



ASX Announcement

20th January 2021

High Grade Olympic Results Enhances Devon Gold Mine Lake Carey Gold Project

Highlights

- High grade gold results received from recent (October 2020) 12 hole (1,437m) Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program at Olympic
- Olympic located only 800m west of the Devon pit where new high grade gold results were recently announced¹
- Significant new intercepts include:
 - **5m of 23.84 g/t Au** from 63m, incl. **1m of 114.5** from 63m
 - **2m of 5.19 g/t Au** from 38m
 - **1m of 13.9 g/t Au** from 71m
 - **2m of 3.78 g/t Au** from 84m
 - **2m of 6.35 g/t Au** from 169m
 - **1m of 4.72 g/t Au** from 22m
- New results confirm continuity of gold mineralisation over a distance of ~500m and show multiple shoots of thicker and/or higher grade mineralisation below the historic workings remaining open at depth
- Due to their proximity, geological continuity and potential to form a combined high grade development opportunity, the area encompassing the existing Devon pit, Olympic, Hill East and nearby targets will now be known as the **Devon Gold Mine project**
- Very limited drilling has been carried out below 75m depth and there is significant potential to delineate a material gold resource at Olympic
- The Devon gold mine project adds to Matsa's growing portfolio of potential mining operations in close proximity within the Lake Carey gold project

CORPORATE SUMMARY

Executive Chairman

Paul Poli

Director

Frank Sibbel

Director & Company Secretary

Andrew Chapman

Shares on Issue

271.14 million

Unlisted Options

77.78 million @ \$0.17 - \$0.35

Top 20 shareholders

Hold 56.86%

Share Price on 19th December 2020

9.2 cents

Market Capitalisation

\$24.94 million

¹ ASX Announcement 7 December 2020 - High Grade Gold Results Enhances Devon

Matsa Resources Limited ("Matsa" or "the Company" (**ASX: MAT**) is pleased to announce assay results from recent Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at the Company's Olympic Prospect, which forms part of the Devon gold mine project area, and is located 800m west of the Devon pit within the Lake Cary Gold Project in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

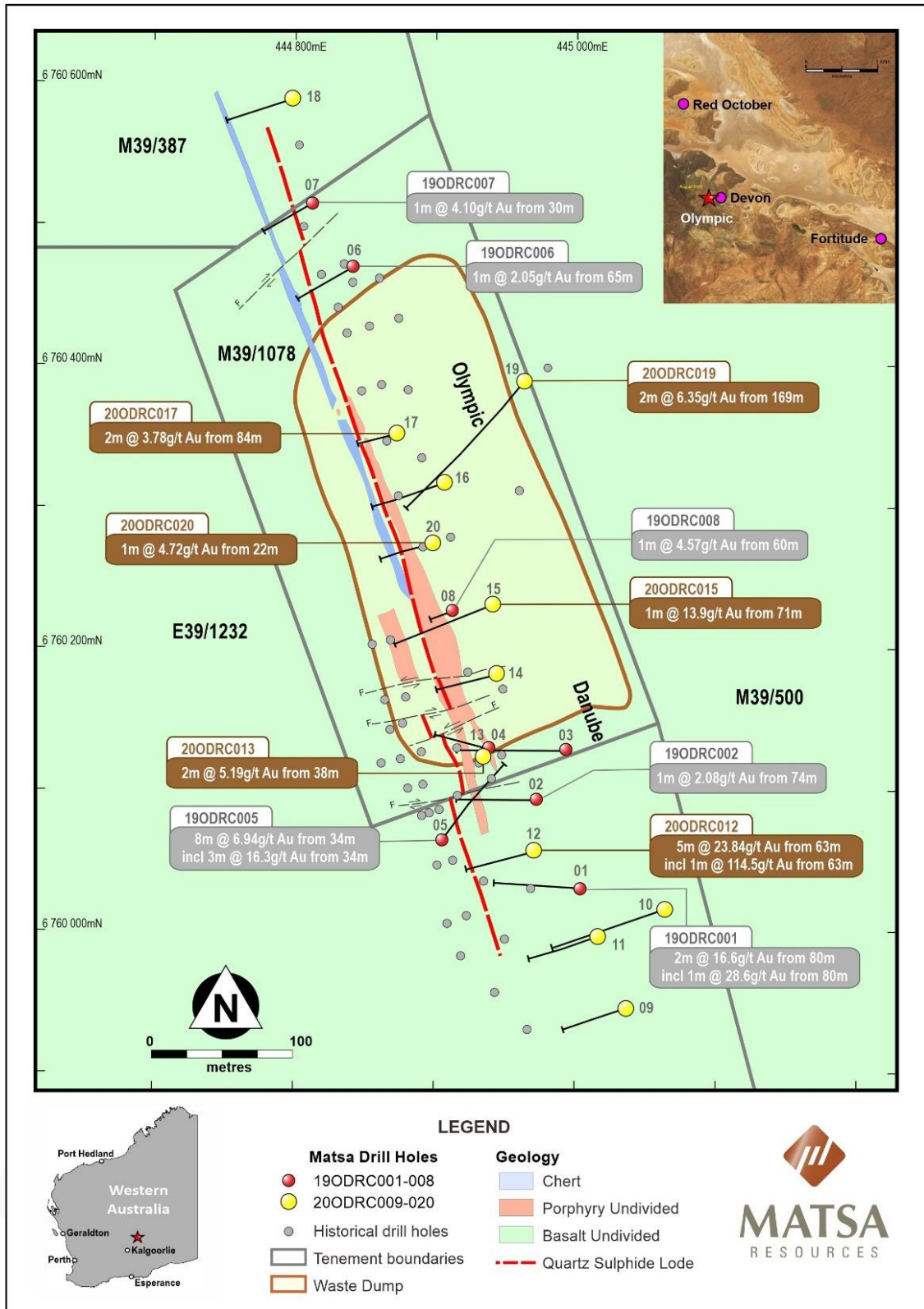


Figure 1: Olympic RC Drilling October 2020 Showing Previous Drilling and Tenement Boundaries

Olympic RC Drilling Program October 2020

The RC drilling program at Olympic comprised a total of 12 holes (20ODRC009-20ODRC020) for 1,437m of drilling (Figure 1). Drilling was designed to follow up higher grade mineralisation interpreted from RC drilling carried out late 2019².

