ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

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100 metre thick sulphide halo zone intersected at the Little Broken Hill Gabbro

- **A 100 metre thick zone of disseminated to blebby magmatic iron sulphides (up to 5% pyrite) which contains a 50 metre thick intercept with up to 500 ppm copper, has been discovered in a diamond drill hole at the Little Broken Hill Gabbro.**
- **The sulphide zone, which occurs within a gabbro unit close to an interpreted feeder zone, may be part of an outer halo of sulphide surrounding a PGM-copper-nickel massive sulphide deposit either along trend or at depth.**
- **A similar halo is present around the feeder zones to the Voisey's Bay deposit in Canada.**
- **The drill hole has also extended the basal ultramafic unit of the LBHG, within which Impact has discovered extensive PGM-copper-nickel mineralisation, by at least 150 metres to 1,650 metres along trend.**
- **Down hole EM surveys to commence by mid-July to search for nearby conductors that may represent massive sulphide bodies.**
- **Follow up drill programmes being planned and organised with statutory approvals in place.**
- **Metallurgical test work from the mineralised channel at Plat Central due within two weeks.**

A 100-metre-thick zone of disseminated to blebby pyrite sulphide mineralisation containing extensive low-grade copper has been intersected in diamond drill hole RWIPT017 at the Little Broken Hill Gabbro (**LBHG**) prospect, part of Impact Minerals Limited's 100% owned Broken Hill project platinum group metal (PGM)-copper-nickel project in New South Wales (Figures 1 and 2).

Figure 1. Extensive pyrite in layered gabbro. Note how the sulphide blebs which are up to 0.5 mm in dimension are intergrown with, and are an integral part of, the minerals within the gabbro. These textures are characteristic of magmatic sulphides and extend over a true thickness of about 100 metres.

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The sulphide zone, which occurs within a strongly magnetic gabbro at least 125 metres thick, comprises up to 5% pyrite that is intimately intergrown with other minerals in the gabbro, a texture considered characteristic of so-called "magmatic sulphides" (Figure 1).

In addition, from 25 metres down hole, the sulphide zone contains a 50-metre-thick interval with between 100 and 250 ppm copper and up to 500 ppm copper in places as measured with a handheld XRF instrument. Impact considers it likely that the copper occurs as very small crystals of chalcopyrite that are not readily visible although further detailed examination of the core is in progress.

The presence of magmatic sulphides with copper is considered to be an important indicator of so-called "sulphide saturation", a process that is a key requisite for the formation of large PGE-copper-nickel sulphides within mafic and ultramafic intrusions. This is the first evidence that such a process has occurred at the LBHG and is an exciting development for the project as a whole.

