ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

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DRILLING UNDERWAY AT CLERMONT GOLD PROJECT QUEENSLAND

RC Drill programme testing 5 target areas.

Targets highlighted by exceptional IP survey results that identify a quartz vein system extending for at least 6,000 metres.

Clarification to the terms of the recently announced Broken Hill Joint Venture

Drill testing of five target areas identified in geophysical and geochemical data is underway at Impact Minerals Limited's 100% owned Clermont gold project located in the southern part of the Drummond Basin in Central Queensland; a prolific epithermal gold-silver belt which hosts several world class gold deposits such as Pajingo (Vera-Nancy) (>5 Moz), Mt Leyshon (>3 Moz) and Mt Wright (>1 Moz) (Figure 1).

The project lies 30 km south of the town of Clermont and about 50 km south of the recently acquired Blackridge conglomerate-hosted gold project (Figure 1 and see announcement May 29 2018).

A recently completed gradient array Induced Polarisation (IP) survey has identified multiple coherent northeast trending linear resistivity anomalies that coincide in part with numerous outcrops of gold-bearing quartz veins. The resistivity data suggests that the quartz veins extend over a strike length of at least 6,000 metres (Figure 2).

A total of 98 rock chip samples taken from variably gossanous quartz veins over the 6,000 metres of strike returned assays of up to 8.1 g/t gold (Figure 2) with 35 samples returning assays of more than 0.1 g/t gold and 10 returning assays greater than 1 g/t gold.

A review of an MMI soil geochemistry survey completed by Impact in 2012 showed that the linear resistivity anomalies are concident with elevated gold, silver and lead in soil values as well as elevated copper to the north and zinc to the east.

The IP data together with the soil and rock chip geochemistry data have been used together with previous drilling data where appropriate to identify five priority areas for drilling.

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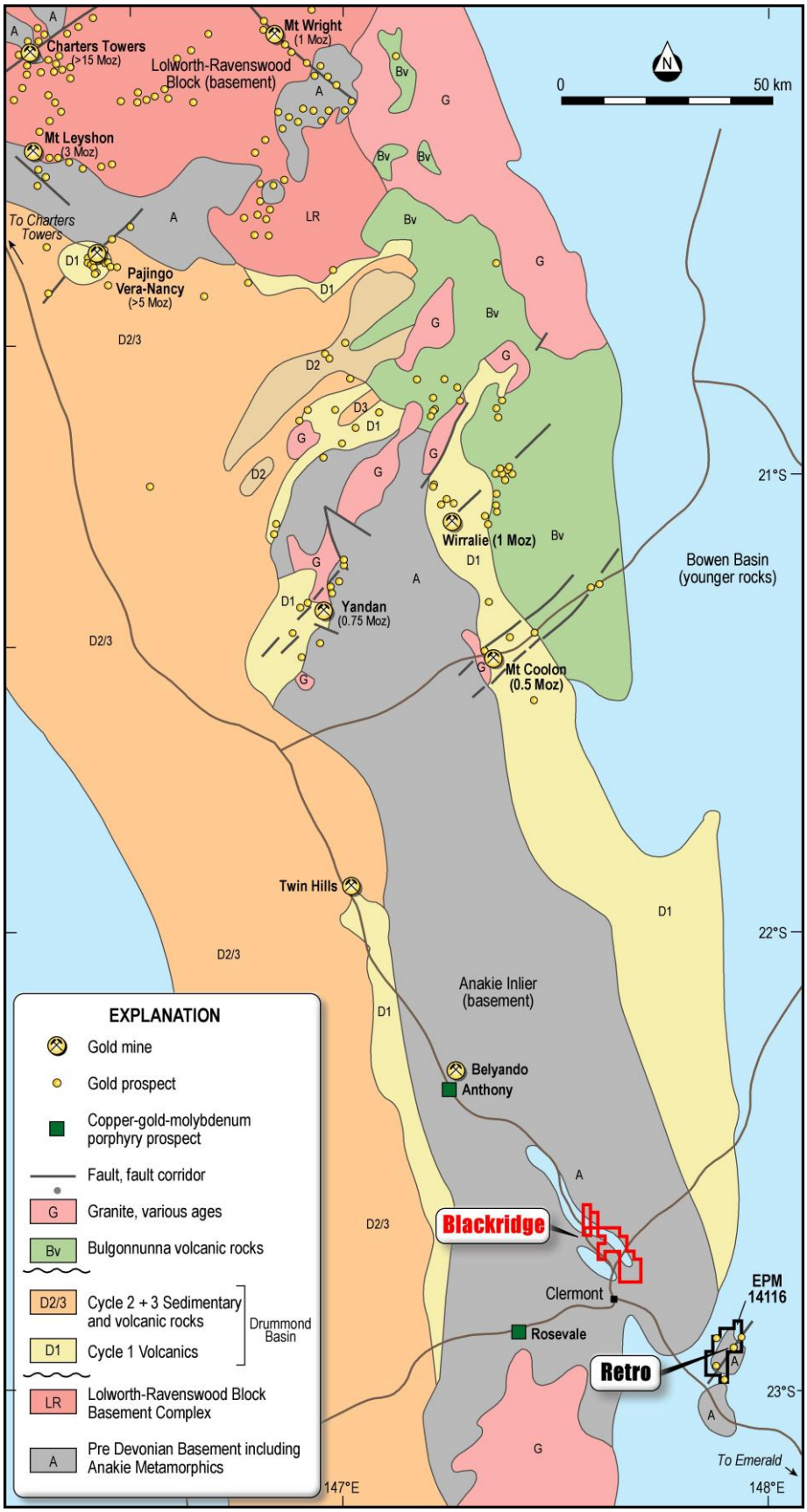

