

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**For the year ended
30 June 2026**

ABN 52 119 062 261

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CORPORATE DIRECTORY

DIRECTORS

James McKerlie	Non-Executive Chairman
Scott Phegan	Executive Director
Frank Bierlein	Non-Executive Director
Paul Ingram	Non-Executive Director

COMPANY SECRETARY

Arron Canicais

REGISTERED OFFICE & PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS

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SECURITIES EXCHANGE LISTING

The Company is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange Ltd ("ASX")

Home Exchange: Perth, Western Australia
ASX Code: IPT, IPTO

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your Directors present their report on the consolidated entity consisting of Impact Minerals Limited ("the Company") and its subsidiaries ("the Group" or "the Consolidated Entity") and its subsidiaries at the end of the year ended 30 June 2026.

DIRECTORS

The following persons were Directors of Impact Minerals Limited during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report unless noted otherwise:

- Peter Unsworth, Non-Executive Chairman (retired 31 July 2025)
- James McKerlie, Non-Executive Chairman (appointed 8 June 2026)
- Michael Jones, Managing Director (resigned 25 September 2026)
- Scott Phegan, Executive Director (appointed 12 December 2025)
- Paul Ingram, Non-Executive Director (appointed as Interim Chairman 1 August 2025, returned to non-executive director on 8 June 2026)
- Frank Bierlein, Non-Executive Director

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Group during the financial year was exploration for deposits of nickel, gold, copper and platinum group elements. The Group also acquired an 80% interest in the Lake Hope High Purity Alumina Project and holds 50% of Alluminous Pty Ltd, which is in the High Purity Alumina sector.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

The consolidated loss of the Group after providing for income tax for the year ended 30 June 2026 was \$4,890,885 (2025: \$9,018,447).

DIVIDENDS

No dividends have been paid or declared since the start of the financial year. No recommendation for the payment of a dividend has been made by the Directors.

OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

The 2026 financial year advanced Impact's strategy of building a high purity alumina (HPA) business from the salt lakes of Western Australia, complemented by a portfolio of precious and base metals interests that provide optionality without competing for HPA capital. The year's work was directed at de-risking that strategy through discrete, fundable milestones.

At the flagship Lake Hope HPA Project (IPT 80%), the Company completed its acquisition of the project and progressed it from the Pre-Feasibility Study completed in June 2025 toward a Definitive Feasibility Study, with a government co-funded pilot programme commencing at Edith Cowan University and vendor qualification of key process equipment underway. Metallurgical testwork improved potash by-product purity and confirmed the process steps central to the Company's patented, low-temperature flowsheet.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Company's 50%-owned associate, Alluminous Pty Ltd, shipped its first significant quantities of HPA to battery-materials partner C4V for qualification and progressed its Perth pilot plant to batch-mode operation, providing a second, independent route to qualified HPA. Across the precious and base metals portfolio, progress was made to valorise the key projects, with a joint venture at the Commonwealth project with Kuniko Limited delivering exploration drilling success. This is non-dilutive to the HPA strategy.

The project-by-project review that follows consolidates the operational results reported to the ASX across the financial year.

1. Lake Hope High Purity Alumina Project, WA (IPT 80%, Playa Two Pty Ltd 20%)

Lake Hope is the foundation of the Company's HPA strategy, and the year's work focused on advancing it from a completed Pre-Feasibility Study toward a Definitive Feasibility Study while demonstrating the patented process through a government co-funded pilot plant.

The Lake Hope Project is located 550 km east of Perth, WA, and comprises two small salt lakes containing sulphate minerals which are mined and transported to Perth for processing via Impact's patented process to produce high purity alumina (HPA). HPA is listed on the Australian Critical Minerals List and is a vital component of many modern technologies, including semiconductor manufacturing, advanced ceramics and electronics, with demand independently forecast to grow by 10% to 20% per annum.

At the start of the year, the Company completed the acquisition of an 80% interest in Playa One Pty Ltd, the owner of the Lake Hope Project, issuing 120,000,000 shares to the vendors on 28 July 2025 to complete the transaction. This followed the successful completion of a Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS), which confirmed robust project economics (ASX Release 17th June 2025).

During the year, the Company progressed the project from the completed PFS towards a Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS), with a pilot plant programme for the Lake Hope process commencing at Edith Cowan University (ECU) under the CRC-P co-funded research grant (ASX Release 22nd October 2024). Key achievements over the year included:

- Bench-scale membrane crystallisation of the potash by-product from Stage 1 of the process was successfully completed, a key factor in reducing capital and operating costs (ASX Release 9 January 2026).
- Initial test work was conducted on the solid residue from the Stage 1 process (post-potash removal) as a potential feedstock for the HiPurA process, as the Company continued to evaluate integration of the Lake Hope ore and metallurgical process with the HiPurA technology acquired through its 50% share in Alluminous Pty Ltd.
- CPC Engineering commenced a rigorous vendor qualification review of key capital items identified in the PFS, producing a shortlist of viable technology solutions for the alumina calciner and identifying two main standard industrial technologies for acid regeneration, both subject to further technical and economic modelling before selection for the DFS.
- Ten samples of Lake Hope sediment were collected from E63/2086 for metallurgical characterisation and ore variability studies, and planning commenced for a 1,000-tonne test pit and trial ROM pad to validate the mining methods proposed in the PFS.
- Geotechnical investigations for mining on the lake surface commenced, with penetrometer testing and further geotechnical test work scheduled, alongside early-stage environmental monitoring programs.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

- Detailed mineralogy and specialist assay work continued, with samples sent to Momentum Transfer in Germany for XRD analysis and to Eurofins EAG in Syracuse, USA, for benchmark assay by Glow Discharge Mass Spectrometry (GDMS), with a particular focus on uranium and thorium content given the exceptionally low values required for entry into the semiconductor market.
- Continued engagement with the Ngadju Native Title Aboriginal Corporation (RNTBC), including review of the native title heritage agreement and progress on the mining lease application over Lake Hope.
- Grant applications were lodged with government programmes supporting critical minerals and low-carbon manufacturing.

ECU identified a preferred processing route for Stage 1 of the flowsheet, with membrane technology recovering virtually all wash water and increasing potash by-product purity from 94% to 98%, while work on optimisation of the Stage 2 hydrochloric acid leaching stage — including integration of advanced membrane technologies for acid recovery — also progressed.

2. Salmon Gums Potash and Hydrochloric Acid Project, WA (IPT 80%, Playa Two Pty Ltd 20%)

During the year, a new development pathway was identified to produce sulphate of potash (SOP) and hydrochloric acid (HCl) as primary products from lake clays in the Salmon Gums area, located 600 km east of Perth and closer to potential markets in the Wheatbelt and Goldfields (ASX Release 6 February 2026). Metallurgical test work demonstrated high recoveries of sulphate (greater than 94%) from salt calcination of lake clays, along with strong chlorine extraction (greater than 98%), without reliance on evaporation ponds — sidestepping technical issues that have affected earlier Australian SOP projects. Market enquiries indicated prices for imported SOP in Western Australia of A\$800 to A\$1,200 per tonne, and for hydrochloric acid of A\$650 to over A\$1,000 per tonne.

Reconnaissance exploration drilling within tenement E63/2318 identified two small lakes — Wishy Lake and Bane Lake — containing substantial, high-grade sulphate clay deposits. A total of 58 drill holes (auger and push tube) revealed relatively uniform sheets of dense sulphate minerals 0.5 to 2 metres thick, with average grades of over 20% alumina (Al_2O_3), 5% potassium (K_2O) and 20% sulphate (SO_3) (ASX Release 20 March 2026). An Exploration Target of 3.8 to 4.3 million tonnes of sulphate clay, containing between 1.4 and 1.7 million tonnes of contained sulphate of potash, was defined within the two lakes.

Investors should note that the potential size and grade of the clay deposits at Kumarl are conceptual in nature. Insufficient work has been done to produce a JORC 2012-compliant Mineral Resource Estimate, and it remains uncertain whether further exploration will lead to the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Later in the year, a drill program was completed at the Kumarl prospect (E63/2318) at sufficient density to allow conversion of the Exploration Target to a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate, expected later in 2026, with assay results received and under interpretation. Significant progress was made on a Scoping Study for the project, based on a nominal production rate of 50,000 tonnes per annum of potash, incorporating process modelling, equipment selection favouring off-the-shelf and proven technologies, and initial vendor selection; financial modelling was scheduled to commence in August 2026. Further metallurgical test work on ore preparation and calcination criteria was also completed, and independent consultants were appointed to review the mass balance, process flow diagrams and crystallisation circuit for the sulphate of potash.

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3. Alluminous Pty Ltd (IPT 50%)

Alluminous provides a second, independent and modular route to qualified HPA, and reached its first customer-qualification milestone during the year.

Impact holds a 50% interest in Alluminous Pty Ltd, which owns a high purity alumina processing technology and is developing a pilot plant in Perth. The Alluminous process is a modular and scalable solvent extraction (SX) process using a sulphate-based chemical feedstock to produce HPA, with Impact investigating the potential to integrate Lake Hope ore as feedstock.

In October 2025, Alluminous signed a Technology Development Agreement with US battery materials innovator Charge CCCV LLC (C4V), and in the following quarter this was formalised into a Technology Collaboration Agreement under which Alluminous and C4V agreed to jointly develop and qualify Alluminous HPA for a range of battery applications, including separator coatings, ceramic layers, solid-state components and electrode interface materials. The agreement is non-exclusive and involves no binding offtake, and provides for full cell testing by C4V, replicating the qualification requirements of global battery OEMs.

A significant operational milestone was reached during the year with the preparation and shipping of approximately 15 kg of Alluminous HPA samples to C4V's laboratory and pilot-scale facilities at the Centre of Excellence at Binghamton University, New York — the first significant quantities of HPA produced and dispatched from the Alluminous pilot plant, achieved just nine months after Impact's initial investment in the technology.

The Perth pilot plant progressed to successful batch-mode operation, producing HPA and precursor materials to internal quality specifications, with continuous-mode operation targeted as the next key performance indicator. Peter Barnes, a Chemical Engineer with an MBA from UWA, was appointed Chief Operating Officer to oversee pilot plant optimisation and the scoping study process. Managing Director David Leavy held a series of investor and industry meetings in New York, Washington DC and San Francisco, discussing Alluminous' commercialisation pathway across battery, AI, data centre, defence, semiconductor, optics and photonics markets.

Work also progressed on a Scoping Study for a nominal 2,000 tonne per annum commercial production facility, extended during the year to include costs for a facility in the United States, in line with Alluminous' strategy, supported by shareholder Amvest, a New York advisory firm and critical minerals fund manager, to establish production in North America amid growing emphasis on US supply chain security.

Post year-end, results of the first phase of test work with C4V were received with very successful outcomes (ASX Releases 19 December 2025, 20 February 2026 and 24 July 2026). The particle engineering phase of the joint development program was completed, in which Alluminous' HPA was processed using C4V's proprietary dry particle engineering technology to produce material suitable for advanced lithium-ion battery separator coatings. The independent test work confirmed the engineered material retained its purity through the process and achieved the required particle size distribution and morphology for separator coating applications, and demonstrated successful preparation of stable, sodium-free, water-based slurries — an important step towards commercial battery qualification. Sample requests for HPA were also received from European and Middle East-based customers for the artificial sapphire industry.

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4. Commonwealth–Silica Hill Gold–Silver Project, NSW (IPT 100%; Kuniko Limited earning up to 70%)

Commonwealth–Silica Hill illustrates the Company's approach to its precious and base metals: high-quality ground advanced through partner funding that carries Impact's interest, preserving capital for the HPA strategy.

The Commonwealth–Silica Hill Project comprises 565 km² in the northern part of the Lachlan Fold Belt in New South Wales, approximately 100 km north of Orange, in a region hosting major mines including Cadia (Newmont), Northparkes and Cowal (Evolution Mining), and lying immediately along trend from Alkane's Boda–Kaiser copper-gold deposit.

The Project holds two key related deposits within 200 metres of each other: Commonwealth, a gold-silver-zinc system with massive sulphide lenses, recognised as a high sulphidation, gold-rich volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposit with striking similarities to the world-class Eskay Creek VMS deposit in Canada; and Silica Hill, a silver-rich vein system. Impact's earlier work defined JORC (2012) Inferred Resources across both deposits, prepared by independent resource consultants Optiro (ASX Release 22 August 2019).

A resource upgrade is currently underway and it is likely some of the original assumptions in Impact's resource have changed. Accordingly the resource is not quoted here.

At the start of the financial year, Impact announced that it had agreed terms for a joint venture over the Project with Kuniko Limited (ASX:KNI). Under the Earn-In and Joint Venture Agreement, Kuniko issued 3,125,000 shares to Impact (50% escrowed for 6 months and 50% for 12 months), and can earn a 51% interest by spending \$1.5 million within two years, and a 70% interest by spending a further \$1.5 million within the following two years. Kuniko free-carries Impact's 30% interest to a Decision to Mine, at which point Impact may elect to contribute or dilute to 10%, converting to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty. Kuniko recently announced it has earned its initial 51% interest in the project (ASX Release 11 August 2026).

During the year, Kuniko rapidly advanced the Project. A MobileMT™ airborne electromagnetic survey (approximately 328 line-km) identified a roughly 4 km-long conductive corridor extending from Commonwealth Mine towards Silica Hill, consistent with, and materially advancing, Impact's existing geological model. Soil geochemistry and rock-chip sampling at the Geenobby and Gladstone West targets returned a rock-chip result of 6.02 g/t Au and 28.7 g/t Ag (with elevated Bi-Te-Mo), extending a mineralised trend to the north.

Kuniko then completed its maiden (Phase 1) diamond drilling programme of six holes for 1,239 metres across Commonwealth Main, Commonwealth South and Silica Hill, with every hole intersecting mineralisation and a new zone discovered at Silica Hill approximately 100 metres beyond the known deposit. Final assay results were:

- Commonwealth Main, hole CMKNI001: 8.0 m at 3.3 g/t gold, 186 g/t silver and 5.6% zinc from 94.7 m, including 3.8 m at 6.5 g/t gold, 385 g/t silver and 11.5% zinc — extending high-grade mineralisation approximately 20 metres below historical drilling.
- Commonwealth Main, hole CMKNI002: 4.0 m at 0.8 g/t gold, 45 g/t silver and 9.2% zinc from 103 m; both holes show the lens remains open at depth.
- Silica Hill, hole CMKNI003: 50 m at 1.0 g/t gold and 59 g/t silver from 74 m, including 20 m at 2.1 g/t gold.

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- Silica Hill, hole CMKNI004 (the discovery): 84 m at 0.6 g/t gold and 123 g/t silver from 226 m, including a very high-grade 0.5 m vein of 27 g/t gold and 20,603 g/t silver from 230 m, approximately 100 metres beyond the known deposit; the zone remains open in every direction.
- Commonwealth South, hole CMKNI006: 7.1 m at 9.7 g/t gold-equivalent (8.4 g/t gold) from 79.9 m, including 3.1 m at 21.6 g/t gold-equivalent; hole CMKNI005 intersected lower-grade sulphides outside the known zone.