This drilling program was carried out as part of Matsa's stated objective of increasing the Company's resource base within the Lake Carey gold project through the discovery of new gold mineralisation.

Drilling was designed to further test the resource potential at Olympic in terms of the continuity and strike extent of gold mineralisation and the distribution of thicker and higher grade mineralisation (Figure 1). New drill results which include further high grade intersections, have confirmed continuity of gold mineralisation over a distance of ~500m which remains open along strike and at depth.

Olympic RC Drilling Results

Significant intercepts from recent RC drilling are listed below:
(for full list of assay results >0.1 g/t Au refer Appendix 2 – Part 2)

- 20ODRC012: **5m of 23.84 g/t Au** from 63m, incl **1m of 114.5** from 63m
- 20ODRC013: **2m of 5.19 g/t Au** from 38 m
- 20ODRC015: **1m of 13.9 g/t Au** from 71m
- 20ODRC017: **2m of 3.78 g/t Au** from 84m
- 20ODRC019: **2m of 6.35 g/t Au** from 169m
- 20ODRC020: **1m of 4.72 g/t Au** from 22m

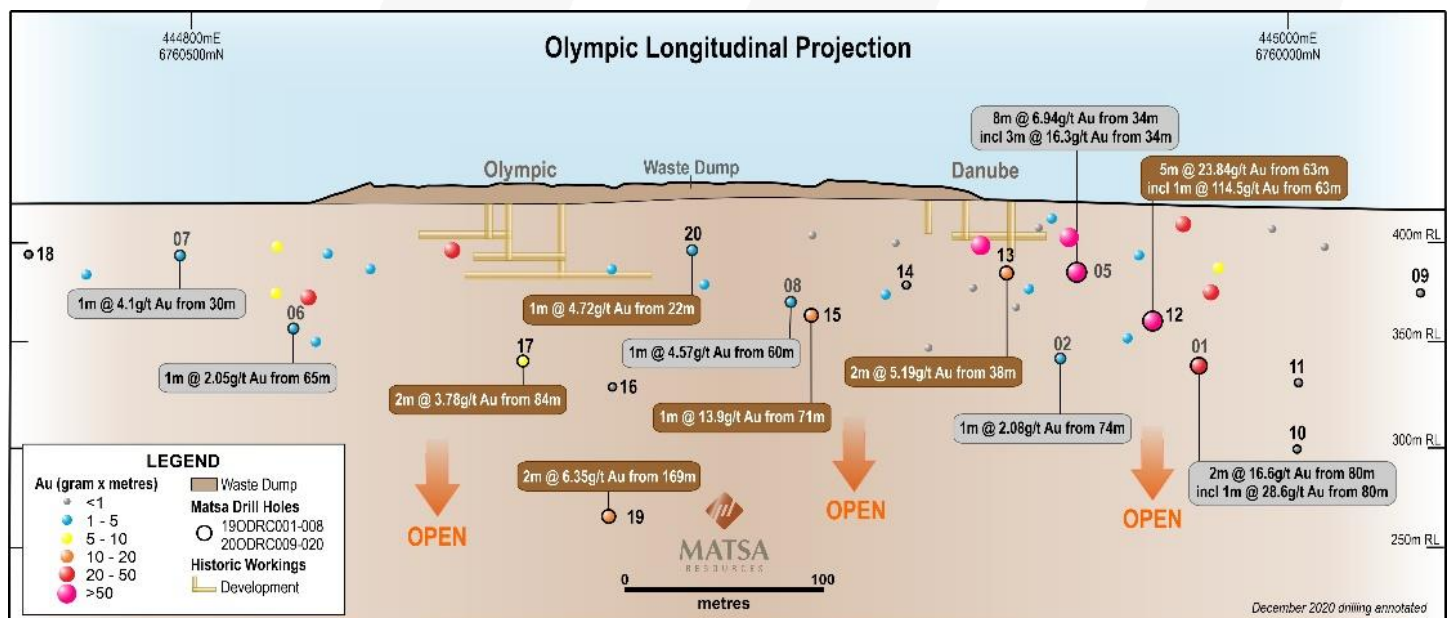


Figure 2: Olympic Longitudinal Projection, Summary Drilling Results and Recent Drilling

² ASX Announcement 28th January 2020 – High Grade Gold at Olympic

Interpretation and comments on drilling results can be summarised as follows:

- Gold mineralisation occurs in a zone of steeply ENE dipping quartz sulphide lodes along a NNE trending shear zone. Mineralisation is typically <1m thick, over a strike extent of ~500m and is developed in a basaltic volcanic sequence containing interflow iron rich chert units. Lenticular felsic porphyry intrusives are associated with the mineralisation
- Most drilling to date has intersected mineralisation to a depth of ~75m below surface, and has confirmed multiple mineralised shoots of thicker and/or higher grade gold mineralisation which coincide broadly with the historic workings. Further drilling is required to define the geometry and extent of the higher grade and thicker mineralisation
- Recent deeper drilling below the historic Olympic workings (20ODRC019 **2m @ 6.35 g/t Au** from 169m) has demonstrated that this mineralised shoot continues at depth and remains open. This may also apply to the mineralised shoot adjacent to the Danube workings (Figure 2)
- Much of the mineralised trend is concealed beneath a waste dump from recent mining (2015/2016) at the Devon pit which is not expected to impede development
- Geological mapping by previous explorers prior to the waste dump recorded minor displacements of the host sequence and the quartz sulphide lodes by EW faults, which have resulted in progressive displacement of the lode towards the west in the southern part of the lode zone³
- Drilling at the southern end of the lode (20ODRC009, 20ODRC010 and 20ODRC011) intersected weak mineralisation in sheared basaltic volcanics. Given the interpreted displacement of the lode zone towards the west, these drill holes may have been stopped short or are located between high grade shoots. Further drilling is planned (Figure 1)

Collar locations are shown in Figure 1, while intersections are summarised in longitudinal projection (Figure 2), and selected cross sections are shown as Figures 3 and 4.

