ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Date: 27 August 2018
Number: 595/270818

EXPLORATION UPDATE

DRILLING UNDERWAY AT MULGA TANK NICKEL-GOLD PROJECT W.A.

- **Aircore drill programme underway to test 5 gold targets and 3 nickel targets at Mulga Tank, 200 km north east of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.**
- **Drill programme still in progress at Clermont, Queensland.**
- **Drill programme complete at Commonwealth, New South Wales.**
- **Definitive Agreement in progress for Broken Hill Joint Venture with Bluebird Battery Metals Inc.**
- **Sale of Pilbara gold Project to Pacton Gold Inc approved by the TSX:V.**

MULGA TANK PROJECT (IPT 100%)

A reconnaissance aircore drill programme is underway at Impact Minerals Limited's Mulga Tank project located 200 km north east of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia (Figure 1).

The programme will test 5 targets for gold mineralisation and 3 targets for nickel-copper-cobalt mineralisation hosted in Archaean greenstones and as identified in magnetic and gravity data together with anomalous drill results from previous explorers and work completed by Impact.

This work has shown that the style of mineralisation and the nature of the rocks in the greenstone belt are similar to those that host the significant nickel deposits at Perseverance (1 Mt of contained nickel) and Mt Keith (>2 Mt of contained nickel) near Leinster in WA (Figure 1). In addition the project area occurs in the same geological terrain as the recently discovered Gruyere deposit of more than 5 million ounces of gold (Figure 1).

Two of the five gold targets being drilled are conceptual analogues for Gruyere-style gold mineralisation, gold in quartz veins within a layer parallel granite intrusion (Figure 2). The other three gold targets occur over notable deflections in structures and with evidence of anomalous gold from previous explorers.

The three nickel targets have been identified as prospective for komatiite and dunite-hosted nickel sulphide mineralisation (Figure 2). Impact discovered high tenor nickel and copper sulphides at the Mulga Tank Dunite in its maiden drill programme at the project (see announcement 29 January 2014).

The aircore programme is designed to test for gold and nickel dispersion along the unconformity between the basement and younger cover of sand and alluvium as well as testing for primary mineralisation in the fresh bedrock.