Figure 1. Location of the Clermont Project in the Drummond Basin, central Queensland.

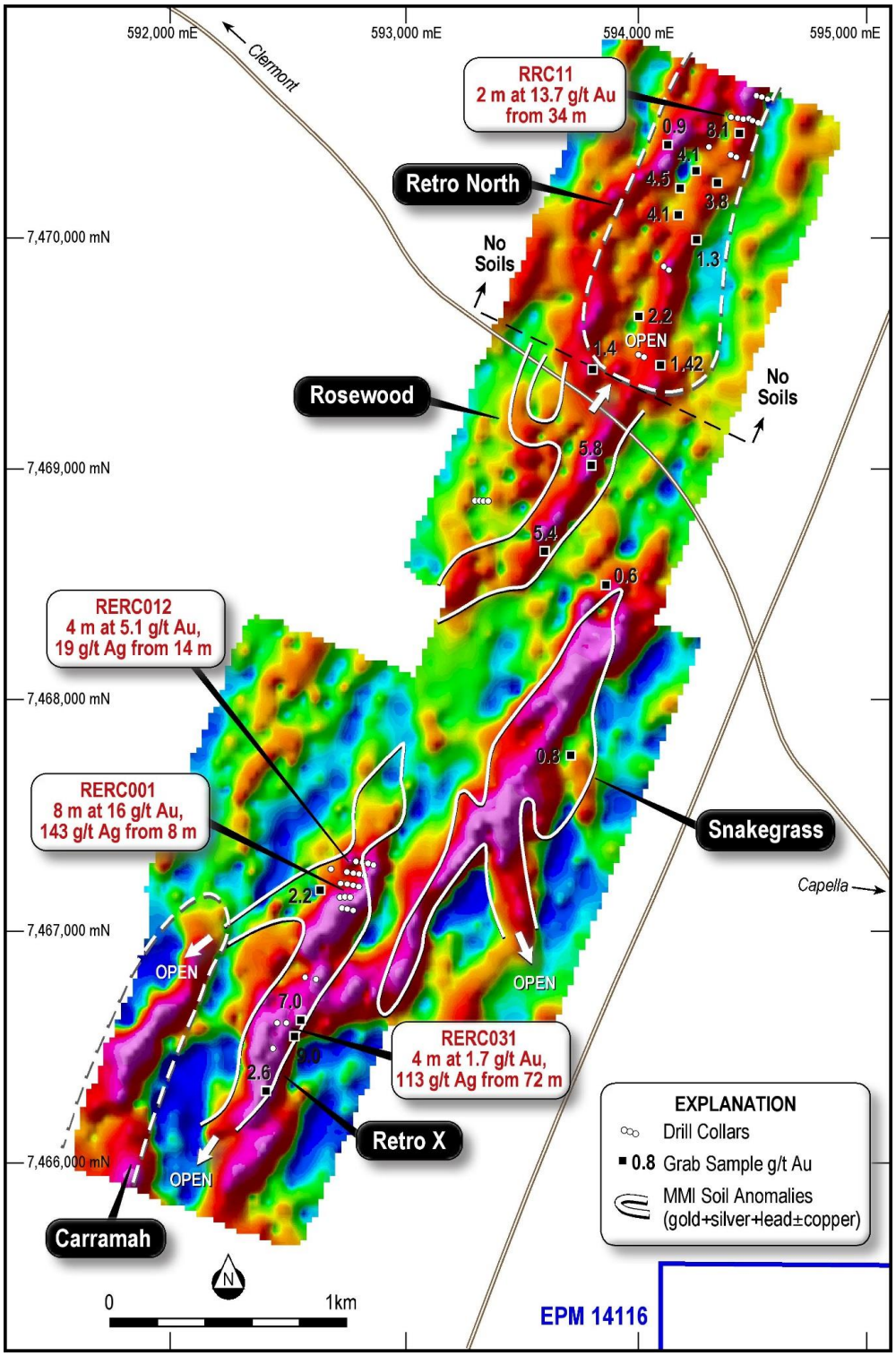

Figure 2. Image showing the resisitivity results of the gradient array IP survey at Clermont. The warmer colours are areas of high resisitivity and are likely to be quartz veins. Also shown are the five drill targets and previous relevant drill results.

1. **Retro X:** This target is a strong, linear 1.6 km long resistivity anomaly that trends north northeast and is coincident with highly elevated gold-silver-copper and lead-in-soil anomalies. Outcrops of gossanous quartz veins occur over the entire strike length and returned rock chip assays of up to 9.7 g/t gold and 63 g/t silver (2 ounces). Previous drilling along the Retro X trend returned drill results of up to 8 m at 16 g/t gold and 143 g/t silver (4.6 ounces).
2. **Carramah:** This target is a prominent "S-shaped" 1 km long resistivity anomaly that trends north northeast and is located 500 metres west of and subparallel to the Retro X trend. There are no soil samples in this area and it has not been drill tested.