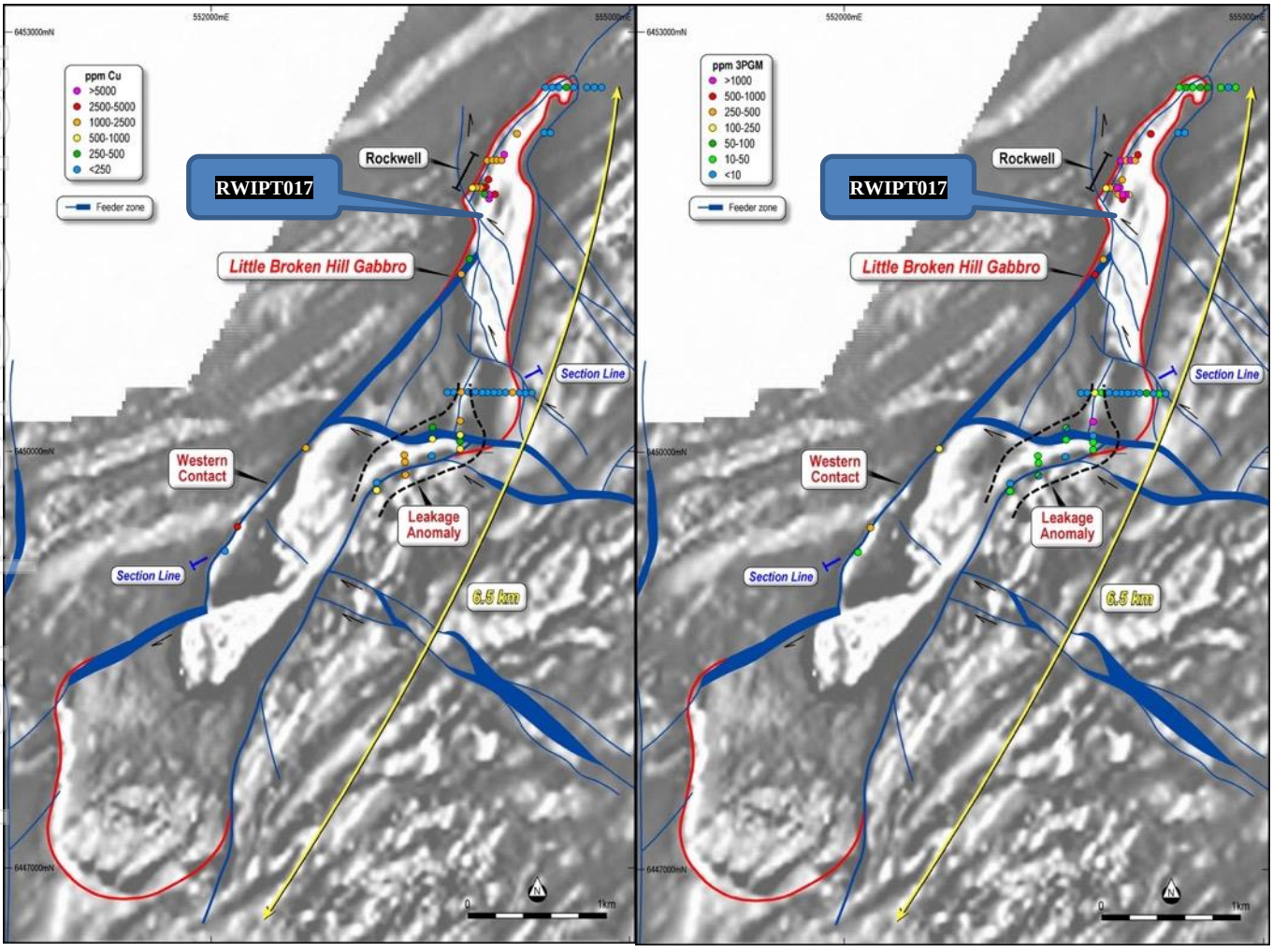

Figure 2. First vertical derivative image of airborne magnetic data over the Little Broken Hill Gabbro showing interpreted feeder zones in blue, Impact's drill collars and best results down hole for copper and 3PGM (palladium+platinum+gold). Note the widespread mineralisation over the length of the intrusion. The LBHG is clearly very fertile with significant potential to discover a major PGE-nickel-copper deposit.

The importance of feeder zones

Drill hole RWIPT017 was targeted close to an interpreted feeder zone to the LBHG, that is, a fault through which magma migrated from deep in the crust into the LBHG magma chamber during its formation (Figure 2).

A number of feeder zones were identified in an interpretation by Impact of the internal geometry and structure of the Little Broken Hill Gabbro from airborne magnetic data (Figure 2 and extensive further details provided in ASX Release 9th July 2020).

The interpretation indicated the feeder zones comprise a interconnected sequence of extensional faults and shears that acted as conduits for the deep seated magmas to enter the intrusion.

Feeder zones are well known loci for nickel-copper-PGE mineralisation in major deposits globally with the type example being at the Eastern Deeps deposit within the world class Voisey's Bay system in Canada (>150 Mt at 1.6% nickel, 0.9% copper and 0.1% cobalt). Figure 3 shows a cross section through the Eastern Deeps deposit where a significant massive sulphide body has been deposited at the exit point of a feeder zone and is surrounded by a large cloud or halo of related disseminated sulphide mineralisation.