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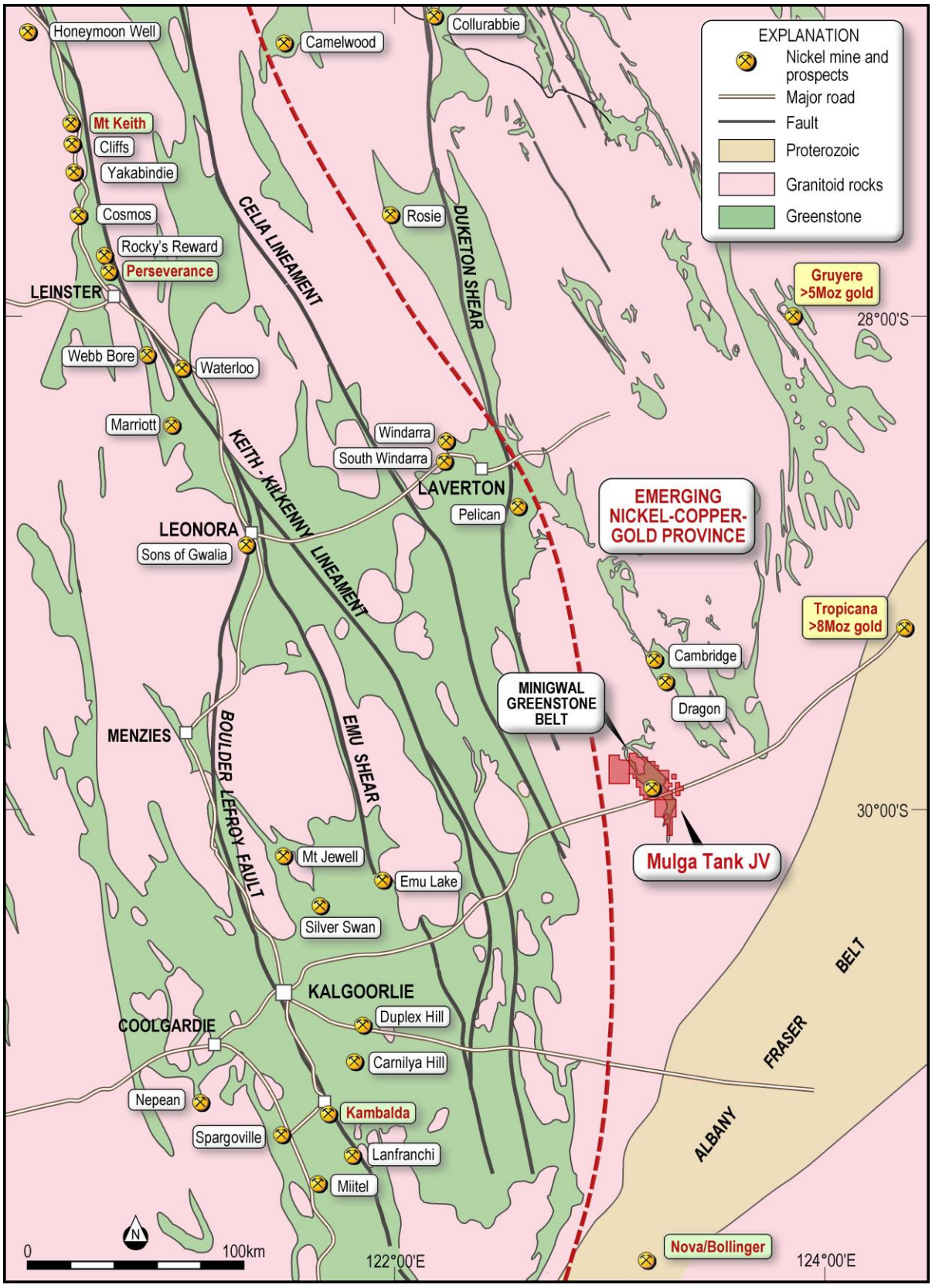

Figure 1. Location of the Mulga Tank Project. The project covers most of the southern Minigwal greenstone belt.

