ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

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HIGH GRADE COPPER-NICKEL-PGE ASSAYS AT RED HILL PROSPECT, BROKEN HILL

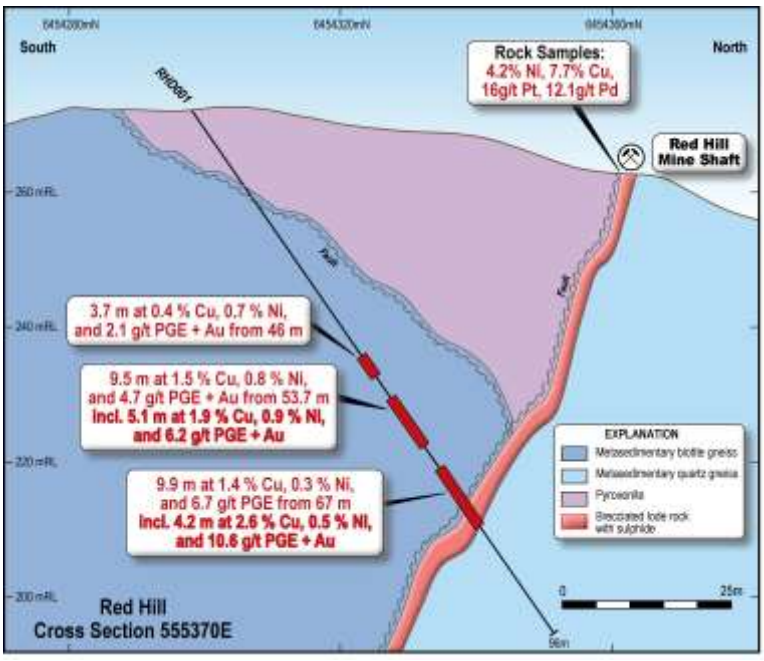
Assays from the first drill hole from Impact Minerals Limited's (ASX:IPT) maiden drill programme at the Red Hill Prospect near Broken Hill in New South Wales have confirmed the discovery of several near surface zones of high-grade copper and platinum group elements (PGE) together with nickel, silver and gold within a 32 metre thick zone of mineralisation.

The assays define three main zones of mineralisation within the broader zone (Figure 1, Table 1):

1. 9.9 m at 1.4% copper, 0.3% nickel, 6.7 g/t Pt-Pd-Au and 19 g/t silver from 67 metres *including* 4.2 m at 2.6% copper, 0.5% nickel 10.6 g/t Pt-Pd-Au from 71.6 metres.

2. 9.5 m at 1.5% copper, 0.8% nickel, 4.7 g/t Pt-Pd-Au and 14 g/t silver from 53.7 metres *including* 1.9 m at 2.0% copper, 1.2% nickel, 4.7 g/t Pt-Pd-Au and 16 g/t silver from 53.7 m *and also including* 5.1 m at 1.9% copper, 0.9% nickel, 6.2 g/t Pt-Pd-Au and 18 g/t silver from 57. 3 metres.

3. 3.7 m at 0.4% copper, 0.7% nickel, 2.1 g/t Pt-Pd-Au and 3 g/t silver from 46 m.



These three zones can be combined into one broader intercept of bulk mineable width within hole RDH001 of:

32 metres at 1% copper, 0.5% nickel, 3.9 g/t Pt+Pd+Au and 10.6 g/t silver from 46 m down hole.

A follow up drill hole to further test this area will commence shortly. The mineralisation is in part coincident with an IP anomaly that suggests that it extends to at least 100 m below surface.

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The mineralisation comprises zones of veins and breccias which contain a mixture of nickel and copper sulphide, oxide and carbonate minerals together with pyrite and pyrrhotite. In a few places the veins comprise massive sulphide up to 20 cm thick and these may have been remobilised from a larger body of massive sulphide at depth or along strike (Figure 2). Importantly, two of the zones do not appear to have any surface expression (Figure 1).

The veins and breccias are interpreted to dip steeply to the south and occur within metasedimentary rocks beneath a thin unit of shallow dipping ultramafic rock that forms part of the Red Hill intrusion (Figures 2 and 3). The true width of the mineralised zones is not yet known and further drill holes to test the up dip and down dip extent are being planned.

Figure 2a. Nickel and iron sulphides.

Figure 2b. Boxwork gossan texture replacing massive iron sulphide.

Figure 2c. Iron oxide (haematite) replacing iron sulphide and nickel sulphide with fresh copper sulphide in vein at contact between mafic unit and metasediment.

Figure 2d. Contact between metasedimentary rock and 15 cm thick chalcopyrite-chalcocite (secondary sulphide.

