ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

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Number: 741/19042021

UPDATE ON WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PROJECTS: ARKUN-BEAU Ni-Cu-PGE AND DOONIA Au

- **Arkun Project**

  Located along trend from the Julimar discovery in the emerging nickel-copper-PGE province of SW Western Australia.

  Field checking and interpretation of magnetic data indicates mafic and ultramafic rocks are likely to be far more abundant than shown on regional geological maps.

  Limited first pass rock chip samples return low level PGE's in several places throughout the project area which is very encouraging.

  Interpretation of the bedrock geology to identify target areas for detailed follow up work is in progress.

  Interpretation of the surface geology indicates that the majority of the project is amenable to soil geochemistry which will help in the rapid identification of drill targets.

- **Beau Project.**

  Tenement recently granted and close to the major Arkun project.

  Significant untested magnetic anomaly of similar size and shape to Gonneville (Chalice Gold NL) and Newleyine (Mandrake Resources Ltd).

  Soil geochemistry survey along gazetted roads to commence in May.

- **Doonia Gold Project:**

  Native Title agreement signed with Ngadju Group. Tenement to be granted shortly.

  Strong geophysical and geochemical similarities to the recent Burns discovery located 20km west of Doonia.

  Statutory approvals process commenced for drilling including heritage surveys and environmental approval.

  Drilling to commence in Q3-4 following completion of drill programmes at the Apsley copper-gold (on-going) and Broken Hill PGE-copper-nickel projects.

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

Impact Minerals Limited (ASX:IPT) is pleased to provide the following update on its activities at its Western Australian projects. The projects comprise the Arkun-Beau project area located in the emerging nickel-copper-platinum-metal-group metal province of south west WA and the Doonia gold project located in the Eastern Goldfields province.

Arkun (100% IPT)

The Arkun Project, which covers about 1,900 square kilometres, is centred between York and Corrigin 130 km east of Perth and was staked following the recent significant PGE discovery at Julimar just 75 km north east of Perth by Chalice Mining NL. (Figure 1 and ASX Release 29th May 2020).

Arkun was first identified as an area of anomalous nickel-copper-gold anomalies in publicly available regional geochemistry data sets. A subsequent interpretation of regional magnetic data by Impact identified the area as lying within a major deformation zone or **mobile belt** that trends NW-SE from the Moora-Julimar-Yarawindah area through Arkun and which may contain deformed and metamorphosed equivalents of those rocks (Figure 1: ASX:IPT Release 29th May 2020).