This is a useful conceptual model for Little Broken Hill and it is possible that the sulphide encountered in Hole RWIPT017 may have intersected an outer halo of disseminated sulphide and further drilling may provide vectors to the ultimate target of massive sulphide.

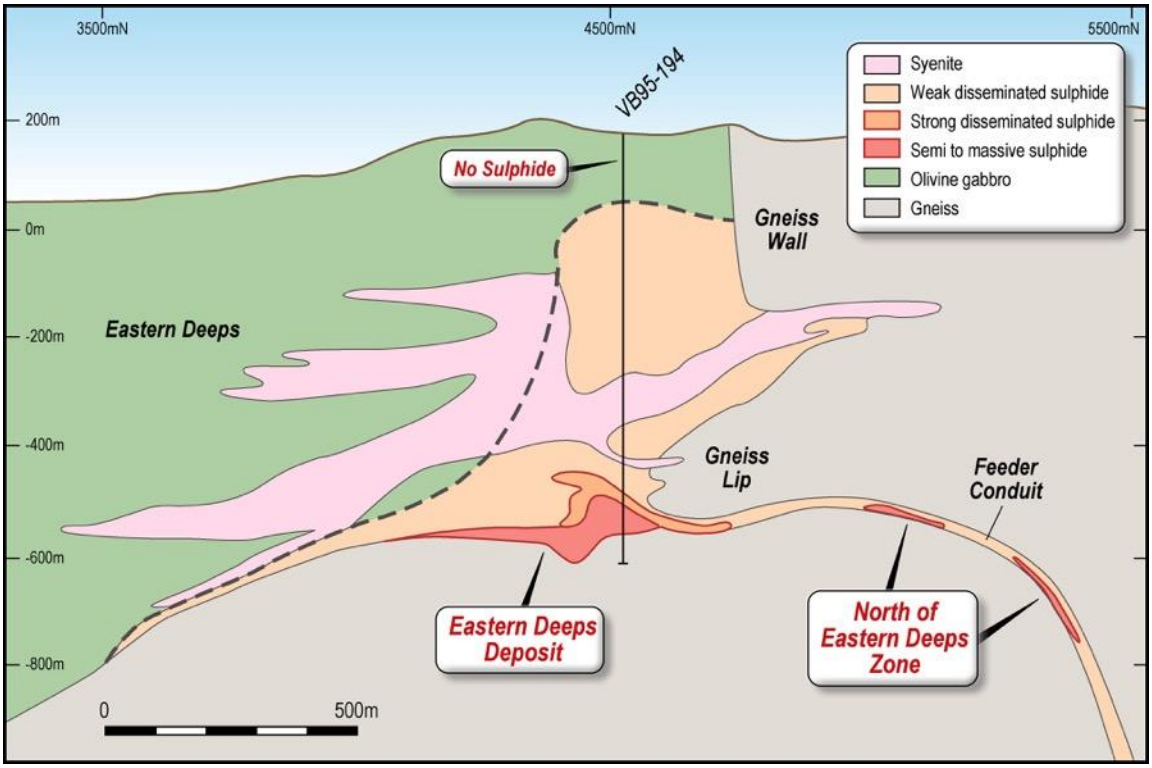

Figure 3. Cross-section through the Eastern Deeps deposit at Voisey's Bay. Note the feeder zone to the main intrusion and the large halo of disseminated sulphide mineralisation adjacent to the feeder. The massive sulphide body is some 600 metres deep and there is no surface expression of mineralisation.

Extension of basal mineralised ultramafic unit to 1,650 metres along trend

The sulphide-bearing strongly magnetic gabbro overlies a non-magnetic gabbro that grades down in to the basal ultramafic unit of the LBHG and which was the original target for Impact's drill hole.