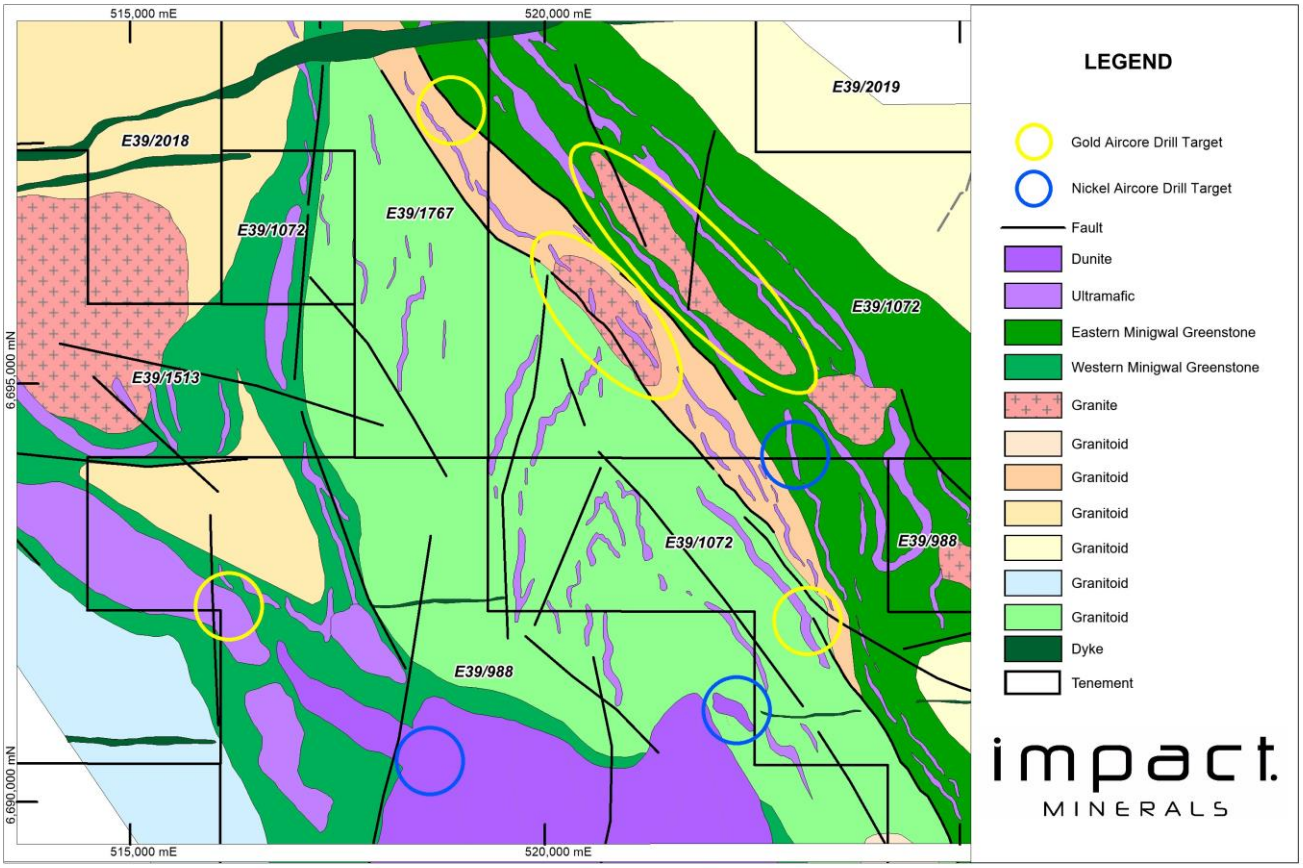

Figure 2. Drill targets at the Mulga Tank Project.

CLERMONT

A drill programme to test five target areas for vein-hosted gold mineralisation at the Clermont Project located 30 km south of the town of Clermont in central Queensland and announced to the ASX on July 18th 2018 is now about 75% complete.

The project is 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).

The five target areas being drill tested were identified on the basis of anomalous soil and rock chip geochemistry and Induced Polarisation ground geophysical anomalies together with previous drill results where available (see ASX Release July 18th 2018).

A total of 14 RC drill holes for 2,190 metres have been completed with a further four RC holes and two diamond holes still to be completed. It is not possible to determine any gold content until laboratory assays are available. First assays are due within a few weeks.

COMMONWEALTH

An eight hole diamond drill programme at Impact's 100% owned Commonwealth Project located 100 km north of Orange in New South Wales has now finished following the completion of an additional two drill holes at the Commonwealth South Prospect.

All eight drill holes intersected varying widths of massive and semi-massive sulphide mineralisation with visual estimates from the first six drill holes, four from Main Shaft and two from Silica Hill, reported to the ASX on August 6th 2018.

At Commonwealth South, located 400 metres south of Main Shaft, the two diamond drill holes tested the down plunge extension of a previous high grade drill intercept of 7 metres at 25.5 g/t gold, 62 g/t silver, 3.8% zinc and 1.6% lead in Hole CMIPT017 (ASX Release 22 September 2014).

Hole **CMIPT086** intersected 2.5 metres of semi-massive pyrite and zinc sulphide with lesser lead sulphide from about 96 metres down hole. Hole **CMIPT087** intersected about 10 metres of vein and stringer mineralisation with narrow zones of semi-massive sulphide from about 96 metres down hole.

The mineralisation is dominated by thicker layers of pyrite interlayered with up to 15% fine grained zinc sulphide (sphalerite) and up to 5% lead sulphide (galena). In a few places there are also zones with thick layers of sphalerite with lesser galena and pyrite.

Assays from these final two holes are due in late September. Assays from the earlier drill holes are expected within a few weeks.

All eight diamond drill holes successfully intersected mineralisation in the drill programme.

