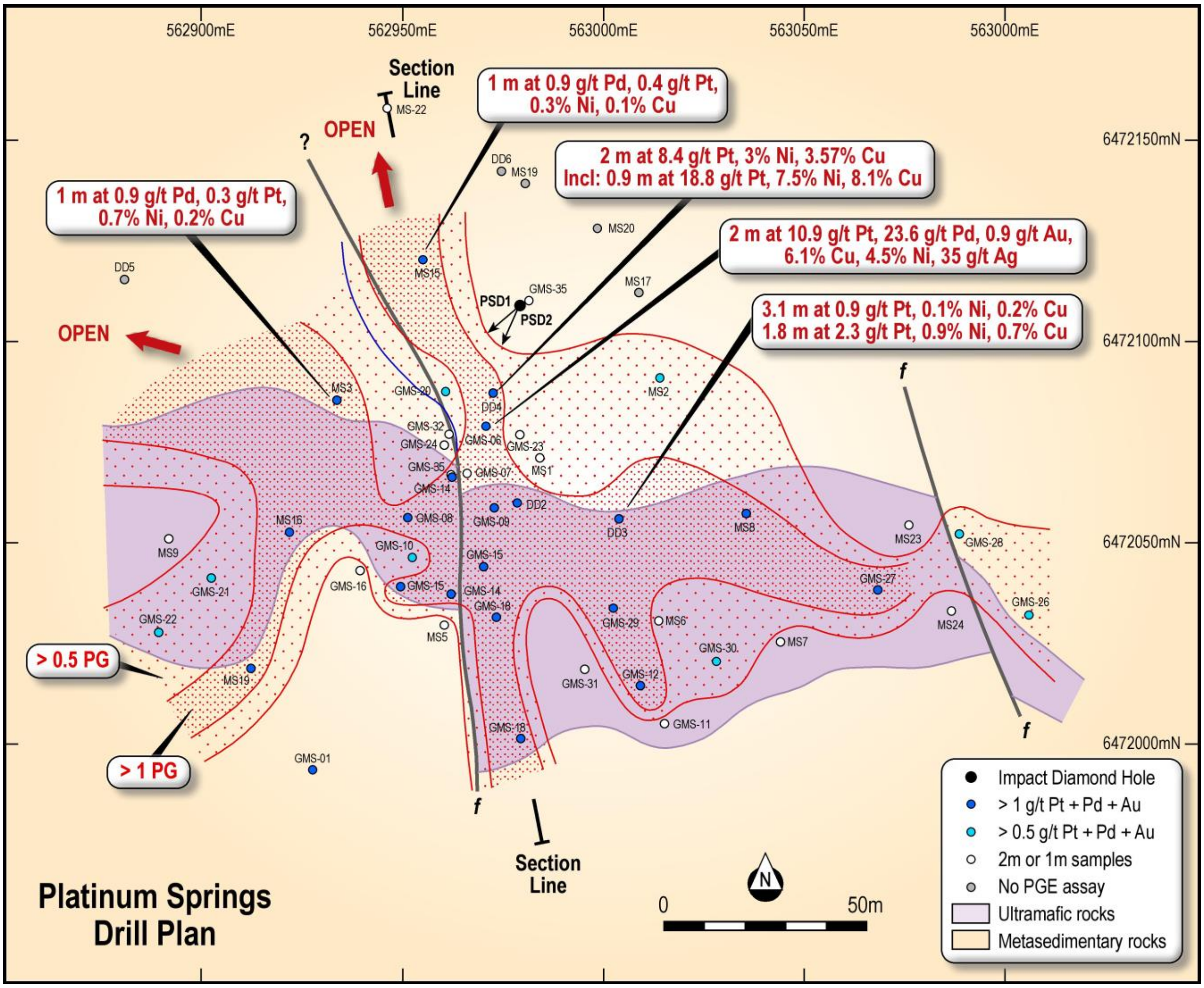

Figure 5. Geology and location of PSD01 and PSD02, previous drill holes and contoured data of previous drill assays for platinum, palladium and gold (summed from down hole intervals).

Plat West

At Plat West three previous drill holes returned significant results (Figures 3 and 4).

Hole PMS07 returned:

1.52 metres at 1.72% nickel, 1.25% copper, 4.3 g/t palladium, 3.05 g/t platinum and 1.08 g/t gold (8.4 g/t 3PGM) from 135.6 metres down hole.

Hole DDMS07 returned

1.5 metres at 1.25% nickel, 0.4% copper and 3.8 g/t palladium, 2.7 g/t platinum and 1 g/t gold from 158 metres down hole.