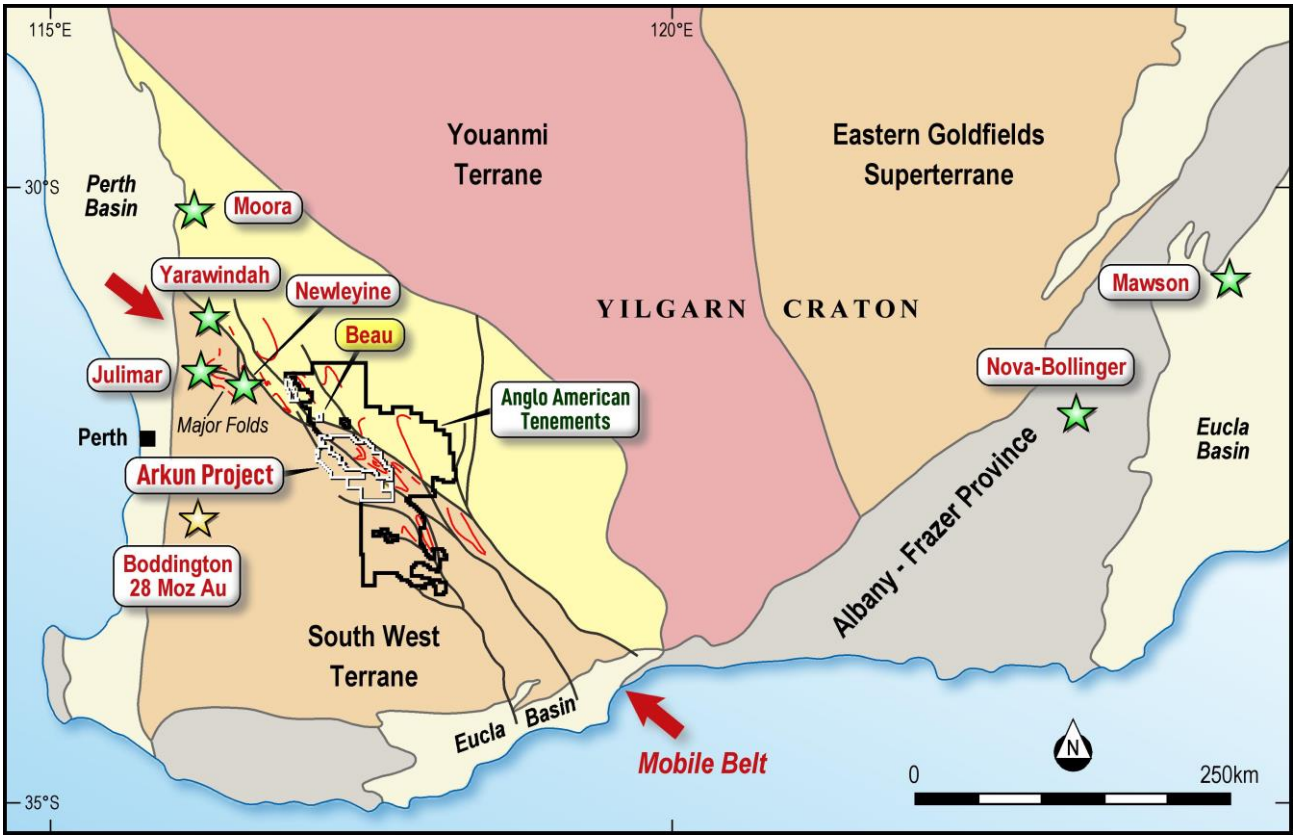


Figure 1. Location and Regional Geology of the Arkun Project and showing key nickel-copper-PGE deposits and recent discoveries.

The mobile belt is about 500 km long and up to 30 km wide, and is of a scale that suggests it may mark an ancient terrane boundary or proto-craton margin. Such geological provinces (of varying ages) are well known around the world as prospective terranes for hosting major nickel-copper-PGE deposits with examples such as Nova-Bollinger and Mawson (Proterozoic age – Figure 1), the Thomson fold belt in Canada and the recent discoveries at Yarawindah and Julimar in Western Australia.

Anglo American plc, one of the world's leading mining companies lodged Exploration Licence applications covering a vast area of some 10,130 square kilometres surrounding three sides of the Arkun project on the afternoon of 29th May 2020 a few hours after Impact made its first announcement on Arkun (Figure 1 and ASX Release 10th June 2020).

Impact has completed some early stage work on the project including reconnaissance field checking and rock chip sampling along a few gazetted roads. In addition, an interpretation of the surface geology to assess the effectiveness of the previous soil geochemistry surveys has been completed and this will help to determine the best surface geochemistry technique to use for follow up surveys. In addition, a detailed interpretation of the bedrock geology from the regional magnetic data is close to completion.

This work has shown the following:

1. It is likely that mafic and ultramafic rocks are more widespread than shown on the regional Geological Survey maps.
2. The mafic and ultramafic rocks contain low levels of PGE up to 25 to 30 ppb platinum+palladium in rock chip samples in many places (Table 1 and JORC Table). The assay values whilst not high, do attest to the significant prospectivity of the area.
3. Most of the project area is covered by residual soils and ferricrete with limited transported cover. Accordingly, it is likely that the previous regional soil geochemistry surveys were moderately effective and that conventional soil geochemistry techniques can be used for follow up soil sampling. This will allow quick assessments of target areas to be made.

The interpretation of the regional magnetic data will be used to identify priority areas for follow up work which will include detailed field checking and follow up soil geochemistry surveys together with ground geophysical surveys where appropriate. The soil geochemistry surveys will commence in May.

The Beau Project

The Beau Project comprises one exploration licence, EL70/5424, which covers 16 square kilometres and is located about 15 km north of Impact's Arkun nickel-copper-platinum group element (PGE) project close to Perth in Western Australia. It lies completely within the exploration licence applications owned by Anglo American plc (Figure 1).