BROKEN HILL JOINT VENTURE

A Definitive Agreement is being drafted for the proposed joint venture with TSX:V-listed Bluebird Battery Metals on Impact's Broken Hill project in New South Wales and as announced to the ASX on July 11th 2018. The Agreement is expected to be completed in September.

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 day VWAP at the time of issue of the shares as follows:
    - 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.

SALE OF PILBARA GOLD PROJECT

The Share Sale Agreement for the sale of the Impact's Pilbara gold Project to Pacton Gold Incorporated as announced to the ASX on May 29th 2018 has now been approved by the TSX Venture Exchange. Accordingly there are no impediments to finalising the transaction.

Under the terms of the Share Sale Agreement, Pacton has purchased a 100% ownership interest in Impact's wholly owned subsidiary Drummond East Pty Limited which holds seven 100% owned granted Exploration Licences in the Pilbara region of Western Australia (E45/4971-72-73; E46/1171-72; and E46/1188-89).

The total consideration to be paid by Pacton to Impact for the purchase will be CAD$350,000 and 2,125,000 common shares of Pacton as follows:

- CAD$25,000 on signing of the Letter of Intent (completed);
- CAD$325,000 and 2,125,000 common shares (current value CAD$1.06 million) in Pacton Gold Inc. The shares are subject to a four month escrow period from date of issue;
- CAD$500,000 if an Inferred Resource of 250,000 ounces or greater is discovered on the licences;
- A 2% NSR with Pacton retaining the right to buy back 1% of the royalty for CAD$500,000 at anytime.

Impact also will provide on-going technical advice to Pacton's team and looks forward to working with them as exploration in the Pilbara progresses. Pacton has a strong business plan for its exploration in the Pilbara and is well funded following a recent CAD$5.5 million raising including CAD$2 million from Eric Sprott, a major direct and indirect shareholder in Novo Resources Corporation.

Impact is focusing its exploration for conglomerate-hosted gold at the Blackridge Project located 30 km north of Clermont in central Queensland.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The new results presented here are Exploration Results comprising:

- visual descriptions and estimates of sulphide mineralisation in two diamond drill holes from the Commonwealth South Prospect.

Further details on the new results can be found in the Appendix.

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.

DRILL HOLE DATA FOR THE COMMONWEALTH DRILL PROGRAMME

Hole ID	Location	Easting MGA94	Northing MGA94	Azimuth (degrees magnetic)	Dip (degrees)	EOH (m)
CMIPT080	Silica Hill East	**692495**	**6392786**	**334**	**-55**	**367.7**
CMIPT081	Silica Hill	**692421**	**6392990**	**219**	**-75**	**238.5**
CMIPT082	Main Shaft	**692247**	**6392917**	**231**	**-58**	**133**
CMIPT083	Main Shaft	**692247**	**6392917**	**221**	**-59**	**166.7**
CMIPT084	Main Shaft	**692203**	**6392931**	**239**	**-50**	**74.2**
CMIPT085	Main Shaft South	**692246**	**6319281**	**234**	**-49**	**104.6**
CMIPT086	Commonwealth South	**692360**	**6392611**	**240**	**-54**	**131.2**
CMIPT087	Commonwealth South	**692360**	**6392611**	**230**	**-58**	**135.5**