Gold-equivalent grades combine gold, silver, zinc, lead and copper using metal prices and recoveries set out in ASX Release 22nd April 2026, 5th May 2026, 26th May 2026.

Post year-end, Kuniko engaged Titeline Drilling for a Phase 2 programme of six holes for approximately 1,340 metres, in progress at the date of this report and testing extensions at all three prospect areas, led by the new Silica Hill zone. Kuniko also engaged Resource Potentials to review regional data and generate new targets, and completed a strongly supported \$3.75 million placement to fund the Phase 2 programme and its growing pipeline of district-scale targets. A Mineral Resource Estimate upgrade is scheduled for December 2026.

5. Broken Hill Project, NSW (IPT 100%)

Impact holds one of the largest ground positions in the Broken Hill region, surrounding the world-class Broken Hill silver-lead-zinc deposit, which contains over 500 million tonnes of massive sulphide mineralisation. The Company's tenements are prospective for three styles of mineralisation: early-stage large sedimentary or magmatic copper deposits (a concept developed during Impact's participation in the inaugural BHP Xplor program in 2023); high-grade magmatic nickel-copper-PGM sulphides associated with late-stage (820 Ma) ultramafic to mafic intrusions, with key prospects at Platinum Springs, Red Hill and Rockwell–Little Broken Hill; and Broken Hill-style silver-lead-zinc mineralisation, including the Dora East prospect.

Exploration at Broken Hill was resumed during the year in light of increased metal prices, new in-house exploration concepts, and renewed exploration interest and corporate activity in the region. A progressive review of all previous exploration was undertaken, with results for Platinum Springs reported, including a key diamond drill hole intercept from PSD02 of 0.6 metres at 7.6% copper, 7.4% nickel, 25.6 g/t palladium, 11.5 g/t platinum, 1.4 g/t gold, 44.3 g/t silver, 1.3 g/t rhodium, 1.7 g/t iridium, 2.0 g/t osmium and 0.8 g/t ruthenium from 57.4 metres downhole.

The Company also acquired a 100% interest in a 55 sq km tenement (EL8024) covering most of the historic Huonville gold district, 25 km southeast of Broken Hill, from private company Sozo Resources Pty Ltd. The acquisition extended Impact's ground holding to approximately 2,000 sq km, almost surrounding the Broken Hill deposit, for consideration of \$125,000 in Impact shares (escrowed for six months), \$25,000 cash, and a 1% Net Smelter Royalty payable to a previous owner. The Huonville goldfield, covering roughly 8 km by 8 km, was subject to small-scale gold mining from 1931 to 1935, and legacy rock chip samples have returned assays of up to 82 g/t gold, 21 g/t silver, 0.4% bismuth and 0.26% copper, an association characteristic of iron-oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) deposits.

A single-line magneto-telluric (MT) ground geophysical survey (approximately 30 km), combined with reinterpretation of the regional AUSLAMP (Australian Lithospheric Architecture Magnetotelluric Project) data, identified a significant, steeply dipping conductive zone connecting a deep AUSLAMP conductor (at approximately 20 km depth) to a near-surface anomaly (T3), adjacent to the Redan Fault. Three near-surface conductive zones (T1, T2 and T3) were identified within 1 kilometre of the surface, with T3 — surfacing within an unusual embayment interpreted as a sub-basin of the Willyama Supergroup — becoming the focus of follow-up work.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The steeply dipping conductive zone at T3 resembles those identified in MT surveys over Iron Oxide-Copper-Gold (IOCG) deposits in South Australia, including Olympic Dam, where three conductive zones correspond to three IOCG deposits connected to a deeper conductor.

A ground follow-up survey over T3 confirmed a discrete conductor near the top of the conductive zone, supporting the validity of the target. Results from this and further follow-up ground geophysical and soil sampling programmes were received later in the year and are being interpreted in conjunction with consultants Resource Potentials, ahead of drill targeting. Discussions are also in progress regarding a potential joint venture over certain tenements in the project area that do not include the MT anomaly.

6. Southern Sky Joint Venture, WA (IPT 80%, Southern Sky Energy 20%)

Follow-up soil geochemistry sampling was completed over the Dalgara and Jumbo projects, with results interpreted alongside regional magnetic data identifying several areas of interest for further work at Dalgara (E59/2620). First-pass soil results were subsequently received over three targets at Dalgara, with further follow-up soil surveys now underway. In line with the Company's increasing focus on its salt lake projects, the Jumbo, Narryer and Peak Hill projects, which formed part of the joint venture, were relinquished during the year.

7. Arkun-Beau Project, WA (IPT 100%)

Following completion of a review of the project and the cost of holding the tenement package, approximately 50% of the Arkun project was relinquished early in the year, with the core ground holding retained centred on the Caligula copper-in-soil and magneto-telluric (MT) anomaly, where 311 soil samples were collected over key target areas during the preceding year. The remaining Arkun tenements were subsequently surrendered during the year along with the Doonia project as the Company continued to rationalise its portfolio toward its HPA, Broken Hill and Commonwealth-Silica Hill priorities.

Competent Person's Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results generated directly by Impact Minerals Limited is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Dr Mike Jones, Managing Director, Impact Minerals Limited. Dr Jones is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration 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 consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results for the Commonwealth-Silica Hill Project is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled or reviewed by James Cumming, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a consultant geologist to Kuniko Limited, and was first reported by Kuniko Limited in its ASX announcements dated 22 April, 5 May, 21 May, 27 May, 9 June and 10 June 2026. Mr Cumming consents to the inclusion of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this report that relates to the Exploration Target at Kumarl is based on information compiled by Mr Roland Gotthard, a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a consultant to Impact Minerals Limited. He has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as

DIRECTORS' REPORT

defined in the JORC Code. Mr Gotthard has consented to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Gotthard is a shareholder in Playa Two Pty Ltd, Impact's joint venture partner in the Lake Hope and Salmon Gums projects.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant original market announcements referred to in this report, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

FINANCIAL

As at 30 June 2026, the Group had net assets of \$12,879,974 (2025: \$11,411,762) including cash and cash equivalents of \$2,085,501 (2025: \$2,451,240).

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

Significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group during the financial year were as follows:

- In October 2025, the Company completed a placement to sophisticated investors raising a total of \$4,100,000 (before costs) via the issuance of 630,769,231 shares at an issue price of 0.65 cents each to fund the Lake Hope Project, investment in Alluminous Pty Ltd, and working capital requirements.
- In April 2026, the Company completed a placement to sophisticated investors raising a total of \$2,000,000 (before costs) via the issuance of 40,000,000 shares at an issue price of 5 cents each to fund the Lake Hope Project, investment in Alluminous Pty Ltd, and working capital requirements.

EVENTS SINCE THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

On 11 August 2026, Kuniko Limited (Kuniko) secured 51% of the Commonwealth Project after completing the first earn in milestone of spending \$1.5 million within two years of executing the agreement with the Company. Kuniko can increase this ownership up to 70% by spending a further \$1.5 million within a further two years.

On 17 August 2026, the Company announced a 1 for 4 renounceable rights issue (Rights Issue) at \$0.032 per share seeking to raise up to approximately \$4.1 million (before costs). For every 3 new shares subscribed for, eligible shareholders will receive 2 free attaching new options with an exercise price of \$0.06, each expiring 2.5 years after the date of their issue.

On 18 September 2026 the Company raised \$2,205,263 (before costs) under the Rights Issue and shortfall offer within the Rights Issue via the issue of 68,914,420 shares and 45,942,980 IPTO Quoted Options. The Company reserves the right to place any shortfall shares at the Company's discretion within 3 months of the closing date of the Rights Issue, subject to the allocation policy set out in the rights issue prospectus.

On 25 September 2026, Dr Michael Jones resigned as Managing Director of the Company.

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any other item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Directors, to affect significantly the operations, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Directors are not aware of any developments that might have a significant effect on the operations of the Group in subsequent financial years not already disclosed in this report.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

The Group is subject to significant environmental regulation in respect of its exploration activities. Tenements in Western Australia and New South Wales are granted subject to adherence to environmental conditions with strict controls on clearing, including a prohibition on the use of mechanised equipment or development without the approval of the relevant government agencies, and with rehabilitation required on completion of exploration activities. These regulations are controlled by the Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (*Western Australia*) and the Department of Industry (*New South Wales*).

Impact Minerals Limited conducts its exploration activities in an environmentally sensitive manner and the Group is not aware of any breach of statutory conditions or obligations.

Greenhouse gas and energy data reporting requirements

The Directors have considered compliance with the *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007* which requires entities to report annual greenhouse gas emissions and energy use. The Directors have assessed that there are no current reporting requirements for the year ended 30 June 2026, however reporting requirements may change in the future.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS

Michael Jones PhD, MAIG (Managing Director), Director since 31 March 2006 (resigned 25 September 2026)

Experience and expertise	Dr Jones completed undergraduate and post-graduate studies in Mining and Exploration Geology at Imperial College, London. His PhD work on gold mineralisation saw him move to Western Australia in 1988 to work for Western Mining Corporation exploring for gold and nickel deposits in the Yilgarn. From 1994, he consulted to the exploration and mining industry specialising in the integration of geological field mapping and the interpretation of geochemical, geophysical and remotely sensed data for target generation. Dr Jones has worked on over 80 projects both in Greenfields and near mine exploration in a wide variety of mineralised terrains and was the founding Director of Lithofire Consulting Geologists in Perth, Australia. He was also the team leader during the discovery of a significant gold deposit at the Higginsville Mining Centre, near Kalgoorlie and an iron ore deposit near Newman, both in Western Australia.	
Other current directorships	None	
Former directorships in last three years	None	
Special responsibilities	Managing Director	
Interests in shares and options	Ordinary shares – Impact Minerals Limited Listed Options – Impact Minerals Limited Performance Rights – Impact Minerals Limited	3,003,963 19,791 4,000,000

Paul Ingram B.AppSc, AIMM, CP (Non-Executive Director), Director since 27 September 2009, Chairman from 1 August 2025 to 8 June 2026

Experience and expertise	Mr Ingram is a geologist with extensive experience in managing major mineral exploration programs for several publicly listed companies and has been involved in the mining sector for over forty years. He has designed and implemented innovative techniques for exploration in remote areas and has managed projects in countries throughout Australia and east Asia.	
Other current directorships	None	
Former directorships in last three years	A-Cap Resources Limited (appointed June 2009, resigned November 2023) Besra Gold Inc. (appointed September 2020, resigned September 2023)	
Special responsibilities	None	
Interests in shares and options	Ordinary shares – Impact Minerals Limited Unlisted options – Impact Minerals Limited Performance Rights – Impact Minerals Limited	84,709 2,000,000 800,000

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Frank Bierlein PhD (Non-Executive Director), Director since 13 October 2021

Experience and expertise	Dr Bierlein is a geologist with 30 years of experience as a consultant, researcher, lecturer and industry professional. Dr Bierlein has held exploration and generative geology management positions with QMSD Mining Co Ltd, Qatar Mining, Afmeco Australia and Areva NC, and consulted for, among others, Newmont Gold, Resolute Mining, Goldfields International, Freeport-McMoRan, and the International Atomic Energy Agency. He was a non- executive director of Gold Australia Pty Ltd from 2015 to 2019 and chaired the Advisory Board of a Luxemburg- based private equity fund between 2014 and 2021. Dr Bierlein has worked on six continents spanning multiple commodities, and over the course of his career has published and co-authored more than 130 articles in peer-reviewed scientific journals. Dr Bierlein obtained a PhD (Geology) from the University of Melbourne, is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG), and a member of both the Society of Economic Geologists (SEG) and the Society of Geology Applied to Mineral Deposits.	
Other current directorships	Variscan Mines Limited (Director since October 2022)	
Former directorships in last three years	PNX Metals Limited (appointed June 2021, resigned April 2023) Firetail Resources Limited (appointed November 2021, resigned September 2023) Blackstone Limited (Director since November 2021, resigned 27 June 2025)	
Special responsibilities	None	
Interests in shares and options	Ordinary shares – Impact Minerals Limited Unlisted options – Impact Minerals Limited Performance Rights – Impact Minerals Limited	266,666 2,000,000 533,332

Scott Phegan B.Eng (Chemical) (Executive Director), Director since 12 December 2025

Experience and expertise	Mr Phegan spent a significant part of his career with Alcoa, where he held senior leadership and operational roles across Australia, the United States and Brazil. He was directly involved in major multibillion-dollar refinery expansions, operational turnarounds and technology upgrades, giving him an exceptional understanding of the design, commissioning and optimisation of complex chemical processing facilities. Since 2019, Scott has focused on developing new hydrometallurgical processes for high-purity materials, including high purity alumina (HPA) and rare earth extraction. He has consulted widely across the sector and served on the board of Canyon Resources, which is developing one of the largest undeveloped bauxite deposits globally in Cameroon.	
Other current directorships	None	
Former directorships in last three years	Canyon Resources Limited, resigned 10 April 2026.	
Special responsibilities	None	
Interests in shares and options	Unlisted options – Impact Minerals Limited	2,500,000

DIRECTORS' REPORT

James "Jim" McKerlie BEc, DipFinMgt, FAICD, FCA (Non-Executive Chairman), Director since 8 June 2026

Experience and expertise	Mr McKerlie is an experienced board director, international executive, corporate adviser and strategy consultant. He brings to Impact Minerals a strong background in strategy development and execution, capital markets, M&A, board governance and stakeholder management. As Chair of Magnetite Mines Ltd from 2022 to 2024, Jim led a full corporate and board renewal of the company, which holds a substantial magnetite iron ore deposit in South Australia. His broader resources career spans over a decade of ASX board leadership, including as Chair of Drillsearch Energy, where he grew a precedent company from an \$8 million market cap to an ASX 200 company valued at \$750 million, overseeing mergers, capital raisings, joint ventures, takeover actions and ultimately the merger with Beach Energy to create an ASX 100 company. He subsequently served as a director of Beach Energy during the \$1.7 billion acquisition of the Lattice business from Origin Energy.	
Other current directorships	None	
Former directorships in last three years	Magnetite Mines Limited (ASX: MGT) resigned 27 November 2024	
Special responsibilities	Chair of the Board	
Interests in shares and options	Ordinary shares – Impact Minerals Limited	Nil

COMPANY SECRETARY

Arron Canicaïs B.Com, CA, AGIA ACG (appointed 30 November 2023)

Mr Canicaïs is the founder of Explorer Corporate Pty Ltd, which specialises in corporate advice and compliance administration to public companies. Mr Canicaïs has been involved in financial reporting and corporate compliance for over 19 years. Mr Canicaïs is an associate member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and Governance Institute of Australia. Mr Canicaïs is currently also Company Secretary and/ or CFO for various ASX listed and unlisted entities.