3. **Snakegrass:** This target comprises a series of strong, subparallel north north east trending resistivity anomalies extending for over 2 km of strike and branching in places. The resistivity anomalies are coincident with elevated gold and silver-in-soil values to the north with a transition to zinc-and lead-in-soil anomalies toward the southern end. The area has not been drill tested.
4. **Rosewood:** This target is a prominent north east trending linear resistivity anomaly 1.2 km long with coincident elevated gold-silver-copper- and lead-in-soil values. Well defined zones of gossanous quartz veins up to 2 m thick associated with a shear zone occur in places associated with the IP anomaly. Previous rock chip assays along the trend returned up to 5.4 g/t gold and 75 g/t silver (3 ounces). The main anomaly has not been drilled.
5. **Retro North**: This target is an extension of the Rosewood resistivity anomaly that extends a further 1.6 km to the north northeast. Soil sampling has not been conducted in this area however multiple quartz veins are observed at surface over the entire strike length. Rock chip assays range from 1.4 g/t gold to the south up to 4.5 g/t gold to the north where the veins become thicker and more gossanous. Previous drilling returned up to 2 m at 13.7 g/t gold. In addition, the resistivity data suggests at least 3 other parallel splays occur in an area of poor outcrop to the east over a further 1.4 strike kilometres.