Both of these intercepts came from sulphide rich zones at the base of the dyke. In addition, Hole MWC003 returned

18 metres at 0.75 g/t 3PGM from 94 metres down hole including 3 metres at 2 g/t 3PGM (Table 1). This is a much thicker zone of PGM compared to most other drill intercepts and suggests that the dyke may have zones with larger bulk mining potential as well as basal sulphides.

All of these zones are open at depth and down plunge and will be drill tested.

Plat Central

At Plat Central numerous shallow drill holes tested the dyke close to the fold axis (Figures 3 and 4). About ten drill holes returned anomalous platinum-palladium-gold values over an area of several hundred square metres.

Of note, about 200 metres to the south west of the centre of the target, is a small historic shallow digging called the Mulga Springs Copper Prospect (Figure 3). The copper mineralisation is associated with so-called Broken Hill lode rocks characteristic of the alteration around early silver-lead-zinc-copper sulphide mineralisation.

The lode rocks trend towards the Moorkai dyke at Plat Central and the intersection point is considered an important target to be tested. A similar intersection is a key component of the mineralisation at Impact's Red Hill prospect where very high-grade nickel-copper-PGM's are also associated with previously mineralised copper-bearing Broken Hill lode rocks. The early sulphide mineralisation may have helped trigger sulphide precipitation when intruded and absorbed by the Moorkai ultramafic dyke.

Little Broken Hill Gabbro

At Little Broken Hill Gabbro progress has been hindered by unseasonal wet weather which has reduced access to the drill site under the Land Access Agreement with the station owner. In addition, the aircore rig has not had the penetration rate promised and progress has been slower than anticipated. Accordingly, the aircore rig is being retired and will be replaced the RC rig when it has competed the programme at Platinum Springs.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

This report contains collar locations for 96 drill holes and assay data for 27 drill holes drilled by previous explorers that have not been reported previously in accordance with the JORC 2012 Code.

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.

TABLE 1. DRILL HOLE DETAILS FROM PREVIOUS NON-IMPACT DRILLING AT PLATINUM SPRINGS

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth
DDMS1	562985	6472032	-60	180	26.5
DDMS2	562979	6472060	-60	180	46.3
DDMS3	563004	6472057	-90	0	46.3
DDMS4	562973	6472087	-90	0	67.1
DDMS5	562881	6472116	-90	0	142
DDMS6	562975	6472142	-70	180	151.5
DDMS7	562582	6472325	-70	270	198.1
DDMS8	562619	6472452	-70	270	237.4
GMS-01	562928	6471994	-90	0	15
GMS-02	562940	6471990	-90	0	18
GMS-03	562941	6472001	-90	0	24
GMS-04	562922	6472005	-90	0	18
GMS-05	562931	6472003	-90	0	24
GMS-06	562971	6472079	-90	0	52
GMS-07	562966	6472067	-90	0	50
GMS-08	562950	6472061	-90	0	22
GMS-09	562974	6472059	-90	0	34
GMS-10	562953	6472047	-90	0	15
GMS-11	563016	6472005	-90	0	12
GMS-12	563010	6472015	-90	0	16
GMS-13	562980	6472001	-90	0	16
GMS-14	562962	6472037	-90	0	19
GMS-15	562950	6472039	-90	0	9
GMS-16	562940	6472043	-90	0	8
GMS-17	562971	6472044	-90	0	27

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth
GMS-18	562974	6472031	-90	0	24
GMS-19	562913	6472018	-90	0	9
GMS-20	562909	6472033	-90	0	5
GMS-21	562903	6472041	-90	0	12
GMS-22	562890	6472027	-90	0	15
GMS-23	562980	6472077	-90	0	41
GMS-24	562961	6472075	-90	0	25
GMS-25	562961	6472088	-90	0	33
GMS-26	563107	6472033	-90	0	25
GMS-27	563069	6472039	-90	0	21
GMS-28	563089	6472053	-90	0	37
GMS-29	563003	6472034	-90	0	28
GMS-30	563029	6472021	-90	0	8
GMS-31	562996	6472019	-90	0	13
GMS-32	562962	6472077	-90	0	39
GMS-33	562986	6472108	-75	183.5	65
GMS-34	562963	6472066	-77	0	54
GMS-35	562967	6472068	-70	67.5	60
MS1	562984	6472071	-90	0	46.5
MS10	562716	6472045	-90	0	30.7
MS11	562617	6472082	-70	217	49
MS12	562513	6472279	-70	213	108.1
MS13	562450	6472374	-70	244	103.2
MS14	562471	6472347	-70	256	113.2
MS15	562955	6472120	-90	0	62
MS16	562922	6472053	-90	0	24.9
MS17	563009	6472112	-90	0	76
MS18	562982	6472110	-90	0	68
MS19	562981	6472139	-90	0	70
MS2	563015	6472091	-90	0	74.9
MS20	562999	6472128	-90	0	94
MS21	563195	6472025	-70	179	49
MS22	562948	6472156	-90	0	61
MS23	563077	6472055	-90	0	46
MS24	563087	6472034	-90	0	40
MS25	562596	6472094	-70	227	48
MS26	562599	6472155	-70	227	78
MS3	562935	6472085	-90	0	48.9
MS4	562952	6472056	-90	0	42.8