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

The number of formal meetings of the Company's Board of Directors held during the year ended 30 June 2026, and the number of meetings attended by each Director were:

	Number of meetings attended	Number of meetings eligible to attend
Peter Unsworth	1	1
Jim McKerlie	1	1
Michael Jones	9	9
Scott Phegan	5	5
Paul Ingram	9	9
Frank Bierlein	9	9

The directors also had a number of informal meetings with management during the year, both in person and by conference call.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

RETIREMENT, ELECTION AND CONTINUATION IN OFFICE OF DIRECTORS

Dr Frank Bierlein, being a Director retiring by rotation who, being eligible, will offer himself for re-election at the upcoming Annual General Meeting.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED)

The Directors present the Impact Minerals Limited 2026 Remuneration Report, outlining key aspects of the Company's remuneration policy and framework, and remuneration awarded this year.

The report contains the following sections:

- a) Key management personnel covered in this report
- b) Remuneration governance and the use of remuneration consultants
- c) Executive remuneration policy and framework
- d) Relationship between remuneration and the Group's performance
- e) Non-executive director remuneration policy
- f) Voting and comments made at the Company's last Annual General Meeting
- g) Details of remuneration
- h) Service agreements
- i) Details of share-based compensation and bonuses
- j) Equity instruments held by key management personnel
- k) Loans to key management personnel
- l) Other transactions with key management personnel.

a) Key management personnel covered in this report

Non-Executive and Executive Directors (see pages 12 to 15 for details about each director)

Name	Position
Jim McKerlie	Non-Executive Chairman (appointed 8 June 2026)
Peter Unsworth	Non-Executive Chairman (resigned 31 July 2025)
Michael Jones	Managing Director (resigned 25 September 2026)
Scott Phegan	Executive Director (appointed 12 December 2025)
Paul Ingram	Non-Executive Director
Frank Bierlein	Non-Executive Director

b) Remuneration governance and the use of remuneration consultants

The Company does have a Remuneration Committee which is responsible for:

- the over-arching executive remuneration framework;
- the operation of the incentive plans which apply to executive directors and senior executives (the executive team), including key performance indicators and performance hurdles;
- remuneration levels of executives; and
- non-executive director fees.

The objective of the Board is to ensure that remuneration policies and structures are fair and competitive and aligned with the long-term interests of the Company.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

In addition, all matters of remuneration are handled in accordance with the Corporations Act requirements, especially with regards to related party transactions. That is, none of the Directors participates individually in any deliberations regarding their own remuneration or related issues.

Independent external advice is sought from remuneration consultants when required; however, no advice was sought during the year ended 30 June 2026.

c) Executive remuneration policy and framework

In determining executive remuneration, the Board aims to ensure that remuneration practices are:

- competitive and reasonable, enabling the Company to attract and retain key talent;
- aligned to the Company's strategic and business objectives and the creation of shareholder value;
- transparent and easily understood; and
- acceptable to shareholders.

All executives receive consulting fees or a salary, part of which may be taken as superannuation, and from time to time, options. The Board reviews executive packages annually by reference to the executive's performance and comparable information from industry sectors and other listed companies in similar industries.

All remuneration paid to specified executives is valued at the cost to the Group and expensed. Options are valued using a Black-Scholes option pricing model.

d) Relationship between remuneration and the Group's performance

Emoluments of Directors are set by reference to payments made by other companies of similar size and industry, and by reference to the skills and experience of Directors. Fees paid to Non-Executive Directors are not linked to the performance of the Group. This policy may change once the exploration phase is complete, and the Group generates revenue. At present the existing remuneration policy is not impacted by the Group's performance including earnings and changes in shareholder wealth (e.g. changes in share price) with the exception of incentive options issued to Directors, subject to shareholder approval.

The Board has not set short term performance indicators, such as movements in the Company's share price, for the determination of Non-Executive Director emoluments as the Board believes this may encourage performance which is not in the long-term interests of the Company and its shareholders. The Board has structured its remuneration arrangements in such a way it believes is in the best interests of building shareholder wealth in the longer term. The Board believes participation in the Company's Incentive Option Scheme motivates key management and executives with the long-term interests of shareholders.

e) Non-Executive Director remuneration policy

The Board policy is to remunerate Non-Executive Directors at commercial market rates for comparable companies for their time, commitment and responsibilities. Non-Executive Directors receive a Board fee but do not receive fees for chairing or participating on Board committees. Board members are allocated superannuation guarantee contributions as required by law, and do not receive any other retirement benefits. From time to time, some individuals may choose to sacrifice their salary or consulting fees to increase payments towards superannuation.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The maximum annual aggregate Non-Executive Directors' fee pool limit is \$250,000 as approved by shareholders at the Company's 2016 Annual General Meeting ("AGM") held on 9 November 2016.

Fees for Non-Executive Directors are not linked to the performance of the Group. Non-Executive Directors' remuneration may also include an incentive portion consisting of options, subject to approval by shareholders.

f) Voting and comments made at the Company's last Annual General Meeting

Impact Minerals Limited received more than 95% of "yes" votes on its Remuneration Report for the 2025 financial year. The Company did not receive any specific feedback at the AGM or throughout the year on its remuneration practices.

g) Details of remuneration

The following table show details of the remuneration received by the Group's key management personnel for the current and previous financial year.

Name	Short-term employment benefits		Post-employment benefits	Share-based payments		Total \$	% of remuneration to total from shares and options %
	Salary & fees \$	Non-monetary benefit \$	Super-annuation \$	Shares \$	Options/ Performance Rights \$		
2026							
<i>Directors</i>							
J McKerlie	9,333	-	-	-	-	9,333	0%
P Unsworth	81,667	-	800	-	(78,676) ¹	3,791	(2,076%)
M Jones	311,390	-	-	-	(157,351) ¹	154,039	(102%)
S Phegan	134,575	-	10,792	-	-	145,367	0%
P Ingram	75,568	-	9,068	-	27,948 ¹	112,584	25%
F Bierlein	50,000	-	6,000	-	38,437 ¹	94,437	41%
TOTALS	662,533	-	26,660	-	(169,642)	519,551	-
2025							
<i>Directors</i>							
P Unsworth	73,120	-	8,409	-	116,667 ²	198,196	59%
M Jones	298,026	-	-	-	233,333 ²	531,359	44%
P Ingram	44,292	-	5,094	-	46,667 ²	96,053	49%
F Bierlein	44,292	-	5,094	-	31,111 ²	80,497	39%
TOTALS	459,730	-	18,597	-	427,778	906,105	-

(1) At 30 June 2026, tranche 1 of the Performance Rights issued to Directors has vested. Tranche 2 and 3 of the Performance Rights have had their percentage probability reassessed downwards from 100% at 30 June 2025 to 0% at 30 June 2025.

(2) At 30 June 2025, tranche 1 of the Performance Rights issued to Directors has vested.

No components of remuneration are linked to the performance of the Group.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

h) Service agreements

M Jones, Managing Director

Dr Jones is remunerated pursuant to an ongoing Consultancy Services Agreement. Dr Jones was paid fees of \$311,390 for the year ended 30 June 2026. The notice period (other than for gross misconduct) is three months.

i) Details of share-based compensation and bonuses

Options and Performance Rights

Options and Performance Rights over ordinary shares in Impact Minerals Limited are granted under the Employee Securities Incentive Plan ("Incentive Plan"). Participation in the Incentive Plan and any vesting criteria are at the Board's discretion and no individual has a contractual right to participate in the Incentive Plan or to receive any guaranteed benefits. Any options or Performance Rights issued to Directors of the Company are subject to shareholder approval.

Further information on the fair value of share options and assumptions is set out in Note 27 to the financial statements.

j) Equity instruments held by key management personnel

The following tables detail the number of fully paid ordinary shares and options over ordinary shares in the Company that were held during the financial year and the previous financial year by key management personnel of the Group, including their close family members and entities related to them.

Options

	Opening balance at 1 July	Granted as remuneration	Options exercised	Net change (other)	Balance at 30 June	Vested but not exercisable	Vested and exercisable	Vested during the year
2026								
<i>Directors</i>								
J McKerlie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P Unsworth	27,856,350	-	-	(27,856,350) ¹	-	-	-	-
M Jones	50,197,917	-	-	(50,178,126)	19,791	-	19,791	-
S Phegan	-	-	-	2,500,000	2,500,000	-	2,500,000	-
P Ingram	16,000,000	20,000,000	-	(34,000,000)	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	-
F Bierlein	16,000,000	20,000,000	-	(34,000,000)	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	-
TOTALS	110,054,267	42,500,000	-	(146,034,476)	6,519,791	-	6,519,791	-
2025								
<i>Directors</i>								
P Unsworth	25,000,000	-	-	2,856,350	27,856,350	-	27,856,350	-
M Jones	50,000,000	-	-	197,917	50,197,917	-	50,197,917	-
P Ingram	16,000,000	-	-	-	16,000,000	-	16,000,000	-
F Bierlein	16,000,000	-	-	-	16,000,000	-	16,000,000	-
TOTALS	107,000,000	-	-	3,054,267	110,054,267	-	110,054,267	-

Note: closing balances are post 10:1 consolidation while opening balances are pre-consolidation.

¹ Equity holding at time of leaving the Board of Directors.

During the year, no ordinary shares in the Company were issued to Directors as a result of the exercise of remuneration options.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Performance Rights

	Opening balance at 1 July	Granted as remuneration	Performance Rights exercised	Net change (other)	Balance at 30 June	Vested but not exercisable	Vested and exercisable	Vested during the year
2026								
<i>Directors</i>								
J McKerlie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P Unsworth	30,000,000	-	-	(30,000,000) ¹	-	-	-	-
M Jones	60,000,000	-	(20,000,000)	(36,000,000)	4,000,000	-	-	-
S Phegan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P Ingram	12,000,000	-	-	(11,200,000)	800,000	-	-	-
F Bierlein	8,000,000	-	(2,666,666)	(4,800,002)	533,332	-	-	-
TOTALS	110,000,000	-	(22,666,666)	(82,000,002)	5,333,332	-	-	-
2025								
<i>Directors</i>								
P Unsworth	30,000,000	-	-	-	30,000,000	-	-	-
M Jones	60,000,000	-	-	-	60,000,000	-	-	-
P Ingram	12,000,000	-	-	-	12,000,000	-	-	-
F Bierlein	8,000,000	-	-	-	8,000,000	-	-	-
TOTALS	110,000,000	-	-	-	110,000,000	-	-	-

Note: closing balances are post 10:1 consolidation while opening balances are pre-consolidation.

¹ Equity holding at time of leaving the Board of Directors.

During the year, 22,666,666 ordinary shares in the Company were issued to Directors as a result of the exercise of remuneration performance rights.

Shareholdings

	Opening balance at 1 July	Granted as remuneration	Options/ Performance Rights exercised	Net change (other)	Balance at 30 June
2026					
<i>Directors</i>					
J McKerlie	-	-	-	-	-
P Unsworth	25,707,138	-	-	(25,707,138) ¹	-
M Jones	10,039,648	-	20,000,000	(27,035,685)	3,003,963
S Phegan	-	-	-	-	-
P Ingram	847,098	-	-	(762,389)	84,709
F Bierlein	-	-	2,666,666	(2,400,000)	266,666
TOTALS	36,593,884	-	22,666,666	(55,905,212)	3,355,338
2025					
<i>Directors</i>					
P Unsworth	19,994,440	-	-	5,712,698	25,707,138
M Jones	9,643,814	-	-	395,834	10,039,648
P Ingram	847,098	-	-	-	847,098
F Bierlein	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	30,485,352	-	-	6,108,532	36,593,884

Note: closing balances are post 10:1 consolidation while opening balances are pre-consolidation.

¹ Equity holding at time of leaving the Board of Directors.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The assessed fair value at grant date of options granted to individuals is allocated equally over the period from grant date to vesting date, (and the amount included in the remuneration tables above). Fair values at grant date are determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the impact of dilution, the share price at grant date and expected volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk-free interest rate for the term of the option.

k) Loans to key management personnel

There were no loans to individuals or members of key management personnel during the financial year or the previous financial year.

l) Other transactions with key management personnel

None noted.

END OF REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED)

SHARES UNDER OPTION

Unissued ordinary shares of the Company under option or performance right at the date of this report are as follows:

Date options issued	Expiry date	Exercise price cents	Number under option	Number under performance right
19 Dec 2023	18 Dec 2027	Nil	-	4,566,664
19 Dec 2023	18 Dec 2027	Nil	-	4,566,664
Various dates from 28 March 2025 (Listed IPTOC)	28 Sept 2027	15	80,721,208	-
18 Sept 2026 (Listed IPTO)	17 March 2029	6	67,995,683	-
5 Dec 2025	5 Dec 2028	8	13,000,000	-
TOTAL			161,716,891	9,133,328

No option or performance right holder has any right under the options to participate in any other share issue of the Company or any other entity.

SHARES ISSUED ON THE EXERCISE OF OPTIONS

Nil shares issued on the exercise of options during the year and up to the date of this report.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

The Company's 2026 Corporate Governance Statement will be released as a separate document when the Annual Report is released and will be located on the Company's website at:

<https://impactminerals.com.au/esg>

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board of Directors regularly review the key risks associated with conducting exploration and evaluation activities in Australia and steps to manage those risks. The key material risks faced by the Group include:

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Future capital requirements

The Company has no operating revenue and is unlikely to generate any operating revenue unless and until the Company's projects are successfully explored, evaluated, developed and production commences or the commercialisation of the HiPurA® High Purity Alumina (HPA) processing technology. The future capital requirements of the Company will depend on many factors including its business development activities.

In order to successfully evaluate and develop the projects and for production to commence, the Company will require further financing in the future. Any additional equity financing may be dilutive to Shareholders, may be undertaken at lower prices than the then market price or may involve restrictive covenants which limit the Company's operations and business strategy. Debt financing, if available, may involve restrictions on financing and operating activities.

Although the Directors believe that additional capital can be obtained, no assurances can be made that appropriate capital or funding, if and when needed, will be available on terms favourable to the Company or at all. If the Company is unable to obtain additional financing as needed, it may be required to reduce the scope of its activities and this could have a material adverse effect on the Company's activities including resulting in the tenements being subject to forfeiture, and could affect the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company may undertake additional offerings of Securities in the future. The increase in the number of Shares issued and outstanding and the possibility of sales of such Shares may have a depressive effect on the price of Shares. In addition, as a result of such additional Shares, the voting power of the Company's existing Shareholders will be diluted.

Exploration and development risk

Potential investors should understand that mineral exploration and development are high-risk undertakings. There can be no assurance that exploration and development will result in the discovery of further mineral deposits. Even if an apparently viable deposit is identified, there is no guarantee that it can be economically exploited.

The future exploration and development activities of the Company may be affected by a range of factors, including geological conditions, limitations on activities due to seasonal weather patterns, unanticipated operational and technical difficulties, industrial and environmental accidents, native title process, changing government regulations and many other factors beyond the control of the Company.