³ WAMEX Report A23745 April 1988 Northwest Group

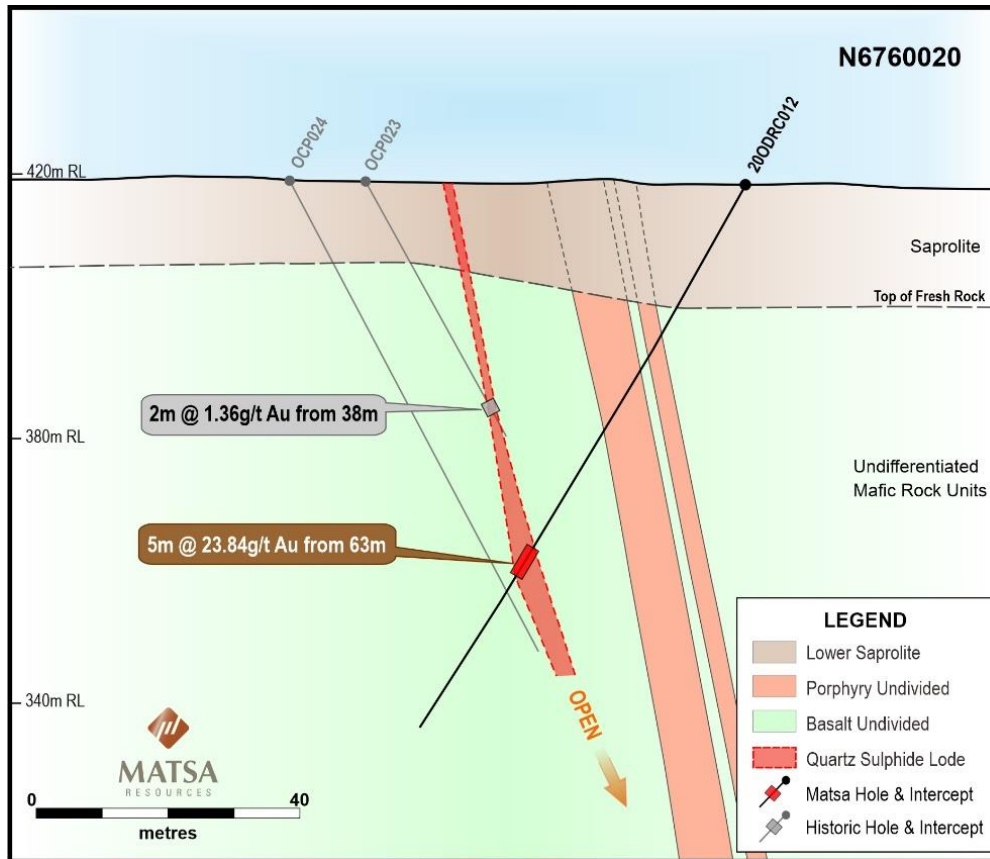


Figure 3: Olympic Drilling Cross Section Depicting holes 200DRC0012

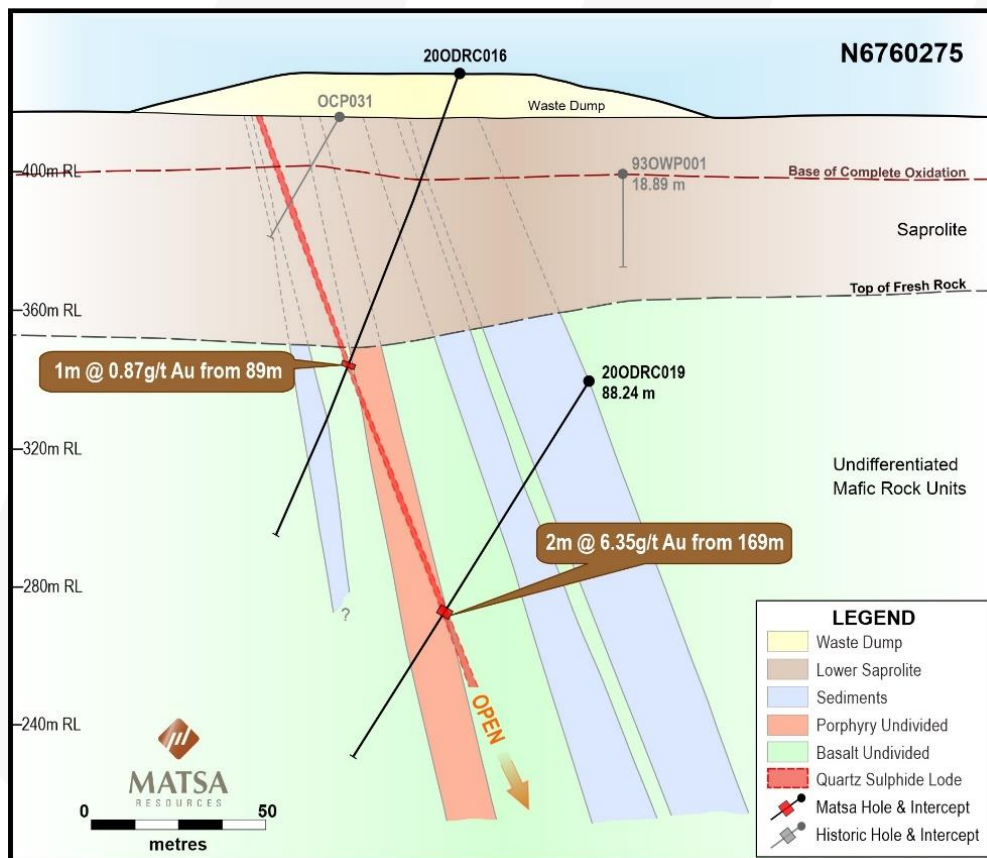


Figure 4: Olympic Drilling Cross Section Depicting holes 200DRC0016 and 200DRC0019

Significance of the new Olympic RC drilling results

High grade intercepts from recent drilling at Olympic have the capacity to enhance the development potential of a combined mining project based around the Devon pit, Olympic, Hill East and a number of early stage exploration targets.

High grade drilling results from Devon⁴ and Hill East⁵ have been previously announced, as has the discovery of a number of strong gold in soil anomalies⁶. The anomalies include LIN1, which is between Devon and Olympic in an area with no previous drilling and/or sampling recorded.