Impact has previously discovered laterally extensive PGM-copper-nickel mineralisation including visible disseminated nickel-copper sulphides over at least 1,500 metres of trend within this very poorly explored unit (Figures 2 and 4 and ASX Releases 17th December 2020, 22nd December 2020, 15th April 2021, and 3rd June 2021). For example, Hole RWIPT003 returned:

61 metres at 0.4 g/t 3PGE from 31 metres RWIPT003 *which includes*
12 metres at 1.4 g/t 3PGE and 0.2% copper from 73 metres *and including*
1 metre at 2.3 g/t 3PGE, 0.4% nickel and 0.2% copper from 73 metres *and*
1 metre at 2.6 g/t 3PGE, 0.7% nickel and 0.2% copper from 79 metres.

RWIPT017 successfully intersected the basal ultramafic unit, which is about 25 metres thick, at a depth of 180 metres down hole thus extending the prospective unit by at least 150 metres along trend to the south. The ultramafic contains up to 0.1% copper as measured with the hand held XRF instrument and Impact considers it likely that the unit will carry PGMs.

Accordingly, the prospective ultramafic unit has been shown to be mineralised over at least 1,650 metres of trend (Figure 2).

It should be noted though that the information in this announcement is based only on visual inspection of the drill core and XRF readings. The core is yet to be assayed and analysed. The Company has not confirmed whether PGE mineralisation is present, given that it can only be determined through laboratory analysis.

Impact's Managing Director Dr Mike Jones said *"To find such a thick zone of copper-bearing magmatic sulphides where anticipated close to our interpreted feeder zones is a tremendously exciting step forward in our exploration at the Little Broken Hill Gabbro. We now have pretty strong evidence that sulphide saturation was reached within the intrusion thus potentially leading to the deposition of massive sulphides in or around the entry point to the magma chamber. Such an entry point is likely to lie at depth around one of the feeder zones, similar to Voisey's Bay and this has now helped identified areas for more focussed work and follow up drilling.*

In addition, we have now extended the trend of the prospective basal ultramafic unit of the LBHG to at least 1,650 metres and it is likely to be mineralised along that entire length. There is significant potential for massive sulphides along the entire 7-kilometre-long intrusion and we are looking forward to the down hole EM surveys which should start in July and follow up drilling in the coming months".