Further to the above, the future development of mining operations at the Lake Hope Project (or any other current or future projects that the Company may have or acquire an interest in) is dependent on a number of factors and avoiding various risks, including but not limited to the successful completion of a pre-feasibility study and subsequent geological studies, the mechanical failure of operating plant and equipment, unexpected shortages or increases in the price of consumables, spare parts and plant and equipment, cost overruns, risk of access to the required level of funding and contracting risk from third parties providing essential services.

In addition, the construction of any proposed development may exceed the expected timeframe or cost for a variety of reasons out of the Company's control. Any delay to project development could adversely affect the Company's operations and financial results and may require the Company to raise further funds to complete the project development and commence operations.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Contract execution risk

In September 2025, the Company entered into a binding conditional agreement with Kuniko Limited (Kuniko), granting Kuniko the right to acquire up to a 70% interest in the Commonwealth gold-volcanogenic massive sulphide project in New South Wales held by the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Endeavour Minerals Pty Ltd (Commonwealth Project).

On 11 August 2026, Kuniko secured a 51% interest in the Commonwealth Project by the achievement of certain milestones. Kuniko's entitlement to earn the full 70% interest available under the agreement is conditional on the achievement of further milestones, including meeting specified exploration expenditure requirements. Not all of these milestones have been achieved at the date of this report and there remains a risk that the relevant milestones will not be achieved, such that further exploration expenditure will not be incurred by Kuniko and Kuniko will not earn the further 19% interest in the Commonwealth Project.

Resource estimates

Whilst the Company intends to undertake exploration activities with the aim of defining a resource on projects, no assurance can be given that the exploration will result in the determination of new or additional resources on any tenement. Even if a resource is identified, no assurance can be provided that this can be economically extracted.

If the Company successfully delineates a resource or reserve on any of the tenements (or where the projects have defined resources), resource or reserve estimates are expressions of judgment based on knowledge, experience and industry practice. Estimates which were valid when originally calculated may alter significantly when new information or techniques become available. In addition, by their very nature, resource estimates are imprecise and depend to some extent on interpretations, which may prove to be inaccurate. As further information becomes available through additional fieldwork and analysis, resource estimates are likely to change. This may result in alterations to development and mining plans which may, in turn, adversely affect the Company's operations.

Part ownership risk

In April 2025, the Company acquired a 50% interest in Alluminous Pty Ltd (Alluminous), becoming its largest shareholder. Alluminous' wholly owned subsidiary HiPurA Pty Ltd, owns the HiPurA® High Purity Alumina (HPA) processing technology. As the Company does not own 100% of Alluminous, its ability to influence the management, operation and strategic direction of Alluminous and its subsidiaries may be limited by the rights and interests of the other shareholders. Differences in opinion between shareholders may arise in relation to funding, operational matters, commercial strategy or other key decisions, which could delay or prevent the implementation of initiatives that the Company considers desirable. While shareholder agreements and applicable laws may provide the Company with certain protections and remedies, any dispute with other shareholders may be costly, time consuming and could adversely affect the value of the Company's investment in Alluminous and exploitation of the HiPurA® technology.

Intellectual property risk

In April 2025, the Company acquired a 50% interest in Alluminous, which owns the HiPurA® High Purity Alumina processing technology. Although HiPurA® is not presently aligned with the development pathway for the Lake Hope Project, it is complementary to the Company's broader strategic ambitions in the high purity alumina sector and may provide an alternative or additional pathway for participation in that market.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Notwithstanding this, there can be no assurance that any technology the Company acquires, develops, invents, holds or invests in (including HiPurA®) will work as anticipated or afford the Company a competitive advantage, commercially significant protection of the intellectual property, or that the intellectual property will have successful commercial application for the Company's purposes.

There is also a risk the Company's intellectual property cannot be protected or is subject to unauthorised disclosure, infringement or challenge by a third party. The Company may incur significant costs in asserting its rights in such circumstances. Even a registered patent can be invalidated in certain circumstances.

Furthermore, there is always a risk of third parties claiming involvement in technological discoveries. Competition in retaining and sustaining protection of intellectual property and the complex nature of intellectual property can lead to expensive and lengthy patent disputes, for which there can be no guaranteed outcome. Some parties may be able to utilise their greater financial resources to better sustain the costs of litigation or proceedings.

Acquisitions and commercialisation risks

Should the Company acquire, develop or otherwise gain an interest in any new assets, its ability to generate revenue will depend on the Company being successful in developing and commercialising these new assets. The Company has no operating revenue and is unlikely to generate any operating revenue unless and until one or more of its mineral projects or investments in assets is successfully developed and commercially exploited.

There can be no guarantee that any new project acquisition, venture, development, investment or other interest developed, created or gained by the Company will eventuate from these pursuits, or that any such acquisition, development or interest will result in a return for Shareholders. Such activities may result in use of the Company's cash resources and/or the issuance of equity securities, which will dilute shareholdings.

There is a risk that the any technology acquired, created or developed by the Company (including HiPurA®) may not work as anticipated. In respect of HiPurA®, the technology may not perform to specification or achieve the expected processing outcomes, whether at pilot, demonstration or commercial scale. Accordingly, the Company may be unable to successfully commercialise the any technology in which it has such an interest. The technology may not perform as expected or deliver the anticipated efficiencies or benefits. Commercialisation may also be delayed, and the associated development, implementation and commercialisation costs may be higher than currently anticipated.

Results of studies

Subject to the results of exploration and testing programs to be undertaken, or other activities undertaken by the Company, the Company may progressively undertake a number of studies in relation to its projects or other interests of the Company, including technology it holds. These studies may include scoping, pre-feasibility, definitive feasibility and bankable feasibility studies.

These studies will be completed within parameters designed to determine the economic feasibility of the subject projects, technology or other assets within certain limits. There can be no guarantee that any of these studies will confirm the technical or economic viability of the subject projects, technology or other assets or the results of other studies undertaken by the Company (e.g. the results of a feasibility study may materially differ from the results of a scoping study).

Even if a study confirms the technical or economic viability of a project, technology or other asset,

DIRECTORS' REPORT

there can be no guarantee that the project will be successfully brought into production, or the technology or other asset successfully implemented or commercialised, as assumed or within the estimated parameters in the feasibility study (e.g. operational costs and commodity prices) once production or implementation commences. Further, the ability of the Company to complete a study may be dependent on the Company's ability to raise further funds to complete the study if required.

Specifically, as at the date of this report, Alluminous is progressing a scoping study in relation to the HiPurA® technology (Scoping Study). This work is ongoing and has not yet reached completion. As at the date of this report, neither Alluminous nor the Company has made any decision in reliance on the Scoping Study, and no production target, forecast financial information or economic valuation in respect of the HiPurA® technology has been included in this report.

There can be no assurance that the results of the Scoping Study, or any subsequent study, will confirm the technical or economic viability of the HiPurA® technology, or that the timing, scope or findings of the Scoping Study will not adversely differ from current expectations. The Company currently expects the Scoping Study to be completed during the Offer Period. Depending on its outcome, the results of the Scoping Study may be positive or negative and may affect the market price of the Company's Shares. The Company will comply with its continuous disclosure obligations in respect of the Scoping Study results.

Joint venture risk

The Company's interests in a number of the projects are subject to joint venture arrangements. As with any joint venture, it is subject to various counterparty risks including failure by the joint venture counterparty, to act in the best interests of the joint venture. Any failure by the counterparty to act in the best interests of the joint venture may or may not give the Company contractual remedies, however, even if such remedies are available, they may be costly and time consuming to pursue.

Rehabilitation of tenements

In relation to the Company's proposed operations, issues could arise from time to time with respect to abandonment costs, consequential clean-up costs, environmental concerns and other liabilities. In these instances, the Company may become subject to liability if, for example, there is environmental pollution or damage from the Company's exploration activities and there are consequential clean-up costs at a later point in time.

Tenement conditions

The Company's projects will be subject to various tenement conditions (including, without limitation, minimum work requirements). Failure to comply with such conditions may lead to forfeiture. The tenements will also be subject to renewal. If any of the tenements are not renewed for any reason the Company could suffer damage through loss of opportunity to explore and develop those tenements. The Directors are not aware of any reason why renewal of the tenements will not occur.

Title and tenure

The Company's projects only currently permit exploration activities. If the Company successfully delineates an economic resource on any of these exploration permits or implements a technology aimed at extraction of resources, it will need to apply for a mining permit to undertake development and mining. There is no guarantee that the Company will be granted a mining permit if one is applied for, as such grants are discretionary.

Exploration permits are subject to annual review and periodic renewal. The renewal of the term of a

DIRECTORS' REPORT

granted exploration permit is also subject to the discretion of the relevant Minister. Renewal conditions may include increased expenditure and work commitments or compulsory relinquishment of areas of the permits comprising the Company's projects. While it is the Company's intention to satisfy the conditions that apply to the tenements, there can be no guarantees that, in the future, the tenements that are subject to renewal will be renewed or that minimum expenditure and other conditions that apply to the tenements will be satisfied. Renewal conditions may include increased expenditure and work commitments or compulsory relinquishment of areas of the tenements comprising the projects that adversely impact the Company.

If a tenement holder fails to comply with the terms and conditions of a tenement, the Minister may impose a fine or order that the tenement be forfeited. In most cases, an order for forfeiture can only be made where the breach is of sufficient gravity to justify forfeiture of the tenement.

Native title and Aboriginal heritage

Where native title does or may exist over any of the Company's tenements, the ability of the Company to convert such tenements or part thereof into a valid mining lease (for example in the event of the Company making a discovery) will be subject to the Company reaching a commercial agreement with the holders of or applicants for native title or on the Company obtaining a determination from the National Native Title Tribunal that the mining lease be granted in the absence of such an agreement. The negotiation of such a commercial agreement or proceedings in the courts could materially delay the grant of such a mining lease and substantially add to the Company's costs; failure to reach such an agreement could result in the Company being unable to obtain a mining lease.

Irrespective of whether native title exists in the relevant areas, in order to conduct exploration activities on the tenements, the Company will usually need to undertake clearance activities in conjunction with the appropriate Aboriginal parties, anthropologists and archaeologists to ascertain whether any sites of significance to Aboriginal parties exist in the relevant areas. Undertaking and completing such site clearance procedures can cause delays to the implementation of exploration activities. Delays in completing such clearance activities can impede or prevent the Company from satisfying the minimum expenditure conditions on the relevant tenements, with the result that the Company may in some instances need to seek whole or partial exemptions from expenditure under the relevant mining legislation in order to keep the relevant tenements in good standing. There is no certainty that such exemptions will be granted in all instances.

Where such significant sites do exist, the Company's ability to conduct exploration on those areas may be subject to obtaining relevant consents under the Aboriginal heritage laws.

Failure to satisfy expenditure commitments

Each exploration permit carries with it annual expenditure and reporting commitments, as well as other conditions requiring compliance. Consequently, the Company could lose title to or its interest in a tenement if the permit conditions are not met or if insufficient funds are available to meet expenditure commitments.

Land access and compensation

There is a substantial level of regulation and restriction on the ability of exploration and mining companies to gain access to land in Australia. Negotiations with both native title parties and land-owners/occupiers are generally required before the Company can access land for exploration or mining activities. The Company will experience delays and cost overruns if it is unable to access the land required for its operations. This may be as a result of weather, environmental restraints,

DIRECTORS' REPORT

harvesting, government legislation, landholder or community activities or other factors.

Access to land often depends on the Company being successful in negotiating with landholders or other stakeholders. There is no assurance that the Company will obtain all the permissions required as and when required or that new conditions will not be imposed in connection therewith. To the extent such permissions are not obtained, the Company's current and future exploration and development activities may be curtailed or their continuation prohibited.

Loss of key personnel

The Company relies heavily on the abilities of key employees and management. The Company's performance is reliant on its ability to both retain and attract skilled individuals and to appropriately incentivise them. Although the Company expects to be able to attract and retain skilled and experienced personnel, there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so.

Commodity price volatility and exchange rate risks

The value of the Company's assets and potential earnings may be affected by fluctuations in commodity prices and exchange rates.

These prices can significantly fluctuate and are exposed to numerous factors beyond the control of the Company, such as world demand for commodities, forward selling by producers and production cost levels in major producing regions. Other factors include expectations regarding inflation, the financial impact of movements in interest rates, global economic trends and domestic and international fiscal, monetary and regulatory policy settings.

At this time, the Company has not put any hedging arrangements in place, but may do so in future when the Directors consider it appropriate.

Climate change regulation

There are a number of climate-related factors that may affect the operations and proposed activities of the Company. The climate change risks particularly attributable to the Company include:

the emergence of new or expanded regulations associated with the transitioning to a lower-carbon economy and market changes related to climate change mitigation. The Company may be impacted by changes to local or international compliance regulations related to climate change mitigation efforts, or by specific taxation or penalties for carbon emissions or environmental damage. These examples sit amongst an array of possible restraints on industry that may further impact the Company and its profitability. While the Company will endeavour to manage these risks, there can be no guarantee that the Company will not be adversely impacted by these occurrences;

certain physical and environmental risks that cannot be predicted by the Company, including events such as increased severity of weather patterns and incidence of extreme weather events and longer-term physical risks such as shifting climate patterns. All these risks associated with climate change may significantly change the industry in which the Company operates; and

adverse weather events which may disrupt field work and exploration activities.

Corporate responsibility risk

The Company's operations and activities interact with a range of community stakeholders who have an interest in the impacts of the Company's activities and require the Company to maintain a social licence to discover, develop and operate mining projects. This encompasses compliance with environmental laws and regulations, occupational health and safety laws and regulations and anti-

DIRECTORS' REPORT

bribery and corruption laws. It also encompasses establishment and maintenance of community relations. These give rise to a range of risks including land access, reputational risk and the risk of losing its social licence to operate. These risks have the potential to reduce access to resources, impact the Company's reputation and increase operating costs including from compliance obligations arising from changes in laws and regulations.

Force majeure

Events may occur within or outside the markets in which the Company operates that could impact upon the global and Australian economies, the operations of the Company and the market price of its Shares. These events include acts of terrorism, outbreaks of international hostilities, fires, pandemics, floods, earthquakes, labour strikes, civil wars, natural disasters, outbreaks of disease, and other man-made or natural events or occurrences that can have an adverse effect on the demand for the Company's services and its ability to conduct business. Given the Company has only a limited ability to insure against some of these risks, its business, financial performance and operations may be materially and adversely affected if any of the events described above occur.

Information systems and cyber risk

The Company is reliant on information technology systems. Despite the Company's security measures, it is possible that these systems may be breached. Unauthorised third party access to the Company's information technology systems and the resulting potential theft, loss or misuse of the Company's information could adversely impact the operations and performance of the Company and the price of its securities.