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 SGS Laboratories for assay by aqua regia digest. **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. **Diamond Drilling** Diamond drilling was used to produce drill core either with a diameter of 63.5 mm (HQ) or 47.6 mm (NQ). **Hand-held XRF** Handheld XRF analysis was completed with a handheld Vanta M Series XRF 50KeV instrument at 50 cm and 1 m intervals on diamond core and for every metre for RC samples. For individual veins or samples that are specifically reported, several readings are taken to establish an average. Investors should note that the analyses are semi-quantitative and are a guide only to the metal content. Laboratory assays are used in preference where available.
	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 due to historic rock and soil assay results and the geophysical surveys conducted on the Commonwealth Project. Historic rock sample methods are unknown but are considered immaterial. **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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 Perth 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 for base metals then 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. **Soil Samples** Soil samples were sent to ACME Laboratories in Vancouver for analysis by aqua regia digest or to SGS Laboratories in Perth for analysis by the MMI digest. **RC and diamond drill samples** RC samples and cut samples of core were submitted to ALS in Orange, NSW. Laboratory sample preparation involved: sample crushed to 70% less than 2mm, riffle/rotary split off 1 kg, pulverise split to >85% passing 75 microns. RC samples analysed by MEICP41 or MEOG46 for ore grade samples, aqua region digest with ICP OES analysis and AA24 fire assay with AAS finish. Historical diamond and RC samples were sent to Fox Anamet, Brookvale NSW where gold was determined by fire assay, base metals by DCP and AAS methods. Weathered samples contained gossanous sulphide material and fresh samples containing visible pyrite, galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite.
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 accounts for about 50 % of the drilling and comprises NQ (47.6 mm diameter) and HQ (63.5 mm diameter) sized core. Impact diamond core is mostly triple tube and is oriented. Historical diamond core was not oriented. RC drilling accounts for about 50% of the drilling and comprises 4 inch hammer.
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 Commonwealth Project. No significant core loss or sample recovery problems are observed in the drill core or historic reports. RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination.
	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. 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 included additional fields such as structure and geotechnical parameters. Magnetic Susceptibility measurements were taken for each 1m RC sample and each 1m 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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. 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 diamond drill holes were logged in full. All RC chips samples were geologically logged by Impact's on-site geologist on a 1m basis, with digital capture in the field. 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.	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 diamond and RC samples is unknown but considered immaterial.
	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.	Sample duplicates from the historical drilling were taken from selected intervals and compared to the original assay. Quarter core was taken for diamond samples and riffle re-splits for RC samples.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The samples sizes at Commonwealth are considered appropriate since gold has been identified as predominantly fine-grained by thin section analysis which would indicate the nugget effect is minimal.
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. 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.	No geophysical tools were used to determine material element concentrations. A handheld Vanta M Series XRF 50KeV instrument was used for semi-quantitative analysis only. The sampling interval was two times 20 second intervals. Calibration is carried out at the start of the sampling procedure each time the machine is turned on and appropriate standards are used every 25th sample. Elements analysed include:Ag, As, Ba, Se, Ca, K, S, Sb, Sn, Cd, Sr, Rb, Pb, Hg, W, Cu, Ni, Co, V, Ti, Fe, Mn, P, Cr, Mo, U and Ta.
	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.	For the rock chips, quality control procedures for assays were followed via internal laboratory protocols. Accuracy and precision are within acceptable limits. The quality control 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The use of twinned holes.	Two twin diamond holes versus historic RC holes have been drilled at Commonwealth South and Main Shaft.
	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 DGPS. Historical drill holes and mine shafts have been verified by DGPS.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system for Commonwealth is MGA_GDA94, Zone 55.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Standard government topographic maps have been used for topographic validation. The DGPS is considered sufficiently accurate for elevation data. For the diamond holes, down-hole single shot surveys were conducted by the drilling contractor. Surveys were conducted at 6m, 18, 30m and then approximately every 30m down-hole. 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 10 and 30 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 Commonwealth are delivered by Impact Minerals Ltd personnel to ALS in Orange, NSW or to SGS 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 procedures has been completed by Optiro Consultants of Perth, WA.

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 Commonwealth Project currently comprises 3 exploration licences covering 315 km^2. The tenements are held 100% by Endeavour Minerals 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.
	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 66 drill holes have been completed over 300 m strike between the Commonwealth main shaft and Commonwealth South by previous explorers to an average depth of 53 m.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Commonwealth and Commonwealth South deposits are considered gold-rich volcanic hosted massive sulphide (VMS) deposits that occur at and below the contact with a porphyritic rhyolite and overlying volcanic sedimentary rocks. The mineralisation may have been overprinted by epithermal mineralisation.
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 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 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.	Gold equivalent values have been used in the long section. Metal prices used for the gold equivalent were $1,650 for gold and $30 for silver. Given the high grade results, it is assumed that very high recoveries will be achieved. However no metallurgical studies have been completed to verify this. Such studies will be done as and when appropriate.

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 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.
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.