The project covers a prominent oval magnetic anomaly 3,000 metres by 1,500 metres in dimension that lies under shallow cover (likely to be less than 30 metres) and which has never been explored (Figure 2).

The anomaly is of a similar size and geometry to the Gonneville Intrusion, host to the significant PGE-copper-nickel mineralisation discovered recently at Julimar (Chalice Mining NL) and also the Newleyine intrusion and also proven to host nickel-copper-PGE mineralisation (Mandrake Resources Limited) (Figures 1 and 2).

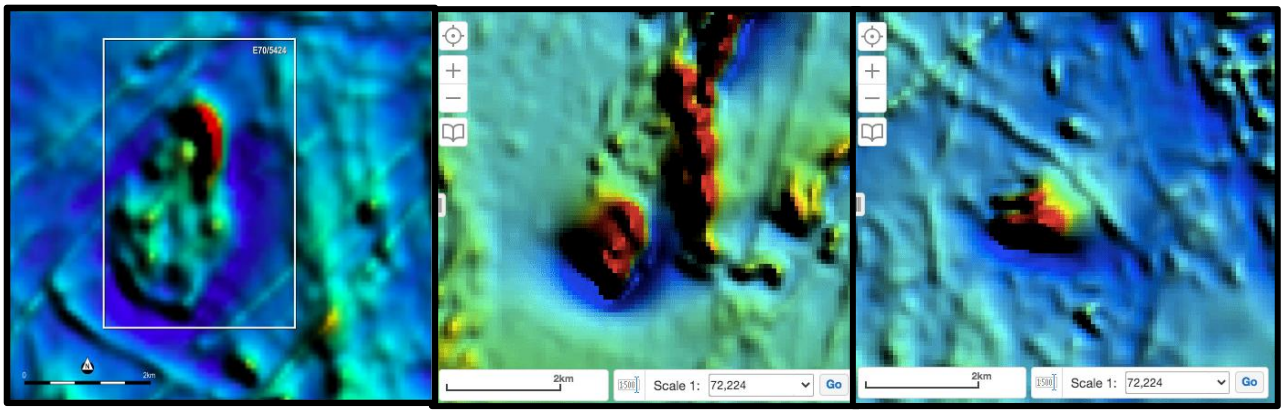


Figure 2. Image of regional magnetic data showing the magnetic anomalies at Beau (left), Gonneville (Chalice Gold centre) and Newleyine (right) for comparison.

The tenement has recently been granted and is now a priority area for follow up work. A soil geochemical survey along gazetted roads that cross the magnetic anomaly will be undertaken in May.

Doonia (IPT 80%)

Impact's 80% owned Doonia gold project is located 75 kilometres east of the world class St Ives gold mining centre in Western Australia and was identified following a review of the Eastern Goldfields for intrusion-hosted gold deposits in light of the recent major Hemi discovery, hosted by felsic intrusions, in the Pilbara (ASX:DEG) (Figure 3 and ASX Release 17th November 2020).

The Native Title agreement with the Ngadju People for the Doonia licence was signed recently and final grant of the tenement is due shortly. Impact thanks the Ngadju People for the straightforward manner in which the agreement was reached and the Company looks forward to working with them.

Specific drill sites have now been identified at Doonia and heritage surveys are currently being organised with a view to drilling in Q3-Q4 this year.

In addition, an interpretation of the surface geology and magnetic data over the project has been completed.