Olympic is being assessed within the framework of this potential combined development opportunity, which will now be known as the Devon Gold Mine project (Figure 5).

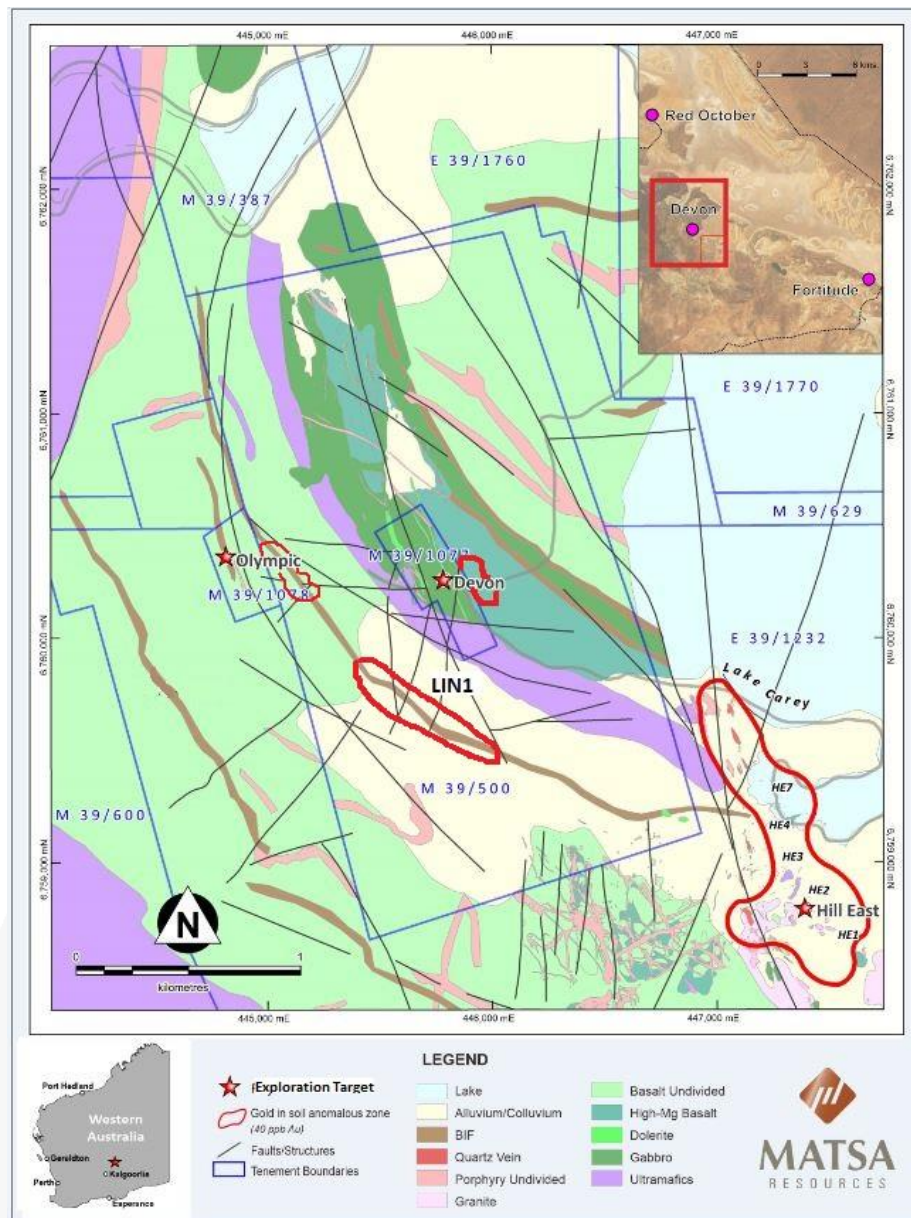


Figure 5: Devon Gold Mine Project showing Olympic location in relation to Devon Pit, Hill East and LIN1

⁴ ASX Announcement 7th December 2020 High Grade Gold Results Enhances Devon

⁵ ASX Announcement 28th April 2020 Further High Grade Gold Near Devon, Hill East Lake Carey Gold Project

⁶ ASX Announcement 30th October 2020, Quarterly report to 30th September 2020

Sampling and Assay Procedures

All assay results have been received from the 12 RC drill holes completed in the most recent round of drilling. These assays were subject to ongoing industry-wide delays caused by the substantial increase in drilling activity seen in Western Australia in recent months.