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth
MS5	562961	6472030	-90	0	26
MS6	563014	6472031	-90	0	30.8
MS7	563045	6472026	-90	0	33.1
MS8	563036	6472058	-90	0	40
MS9	562893	6472051	-90	0	30.7
MSC001	563059	6472088	-90	0	87
MWC001	562570	6472179	-60	225	120
MWC002	562632	6472115	-60	225	84
MWC003	562481	6472400	-60	270	135
MWR001	562589	6472187	-90	0	4
MWR002	562582	6472183	-90	0	3
MWR003	562567	6472171	-90	0	20
MWR004	562560	6472165	-90	0	20
MWR005	562552	6472157	-90	0	14
MWR006	562554	6472149	-90	0	14
MWR007	562536	6472143	-90	0	3
MWR008	562530	6472134	-90	0	12
MWR009	562524	6472128	-90	0	15
MWR010	562515	6472123	-90	0	20
PMS1	562995	6472182	-90	0	169.2
PMS10	562506	6472747	-70	270	89.9
PMS11	562490	6472807	-70	270	112.8
PMS12	562319	6472481	-70	270	76.2
PMS13	563218	6472012	-70	225	56.4
PMS2	563125	6472137	-70	180	125
PMS3	562875	6472175	-70	180	83.8
PMS4	562754	6472159	-70	180	152.4
PMS5	562625	6472206	-70	225	129.5
PMS6	562530	6472261	-70	225	137.2
PMS7	562486	6472378	-70	270	152.4
PMS8	562532	6472504	-70	270	187.5
PMS9	562513	6472625	-70	270	121.9

TABLE 2. Significant Intercepts

Hole ID		From	To	Width	Cu_%	Ni_%	Au_ppm	Pd_ppm	Pt_ppm	3PGE
PMS07		135.64	137.16	1.52	1.25	1.72	1.08	4.30	3.05	**8.43**
DDMS07		158.00	159.50	1.50	0.40	1.25	1.00	3.80	2.70	**7.50**
DDMS03		38.56	40.39	1.83	0.75	1.15	*No assay*	*No assay*	2.76	**2.76**
DDMS04		48.16	49.07	0.91	8.10	7.50	*No assay*	*No assay*	18.77	**18.77**
		49.07	50.06	0.99	0.55	0.17	*No assay*	*No assay*	1.92	**1.92**
MWC001		47	49	2	0.15	0.25	0.08	0.78	0.42	**1.28**
MWC002		29	33	4	0.15	0.25	0.05	0.74	0.40	**1.19**
MWC003		94	112	18	0.11	0.18	0.03	0.47	0.25	**0.75**
	including	95	98	3	0.32	0.34	0.07	1.27	0.67	**2.01**
	also including	109	111	2	0.15	0.22	0.06	0.99	0.49	**1.54**
MS03		23.46	24.46	1	0.74	0.18	0.09	0.89	0.26	**1.23**
MS04		13.06	17.06	4	0.88	0.10	0.37	6.92	5.05	**12.34**
	including	14.06	15.06	1	2.50	0.17	1.27	24.60	18.00	**43.87**
	also including	15.06	16.06	1	0.63	0.07	0.11	1.87	1.03	**3.01**
MS08		21.71	22.71	1	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.84	0.20	**1.10**
MS15		58.34	59.34	1	0.12	0.33	0.06	0.92	0.37	**1.35**
MS23		31	34	3	0.20	0.22	0.03	0.94	0.48	**1.43**
MS24		25	27	2	0.50	0.05	0.11	3.50	1.60	**5.20**
GMS-01		0	5	5	0.26	0.55	0.03	0.75	0.27	**1.05**
GMS-06		45	47	2	6.10	4.42	0.94	23.10	10.90	**34.94**
GMS-09		14	16	2	0.14	0.24	0.07	0.63	0.32	**1.03**
GMS-12		9	13	4	1.00	0.50	0.19	5.60	2.08	**7.87**
GMS-13		6	8	2	0.43	0.40	0.10	0.69	0.35	**1.14**
GMS-14		13	15	2	0.48	0.27	0.15	1.10	1.40	**2.65**
GMS-15		2	4	2	0.60	0.35	0.10	1.99	1.25	**3.34**
GMS-17		14	16	2	0.38	0.32	0.12	0.83	0.34	**1.29**
GMS-19		4	5	1	0.24	0.32	0.06	0.68	0.45	**1.20**
GMS-27		12	14	2	0.15	0.13	0.45	0.54	0.25	**1.25**
GMS-28		32	36	4	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.71	0.40	**1.18**
GMS-34		16	21	5	0.69	0.35	0.27	2.37	1.75	**4.39**
GMS-35		23	26	3	0.21	0.17	0.07	0.76	0.41	**1.24**
MSC001		79	80	1	0.12	0.04	0.04	1.23	0.76	**2.03**