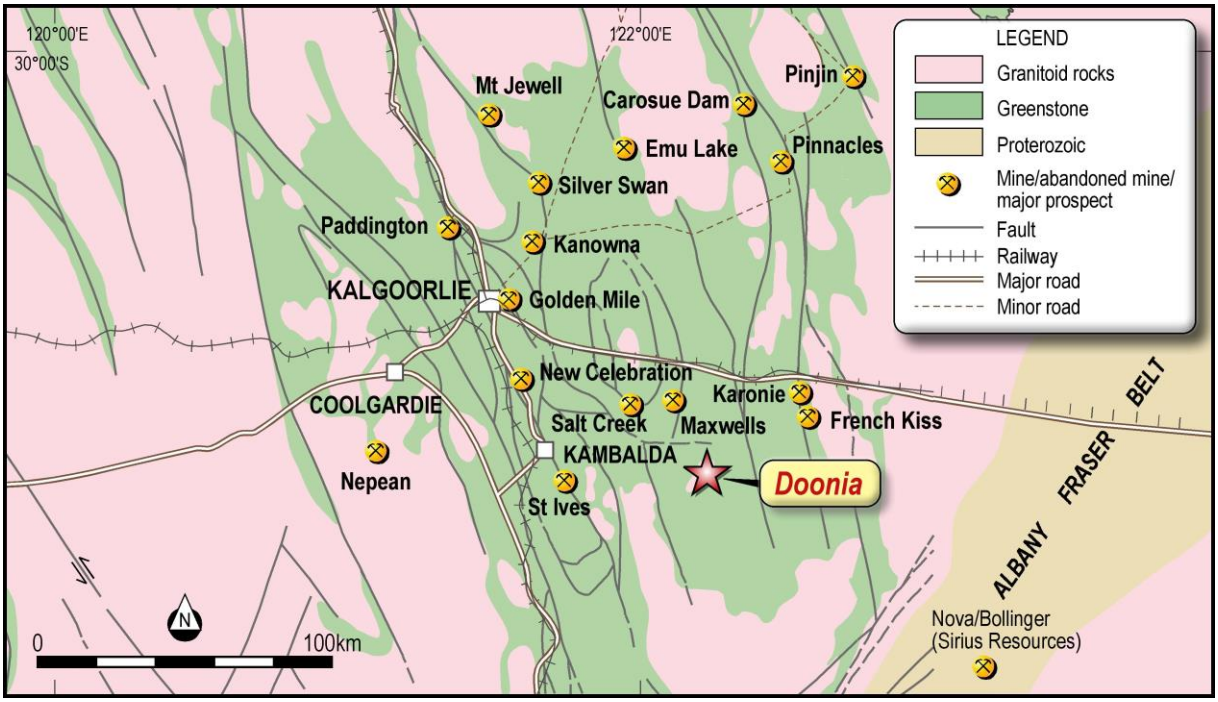


Figure 3. Location of the Doonia Project in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

The Doonia project has been further enhanced by the recent discovery of significant gold-copper mineralisation hosted by a magnetic intrusion at the Burns project located just 20 km west of Doonia by Lefroy Exploration Limited (ASX:LEX, Figure 3 and ASX Release 4th March 2021).

The Burns project area was first identified in the same regional exploration programme by WMC Resources Limited that identified Doonia. Both areas were subject to broad spaced aircore drilling but despite modest gold anomalism being returned in places, further work was not recommended.

The Burns discovery indicates that the drill spacing used by WMC was inadequate for the regolith environment that occurs under and around salt lake environments as previously described by Impact for Doonia (ASX Release 17th November 2020).

Doonia has a similar geological setting and similar sized modest positive magnetic anomaly to the Burns discovery where the magnetic response is at least in part directly associated with magnetite alteration related to the gold-copper mineralisation (Figure 4). The source of the magnetic anomaly at Doonia is unknown.

In addition, the mineralisation at Burns is characterised by a metal association of copper-molybdenum-silver-bismuth-tellurium-arsenic. Impact has identified a previously unrecognised distinct and coherent zoned soil geochemical anomaly centred over the numerous small magnetic anomalies visible in the regional magnetic data and which comprises a core area of gold+bismuth 2,500 metres long and up to 1,000 metres wide surrounded by a larger halo of arsenic+antimony (Figures 4 and 5).

These results are interpreted to be potentially related to a gold-bismuth mineralised system associated with a differentiated mafic to felsic intrusion. The system covers a large area and is a priority drill target.