Sampling and assay procedures and protocols are documented in Appendix 1, assays >0.1g/t Au are listed in Appendix 2 - Part 2. Assays are summarised together with previous drilling in Figures 2 - 5.

Matsa's sampling protocols as noted in Appendix 1, specify that:

- first pass assays are carried out on 3m composite samples
- 1m split samples are submitted for composite intervals returning >0.1 g/t Au

Results presented in this announcement are all 1m assays from rotary split samples.

This ASX announcement also summarises previous drill hole results in Figure 2, which are listed with reference to their WAMEX open file report number as Appendix 3.

This ASX announcement is authorised for release by the Board of Matsa Resources Limited.

For further information please contact:

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Executive Chairman
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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration results, is based on information compiled by David Fielding, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. David Fielding is a full time employee of Matsa Resources Limited. David Fielding has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of ore deposit under consideration and the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. David Fielding consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 - Matsa Resources Limited – Olympic Devon

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<p>RC drill cuttings sampled at 1m intervals through cone splitter into numbered bag. Bulk residues stacked on the ground with one metre split sample on top. Composites samples ~3kg in weight representing 3m downhole intervals are hand scooped from bulk residue submitted for gold-only assay.</p> <p>Composite samples are poorer quality samples than the cone split 1m samples, but are used to identify mineralised intervals. Consequently, 1m split samples in all composite intervals >0.1 g/t are assayed for final result. Where several composite samples return >0.1 g/t, any intermediate composited intervals which did not assay >0.1 g/t Au within the “run” are also selected for assay of 1m splits. Samples of 2-3kg were collected for both composite and 1m split sample intervals. No special measures were taken for coarse gold. The photon assay technique was used for assay of 3m composite assays. This technique utilises a significantly larger charge (500g) than either 30g or 50g fire assay and so would be more appropriate if coarse gold is present.</p> <p>1m split samples reported in this announcement were assayed by ALS laboratories Kalgoorlie using the 30g fire assay technique.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i> 	<p>Drilling was carried out using a truck mounted RC rig. Drilling employed a high quality face sampling RC system with sampling carried out through a cyclone and cone splitter which was cleaned regularly. Drilling made use of a booster and overall sample quality was good despite strong water inflows, dry samples throughout.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> 	<p>Sample recovery as determined by bulk residue volume was reasonably to highly consistent and sufficient for an evaluation drilling program.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> 	Every effort made to clean sample system at the end of each 6m rod. Hand sampling of composites was carried out carefully to avoid any contamination by soil.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	No significant change in volume of drill cuttings was observed in association with mineralisation.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>Simple qualitative geological logs using standard geological coding sheets.</p> <p>Logging is qualitative in nature.</p> <p>Logging was carried out on all RC cuttings.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples</i> <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>Non core.</p> <p>Composite samples were scooped from bulk residue piles. 1m samples bagged at cyclone through rotary splitter.</p> <p>Sample prep for 3m composites for photon assay technique differs from fire assay and acid digest techniques. samples dried and crushed to nominal 500g charge at -3mm. No pulverizing is required for this technique. 1m samples reported in this announcement were subject to conventional crushing and pulverizing appropriate for 30g fire assay.</p> <p>Appropriate QA QC samples (standard samples, blank samples and field duplicates) were included for both the original composite assay stream and for the 1m split samples reported here.</p> <p>Scooped composites can be biased but individual 1 metre samples are continuous rotary split samples and as such are expected to be highly representative of in situ mineralisation.</p> <p>Sample weights of ~3kg documented are adequate for fine gold. The photon assay technique utilises a comparatively large 500g charge and would be more appropriate for coarse gold than a 30g or 50g fire assay.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> 	<p>Composite samples were assayed by Photon Assay, dried and crushed to nominal -3mm and ~500g linear split into photon assay jar for analysis. All excess sample retained.</p> <p>Photon Assay is a fully automated technique designed for the analysis of ores. It uses high energy x-rays to excite the atoms so liberation from the surrounding material is not required. The ~500g single-use jars allows for bulk analysis with no chance of cross contamination between samples Assay accuracy determined by laboratory QACQ process. Very high grade gold assay values were subjected to appropriate determinations prior to reporting.</p> <p>1m split samples were assayed by conventional 30g fire assay. This was carried out by separate laboratory and constituted an independent verification of results.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> 	Not applicable.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	QA QC samples were submitted for 30g fire-assay as follow: 227 1m split samples were accompanied by 10 duplicate samples, 6 standard samples and 5 blank samples Analysis of the QAQC samples shows acceptable variation around expected values. These were submitted by Matsa in addition to comprehensive suite of laboratory QA/QC samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> 	As noted, individual 1m splits were submitted for assay to more accurately define composite intercepts for reporting. All assay and sampling procedures have been verified by company personnel. All results reviewed and cross checked by Exploration Manager Dave Fielding.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> 	<p>No twinned holes carried out.</p> <p>Geological and sampling data recorded on Toughbook in the field to minimise transcription errors. Hole locations recorded on GPS and compared prior to upload to database.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	Assays reported in this announcement are assays of 1m split samples for all drill holes 20ODRC009-20ODRC020.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<p>Collar location surveyed by hand held GPS to an accuracy of <5m. RC drill holes were set up at surface using a compass and clinometer. Downhole measurements of azimuth, and dip were carried out using gyroscopic tool downloaded digitally. Downhole Surveys have been incorporated into the interpretive cross sections in the body of the report.</p> <p>GDA94 UTM co-ordinate system Zone 51.</p> <p>Collar locations subject to accuracy of hand held GPS and likely <3m accuracy in xy and 5m in RL</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<p>RC drilling was to assess near surface resource potential of Olympic with some drillholes collared through waste dump. Several planned sites could not be accessed by truck mounted rig. Cut and fill pads to be prepared prior to the next drilling program.</p> <p>Drill hole spacing taken together with existing drilling, is sufficient to establish continuity of the mineralised zones which are made up of narrow, frequently high grade, structurally complex mineralised shears and veins. These are expected to be subject to variable thickness and grade. Long sectional interpretations have been used to display all available drilling results.</p> <p>Compositing of samples from 1m to a maximum of 3m was carried out for first pass assay.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<p>Angled drilling was oriented to take into account the structural interpretation of the Devon Main Lode which is interpreted to dip around -45 degrees towards the SW.</p> <p>Unlikely to be biased. Orientation of continuous mineralisation was confirmed by mining. Drilling designed to be as closely as possible, normal to interpreted strike with the exception of hole 20ODRC019 which could not be set up on the optimal pad and the azimuth was consequently changed</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<p>Samples are delivered to the laboratory by Matsa Staff. No special security procedures are carried out in the field.</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<p>No audit carried out yet.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																								
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>• <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</i>	<p>Exploration was carried out over the following tenements:</p> <table><tr><th>Tenement</th><th>Status</th><th>Holder</th><th>Granted</th><th>Area</th><th>Units</th></tr><tr><td>M39/1078</td><td>LIVE</td><td>Matsa Gold Ltd</td><td>20/12/2013</td><td>9.41</td><td>HA</td></tr><tr><td>M39/387</td><td>Live</td><td>Matsa Gold Ltd</td><td>24/08/2010</td><td>178.65</td><td>HA</td></tr><tr><td>E30/1232</td><td>Live</td><td>Matsa Gold Ltd</td><td>8/12/2009</td><td>6</td><td>BL</td></tr></table>	Tenement	Status	Holder	Granted	Area	Units	M39/1078	LIVE	Matsa Gold Ltd	20/12/2013	9.41	HA	M39/387	Live	Matsa Gold Ltd	24/08/2010	178.65	HA	E30/1232	Live	Matsa Gold Ltd	8/12/2009	6	BL
Tenement	Status	Holder	Granted	Area	Units																					
M39/1078	LIVE	Matsa Gold Ltd	20/12/2013	9.41	HA																					
M39/387	Live	Matsa Gold Ltd	24/08/2010	178.65	HA																					
E30/1232	Live	Matsa Gold Ltd	8/12/2009	6	BL																					
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	RC drilling was completed in the 1980s. Previous drilling was carried out by a variety of companies, mainly Haoma Resources and later GME Resources																								
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The deposit comprises high grade sulphide quartz stringers in a mineralised zone dipping steeply towards the NE. There are additional related mineralised structures which occur as splays or adjacent bodies of mineralisation. Mineralisation occurs in a steeply dipping quartz sulphide lode within a basaltic volcanic sequence including fine grained interflow sediments and intrusive porphyry bodies.																								
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all material drill holes:</i><ul style="list-style-type: none">○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i>○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i>○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i>○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i>○ <i>hole length.</i>	<p>Drill hole information is summarized in the report, with collar location setup information and diagrams in the body of the report, assays 1 g/t Au are included as Appendix 2. Significant assays are presented in the body of the report. Reference is made to historic drilling, which has been summarized in the body of the report.</p> <p>No significant information was excluded deliberately.</p>																								

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	Quoted intercepts are based on amalgamations of individual 1m split samples sometimes. Aggregates are reported as simple averages of individual assay results all quoted intercepts include bounding samples returning >1 g/t Au and contains less than 3m of mineralized waste material <1 g/t Au, within the quoted intercept.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<p>All intercepts quoted relate to downhole depth and true widths have not been quoted.</p> <p>Current interpretation suggests that drill holes need to be oriented towards the NE to test moderately SW dipping main lode and potentially subvertical hanging wall structures.</p> <p>Intercepts are expressed in downhole metres.</p>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	A drill hole location plan, longitudinal projections of the Main and Hanging Wall Lodes and summary cross sections have been used to illustrate the results in a meaningful way.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	All drilling information from Olympic was used.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, 	The review made use of publicly available aeromagnetics and gravity. Past drilling by a number of companies on the project as compiled by GME Resources was acquired upon acquisition of the project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<p>A complete revision of geological model is underway in order to determine the most appropriate follow up drilling program.</p> <p>Domains of higher grade and or thicker mineralisation are to be targeted in upcoming drilling programs.</p>