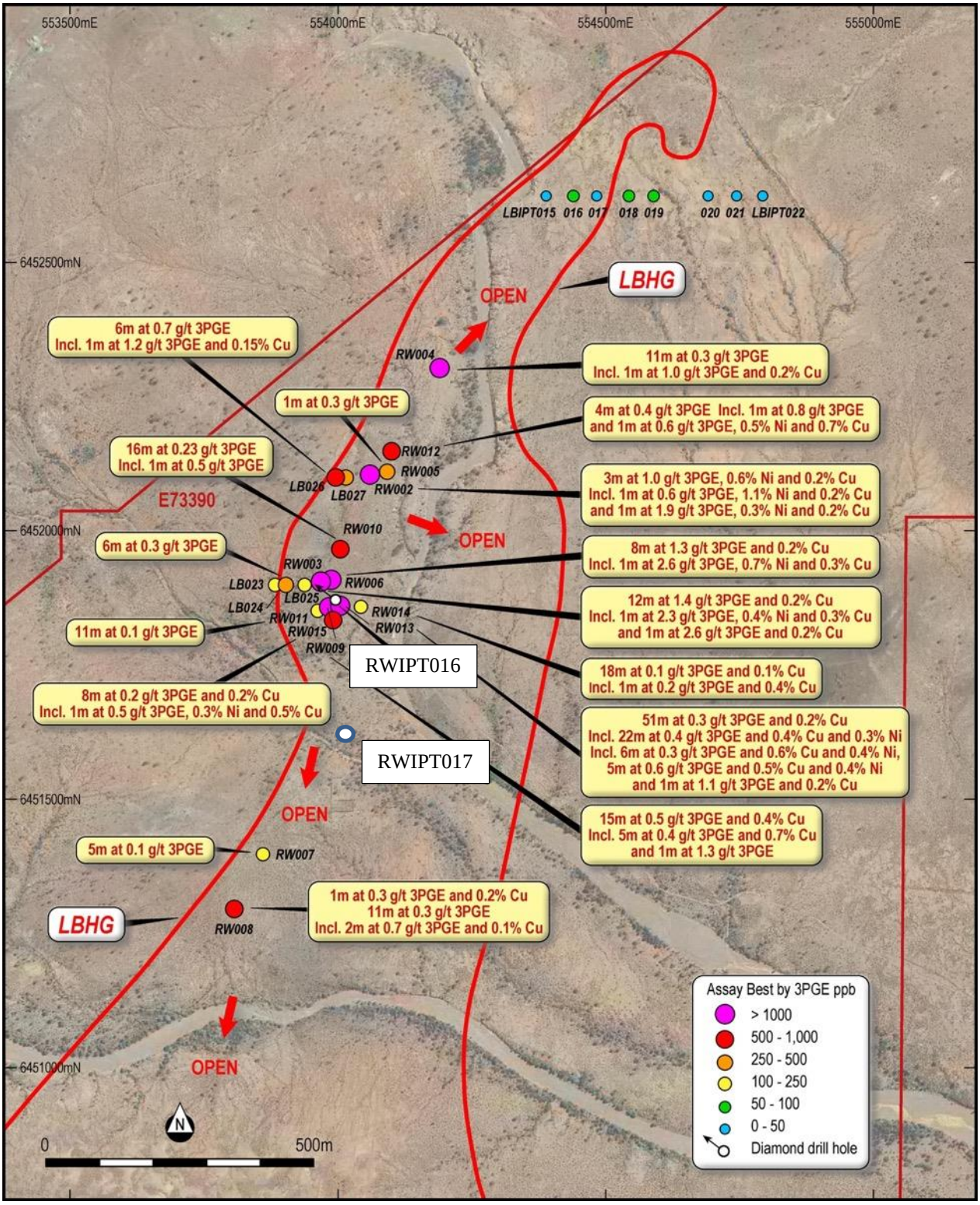

Figure 4. Location of Impact's drill holes at Rockwell with best down hole assay results for 3PGE and showing the location of diamond drill hole RWIPT017. The northern line of drill holes with weaker results are vertical aircore drill holes that are no more than 50 metres deep. They have probably not effectively tested the basal ultramafic unit at depth and deeper RC drilling is required.

DISCUSSION AND NEXT STEPS

Impact's previous work has shown the LBHG to be of a similar size, age, chemical composition and in the same geodynamic setting as the giant Jinchuan nickel-copper-PGE deposit in China (550Mt at 1.1% nickel, 0.7% copper and 0.5 g/t PGE).

The two diamond drill holes at LBHG represent the end of the first scout phase of drilling of the large intrusion and the results are considered to be very encouraging both for the discovery of a Jinchuan-style disseminated deposit or a Voisey's Bay-style massive sulphide deposit (ASX Release 9th July 2020, 17th December 2020, 3rd June 2021).

Virtually every drill hole that has penetrated the basal ultramafic unit of the LBHG, the primary target horizon, has intersected strongly anomalous PGE with variably anomalous nickel and copper.

The anomalous PGE's generally occur throughout the entire thickness of the ultramafic unit with narrower zones of better grades of up to 2.6 g/t PGE's, 1.1% nickel and 0.7% copper occurring towards the base of the unit in places. It is evident that there is potentially a very large inventory of those metals contained within the ultramafic unit.

The newly discovered sulphide zones that contain variable amounts of copper in the gabbro units *above* the basal ultramafic also identify for the first time these units as potential hosts for deposits of massive PGM-copper-nickel sulphide.