Other Drill Holes

Three further drill holes (RHD002, 3 and 4) have been completed and a fifth (RHD005) is in progress to test an EM anomaly to the immediate north west of the Red Hill intrusion (Figure 3 and Table 2). Hole RHD002, drilled to test an IP anomaly initially modelled to be west of RDH001, did not intersect significant mineralisation. A reinterpretation of the IP anomaly suggests that it is related to the mineralisation in RHD001 and extends to at least 100 m below surface. At least one further hole is planned to further test this anomaly below RHD001.

Holes RHD003 and 004 were designed to test the depth extent of the Red Hill intrusion. The intrusion is shallower than modelled by magnetic data. No significant sulphide was encountered but the host intrusion may contain platinum group metals and samples have been sent for assay. In addition further mapping has shown the intrusion is likely to have been folded and a re-assessment of the location of potential mineralised structures below the intrusion is in progress.

Table 1. Assay results, drill intercepts and cut off grades for RHD001

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Cu %	Ni%	PGE(+Au) g/t	Pt	Pd	Au	Ag	Cutoff Cu%
RHD001	46	78	32	0.97	0.45	3.9	1.5	2.3	0.1	10.6	0.1
including	46	49.7	3.7	0.44	0.65	2.1	0.5	1.6	0	3	0.4
and	53.7	55.64	1.9	2.01	1.19	4.7	1.1	3.4	0.2	15.9	1
including	53.7	63.2	9.5	1.53	0.79	4.7	2.2	2.4	0.1	13.6	0.4
also including	57.27	62.4	5.1	1.9	0.88	6.2	3.2	2.9	0.2	17.6	1
including	67	76.93	9.9	1.44	0.3	6.7	2.5	3.9	0.3	19.2	0.4
also including	71.6	75.8	4.2	2.59	0.49	10.6	4.9	5.4	0.4	0	1

Table 2. Drill Hole Summary

Collar ID	Prospect	Drill type	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
RHD001	Red Hill Mine	Diamond	555372	6454310	-55	10	94
RHD002	Red Hill Mine IP	Diamond	555372	6454302	-75	300	243.5
RHD003	Simons Find	Diamond	555431	6454598	-80	225	229.9
RHD004	Central IP	Diamond	555517	6454391	-60	255	210.4

This is the first significant drill intercept of nickel and copper within Impact's project area away from the high grade drill intercept of 2 m at 6.1% nickel, 4.5% copper, 10.9 g/t platinum and 23.6 g/t palladium in fresh sulphide discovered some years ago at the Platinum Springs prospect some 15 km to the north east. There are many strike kilometres of the same ultramafic host rock that contain high grade nickel-copper-PGE rock chip assays similar to those at Platinum Springs and Red Hill that have never been drilled. These results at Red Hill confirm Impact's belief that there is potential for a significant discovery near Broken Hill.

Impact recently earned a 51% in the rights to nickel-copper-PGE mineralisation in the Broken Hill Project from Golden Cross Resources Limited (GCR) and has elected to earn an 80% interest by spending a further $200,000. This expenditure will be completed during the current drill programme, for which Impact was recently awarded a grant of $125,000 under the N.S.W. State Government's Co-operative Drilling Funding Programme.

The Red Hill Prospect

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

The centre of the unit is marked by nickel-in-soil values greater than 10,000 ppb and up to 16,100 ppb nickel (MMI digest) that is 100 m wide and 300 m long. The current drill programme has helped reaffirm this area as a priority target for drilling. Both the western and, in particular, the eastern margins of the unit are marked by copper-in-soil results greater than 2,500 ppb and up to 16,200 ppb copper (MMI digest) that are up to 200 m wide and 600 m long (Figure 3). Within these margins there are a further three priority areas for

follow up work that contain greater than 20 ppb platinum+palladium+gold-in-soil results (fire assay) covering several hundred square metres and which contain rock chip samples with high grade nickel, copper and precious metal assays (Figure3):

1. At the Red Hill Shaft, mined to a depth of about 40 m in the early 1900's, grab samples from outcrops around the shaft returned up to 16 g/t platinum, 12.1 g/t palladium, 4.2% nickel, 7.7% copper, 1.3 g/t gold and 221 g/t silver. Rock chip samples from a surface excavation about 50 m long located 100 m to the south of the shaft returned up to 1 g/t platinum, 2.6 g/t palladium, 0.9% nickel, 0.8% copper, 1.8 g/t gold and 3.3 g/t silver.

2. At Simons Find, rock chip samples returned up to 0.7 g/t platinum, 1.7 g/t palladium, 0.4% nickel, 0.1% copper, 1.9 g/t gold and 6.6 g/t silver.

3. In the south east corner of the intrusion, grab samples from weathered rocks associated with some surface diggings returned up to 22% copper, 0.2% nickel, 0.8 g/t gold and 91.1 g/t silver.