Litigation and dispute risks

The Company may, from time to time, be the subject of complaints, litigation, inquiries or audits initiated by customers, employees, commercial partners, suppliers, landlords, Government agencies, regulators or other third parties alleging or investigating matters such as asset ownership, resource use, product quality and supply issues, injury, health, employment, environmental, safety or operational concerns, nuisance, negligence, failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations or failure to comply with contractual obligations. Any such matter, even if successfully addressed without direct adverse financial effect, could have an adverse effect on the Company's reputation and divert its financial and management resources from more beneficial uses. If the Company were found to be liable under any such claims, this could have a material adverse effect on the Company's future financial performance.

Insurance

Insured or uninsured catastrophic events such as acts of God, fires, floods, earthquakes, widespread health emergencies, pandemics, epidemics, wars and strikes, could affect the value or the availability of the company's assets and the ability of the Company to sustain operations, provide essential products and services or recover operating costs. Should damage be sustained as a result of these risks, the Company's business and financial performance may be adversely affected. The Company intends to insure its operations in accordance with industry practice. However, it is not always possible to obtain insurance against all such risks and, where it is available, the cost may be high. The Company will have insurance in place considered appropriate for the Company's needs. The occurrence of an event that is not covered or fully covered by insurance could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition and results of the Company. In addition, there is a risk that an insurer defaults in the payment of a legitimate claim by the Company.

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Approval risks

The Company's projects may require further approvals from third parties before they can be developed. These are likely to include construction, environmental and Aboriginal heritage approvals. There can be no assurance that these approvals will be obtained. Obtaining the necessary permits and approvals can be a time consuming process and there is a risk that the Company will not be able to obtain these permits on acceptable terms, in a timely manner or at all. The costs and delays associated with obtaining necessary permits and complying with these permits and applicable laws and regulations could materially delay or restrict the Company from proceeding with the development or operation of a project. Any failure to comply with applicable laws and licences, could result in fines, penalties or other liabilities.

Operational risks

The Company's operational assets are subject to risks that may result in the assets failing to perform in line with expectations. For example, there is a risk that the Company's assets may be damaged or destroyed by hail, wind, flood, cyclone, hurricane, earthquake, fire, war, explosion, terrorism or some other natural or man-made disaster. These risks may impact generation, lead to failure or deterioration of equipment, adversely impact performance and business stability of the Company's suppliers and contractors, and lead to transmission system congestion, curtailment or failure of the plant, labour issues and strikes, and other operational issues.

Environmental risks

The operations and proposed activities of the Company are subject to laws and regulations concerning the environment. The Company's activities are expected to have an impact on the environment. It is the intention of the Company to adhere to its environmental obligations, including compliance with environmental laws. Further, events such as unpredictable rainfall or bushfires may impact on the Company's ongoing compliance with environmental legislation, regulations and licences. Significant liabilities could be imposed on the Company for damages, clean-up costs or penalties in the event of certain discharges to the environment, or non-compliance with environmental laws or regulations.

Occupational health and safety risk

There is a risk that an incident could lead to a fatality or serious harm to an employee, a contractor, a joint venture/third party employee or a member of the public. Employees may be exposed to hazards and risks when working on operating assets. If such an incident were to occur, this may affect the Company's reputation. The Company is committed to providing a healthy and safe environment for its personnel, contractors and visitors.

Regulatory risks

The Company's activities are subject to extensive laws and regulations relating to numerous matters including licences and approvals, environmental compliance and rehabilitation, taxation, health and worker safety, waste disposal, protection of the environment, native title and heritage matters and other matters. Whilst the Company believes that it is in substantial compliance with all material current laws and regulations, changes in how laws and regulations are enforced, or regulatory interpretation could result in changes in legal requirements or in the terms of existing licences, approvals and agreements applicable to the Company or its future projects. This could have a material adverse impact on the Company's future and planned operations.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Unforeseen expenditure risk

Exploration, evaluation and development expenditures may increase significantly above projected costs. Although the Company and its controlled entities are not currently aware of any such additional expenditure requirements, if such expenditures are subsequently incurred, they may adversely affect the Company's expenditure proposals and proposed business plans.

Project delays and cost overruns

The Company's ability to successfully explore, develop, and potentially commercialise its projects may be affected by factors including project delays and cost overruns. If the Company experiences project delays or cost overruns, this could result in the Company not realising its operational or development plans, costing more than expected, or taking longer to realise than expected.

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE GROUP

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party, for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or part of those proceedings.

INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

During the financial year, the Company paid an insurance premium to insure the Directors and Officers of the consolidated entity against any liability incurred as a Director or Officer to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001. The contract of insurance prohibits the disclosure of the nature of the liabilities covered or the amount of the premium paid.

The Group has not entered into any agreement with its current auditors indemnifying them against claims by a third party arising from their position as auditor.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

The Company may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory audit duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the Company and/or the Group are important.

Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor (Hall Chadwick WA Audit Pty Ltd) for audit and non-audit services provided during the year are set out in Note 22. During the year ended 30 June 2026, no fees were paid or were payable for non-audit services provided by the auditor of the consolidated entity (2025: \$Nil).

DIRECTORS' REPORT

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

A copy of the Auditor's Independence Declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on the following page.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.



Jim McKerlie

Chairman

Perth, 30 September 2026

To the Board of Directors,

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001

As lead audit director for the audit of the financial statements of Impact Minerals Limited and its subsidiaries for the year ended 30 June 2026, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Yours Faithfully



HALL CHADWICK WA AUDIT PTY LTD



D M BELL FCA
Director

Dated this 30th day of September 2026
Perth, Western Australia

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	Notes	CONSOLIDATED	
		2026 \$	2025 \$
Revenue from operating activities	3(a)	103,305	78,917
Other income	3(a)	312,274	546,874
Corporate and administration expense		(1,632,823)	(1,508,588)
Depreciation expense		(109,899)	(108,529)
Employee benefits expense	3(b)	(629,258)	(917,942)
Exploration expenditure expensed		(149,089)	(156,660)
Impairment of exploration expenditure	11	(1,985,891)	(5,561,341)
Impairment of assets held for sale	9	-	(1,189,095)
Share of loss of investment in associate	14	(765,281)	(139,142)
Occupancy expense		(6,043)	(7,093)
Finance costs		(28,180)	(41,001)
Loss on sale of financial assets		-	(14,847)
Loss before tax from continuing operations		(4,890,885)	(9,018,447)
Income tax expense	5	-	-
Loss for the year from continuing operations		(4,890,885)	(9,018,447)
Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Change in the fair value of financial assets through OCI	10	(153,750)	25,000
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)		(153,750)	25,000
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to the owners of Impact Minerals Limited		(5,044,635)	(8,993,447)
		Cents per share	Cents per share
Loss per share attributable to the owners of Impact Minerals Limited			
Basic and diluted loss per share	21	(1.11)	(2.80)

The Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2026

	Notes	CONSOLIDATED	
		2026 \$	2025 \$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	2,085,501	2,451,240
Trade and other receivables	7	346,996	36,750
Other current assets	8	30,157	43,436
Assets held for sale	9	-	250,000
Total Current Assets		2,462,654	2,781,426
Non-Current Assets			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	86,250	14,250
Property, plant and equipment		16,640	32,145
Exploration expenditure	11	9,149,672	7,360,440
Right of Use Assets	12	172,339	262,255
Other non-current assets	13	229,000	266,000
Equity accounted investment	14	1,703,391	1,472,858
Total Non-Current Assets		11,357,292	9,407,948
TOTAL ASSETS		13,819,946	12,189,374
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	588,367	315,280
Short-term provisions	16	120,300	139,207
Lease Liabilities	17	107,088	91,820
Total Current Liabilities		815,755	546,307
Non-Current Liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	17	124,217	231,305
Total Non-Current Liabilities		124,217	231,305
TOTAL LIABILITIES		939,972	777,612
NET ASSETS		12,879,974	11,411,762
EQUITY			
Issued capital	18	78,294,371	71,223,658
Option reserve	19(a)	539,597	2,265,333
Transactions with non-controlling interest		(1,161,069)	(1,161,069)
Financial asset reserve	19(b)	(200,000)	(46,250)
Accumulated losses	20	(64,592,925)	(60,869,910)
TOTAL EQUITY		12,879,974	11,411,762

The Consolidated Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	Issued capital \$	Option reserve \$	Financial asset reserve \$	Transactions with non-controlling interest \$	Accumulated losses \$	Total equity \$
At 1 July 2024	66,432,353	1,656,930	(71,250)	(1,161,069)	(51,872,463)	14,984,501
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(9,018,447)	(9,018,447)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	25,000	-	-	25,000
Total comprehensive loss for the year (net of tax)	-	-	25,000	-	(9,018,447)	(8,993,447)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners						
Shares issued	5,423,733	-	-	-	-	5,423,733
Share issue costs	(632,428)	-	-	-	-	(632,428)
Fair value of options issued	-	629,403	-	-	-	629,403
Fair value of options expired	-	(21,000)	-	-	21,000	-
At 30 June 2025	71,223,658	2,265,333	(46,250)	(1,161,069)	(60,869,910)	11,411,762
At 1 July 2025	71,223,658	2,265,333	(46,250)	(1,161,069)	(60,869,910)	11,411,762
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(4,890,885)	(4,890,885)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(153,750)	-	-	(153,750)
Total comprehensive loss for the year (net of tax)	-	-	(153,750)	-	(4,890,885)	(5,044,635)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners						
Shares issued	7,565,000	(380,000)	-	-	-	7,185,000
Share issue costs	(494,287)	-	-	-	-	(494,287)
Fair value of options issued	-	442,420	-	-	-	442,420
Fair value of performance rights issued	-	411,417	-	-	-	411,417
Fair value of options expired for exploration expenditure	-	(261,000)	-	-	-	(261,000)
Taken to share-based payment expense for reassessment of probability of vesting of Performance Rights	-	(770,703)	-	-	-	(770,703)
Fair value of options expired	-	(1,167,870)	-	-	1,167,870	-
At 30 June 2026	78,294,371	539,597	(200,000)	(1,161,069)	(64,592,925)	12,879,974

The Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	Notes	CONSOLIDATED	
		2026 \$	2025 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,144,934)	(1,954,834)
Interest received		103,260	85,603
Interest expense		-	(22,314)
Research and development tax rebate		-	512,427
NET CASH FLOWS (USED) IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	28	(2,041,674)	(1,379,118)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of assets held for sale		-	435,000
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(4,478)	(27,975)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	650
Payments for exploration activities		(2,985,687)	(2,956,338)
Payments for equity method assets		(995,814)	(1,612,000)
NET CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(3,985,979)	(4,160,663)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issue of shares		6,100,000	5,148,737
Share issue costs		(438,086)	(535,806)
Payments for lease liabilities		-	(44,125)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		5,661,914	4,568,806
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(365,739)	(970,975)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		2,451,240	3,422,215
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	6	2,085,501	2,451,240

The Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1: CORPORATE INFORMATION

The consolidated financial report of Impact Minerals Limited for the year ended 30 June 2026 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 30 September 2026.

Impact Minerals Limited is a for-profit company incorporated in Australia and limited by shares which are publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange. The nature of the operation and principal activities of the consolidated entity are described in the attached Directors' Report.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below and have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the consolidated financial statements and by all entities in the consolidated entity.

NOTE 2: STATEMENT OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, Urgent Issues Group Interpretations and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Compliance with IFRS

The consolidated financial statements of Impact Minerals Limited also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

New and amended accounting standards and interpretations adopted by the Group

No new standards or interpretations relevant to the operations of the Group have come into effect for the reporting period.

Accounting Standards that are mandatorily effective for the current reporting year

There are no new or amended accounting standards and interpretations relevant to the operations of the Group that come into effect in subsequent reporting periods at this time.

NOTE 2: STATEMENT OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The Directors have determined that there is no material impact of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations on the Group and, therefore, no material change is necessary to Group accounting policies

a) Basis of measurement

Historical cost convention

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except where stated.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed where appropriate.

b) Going concern

The financial report has been prepared on the going concern basis, which contemplates the continuity of normal business activity and the realisation of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

The Consolidated Group incurred a loss for the year of \$4,890,885 (2025: loss of \$9,018,447); included in this loss were impairment expenses of exploration expenditure for \$1,985,891 (2025: \$5,561,341). During the year, the Consolidated Group generated net cash outflows from operating activities of \$2,041,674 (2025: \$1,379,118). As at 30 June 2026, the Consolidated Group had a cash balance of \$2,085,501 (2025: \$2,451,240).

The Group has determined that further capital will be required if the Group is to continue as a going concern based on the planned level of operations. This condition indicates a material uncertainty that may cast doubt about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, that it may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Group is a going concern, which contemplates the continuity of normal business activity, realisation of assets, and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business for the following reasons:

- The Group, if required, plans to scale down its operations during the next 12 months, including corporate overheads, in order to curtail expenditure, to ensure the Group has sufficient cash available to meet committed expenditure; and
- The Group has the ability to raise capital through the issue of equity.

Based on the cash flow forecasts and other factors referred to above, the Directors are satisfied that the going concern basis of preparation is appropriate. In particular, given the Company's history of raising capital to date, the directors are confident of the Company's ability to raise additional funds as and when they are required.

NOTE 2: STATEMENT OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Should the Consolidated Group be unable to continue as a going concern it may be required to realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities other than in the normal course of business and at amounts different to those stated in the financial statements. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of asset carrying amounts or to the amount and classification of liabilities that might result should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and meet its debts as and when they fall due.

c) Principles of consolidation

Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of the Company as at 30 June 2026 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. The Company and its subsidiaries together are referred to in this financial report as the Group or the consolidated entity.

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its investment with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity respectively.

d) Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The application of accounting policies requires the use of judgments, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if it affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

NOTE 2: STATEMENT OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Impairment of exploration and evaluation expenditure

Exploration and evaluation expenditure is reviewed for impairment if there is any indication that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

The directors are required to exercise judgement on future events and the likelihood of defining an economic reserve. Assumptions made are altered as exploration and evaluation continues and more information becomes available. Where it is evident that the value of exploration and evaluation expenditure cannot be recovered, the capitalised amount will be impaired through the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Share-based payments

Fair value is measured by the use of relevant option valuation models. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of shares that will eventually vest.

Equity Accounted Investment

There is judgement involved in determining the appropriate accounting treatment for the Consolidated Entity's interest in Alluminous Pty Ltd, particularly in assessing whether the governance arrangements give rise to control, joint control or significant influence. This assessment is sensitive to the Board composition and voting thresholds. Based on the rights existing at reporting date, management has concluded that the Consolidated Entity does not have unilateral control or joint control over Alluminous Pty Ltd, but does have significant influence. Accordingly, Alluminous Pty Ltd is accounted for as an associate in accordance with AASB 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.

e) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors of Impact Minerals Limited.

f) Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Group's functional and presentational currency.

g) Leases

At the commencement date of a lease (other than leases of 12-months or less and leases of low value assets), the Group recognises a lease asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments.