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.*	Drill results referred to in this report were done by CRA in the 1970's, Canyon Resources in the 1980's and Golden Cross Resources in the early 2000's. Details on the various sampling methods and geochemical assay values are poorly documented but are not material for this stage of exploration.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	**RC Drill Samples** All RC drill chips were collected at 1m intervals using rotary sample collector attached to the rig.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	**RC and Diamond Drill Samples** Canyon Resources completed diamond and percussion holes. Samples were collected at 1m intervals within the ultramafic and to a depth of 10-15m into the footwall gneiss. Samples were then split and analysed for Cu and Ni by AAS method. Anomalous samples in Cu and Ni were then analysed for Pt, Pd and Au by screen fire assay.
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).*	The Platinum Springs project was drilled by diamond and percussion RC methods. RC drill chips were collected at 1m intervals using a rotary sample collector. Diamond drill samples were also collected mostly at 1 metre intervals.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Details are not recorded but are not material for this early stage of exploration.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Details are not recorded but are not material for this early stage of exploration.
	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.	Details are not recorded but are not material for this early stage of exploration.
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.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All diamond drill holes and RC logs were logged in full. Some companies only provided summary logs
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Details are not recorded but are not material for this early stage of exploration.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were rotary split
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Details are not recorded but are not material for this early stage of exploration. It is likely that standard industry practices were used.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Details are not recorded but are not material for this early stage of exploration.
	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.	Details are not recorded but are not material for this early stage of exploration. It is likely that standard industry practices were used.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes 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) was used. Golden Cross Resources used Genalysis Laboratories.
	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.	N/A
	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.	Details are not recorded but are not material for this early stage of exploration. It is likely that standard industry practices were used.
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 drill assays has been received digitally from Minview historical reports then later combined with hole numbers and depths by Impact into a standard Excel templates for plotting in Mapinfo, Geosoft Target and Leapfrog. Original pdf laboratory assay certificates are saved for verification when required.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	There are no adjustments to the assay data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 recorded from historical reports.
	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.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Diamond drill holes are conducted at varying spacings, orientations and depths deemed 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.*	The orientation of mineralisation is yet to be determined. A 3D review of the mineralisation is currently underway to better interpret the orientation of mineralisation and assist follow-up drilling.
	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 early stage exploration drill results. No sampling bias has been detected.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody is managed by Impact Minerals Ltd. A courier is contracted by Impact Minerals to transport the samples from Broken Hill to the Intertek laboratory in Adelaide for preparation 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 8 exploration licences covering 825 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 Table details within the main body of this ASX Release.
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 minimum grade of 1 g/t 7PGE has been used.
	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 semi-massive and vein-style sulphide intervals internal to broader zones of disseminated sulphide mineralisation are reported as included intervals. The intervals stated in this release are calculated at greater than 1 g/t 7PGM. Within the wide 25-32m intervals of mineralisation in RHD001 and RHD006 intervals of lower grade <1 g/t 7PGM are included in the composite results. Intervals of lower grade vary from 1 to 3.7 m.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents have been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	The orientation of mineralisation is yet to be determined. A 3D review of the mineralisation is currently underway to better interpret the orientation of mineralisation and assist follow-up drilling.
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. A 3D review of the mineralisation is currently underway to better interpret the orientation of mineralisation and assist follow-up drilling.