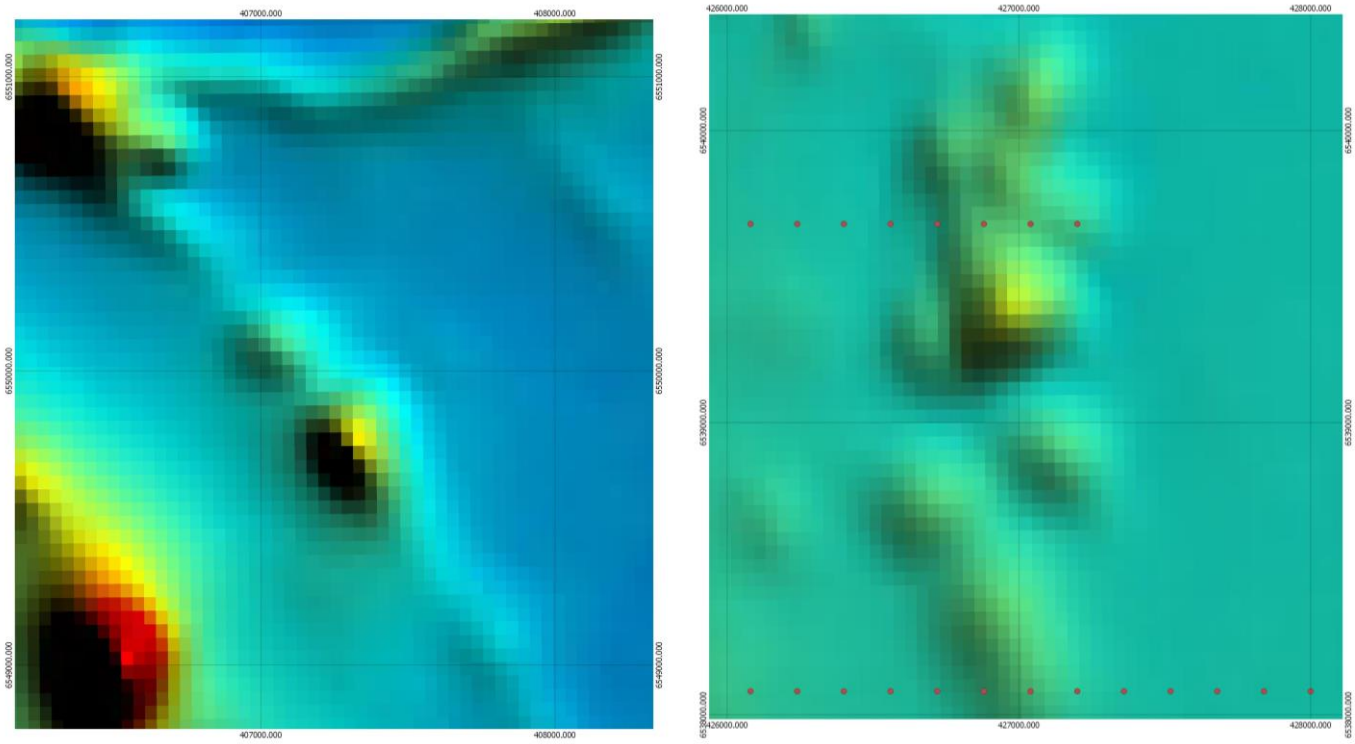


Figure 4. Regional magnetic data over the Burns prospect (L) and Doonia project (R) at the same scale.