NOTE 2: STATEMENT OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Lease assets

Lease assets are initially recognised at cost, comprising the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date of the lease, less any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred by the Group, and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Group in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Subsequent to initial recognition, lease assets are measured at cost (adjusted for any remeasurement of the associated lease liability), less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment loss.

Lease assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful life of the underlying asset, consistent with the estimated consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the underlying asset.

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are initially recognised at the present value of the future lease payments (i.e., the lease payments that are unpaid at the commencement date of the lease). These lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined, or otherwise using the Group's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequent to initial recognition, lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments (i.e., the lease payments that are unpaid at the reporting date). Interest expense on lease liabilities is recognised in profit or loss (presented as a component of finance costs). Lease liabilities are remeasured to reflect changes to lease terms, changes to lease payments and any lease modifications not accounted for as separate leases.

Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Leases of 12-months or less and leases of low value assets

Lease payments made in relation to leases of 12-months or less and leases of low value assets (for which a lease asset and a lease liability has not been recognised) are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

h) Employee benefits

Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service, are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liability for annual leave and accumulating sick leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. Liabilities for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and measured at the rates paid or payable. All other short-term employee benefit obligations are presented as payables.

NOTE 2: STATEMENT OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

Other long-term obligations

The liability for long service leave and annual leave which is not expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service, is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Share-based payments

The Group provides benefits to employees of the Company in the form of share options. The fair value of options granted is recognised as an employee benefits expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value is measured at grant date and spread over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options. The fair value of the options granted is measured using a Black-Scholes option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number that vest.

The dilutive effect, if any, of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of earnings per share.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to present value. No termination benefits, other than accrued benefits and entitlements, were paid during the period.

i) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

NOTE 2: STATEMENT OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the taxation authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

j) R&D Tax Incentive

The R&D Tax Incentive is a refundable tax offset designed to encourage companies to undertake eligible R&D activities in Australia. It is administered jointly by AusIndustry and the ATO.

The Group recognises R&D Tax Incentive income in the period in which the related eligible activities were performed, and the claim amount can be reliably measured.

Where the amount for the current financial year's activities cannot be reliably calculated at balance date, income recognised in the current year reflects the cash receipt (or accrual) for the prior year's activities, as determined by the lodged claim for that period.

k) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

This is the category most relevant to the Group. Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

NOTE 2: STATEMENT OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3: REVENUE AND EXPENSES

a) Revenue from operating activities

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2026 \$	2025 \$
Interest income	103,305	78,917
Research and development tax rebate	312,274	513,426
Other income	-	33,448
Total revenue from operating activities	415,579	625,791

Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances, rebates and amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Interest income is recognised as it accrues.

Amounts received or receivable from the Australian Tax Office (ATO) in respect of the Research and Development Tax Rebate (R&D Rebate) are recognised in Other Income for the year in which the claim is lodged with the ATO. Management assesses its research and development activities and expenditures to determine if these are likely to eligible under the R&D Rebate.

b) Employee benefits expense

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2026 \$	2025 \$
Wages, salaries and other remuneration expenses	265,940	184,837
Directors' fees	284,060	161,705
Superannuation fund contributions	52,327	38,622
Share-based payment expense (Note 27)	26,931	532,778
Total employee benefits expense	629,258	917,942

NOTE 4: SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group operates in one geographical segment, being Australia and in one operating category, being mineral exploration. Therefore, information reported to the chief operating decision maker (the Board of Impact Minerals Limited) for the purposes of resource allocation and performance assessment is focused on mineral exploration within Australia. The Board has considered the requirements of AASB 8: *Operating Segments* and the internal reports that are reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in allocating resources and have concluded at this time that there are no separately identifiable segments

NOTE 5: INCOME TAX

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2026 \$	2025 \$
a) Major components of income tax expense are as follows:		
Current income tax expense/(benefit)	-	-
Deferred income tax expense/(benefit)	-	-
Income tax expense reported in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
b) The prima facie tax on loss from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax as follows:		
Loss from ordinary activities before income tax expense	(4,890,885)	(9,018,447)
Prima facie tax benefit on profit from ordinary activities before income tax at 30% (2025: 25%)	(1,467,266)	(2,254,612)
<i>Tax effect of permanent differences:</i>		
- Share-based expense	8,079	133,195
- Non-deductible expenses	31,205	27,084
- Government grant received	(93,682)	(128,107)
- Non-deductible share of Alluminous loss for the year	229,584	34,786
- Tax losses not recognised	1,292,080	2,187,654
Income tax expense/(benefit) on pre-tax profit	-	-
c) Deferred tax assets and (liabilities) are attributable to the following:		
Trade and other receivables	(47)	(28)
Prepayments	(7,382)	(9,471)
Plant and equipment	-	(1,435)
Right of Use Assets	(51,702)	(65,564)
Exploration Assets	(1,577,071)	(1,157,252)
Capital raising costs	257,045	189,563
Accrued expenses	4,790	3,846
Provision for employee entitlements	36,090	30,994
Right of Use Liabilities	69,392	80,781
Other		
Tax losses	1,268,885	928,566
	-	-
d) Unrecognised deferred tax assets		
Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items as the Directors do not believe it is appropriate to regard realisation of future tax benefits as probable:		
- Tax losses	15,292,392	11,387,653
- Capital losses	440,441	364,409
	15,732,833	11,752,062

The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction, adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

NOTE 5: INCOME TAX (Continued)

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

The Company and its wholly-owned Australian controlled entities have formed a tax consolidated group. The head entity of the tax consolidated group is Impact Minerals Limited.

No deferred tax asset has been recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position in respect of the amount of either these losses or other deferred tax expenses. Should the Company not satisfy the Continuity of Ownership Test, the Company will be able to utilise the losses to the extent that it satisfies the Same Business Test.

NOTE 6: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and on hand	2,030,251	2,395,990
Short-term deposits	55,250	55,250
	2,085,501	2,451,240

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

The weighted average interest rate for the year was 3.93% (2025: 3.72%).

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk is set out in Note 26. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period is the carrying amount of each class of cash and cash equivalents mentioned above.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 7: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2026 \$	2025 \$
Current Debtors	309,993	3,701
GST	29,561	25,716
Other	7,442	7,333
	346,996	36,750

Trade receivables are normally due for settlement within 30 days. They are presented as current assets unless collection is not expected for more than 12 months after the reporting date.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. A provision for doubtful receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

The amounts held in trade and other receivables do not contain impaired assets and are not past due. Based on the credit history of these trade and other receivables, it is expected that these amounts will be received when due. The Group's financial risk management objectives and policies are set out in Note 26.

Due to the short-term nature of these receivables, their carrying value is assumed to approximate their fair value.

NOTE 8: OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2026 \$	2025 \$
Prepayments	24,607	37,886
Deposits	5,550	5,550
	30,157	43,436

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 9: ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2026 \$	2025 \$
Opening balance	250,000	1,782,037
Sale of Blackridge Exploration Pty Ltd	-	(342,942)
Earn out of Commonwealth Project	(250,000)	-
Impairment of Commonwealth Project	-	(1,189,095)
Tenements held for sale	-	250,000

In April 2022, the Company announced that it had sold Mining Lease ML 2386 to Peter Campbell FT Pty Ltd ("PCFT") an unrelated Company for \$30,000. The Company also granted PCFT an option ("Option") to buy all of the shares in Blackridge Exploration Pty Ltd ("Blackridge" a wholly owned subsidiary of Impact). The assets of Blackridge are three exploration licences EPM26806, EPM27410 and EPM27571. PCFT paid the non-refundable Option Fee of \$50,000 in August 2022 and has two years to exercise the Option, which lapsed in August 2024 however in September 2024 PCFT has agreed to purchase the shares in Blackridge Exploration Pty Ltd on the same terms as the expired Option which will see PCFT pay \$350,000 for the shares in Blackridge and the Company will retain a 1% gross gold royalty after the first 5,000 ounces have been recovered from any of the tenements. At 30 June 2024 the Blackridge tenements were held at their fair value (\$342,942). In April 2025, this transaction was completed, and Blackridge Exploration Pty Ltd was sold.

In August 2022 the Company announced that it had agreed to implement a Share Purchase Agreement ("SPA") with Burrendong Minerals Limited ("Burrendong") whereby Burrendong would acquire 75% of the shares in Impact's wholly owned subsidiary Endeavour Minerals Pty Ltd ("Endeavour"). The principal assets of Endeavour are the Commonwealth Project tenements (EL8504, EL8505, EL5874, EL8212 and EL8252). Burrendong intends to list on the ASX. At 30 June 2024 the Company's 75% interest in the Commonwealth tenements was held at their fair value (\$3,140,000).

In August 2023 the Company agreed revised terms for the sale of up to 75% of its interest in the Commonwealth Project to Burrendong (ASX:IPT 16th August 2024). The revised terms value 100% of the Commonwealth Project at \$3,912,762. Therefore, at 30 June 2024, the Company's 75% interest in the Commonwealth tenements was held at their fair value of \$2,934,571, a write down to the amount held in assets held for sale of \$205,429.

In February 2024 the Company executed a shareholders sale agreement that subject to final Conditions Precedent, completes the sale of 51% of the Commonwealth Project to Burrendong Minerals Limited with an earn in right to acquire a further 24% interest by meeting certain expenditure targets. Therefore, the Company has included that 51% at fair value for assets held for sale.

In July 2025 the SPA between the Company and Burrendong Minerals Pty Ltd lapsed.

In September 2025 the Company entered into an Earn-In and Joint Venture agreement with Kuniko Limited (Kuniko), whereby the material key terms are:

- Following a due diligence period of two weeks, Kuniko to issue 3,125,000 shares to Impact, with 50% escrowed for 6 months and 50% escrowed for 12 months. The deemed value of these shares is \$250,000 and therefore the Commonwealth project was impaired down to this value.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- Kuniko to spend \$1.5 million within two years to earn a 51% interest in the project, and a further \$1.5 million within another two years to earn a 70% interest.
- Kuniko to free-carry Impact's 30% interest up to a Decision to Mine.
- At a Decision to Mine Impact to elect to either contribute or dilute to 10% which will then convert to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty.

NOTE 10: FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2026 \$	2025 \$
Opening balance	14,250	78,750
Sales	-	(89,500)
Shares received from earn-out of Commonwealth Project	225,750	-
Change in fair value (Note 19(b))	(153,750)	25,000
Closing balance	86,250	14,250

During the prior reporting period, all shares held in Australasian Metals Ltd were sold. The Group holds 250,000 shares in Orange Minerals NL (ASX:OMX) and 3,125,000 shares in Kuniko Limited (ASX:KNI).

Financial assets are recognised and derecognised on settlement date where the purchase or sale of an investment is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the investment within the timeframe established by the market concerned. They are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

The Group classifies its financial assets as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL"), fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or at amortised cost. The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For investments in equity instruments, the classification depends on whether the Group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at FVPL or FVOCI.

Financial assets at FVOCI

For assets measured at FVOCI, gains and losses will be recorded in other comprehensive income. There is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Group's right to receive payments is established. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value. The Group has elected to measure its listed equities at FVOCI.

Assets in this category are subsequently measured at fair value. The fair values of quoted investments are based on current bid prices in an active market.

NOTE 11: EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2026 \$	2025 \$
Opening balance	7,360,440	9,813,877
Exploration expenditure incurred during the year	4,035,947	2,832,906
Broken Hill Project acquisition costs	-	274,999
Reversal of exploration and evaluation expense upon expiry of options	(261,000)	-
Impairment of Arkun Project	(595,848)	(3,391,483)
Impairment of Commonwealth Project	-	(1,275,517)
Impairment of Lake Hope Project	(80,903)	-
Impairment of Broken Hill Project	(494,290)	(161,582)
Impairment of Doonia Project	(758)	(169,952)
Impairment of other Projects	(813,916)	(562,808)
Closing balance	9,149,672	7,360,440

Exploration and evaluation expenditure, including the costs of acquiring licences and permits, are capitalised as exploration and evaluation assets on an area of interest basis. Costs incurred before the Group has obtained the legal rights to explore an area are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

Exploration and evaluation assets are only recognised if the rights of the area of interest are current and either:

- i) the expenditures are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploitation or from sale of the area of interest; or
- ii) activities in the area of interest have not at the reporting date reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves, and active and significant operations in, or in relation to, the area of interest are continuing.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, and facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. For the purposes of impairment testing, an assessment is performed for each area of interest to which the exploration and evaluation expenditure is attributed. To the extent that capitalised expenditure is not expected to be recovered it is charged to the income statement.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of minerals in an area of interest are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to mineral property and development assets within property, plant and equipment.

When an area of interest is abandoned or the directors decide that it is not commercial, any accumulated costs in respect of that area are written off in the financial period the decision is made.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 12: RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

Carrying value

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Office lease at cost	449,604	449,604
Accumulated depreciation	(277,265)	(187,349)
Carrying value at the end of the financial year	172,339	262,255

Reconciliation

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Opening balance	262,255	352,171
Additions	-	-
Depreciation expense	(89,916)	(89,916)
Closing balance	172,339	262,255

NOTE 13: OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Deposits paid	229,000	266,000
	229,000	266,000

NOTE 14: EQUITY METHOD ASSETS

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Opening balance	1,472,858	-
Alluminous Pty Ltd investments	995,814	1,612,000
Equity accounting entry for share of loss in associate	(765,281)	(139,142)
	1,703,391	1,472,858

During FY2026, the Company invested \$995,814 (2025: \$1,612,000) to hold 50% (2025: 50%) of the Issued Capital in Alluminous Pty Ltd.

The Group has a 50% interest in Alluminous Pty Ltd, which owns a high-purity alumina processing technology and is developing a pilot plant in Perth. Alluminous Pty Ltd is a private entity that is not listed on any public exchange. The Group's interest in Alluminous Pty Ltd is accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements. The following table illustrates the summarised financial information of the Group's investment in Alluminous Pty Ltd:

NOTE 14: EQUITY METHOD ASSETS (continued)

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Financial Position		
Current assets	1,867,199	802,844
Non-current assets	2,085,680	2,634,820
Current liabilities	(552,059)	(184,395)
Non-current liabilities	(144,807)	(306,708)
Equity	3,256,013	2,946,561

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Financial Performance		
Revenue from contracts with customers	757,936	55,800
Cost of sales	(164,393)	(35,089)
Administrative expenses	(1,455,403)	(170,948)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	(642,441)	(31,390)
Finance costs	(26,261)	(5,812)
Loss before tax	(1,530,562)	(187,439)
Income tax expense	-	-
Loss for the year (continuing operations)	(1,530,562)	(187,439)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive loss	(1,530,562)	(187,439)
Group's share of loss for the year	(765,281)	(93,720)

The associate requires the Group's consent to distribute its profits. The Group does not foresee giving such consent at the reporting date.

The associate had no contingent liabilities or capital commitments as at 30 June 2026 and 2025.