The mineralisation discovered by Impact at the LBHG is open along trend and down dip and, given the very small area tested thus far, this is considered very encouraging for the potential discovery of a significant nickel-copper-PGE deposit either at the base of, or somewhere within, the LBHG. Extensive follow-up drilling is clearly required at many places.

A detailed interpretation of the large amount of new data generated from the major drill programmes completed at LBHG, Platinum Springs and Red Hill is nearing completion and in addition down hole electromagnetic surveys will be completed on 5 drill holes across the project area to search for targets that may represent massive sulphide bodies. A downhole EM crew has been booked and the surveys are due to commence in mid-July.

All of this data will be used to prioritise areas for the follow up drilling.

Discussions are in progress with drilling contractors to determine timing and cost of a follow up drill programme with the aim of drilling as soon as practicable. Statutory approvals are already in place for a number of drill holes across the project area.

About the Drill Programme and Assays

Impact has completed 2 holes for 474 metres at LBHG-Rockwell. Drill hole details for RWIPT017 are given in Table 1 and the JORC Table. RWIPT016 has been reported previously (ASX Release 3rd June 2021).

The diamond core is currently being cut and sampled before being sent to Intertek in Adelaide for analysis with first results expected by late July and into August.

Metallurgical Test Work

Preliminary flotation test work has been carried out on the massive and disseminated PGM-copper-nickel mineralisation discovered at Impact's Plat Central prospect located about 30 km north east of LBHG.

Here, drilling by Impact has returned significant mineralisation in a Kambalda style channel structure at the base of the host ultramafic unit. Key results include:

1 metre at 22.7 g/t 7PGE, 3.3 % nickel, 1% copper, 23 g/t silver and 755 g/t cobalt from 62 metres in Hole PSIPT030.

The 7PGE grade comprises: 10.9 g/t palladium, 7.3 g/t platinum, 0.9 g/t rhodium, 1.3 g/t osmium, 1.4 g/t iridium and 0.6 g/t ruthenium and 0.1 g/t gold (ASX Release 2nd December 2020).

and

36 metres at 0.7 g/t 3PGE from 3 metres in PSIPT044 *including:*
3 metres at 5.4 g/t 3PGE, 0.9% copper and 1.5% nickel from 76 metres *which includes:*
1 metre at 10.3 g/t 3PGE 2.3% copper, 3.3% nickel, 88 g/t silver and 711 ppm cobalt from 77 metres.

The 3PGE grade in the 1 metre intercept from 77 metres comprises 6.8 g/t palladium, 3.4 g/t platinum and 0.1 g/t gold (ASX Release 9th March 2021).

Impact considers it likely that this style of mineralisation will be representative of the metallurgy of any significant deposits that may be discovered at Broken Hill and, given the known complexity of processing PGM-dominant ore, it is appropriate to get an early understanding of the processing characteristics of the ore.

The results of this work are expected within two weeks.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

This report contains collar locations and visual observations for 1 new diamond drill hole drilled by Impact.

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. Sulphide occurrence in Hole RWIPT017

Hole ID	From	To	Length (m)	Sulphide % (visual estimate)
RWIPT017	15	56	41	Disseminated sulphide in magnetic gabbro (py) 1%
RWIPT017	56	59	3	Disseminated sulphide in magnetic gabbro (py) 3%
RWIPT017	59	63	4	Trace sulphide in magnetic gabbro (py) 0.1%
RWIPT017	63	71	8	Disseminated blebby sulphide in sheared magnetic gabbro (py) 5%
RWIPT017	71	130	59	Disseminated sulphide in magnetic gabbro (py) 1%
RWIPT017	130	146	16	Disseminated sulphide in magnetic gabbro (py) 0.5%
RWIPT017	154	181	27	Trace sulphide in non magnetic gabbro (py) 0.2%
RWIPT017	181	202	21	Trace sulphide in ultramafic (py-cpy) 0.3%