Appendix 2: Matsa Resources Limited – Olympic RC Drilling October 2020

Part 1: Drill Hole Collar Locations, Depths and Setup Information

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Max_Depth	Dip	Azimuth
20ODRC009	RC	445038	6759946	417	89	-60	250
20ODRC010	RC	445065	6760016	416	155	-60	250
20ODRC011	RC	445018	6759997	415	101	-60	250
20ODRC012	RC	444972	6760057	417	95	-60	250
20ODRC013	RC	444935	6760123	419	77	-60	250
20ODRC014	RC	444945	6760182	425	119	-70	250
20ODRC015	RC	444942	6760231	425	140	-60	250
20ODRC016	RC	444907	6760317	425	143	-70	250
20ODRC017	RC	444873	6760352	425	101	-75	250
20ODRC018	RC	444798	6760588	413	95	-60	250
20ODRC019	RC	444964	6760389	412	221	-60	220
20ODRC020	RC	444899	6760274	425	101	-70	250

Appendix 2: Matsa Resources Limited – Olympic RC Drilling September, October 2020

Part 2: Assay Results 1m Split Samples >0.1 g/t Au

SampleID	Hole_ID	Depth_From	Depth_To	Au_ppm
178459	20ODRC010	25	26	0.5
178476	20ODRC010	41	42	0.22
178544	20ODRC010	105	106	0.12
178556	20ODRC010	117	118	0.17
178558	20ODRC010	119	120	0.27
178559	20ODRC010	120	121	0.15
178561	20ODRC010	121	122	0.24
178562	20ODRC010	122	123	0.26
178563	20ODRC010	123	124	0.74
178564	20ODRC010	124	125	0.31
178565	20ODRC010	125	126	0.49
178566	20ODRC010	126	127	0.46
178731	20ODRC011	27	28	0.11
178732	20ODRC011	28	29	0.31
178674	20ODRC011	74	75	0.42
178675	20ODRC011	75	76	0.11
178684	20ODRC011	83	84	0.2
178685	20ODRC011	84	85	0.26
178686	20ODRC011	85	86	0.45
178687	20ODRC011	86	87	0.41
178688	20ODRC011	87	88	0.63
178689	20ODRC011	88	89	0.58
178734	20ODRC012	30	31	0.25
178735	20ODRC012	31	32	0.83
178768	20ODRC012	62	63	0.32
178769	20ODRC012	63	64	114.5
178770	20ODRC012	64	65	2.33
178771	20ODRC012	65	66	0.97
178772	20ODRC012	66	67	0.15
178773	20ODRC012	67	68	1.24
178843	20ODRC013	38	39	1.66
178844	20ODRC013	39	40	8.73
178845	20ODRC013	40	41	0.37
178918	20ODRC014	43	44	0.47
178921	20ODRC014	45	46	0.19
178923	20ODRC014	47	48	0.3
178924	20ODRC014	48	49	0.65
178925	20ODRC014	49	50	0.19
178929	20ODRC014	53	54	0.15
178933	20ODRC014	57	58	0.42

SampleID	Hole_ID	Depth_From	Depth_To	Au_ppm
178936	20ODRC014	60	61	0.23
180026	20ODRC015	38	39	0.17
180027	20ODRC015	39	40	0.52
180028	20ODRC015	40	41	1.01
180029	20ODRC015	41	42	0.34
180042	20ODRC015	53	54	0.36
180045	20ODRC015	56	57	0.13
180046	20ODRC015	57	58	0.11
180048	20ODRC015	59	60	2.16
180049	20ODRC015	60	61	0.48
180055	20ODRC015	66	67	0.96
180056	20ODRC015	67	68	0.26
180057	20ODRC015	68	69	0.11
180058	20ODRC015	69	70	0.22
180061	20ODRC015	71	72	13.9
180062	20ODRC015	72	73	0.51
180063	20ODRC015	73	74	0.21
180065	20ODRC015	75	76	0.23
180130	20ODRC016	26	27	0.1
180131	20ODRC016	27	28	0.13
180132	20ODRC016	28	29	0.57
180137	20ODRC016	33	34	0.14
180175	20ODRC016	69	70	0.12
180176	20ODRC016	70	71	0.41
180194	20ODRC016	87	88	0.43
180195	20ODRC016	88	89	0.25
180196	20ODRC016	89	90	0.87
180197	20ODRC016	90	91	0.12
180263	20ODRC017	23	24	0.12
180269	20ODRC017	29	30	0.25
180270	20ODRC017	30	31	0.1
180273	20ODRC017	33	34	0.14
180285	20ODRC017	44	45	0.12
180286	20ODRC017	45	46	0.37
180287	20ODRC017	46	47	0.81
180288	20ODRC017	47	48	0.85
180289	20ODRC017	48	49	0.96
180290	20ODRC017	49	50	0.38
180319	20ODRC017	77	78	0.12
180321	20ODRC017	78	79	0.61
180327	20ODRC017	84	85	5.56
180328	20ODRC017	85	86	1.99
180358	20ODRC018	13	14	0.15

SampleID	Hole_ID	Depth_From	Depth_To	Au_ppm
180370	200DRC018	24	25	0.34
180371	200DRC018	25	26	0.25
180372	200DRC018	26	27	0.17
180374	200DRC018	28	29	0.15
180382	200DRC018	35	36	0.15
180383	200DRC018	36	37	0.12
180384	200DRC018	37	38	0.1
180395	200DRC018	48	49	0.26
180398	200DRC018	51	52	0.14
180399	200DRC018	52	53	0.17
180489	200DRC019	42	43	0.12
180535	200DRC019	87	88	0.23
180536	200DRC019	88	89	0.13
180537	200DRC019	89	90	0.87
180601	200DRC019	149	150	0.37
180603	200DRC019	151	152	0.12
180622	200DRC019	169	170	2.76
180623	200DRC019	170	171	9.94
180624	200DRC019	171	172	0.34
180625	200DRC019	172	173	0.48
180626	200DRC019	173	174	0.18
180628	200DRC019	175	176	0.18
180630	200DRC019	177	178	0.11
180632	200DRC019	179	180	0.1
180633	200DRC019	180	181	0.1
180634	200DRC019	181	182	0.26
180636	200DRC019	183	184	0.21
180637	200DRC019	184	185	0.13
180643	200DRC019	189	190	0.33
180644	200DRC019	190	191	0.29
180686	200DRC020	21	22	0.27
180687	200DRC020	22	23	4.72
180688	200DRC020	23	24	0.19
180692	200DRC020	27	28	0.26
180694	200DRC020	29	30	0.63
180696	200DRC020	31	32	0.66
180720	200DRC020	53	54	0.53
180721	200DRC020	54	55	0.11
180730	200DRC020	63	64	0.2
180731	200DRC020	64	65	0.32