NOTE 15: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2026 \$	2025 \$
Trade creditors	299,635	192,022
Other payables and accruals	288,732	123,258
	588,367	315,280

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 15: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (continued)

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Trade creditors are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms. The Group's financial risk management objectives and policies are set out in Note 26. Due to the short-term nature of these payables, their carrying value is assumed to approximate their fair value.

NOTE 16: PROVISIONS

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Short-term		
Employee entitlements	120,300	139,207
	120,300	139,207

NOTE 17: LEASE LIABILITIES

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Current		
Lease liabilities	107,088	91,820
	107,088	91,820
Non-current		
Lease liabilities	124,217	231,305
	124,217	231,305
Total lease liabilities	231,305	323,125

Payments due under the lease are:

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Due within 1 year	107,088	91,820
Due within 1-2 years	124,217	107,088
> 2 years	-	124,217
Total payments	231,305	323,125

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 18: CONTRIBUTED EQUITY

a) Share capital

Ordinary shares fully paid

CONSOLIDATED	
2026	2025
\$	\$
78,294,371	71,223,658

b) Movements in ordinary shares on issue

Balance at 30 June 2024

Share issued during the year:

- BHA No1 Pty Ltd share issue ^(a)
- Rights Issue ^(b)
- Transaction costs

Balance at 30 June 2025

Share issued during the year:

- Director and employee performance rights conversion
- Playa One share issue ^(c)
- Placement ^(d)
- 10 to 1 share consolidation
- Placement ^(e)
- Share issue to acquire tenement EL8024 ^(f)
- Transaction costs

Balance at 30 June 2026

CONSOLIDATED	
Number	\$
3,059,433,718	66,432,353
37,774,040	275,000
858,122,211	5,148,733
-	(632,428)
3,955,329,969	71,223,658
37,999,999	380,000
120,000,000	960,000
630,769,231	4,100,000
(4,269,690,170)	-
40,000,000	2,000,000
2,374,767	125,000
-	(494,287)
516,783,796	78,294,371

- (a) In March 2025 the Company issued 37,774,040 new shares as the Company acquired a 100% interest in BHA No1 Pty Ltd that held certain tenements in the Broken Hill area.
- (b) During March to May 2025 the Company completed a Rights Issue that raised a total of \$5,148,733 before costs via the issue of 858,122,211 shares at a share price of \$0.006 each.
- (c) In July 2025 the Company issued 120,000,000 new shares as the Company exercised its option to acquire an 80% interest in Playa One Pty Ltd, the holder of the Lake Hope Project.
- (d) In October 2025, the Company raised \$4,100,000 (before costs) via a placement of 630,769,231 new shares at an issue price of \$0.0065 each.
- (e) In April 2026, the Company raised \$2,000,000 (before costs) via a placement of 40,000,000 new shares at an issue price of \$0.05 each.
- (f) In May 2026 the Company issued 2,374,767 new shares as the Company acquired 100% interest in tenement EL8024 in the Broken Hill area.

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Ordinary shares have the right to receive dividends as declared, and in the event of winding up the Company, to participate in the proceeds from the sale of all surplus assets in proportion to the number of and amounts paid up on shares held. Ordinary shares entitle their holder to one vote, either in person or by proxy, at a meeting of the Company.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 18: CONTRIBUTED EQUITY (Continued)

c) Movements in options on issue

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2026 No	2025 No
Balance at beginning of the financial year	728,548,713	186,000,000
Options granted - unlisted	130,000,000	545,548,713
Options granted - listed	69,566,667	-
Options expired	(248,000,000)	(3,000,000)
Options exercised	-	-
Options cancelled	-	-
10 to 1 options consolidation	(586,394,172)	-
Balance at the end of the financial year	93,721,208	728,548,713

Refer to Note 27 for details of share-based payments.

d) Movements in performance rights on issue

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2026 No	2025 No
Balance at beginning of the financial year	137,000,000	137,000,000
Performance rights exercised	(37,999,999)	-
10 to 1 performance rights consolidation	(89,100,008)	-
Performance Rights expired	(766,665)	-
Balance at the end of the financial year	9,133,328	137,000,000

Refer to Note 27 for details of share-based payments.

NOTE 19: RESERVES

a) Option reserve

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2026 \$	2025 \$
Opening balance	2,265,333	1,656,930
Fair value of options issued ^(a)	442,420	96,625
Fair value of performance rights issued ^(b)	411,417	532,778
Transfer to exploration and evaluation expense upon expiry/lapse of options	(261,000)	-
Transfer to share capital upon exercise of performance rights	(380,000)	-
Taken to share-based payment expense for reassessment of probability of vesting of Performance Rights	(770,703)	-
Transfer to retained earnings upon expiry/lapse of options	(1,167,870)	(21,000)
Balance at the end of the financial year	539,597	2,265,333

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 19: RESERVES (Continued)

- (a) On 5 December 2025 the Company issues and allotted 41,000,000 IPOOC using IPTOC listed option price on the day of \$0.001, 40,000,000 unquoted options to directors for \$142,530 and 90,000,000 unquoted options to staff for \$320,692.
- (b) During the 2024 financial year 137,000,000 Director and employee performance rights were issued. The fair value of Director and employee options is determined at grant date and is expensed over the vesting period for those performance rights. Note that the probability of vesting for the performance rights was reassessed as 0% from 100% in the prior period leading to a reversal of prior period performance right expenses.

The options reserve is used to recognise the fair value of options issued to Directors and employees. The details of share-based payments made during the reporting period are shown at Note 27.

b) Financial asset reserve

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2026 \$	2025 \$
Opening balance	(46,250)	(71,250)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 10)	(153,750)	25,000
Closing balance	(200,000)	(46,250)

NOTE 20: ACCUMULATED LOSSES

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2026 \$	2025 \$
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	(60,869,910)	(51,872,463)
Net loss attributable to members	(4,890,885)	(9,018,447)
Transfer from share option reserve upon lapse of options	1,167,870	21,000
Balance at the end of the financial year	(64,592,925)	(60,869,910)

NOTE 21: LOSS PER SHARE

	2026 cents	2025 cents
Basic and diluted loss per share	(1.11)	(2.80)

The following reflects the income and share data used in the calculations of basic and diluted loss per share:

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Profits/(losses) used in calculating basic and diluted loss per share	(4,890,885)	(9,018,447)

	2026 Number	2025 Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic loss per share	440,619,953	326,131,914

In accordance with AASB 133, the EPS information for 30 June 2025 has been restated per the effect of the 10:1 share consolidation completed during the year.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 21: LOSS PER SHARE (Continued)

Basic loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to owners of the Group, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares, and the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

The issue of potential ordinary shares is antidilutive when their conversion to ordinary shares would increase earnings per share or decrease loss per share from continuing operations. The calculation of diluted earnings per share has therefore not assumed the conversion, exercise, or other issue of potential ordinary shares that would have an antidilutive effect on earnings per share.

NOTE 22: AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

Audit services
Hall Chadwick WA Audit Pty Ltd
- Audit and review of the financial reports

Total remuneration

CONSOLIDATED	
2026 \$	2025 \$
33,424	49,622
33,424	49,622

NOTE 23: CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Contingent assets

The Group has contingent assets in respect of:

Future bonus and royalty payments

During the 2022 financial year the completed the sale of tenement EL8632 and the northern part of block EL8505 in the Company's Lachlan Fold Belt portfolio to Orange Minerals Pty Ltd (this company ultimately listed as Orange Minerals NL ASX:OMX) ("Orange"). Impact retains a 1% Net Smelter Royalty over the project.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 23: CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

Contingent liabilities

The Group has contingent liabilities in respect of:

Future royalty payments

In March 2016, Impact Minerals Limited completed the acquisition of tenement EL7390 from Golden Cross Resources Limited ("Golden Cross") for \$60,000 cash. Golden Cross retains a royalty equal to 1% of gross revenue on any minerals recovered from the tenement. At its election, Impact has the right to buy back the royalty for \$1.5 million cash at any time up to a decision to mine, or leave the royalty uncapped during production.

During the 2021 financial year the Company completed the acquisition of five tenements in the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia ("Arkun project") from Milford Resources Pty Ltd ("Milford"). Milford retains a 1% net smelter royalty on any minerals recovered.

During the 2021 financial year the Company acquired tenement EL70/5424 from Beau Resources Pty Ltd ("Beau"). Beau retains a 2% gross revenue royalty on any minerals recovered.

During the 2025 financial year the Company acquired tenements EL8434 and EL8435 from New Frontier Minerals Limited ("New Frontier"). New Frontier retains a 2% net smelter return royalty on any minerals recovered.

NOTE 24: EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

On 11 August 2026, Kuniko Limited (Kuniko) secured 51% of the Commonwealth Project after completing the first earn in milestone of spending \$1.5 million within two years of executing the agreement with the Company. Kuniko can increase this ownership up to 70% by spending a further \$1.5 million within a further two years.

On 17 August 2026, the Company announced a 1 for 4 renounceable rights issue (Rights Issue) at \$0.032 per share seeking to raise up to approximately \$4.1 million (before costs). For every 3 new shares subscribed for, eligible shareholders will receive 2 free attaching new options with an exercise price of \$0.06, each expiring 2.5 years after the date of their issue.

On 18 September 2026 the Company raised \$2,205,263 (before costs) under the Rights Issue and shortfall offer within the Rights Issue via the issue of 68,914,420 shares and 45,942,980 IPTO Quoted Options. The Company reserves the right to place any shortfall shares at the Company's discretion within 3 months of the closing date of the Rights Issue, subject to the allocation policy set out in the rights issue prospectus.

On 25 September 2026, Dr Michael Jones resigned as Managing Director of the Company.

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any other item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the Directors, to affect significantly the operations, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 25: COMMITMENTS

In order to maintain an interest in the exploration tenements in which the Group is involved, the Group is committed to meet the conditions under which the tenements were granted. The timing and amount of exploration expenditure commitments and obligations of the Group are subject to the minimum expenditure commitments required as per the *Mining Act 1978* (Western Australia) and the *Mining Act 1992* (New South Wales) and may vary significantly from the forecast based upon the results of the work performed which will determine the prospectivity of the relevant area of interest.

As at balance date, total exploration expenditure commitments on granted tenements held by the Group that have not been provided for in the financial statements and which cover the following 12-month period amount to \$2,645,667 (2025: \$2,810,000). For the period greater than 12 months to five years, commitments amount to \$4,371,014 (2025: \$3,261,694). These obligations are also subject to variations by farm-out arrangements, relinquishment or sale of the relevant tenements.

NOTE 26: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk management

Overview

The Group has exposure to the following risks from their use of financial instruments:

- Interest rate risk
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Commodity risk.

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, their objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the management of capital.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework.

The directors endeavour to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities.

The Board oversees how management monitors the risks faced by the Group.

The Group's principal financial instruments are cash, short-term deposits, receivables and payables.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument or cash flows associated with the instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk arises from fluctuations in interest-bearing financial assets and liabilities that the Group uses.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 26: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Interest-bearing assets comprise cash and cash equivalents which are considered to be short-term liquid assets. It is the Group's policy to settle trade payables within the credit terms allowed and therefore not incur interest on overdue balances.

The following table sets out the carrying amount, by maturity, of the financial instruments that are exposed to interest rate risk:

	Floating interest rate \$	Fixed interest rate maturing in			Non-interest bearing \$	Total \$
		1 year or less \$	Over 1 to 5 years \$	More than 5 years \$		
Consolidated – 2026						
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	1,952,545	55,250	-	-	77,706	2,085,501
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	346,996	346,996
	1,952,545	55,250	-	-	424,702	2,432,497
Weighted average interest rate	4.05%	5.21%	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	588,367	588,367
Lease liability	-	107,088	124,217	-	-	231,305
	-	107,088	124,217	-	588,367	819,672
Weighted average interest rate	-	10.00%	10.00%	-	-	-

	Floating interest rate \$	Fixed interest rate maturing in			Non-interest bearing \$	Total \$
		1 year or less \$	Over 1 to 5 years \$	More than 5 years \$		
Consolidated – 2025						
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	55,250	-	-	2,395,990	2,451,240
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	36,750	36,750
	-	55,250	-	-	2,432,740	2,487,990
Weighted average interest rate	-	4.83%	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	315,280	315,280
Lease liability	-	91,820	231,305	-	-	323,125
	-	91,820	231,305	-	315,280	638,405
Weighted average interest rate	-	10.00%	10.00%	-	-	-

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Group does not account for any fixed rate financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below:

NOTE 26: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

	Carrying value at period end \$	Profit or loss		Equity	
		100 bp increase \$	100 bp decrease \$	100 bp increase \$	100 bp decrease \$
Consolidated – 2026					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	2,085,501	19,525	(19,525)	19,525	(19,525)
Cash flow sensitivity (net)		19,525	(19,525)	19,525	(19,525)
Consolidated – 2025					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	2,451,240	8,053	(8,053)	8,053	(8,053)
Cash flow sensitivity (net)		8,053	(8,053)	8,053	(8,053)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers and investment securities. The Group trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties. It is the Group policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying value of the receivable, net of any provision for doubtful debts.

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Group, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, the Group's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counter party, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. This risk is minimised by reviewing term deposit accounts from time to time with approved banks of a sufficient credit rating which is AA and above.

Exposure to credit risk

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2026 \$	2025 \$
Cash and cash equivalents	2,085,501	2,451,240
Trade and other receivables	346,996	36,750
	2,432,497	2,487,990

Foreign currency risk

Exposure to foreign exchange risk may result in the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument fluctuating due to movement in foreign exchange rates of currencies in which the Group holds financial instruments which are other than the AUD functional currency of the Group. The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk is minimal at this stage of its operations.

Commodity price risk

The Group's exposure to commodity price risk is minimal at this stage of its operations.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 26: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility. The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

	Carrying amount \$	Contractual cash flows \$	12 months or less \$	Greater than 12 months \$
Consolidated – 2026				
Trade and other payables	588,367	588,367	588,367	-
Lease liabilities	231,305	231,305	107,088	124,217
	819,672	819,672	695,455	124,217
Trade and other receivables	346,996	346,996	346,996	-
	346,996	346,996	346,996	-
Consolidated – 2025				
Trade and other payables	315,280	315,280	315,280	-
Lease liabilities	323,125	323,125	91,820	231,305
	638,405	638,405	407,100	231,305
Trade and other receivables	36,750	36,750	36,750	-
	36,750	36,750	36,750	-

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents and non-interest bearing financial assets and financial liabilities of the Group is equal to their carrying value.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position are grouped into three levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 26: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The following table shows the levels within the hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025:

	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
30 June 2026				
Financial assets at FVOCI	86,250	-	-	86,250
	86,250	-	-	86,250
30 June 2025				
Financial assets at FVOCI	14,250	-	-	14,250
	14,250	-	-	14,250

Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The management of the Group's capital is performed by the Board.

The capital structure of the Group consists of net debt (trade payables and provisions detailed in Notes 15 and 16 offset by cash and bank balances) and equity of the Group (comprising contributed issued capital, reserves, offset by accumulated losses detailed in Notes 18, 19 and 20).