The drill programme will comprise up to 2,000 metres of reverse circulation drilling and is anticipated to be completed by mid-August with first assay results also at about that time.

Other relevant exploration results are summarised in the announcement dated May 15 2018.

CLARIFICATION OF THE TERMS OF THE BROKEN HILL JOINT VENTURE

Impact Minerals recently announced a significant joint venture with BlueBird Battery Metals Inc (TSX:V BATT) for BlueBird to farm in to Impact's Broken Hill Project (see announcement July 11 2018).

The principal terms of the joint venture are:

- A non-refundable payment of CAD$25,000 cash (completed).
- A cash payment of CAD$125,000 and the issue of 5,250,000 shares (Tranche 1) at a deemed price of CAD$0.40 (Tranche 1 price) in BlueBird on the later of the signing of a Definitive Agreement (DA) or the approval of the transaction by the TSX Venture Exchange. The Definitive Agreement is to be completed within 45 days of signing of the LOI.
- On-ground exploration expenditures totaling CAD$2.25 million as follows:
    - A minimum of CAD$500,000 within one year of signing the DA (Year 1).
    - A further CAD$750,000 by the end of Year 2.
    - A further CAD$1.00 million by the end of Year 3.
- The issue of a further $500,000 of shares in Bluebird at a price equivalent to the 30 VWAP at the time of issue of the shares.
    - CAD$125,000 in shares prior to the end of Year 1.
    - CAD$125,000 in shares prior to the end of Year 2.
    - CAD$250,000 in shares prior to the end of Year 3.

In the July 11, 2018 announcement the issue price of the shares issued at the end of Years 1, 2 and 3 was not specified.

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). Dr 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.

Impact Minerals confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous market announcements referred to and in the case of mineral resource estimates, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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 grab samples were taken at surface which represented favourable geology and alteration to known mineralisation in the region. Samples are variably weathered. **Soil Samples** About 250g of soil was taken from 15-20cm below surface and sieved to - 2mm size. Samples put in plastic snap seal bags. Samples were subsequently sieved to -250 micron at ALS Laboratories for assay by the MMI technique. **RC Drilling** Reverse Circulation (RC) percussion drilling was used to produce a 1m bulk sample (~25kg) which was collected in plastic bags and representative 1m split samples (12.5%, or nominally 3kg) were collected using a riffle splitter and placed in a calico bag. The cyclone was cleaned out with compressed air at the end of each hole and periodically during the drilling. Holes were drilled to optimally intercept interpreted mineralised zones.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	**Rock chip samples** Representative samples at each sample site weigh between 0.8 and 1.2 kg. Sample sites were chosen in areas highlighted by soil geochemistry results and the geophysical surveys conducted on the Clermont Project. **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 samples** Rock samples were sent to SGS Laboratories in Brisbane where they were crushed, dried and pulverised (total prep) to produce a 25-30 g sub-samples for analysis initially by Aqua Regia digest with ICP-MS finish, gold by Fire Assay. Further rock samples were also sent to ALS Laboratories Townsville for Aqua Regia digest with ME_ICP61 and Fire Assay techniques for gold. **Soil Samples** Soil samples were sent to SGS Laboratories in Perth for analysis by the MMI digest. **RC and diamond drill samples** RC samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories Townsville for Aqua Regia digest with ME_ICP61 and AA25 Fire Assay technique for gold. Sample preparation involved: sample crushed to 70% less than 2mm, riffle split off 1 kg, pulverise split to >85% passing 75 microns. Historical RC samples were sent to Samples analysed at ALS Townsville by method PM209 for Au (0.01ppm). Impact has no reason to doubt the validity of these samples for the purposes of reporting Exploration Results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).*	RC drilling accounts for 100% of the drilling and comprises 4-inch hammer.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	The RC samples are collected by plastic bag directly from the rig-mounted cyclone and laid directly on the ground in rows of 10. The drill cyclone and sample buckets are cleaned between rod-changes and after each hole to minimise down-hole and/or cross contamination.
	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 includes additional fields such as structure and geotechnical parameters. Magnetic Susceptibility measurements were taken for each 1m RC sample
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	All logging is quantitative, based on visual field estimates. Chip trays with representative 1m RC samples were collected and photographed then stored for future reference.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All RC chips samples were geologically logged by Impact's on-site geologist on a 1m basis.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not applicable
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were split using a riffle splitter.
	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 assays involve the use of internal certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks, duplicates and replicates. The QC procedure for historical RC samples is unknown but considered immaterial