TABLE 2. Drill Hole Details

Hole ID	Hole Type	EOH	Grid	Easting	Northing	Azi	Dip	Prsopect
RWIPT017	DD	288.1m	MGA94_54	553997	6451722	300	-77	Rockwell

APPENDIX 1 - SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA FOR THE BROKEN HILL PROJECT

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Diamond triple tube drilling was used to produce drill core with a diameter of 61.1 mm (3HQ). 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	**Drill Samples** Sample representivity was ensured using 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	**Diamond Drill sampling.** Half or quarter-split diamond core are 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 either lead collection or nickel sulphide fire assay with AAS or MS finish for gold and the PGMs. Quarter core is assayed over composite lengths of 2 to 3m and half core on lengths of 1m or less.
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 comprised HQ (61.1 mm diameter) sized core. The diamond core is triple tube and is oriented. Orientation is measured using a Reflex downhole tool by the drilling contractor.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Diamond core recoveries were logged and recorded. Recoveries are estimated to be approximately >97% for the Little Broken Hill Gabbro 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 was 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.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 1 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 to assist and verify logging.
	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	The diamond drill hole was 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 of 1m or less are sampled by half core. Quarter core samples consist of composite intervals of between 2-3m.
	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.	N/A
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	**Diamond Core Samples** Sample sizes at are considered adequate due to the mineralisation style of disseminated sulphide.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	An industry standard fire assay technique for samples using lead or nickel collection with an Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish was used for gold, platinum and palladium and four acid digest with an ICP/AES for major elements, 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. On-going assessment of the accuracy and precision of the XRF results versus laboratory assay results indicate that the hand held instrument is a reliable guide to copper and nickel content over a range between 50 ppm and up to several percent.
	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.	**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.	N/A
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary assay data for drill assays has been received digitally from Intertek Laboratory then later combined with hole numbers and depths by Impact into a standard Excel templates for plotting in Mapinfo, Geosoft Target and Leapfrog. Original pdf laboratory assay certificates are saved for verification when required.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	There are no adjustments to the assay data.
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. Downhole 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.*	The diamond drill holes are part of first pass scout drilling and are conducted at varying spacings, orientations and depths deemed appropriate for early stage exploration.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Estimations of grade and tonnes have not yet been made.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing has not been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The orientation of mineralisation is yet to be determined. A 3D review of the mineralisation is currently underway to better interpret the orientation of mineralisation and assist follow-up drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Not relevant to early stage exploration drill results. No sampling bias has been detected.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody is managed by Impact Minerals Ltd. A courier is contracted by Impact Minerals to transport the samples from Broken Hill to the Intertek laboratory in Adelaide for preparation and assay. Whilst in storage, they are kept in a locked yard. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of batches of samples.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	At this stage of exploration, a review of the sampling techniques and data by an external party is not warranted.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Broken Hill Project currently comprises 8 exploration licences covering 850 km^2. The tenements are held 100% by Impact Minerals Limited. No aboriginal sites or places have been declared or recorded over the licence area. There are no national parks over the licence area.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	There has been no significant previous work at this prospect prior to Impact Minerals work.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Nickel-copper-PGE sulphide mineralisation associated with an ultramafic intrusion.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length.	See Table details within the main body of this ASX Release.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	All reported assays have been length weighted. No top cuts have been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	No metal equivalents have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	The orientation of mineralisation is yet to be determined. A 3D review of the mineralisation is currently underway to better interpret the orientation of mineralisation and assist follow-up drilling.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to Figures in body of text.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All results reported are representative
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Assessment of other substantive exploration data is not yet complete however considered immaterial at this stage.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive	Follow up work programmes will be subject to interpretation of results which is ongoing. A 3D review of the mineralisation is currently underway to better interpret the orientation of mineralisation and assist follow-up drilling.