The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. None of the Group's entities are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 27: SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

Share Option and Performance Right Plan

The Group has an Employee Securities Incentive Plan ("Incentive Plan") for Directors, employees and contractors of the Group. In accordance with the provisions of the Incentive Plan executives and employees may be granted options and performance rights at the discretion of the Directors. Options and Performance Rights issued to Directors are subject to approval by shareholders.

Each share option or performance right converts into one ordinary share of Impact Minerals Limited on exercise. No amounts are paid or are payable by the recipient on receipt of the option or performance right. The options or performance rights carry neither rights of dividends nor voting rights. Options or performance rights may be exercised at any time from the date of vesting to the date of their expiry.

The following share-based payment arrangements were in existence during the reporting period:

Security series	Number	Type of security	Issue date	Expiry date	Vesting date	Exercise price	Fair value at grant date
45	83,000,000	Option	30 Nov 2021	31 Oct 2025	Immediate	\$0.0217	\$0.007
47	1,000,000	Option	21 Apr 2022	31 Oct 2025	18 Mar 2023	\$0.024	\$0.0084
47	3,000,000	Option	21 Apr 2022	31 Oct 2025	18 Mar 2024	\$0.024	\$0.0084
48	3,000,000	Option	22 Apr 2022	22 Apr 2025	Immediate	\$0.024	\$0.007
50	53,000,000	Option	24 Nov 2022	30 Nov 2025	Immediate	\$0.0125	\$0.0057
51	32,000,000	Option	7 Dec 2022	30 Nov 2025	6 Dec 2023	\$0.0125	\$0.005
52	30,000,000	Option	17 Aug 2023	1 Dec 2025	4 May 2024	\$0.0112	\$0.0087
53a	45,666,664	Performance Right	19 Dec 2023	18 Dec 2026	19 Dec 2025	\$Nil	\$0.01
53b	45,666,667	Performance Right	19 Dec 2023	18 Dec 2027	19 Dec 2025	\$Nil	\$0.01
53c	45,666,669	Performance Right	19 Dec 2023	18 Dec 2027	19 Dec 2026	\$Nil	\$0.01
54	15,000,000	Option	1 Jul 2024	1 Oct 2025	Immediate	\$0.027	\$0.0043
55a	36,327,363	Option	28 Mar 2025	28 Sept 2027	Immediate	\$0.015	\$0.02
55b	8,810,000	Option	8 May 2025	28 Sept 2027	Immediate	\$0.015	\$0.02
55c	6,350,000	Option	16 May 2025	28 Sept 2027	Immediate	\$0.015	\$0.01
56a	40,000,000	Option	5 Dec 2025	5 Dec 2028	Immediate	\$0.08	\$0.005
56b	90,000,000	Option	5 Dec 2025	5 Dec 2028	Immediate	\$0.08	\$0.005
57	41,000,000	Option	5 Dec 2025	28 Sept 2027	Immediate	\$0.015	\$0.001
58	1,900,000	Option	7 Apr 2026	28 Sept 2027	Immediate	\$0.015	\$0.007

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 27: SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (Continued)

Fair value of share options granted during the year

The fair value of share options at grant date is determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the share price at grant date, the expected price volatility of the underlying share and the risk-free rate for the term of the option. The fair value of options is determined at grant date and is expensed over the vesting period for those options. 40,000,000 director and 90,000,000 employee options were issued during the reporting period. The fair value of Director and employee share options expensed during the year was \$411,415 (2025: \$532,778).

The inputs for options granted during the year ended 30 June 2026 are as follows:

Inputs	Issue 56a	Issue 56b	Issue 57	Issue 58
Exercise price	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.015	\$0.015
Grant date	5 Dec 2025	5 Dec 2025	5 Dec 2025	7 Apr 2026
Expiry date	5 Dec 2028	5 Dec 2028	28 September 2027	28 September 2027
Share price at grant date	\$0.005	\$0.005	N/A	N/A
Expected price volatility	109.70	109.70	N/A	N/A
Risk-free interest rate	3.74%	3.74%	N/A	N/A
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%	N/A	N/A
Listed option price on the date of issue	N/A	N/A	\$0.001	\$0.008

The inputs for options granted during the year ended 30 June 2025 are as follows:

Inputs	Issue 54	Issue 55a	Issue 55b	Issue 55c
Exercise price	\$0.027	\$0.015	\$0.015	\$0.015
Grant date	24 May 2024	28 March 2025	8 May 2025	16 May 2025
Expiry date	18 Dec 2026	28 September 2027	28 September 2027	28 September 2027
Share price at grant date	\$0.019	N/A	N/A	N/A
Expected price volatility	104.60	N/A	N/A	N/A
Risk-free interest rate	4.04%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Expected dividend yield	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Listed option price on the date of issue	N/A	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.01

Note that upon the reassessment of the probability of non-market vesting conditions the Company reassessed the percentage likelihood of vesting for Issue 53b and 53c down from 100% at 30 June 2025 to 0% to 30 June 2026. This generated a reversal of share-based payment expense of \$770,703.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 27: SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (Continued)

Movements in share options during the year

Movement in the number of share options on issue during the year:

	2026		2025	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price \$	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price \$
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	728,548,713	0.017	186,000,000	0.016
Granted during the year	199,566,667	0.104	545,548,713	0.0164
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Expired during the year	(248,000,000)	0.017	(3,000,000)	0.024
Cancelled during the year	-	-	-	-
10 to 1 Option consolidation	(586,394,172)	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	93,721,208	0.14	728,548,713	0.017
Exercisable (vested) at the end of the year	93,721,208	0.14	728,548,713	0.017

The weighted average remaining contractual life of share options outstanding at the end of the year was 1.4 years (2025: 1.6 years).

Share options outstanding at the end of the year

Share options issued and outstanding at the end of the year have the following exercise prices:

Expiry date	Exercise price cents	2026 Number	2025 Number
31 October 2025	2.17	-	83,000,000
31 October 2025	2.4	-	4,000,000
1 October 2025 (listed)	2.7	-	65,000,000
30 November 2025	1.25	-	53,000,000
30 November 2025	1.25	-	13,000,000
1 December 2025	1.125	-	30,000,000
28 September 2027 (listed)	15	80,721,208	480,548,713
5 Dec 2028	8	13,000,000	-
Totals		93,721,208	728,548,713

NOTE 28: RECONCILIATION OF CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2026 \$	2025 \$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(4,890,885)	(9,018,447)
Non-cash flows in profit/(loss):		
- Depreciation	109,899	108,529
- Share-based payment expense	26,931	532,778
- Exploration expenditure write-off	2,134,980	5,718,001
- Assets held for sale write-off	-	1,189,095
- Equity Accounting adjustment of investment in associate	765,281	139,142
- Gain on sale of tenements	-	14,847
Changes in assets and liabilities		
- Decrease/(Increase) in trade and other receivables	(310,245)	3,239
- Decrease/(Increase) in other current assets	13,279	46,978
- Increase/(Decrease) in trade creditors and accruals	127,993	(103,011)
- Increase in provisions	(18,907)	(10,269)
Net cash used in operating activities	(2,041,674)	(1,379,118)

Non-cash investing and financing activities

There were no non-cash investing and financing activities during the year, except for:

On 28 July 2025, the Company issued 120,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares, for a value of \$960,000, to the vendors of Playa One Pty Ltd, a company that holds the Lake Hope Project.

On 15 May 2026, the Company issued 2,374,767 fully paid ordinary shares, for a value of \$125,000, to the vendors of tenement EL8024 a mineral tenement in the Broken Hill area.

There were no non-cash investing and financing activities during the prior year, except for:

On 10 March 2025, the Company issued 37,774,040 fully paid ordinary shares, for a value of \$275,000, to the vendors of BHA No1 Pty Ltd, a company that holds mineral tenements in the Broken Hill area.

NOTE 29: RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

a) Parent entity

	Class	Country of incorporation	Domicile for taxation	Ownership	
				2026 %	2025 %
Impact Minerals Limited	Ordinary	Australia	Australia	-	-

NOTE 29: RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE (Continued)

b) Subsidiaries

	Class	Country of incorporation	Domicile for taxation	Ownership	
				2026 %	2025 %
Aurigen Pty Ltd	Ordinary	Australia	Australia	100	100
Siouville Pty Ltd	Ordinary	Australia	Australia	100	100
Invictus Gold Limited	Ordinary	Australia	Australia	100	100
Drummond West Pty Ltd ⁽ⁱ⁾	Ordinary	Australia	Australia	100	100
Endeavour Minerals Pty Ltd ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	Ordinary	Australia	Australia	100	100

(i) Drummond West Pty Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Invictus Gold Limited.

(ii) Endeavour Minerals Pty Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Invictus Gold Limited.

c) Key management personnel compensation

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Short-term employee benefits	662,533	459,730
Post-employment benefits	26,660	18,597
Share-based payments	(169,642)	427,778
	519,551	906,105

Detailed remuneration disclosures are provided in the Remuneration Report. A total of \$311,390 (2025: \$298,026) was capitalised as exploration expenditure.

d) Transactions with related parties

None noted.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 30: PARENT ENTITY DISCLOSURE

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Financial Performance		
Profit/(loss) for the year	(4,890,885)	(9,018,447)
Other comprehensive income	(153,750)	-
Total comprehensive profit/(loss)	(5,044,638)	(9,018,447)
Financial Position		
ASSETS		
Current assets	2,458,301	2,781,426
Non-current assets	9,047,655	7,093,241
TOTAL ASSETS	11,505,956	9,874,667
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities	805,669	543,429
Non-current liabilities	124,217	231,305
TOTAL LIABILITIES	929,886	774,734
NET ASSETS	10,576,070	9,099,933
EQUITY		
Issued capital	78,294,371	71,223,658
Option reserve	539,597	2,265,333
Financial asset reserve	-	-
Transactions with non-controlling interest	(1,161,069)	(1,161,069)
Accumulated losses	(67,096,829)	(63,227,989)
TOTAL EQUITY	10,576,070	9,099,933

No guarantees have been entered into by Impact Minerals Limited in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries. Impact Minerals Limited's commitments are disclosed in Note 25.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 31: CONSOLIDATED ENTITIES DISCLOSURE

	Type of entity	Country of incorporation	Domicile for taxation	Ownership	
				2026 %	2025 %
Impact Minerals Limited	Body corporate	Australia	Australia	-	-
Aurigen Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	Australia	100	100
Siouville Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	Australia	100	100
Invictus Gold Limited	Body corporate	Australia	Australia	100	100
Drummond West Pty Ltd ⁽ⁱ⁾	Body corporate	Australia	Australia	100	100
Endeavour Minerals Pty Ltd ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	Body corporate	Australia	Australia	100	100

(i) Drummond West Pty Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Invictus Gold Limited.

(ii) Endeavour Minerals Pty Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Invictus Gold Limited.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The Directors of Impact Minerals Limited declare that:

- 1) in the Directors' opinion, the financial statements and notes set out on pages 32 to 70 and the Remuneration Report in the Directors' Report are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - a) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its performance, for the financial year ended on that date; and
 - b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations), *Corporations Regulations 2001* and mandatory professional reporting requirements.
 - c) The consolidated entity disclosure statement in page 70 is true and correct as at 30 June 2026.
- 2) the financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 2; and
- 3) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the consolidated entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

The Directors have been given the declarations required by Section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* by the Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer for the financial year ended 30 June 2026.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.



Jim McKerlie

Chairman

Perth, Western Australia

30 September 2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF IMPACT MINERALS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Impact Minerals Limited ("the Company") and its subsidiaries ("the Consolidated Entity"), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, the consolidated entity disclosure statement and the director's declaration.

In our opinion:

- a. the accompanying financial report of the Consolidated Entity is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the Consolidated Entity's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Consolidated Entity in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2(b) in the financial report which indicates that the Consolidated Entity incurred a net loss of \$4,890,885 during the year ended 30 June 2026. As stated in Note 2(b), these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2(b), indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Consolidated Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

In addition to the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
Exploration and Evaluation- \$9,149,672 (Refer to Note 11) Exploration and evaluation expenditure is a key audit matter due to: • The significance of the balance to the Consolidated Entity's consolidated financial position. • The level of judgement required in evaluating management's application of the requirements of AASB 6 <i>Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources</i> ("AASB 6"). AASB 6 is an industry specific accounting standard requiring the application of significant judgements, estimates and industry knowledge. This includes specific requirements for expenditure to be capitalised as an asset and subsequent requirements which must be complied with for the assessment for impairment.	Our procedures included, amongst others: • We assessed management's determination of its areas of interest for consistency with the definition in AASB 6. This involved analysing the tenements in which the Consolidated Entity holds an interest and the exploration programmes planned for those tenements; • For each area of interest, we assessed the Consolidated Entity's rights to tenure on a sample basis by corroborating to government registries and evaluating agreements in place with other parties as applicable; • We tested the additions to capitalised expenditure for the year by evaluating a sample of recorded expenditure for consistency to underlying records, the capitalisation requirements of the Consolidated Entity's accounting policy and the requirements of AASB 6; • We considered the activities in each area of interest to date and assessed the planned future activities for each area of interest by evaluating budgets for each area of interest; • We assessed each area of interest for one or more of the following circumstances that may indicate impairment of the capitalised expenditure: ○ the licenses for the right to explore expiring in the near future or are not expected to be renewed; ○ substantive expenditure for further exploration in the specific area is neither budgeted or planned; ○ decision or intent by the Consolidated Entity to discontinue activities in the specific area of interest due to lack of commercially viable quantities of resources; and ○ data indicating that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or sale. • We assessed the disclosures included in note 11 to the financial statements.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
Equity accounted investment- \$1,703,391 (Refer to note 14) The Consolidated Entity holds an investment in Alluminous Pty Ltd, which is accounted for using the equity method in accordance with AASB 128 <i>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures</i> ("AASB 128"). The assessment of whether the arrangement constitutes an associate, the application of equity accounting, and the recognition of the share of losses required significant auditor attention due to the need to evaluate the contractual terms of the relevant agreements and the related disclosure requirements of the investment.	Our procedures included, amongst others: • Reviewing the relevant agreements and assessing the contractual rights and obligations of the parties to determine whether the arrangement has been appropriately accounted for in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards including AASB 128. • Evaluating management's application of the equity method, including testing the calculation of the Consolidated Entity's share of Alluminous Pty Ltd's results; and • Reviewing disclosures included in note 14 to the financial statements.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Consolidated Entity's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2026, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon, with the exception of the remuneration report and our related assurance opinion.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct and is free of misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the Consolidated Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Consolidated Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Consolidated Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Consolidated Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Consolidated Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Consolidated Entity to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Consolidated Entity audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2026.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of the Company, for the year ended 30 June 2026, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with s 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the remuneration report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.



HALL CHADWICK WA AUDIT PTY LTD



D M BELL FCA
Director

Dated this 30th day of September 2026
Perth, Western Australia