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Not applicable
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The samples sizes at Clermont are considered appropriate at this stage and the nugget effect for gold is not material.
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.*	**Soil Samples** The MMI technique is a widely used partial extraction method of analysing soil samples. **Rock chip and RC and diamond drill samples** An industry standard fire assay technique for samples using lead collection with an Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish was used for gold and aqua regia digest for base metals and silver. The quality of historical drill sample assays is unknown, however this is considered immaterial at this stage of exploration.
	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.	Not applicable
	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.	**Soil Samples** Field duplicates were inserted every 50 samples. Laboratory duplicates and blanks as per SGS Laboratory protocols were also used. All data was within the acceptable limits. **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. **Drill Assay Data** The quality of historical drill sample assays is unknown, however this is considered immaterial at this stage of exploration.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections from drilling have not been verified by independent or alternative companies. This is not required at this stage of exploration.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable
	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 and Target. All historical drill data has been entered digitally by previous explorers and verified internally by Impact.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No significant adjustments have been required.
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.*	Recent drill holes have been located by GPS. Historical drill holes and mine shafts have been verified by GPS.

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	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system for Clermont is MGA_GDA94, Zone 55.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Standard government topographic maps have been used for topographic validation. The GPS is considered sufficiently accurate for elevation data. For the RC drill holes, down hole dip surveys were taken at approximately 30m intervals and at the bottom of the hole.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill spacing of drill holes ranges between 40 and 50 m which is considered adequate for Exploration Results.
	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.	Drill spacing of drill holes ranges between 10 and 50 m and may be considered adequate for Mineral Resource and Ore reserve estimation procedures. However estimations of grade and tonnes have not yet been made.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing has been applied for quoting drill composite results only.
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.*	Drilling is oriented sub-perpendicular to the mineralised trend and stratigraphic contacts as determined by field data and cross section interpretation.
	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.	No significant sample bias has been identified from drilling due to the optimum drill orientation described above. Where present, sample bias will be reported.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	For rock samples, chain of custody is managed by Impact Minerals Ltd. Samples for Clermont are delivered by Impact Minerals Ltd personnel via courier service to ALS in Townsville, Qld or to SGS Brisbane, or to ALS in Perth, for prep and assay. Whilst in storage, they are kept in a locked yard. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of batches of samples. Security of historic drill samples is unknown however is considered immaterial.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	A review of the sampling techniques and data both of historic drill holes and of Impact's has not been completed.

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 Clermont Project currently comprises 1 exploration licence covering 66 km^2. The tenement is held 100% by Drummond West Pty Ltd, a subsidiary company of Impact Minerals Limited. No aboriginal sites or places have been declared or recorded in areas where Impact is currently exploring. There are no national parks over the license area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	A total of 19 drill holes at Retro, and 27 drill holes at Retro extended have been completed at the Clermont Project by previous explorers.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Retro and Retro Extended deposits in the Clermont Project are low-sulphidation, epithermal high-grade gold-silver deposits that occur along the Retro Fault Complex 10 km strike length
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.	This is not relevant or applicable for this announcement.
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 nominal cut-off of approximately 0.5 g/t Au has been applied.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	High grade gold intervals internal to broader zones of lower grade mineralisation are reported as included intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable
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 majority of previous and current drill holes to date have been sub-perpendicular to the mineralised trend and stratigraphy so intervals are close to true width or otherwise stated.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to Figures in body of text.

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