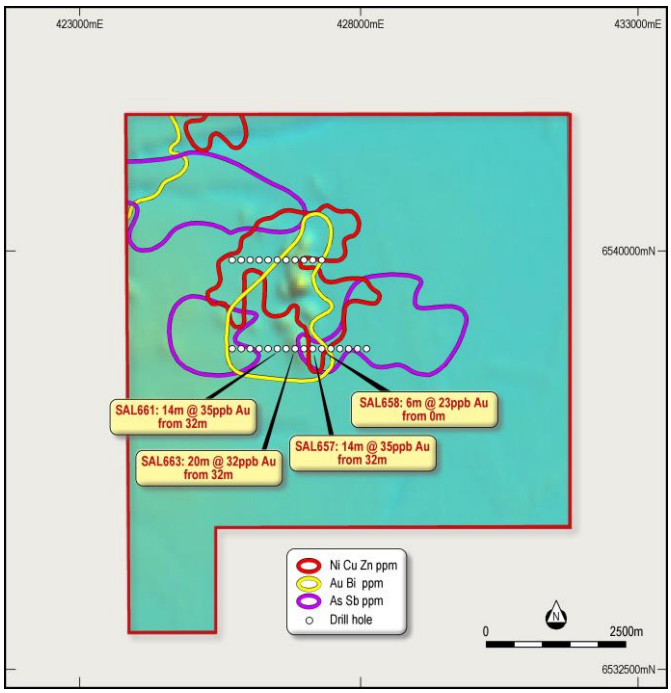


Figure 5. Image of the regional magnetic data showing the zoned soil geochemistry pattern with a core of gold+bismuth and an outer halo of arsenic+antimony which extends over several square kilometres centred over numerous magnetic anomalies. The nickel+copper+zinc anomaly is well developed over the magnetic anomalies and may reflect a buried intrusion.

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. Details of Rock Chip Samples

Sample_ID	MGA_E	MGA_N	Description	Pd_ppb	Pt_ppb
AK07	554822	6442215	Amphibolite	X	X
AK08	554915	6442222	Pyroxene gabbro	4.2	4.7
AK09	554917	6442224	Dolerite	1	0.7
AK10	551623	6444747	Amphibolite: non magnetic	4.2	3.2
AK11	551624	6444749	Amphibolite	1.1	11.2
AK12	540940	6445963	Amphibolite float	0.6	1.4
AK19	541773	6446418	Weathered amphibolite	7.9	4.1
AK20	541774	6446420	Amphibolite	1.1	1.8
AK22	541496	6446295	Calcrete near amphibolite body	16.6	5.5
AK23	541482	6446285	Amphibolite	X	0.8
AK24	553870	6451675	Banded amphibolite	10.5	19.4
AK26	553796	6451684	Amphibolite.	5.4	11.2
AK28	553381	6451706	Amphibolite	3.9	10.6
AK34	553787	6451800	Amphibolite	0.6	2
AK36	538715	6450463	Amphibolite.	X	0.5
AK37	538771	6450443	Amphibolite	X	1.1
AK39	535307	6440097	Ultramafic	3.2	2.8
AK40	535420	6440023	Ultramafic	5.1	8.4
AK41	535470	6440013	Dolerite	15.8	13.9
AK42	535507	6440028	Gabbro	X	X
AK44	535581	6439931	Dolerite	X	X
AK45	535596	6439873	Gabbro	1.3	1.7

APPENDIX 1 - SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Rock chip and grab samples were taken at outcrops of mafic and ultramafic rocks.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Samples of about 1 kg to 2 kg in weight were taken as first pass indications of the metal content of the host units.
	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	N/A
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).*	N/A
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	N/A
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Standard field procedures for rock chip and grab samples were used.
	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.*	N/A
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	N/A
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	N/A
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	N/A
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The size and distribution of the rock chip samples is appropriate for regional exploration.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Laboratory QC procedures for soil samples 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.	No field duplicates were taken as this is not warranted at this early stage of exploration.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are appropriate
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.*	Samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratories in Perth for assay by 4 acid digest with ICP-MS finish and Fire Assay technique FA/50 MS (lead collection) for gold, platinum and palladium. Sample preparation involved: sample crushed to 70% less than 2mm, riffle split off 1 kg, pulverise split to >85% passing 75 microns.
	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.	Duplicate samples are not required at this early stage of exploration.
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 has been entered into standard Excel templates for plotting in Mapinfo. All historical 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Sample locations were located by hand held GPS.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system for ARKUN is MGA_GDA94, Zone 50.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	N/A
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The samples were taken at various outcrops over a wide area 30 km by 20 km in size.
	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.	N/A
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	N/A
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 results.
	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 results.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody was managed by previous explorers. There is no reason to doubt the veracity of the 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 Arkun Project currently comprises 7 exploration licences covering 900 km^2. The tenements are held 100% by Aurigen Pty Ltd a 100% owned subsidiary of Impact Minerals Limited. Impact has signed Land Access agreements in place with the various claim groups that cover the 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	There has been no significant previous work at this project.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Nickel-copper-PGE sulphide mineralisation associated with mafic to ultramafic intrusions and gold-copper in deformed and metamorphosed greenstone belts.
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.	N/A
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.	N/A.
	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.	N/A
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	N/A
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').	N/A
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.