Appendix 3: Olympic Historic Drill holes Summarised to in Figure 2

Drillhole	Company	A Report	GDAE	GDAN	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
OCP1	Haoma 1981	A88734	444849.5	6760449	500	57	250	60
OCP2	Haoma 1981	A88734	444886.9	6760374	500	73	250	60
OCP3	Haoma North West NL 1982	A12365	444868.1	6760456	499	85	250	-60
OCP4	Haoma North West NL 1982	A12365	444949.5	6760171	501	125	250	-60
OCP5	Haoma North West NL 1982	A12365	444842.8	6760467	499	63	250	-60
OCP6	Haoma North West NL 1982	A12365	454539.4	6733816	420	65	250	-60
OCP7	Haoma North West NL 1982	A12365	444953.7	6760503	417	95	250	-60
OCP8	Haoma North West NL 1982	A12365	444854.7	6760426	418	57	250	-60
OCP10	Haoma North West NL 1985	A16206	444859.6	6760197	396	30	71	-60
OCP11	Haoma North West NL 1985	A16206	444873.6	6760202	396	42	72	-60
OCP12	Haoma North West NL 1985	A16206	444867.7	6760160	397	30	84	-60
OCP13	Haoma North West NL 1985	A16206	444882.6	6760162	397	44	81	-60
OCP14	Haoma North West NL 1985	A16206	444879.3	6760119	398	30	78	-60
OCP15	Haoma North West NL 1985	A16206	444892.6	6760123	398	50	78	-60
OCP16	Haoma North West NL 1985	A16206	444891.5	6760079	399	32	79	-60
OCP17	Haoma North West NL 1985	A16206	444906.7	6760084	399	40	78	-60
OCP18	Haoma North West NL 1985	A16206	444882.5	6760142	397	38	78	-60
OCP19	Haoma North West NL 1985	A16206	444866.9	6760115	398	48	82	-61
OCP20	Haoma North West NL 1985	A16206	444896.5	6760103	399	50	78	-60
OCP21	Haoma North West NL 1985	A16206	444888.2	6760100	398	80	76	-62
OCP22	Haoma North West NL 1985	A16206	444896.1	6760081	399	90	66	-63
OCP23	Haoma North West NL 1985	A16206	444915.9	6760049	399	44	72	-61
OCP24	Haoma North West NL 1985	A16206	444902	6760044	399	80	73	-62
OCP25	Haoma North West NL 1985	A16206	444924.1	6760009	398	44	65	-61

OCP26	Haoma North West NL 1985	A16206	444913.5	6760006	398	80	69	-62
OCP27	Haoma North West NL 1985	A16206	444879.3	6760119	398	90	70	-62
OCP28	Haoma North West NL 1985	A16206	444872.3	6760138	397	80	68	-62
OCP29	Haoma North West NL 1988	A23744	444911	6760278	418	40	252	-60
OCP30	Haoma North West NL 1988	A23744	444892.5	6760271	418	60	245	-60
OCP31	Haoma North West NL 1988	A23744	444874.5	6760307	418	40	251	-60
OCP32	Haoma North West NL 1988	A23744	444891	6760334	418	43	253	-60
OCP33	Haoma North West NL 1988	A23744	444865.7	6760346	418	20	252	-60
OCP34	Haoma North West NL 1988	A23744	444861.6	6760386	418	40	252	-60
OCP35	Haoma North West NL 1988	A23744	444847.7	6760381	418	35	254	-50
OCP36	Haoma North West NL 1988	A23744	444825.6	6760457	416	40	251	-60
OCP37	Haoma North West NL 1988	A23744	444932.1	6760118	420	40	253	-60
OCP38	Haoma North West NL 1988	A23744	444947.8	6760124	420	40	253	-60
OCP39	Haoma North West NL 1988	A23744	444812.2	6760494	420	40	251	-60.5
OCP40	Haoma North West NL 1988	A23744	444924.3	6760183	420	60	252	-60
OCP41	Haoma North West NL 1988	A23744	444932.1	6760118	420	50	253	-60
OCP42	Haoma North West NL 1988	A23744	444970.8	6760025	423	59	251	-60
OCP43	Haoma North West NL 1988	A23744	444935.6	6760035	420	35	250	-60
OCP44	Haoma North West NL 1988	A23744	444935.6	6760035	420	32	251	-60
OCP45	Haoma North West NL 1988	A23744	444947.8	6760124	420	70	252	-60
OCP46	Haoma North West NL 1988	A23744	444950.7	6759994	420	35	250	-60
OCP100	GME 2002	A67491	444874.2	6760433	417	80	270	-60
OCP101	GME 2011	A67491	444941.2	6760107	420	72	270	-60
OLYM001	GME 2011	A92149	444917	6760129	420	42	263.9	68.9