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

Dr Michael G Jones
Managing Director

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

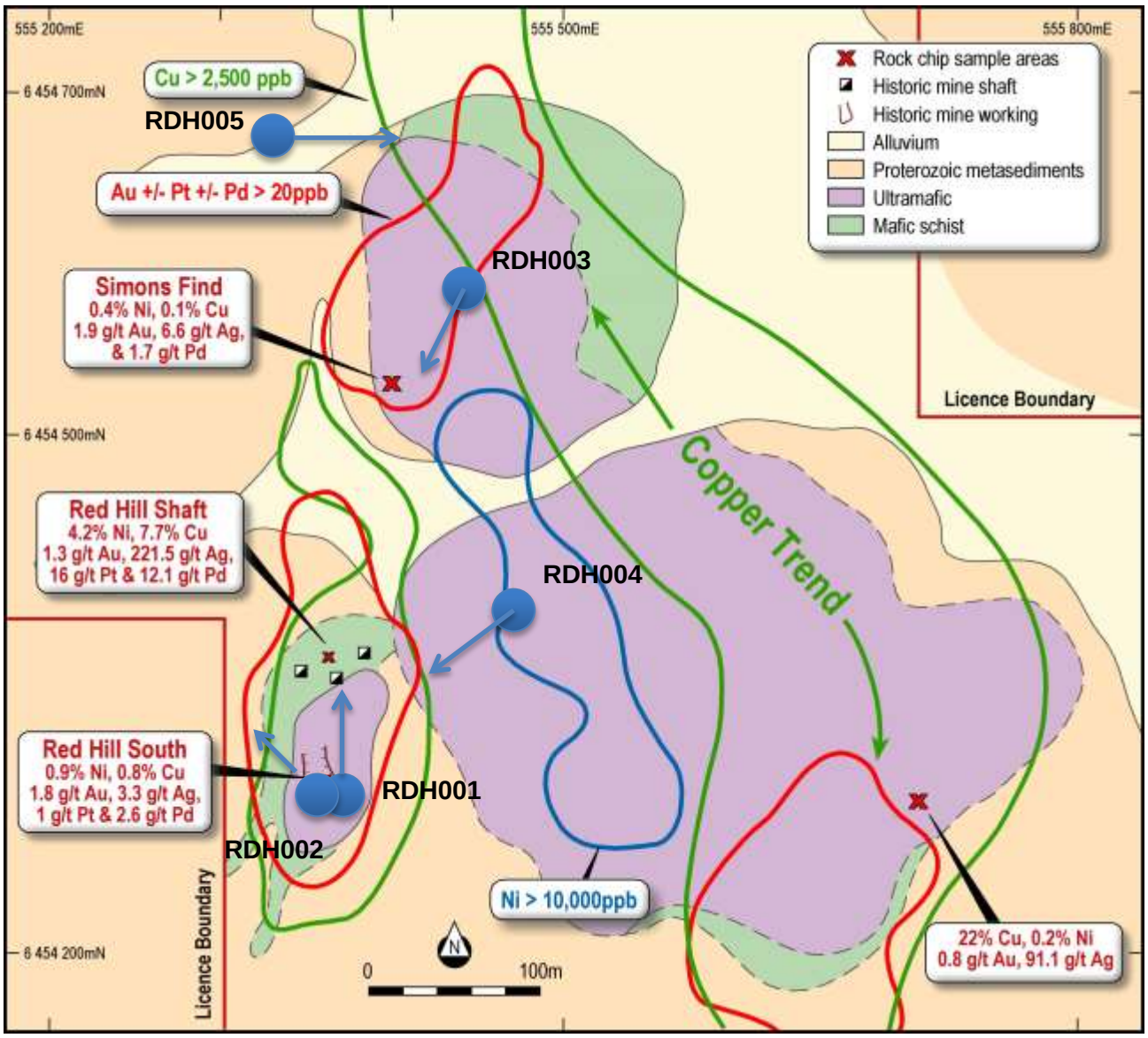

Figure 3. Geology of the Red Hill Prospect showing drill hole locations and soil geochemistry results and rock chip assays.

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 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.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	**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.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	**Rock Chip 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 lead collection fire assay with AAS finish for gold and precious metals. 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	*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 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	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	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.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	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
	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.	**Rock and Soil Samples** Field duplicates were taken at selected sample sites.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	**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	*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 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.	**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	*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.	No drilling results are reported.
	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.*	Sample spacing for the soil survey was on a 50 m by 50 m grid. Reconnaissance drill spacing is approximately 200 m.
	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 in RHD001 yet to be determined.
	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 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.

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 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.
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.