MATSA RESOURCES LIMITED
ABN 48 106 732 487

ASX Announcement **31st March 2020**

New Results Highlight Significant Gold Discovery

Fortitude North - Lake Carey Gold Project

Highlights

- *Assays received for remaining 5 drill holes from a 7 diamond drill hole programme, completed in February 2020*
- *Key intercepts include:*

3.4m @ 12.3 g/t Au *from 64m*	*20FNDD03*
incl ***1.7m @21.2g/t Au***	
17.2m @3.4g/t Au *from 73m*	*20FNDD03*
4.6m @ 5.15 g/t Au *from 183.4m*	*20FNDD05*
7.9m @ 1.89 g/t Au *from 212.6m*	*20FNDD06*
incl ***2m @ 3.82 g/t Au*** *from 215.1*	
4.7m @ 1.31 g/t Au *from 137m*	*20FNDD08*
2m @ 8.11g/t Au *from 223.5m*	*20FNDD08*

- *Gold intercepts in 6 of 7 drill holes with all drill holes intersecting alteration and veining indicating continuity of the mineralised zone*
- *New intercepts build on results from the two recently reported diamond drill holes:*

10.3m @ 3.48 g/t Au *from 124.6m*	*20FNDD04*
incl ***6.5m @ 4.79 g/t Au*** *from 127m*	
4m @ 13.63 g/t Au *from79m*	*20FNDD02*
incl ***1m @ 10.2 g/t Au*** *from 81m*	
and ***1m @ 42.9g/t Au*** *from 82m*	

- *Only 800m of the 1,500m long zone of basement gold mineralisation has been tested by diamond drilling*

CORPORATE SUMMARY

Executive Chairman

Paul Poli

Director

Frank Sibbel

Director & Company Secretary

Andrew Chapman

Shares on Issue

226.92 million

Unlisted Options

26.35 million @ $0.17 - $0.35

Top 20 shareholders

Hold 52.85%

Share Price on 30th March 2020

8.5 cents

Market Capitalisation

$19.29 million

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Matsa Resources Limited ("Matsa" or "the Company" ASX: MAT) is pleased to announce it has received new results from diamond drilling at Fortitude North which was completed in February 2020. Results from the first two holes of this 7 drill hole demonstrated continuity of mineralisation to the south beneath a small salt lake *(MAT announcement to ASX 19th February 2020)*. The results from the remaining 5 holes demonstrate that Fortitude North exhibits the potential for a significant new gold discovery in the Lake Carey district.

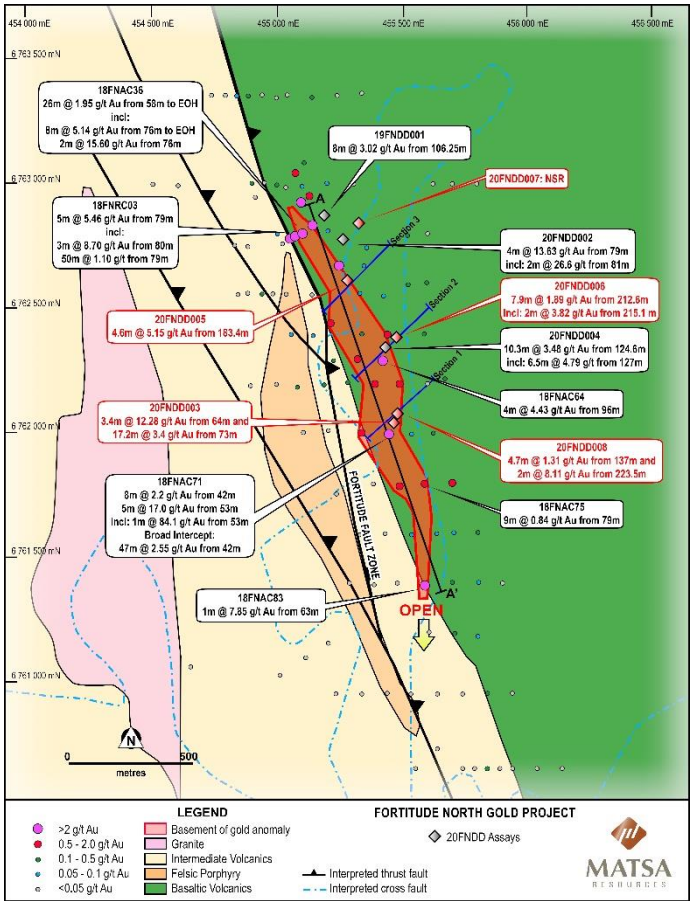

***Figure 1:* Fortitude North drill hole location and Summary Results with new results in red**

Significant Extension of Primary Gold Mineralisation

New assay results continue to confirm the presence and continuity of primary gold mineralisation over a distance of 800m within the 1,500m long basement gold anomaly, with the remainder to be tested. The basement gold anomaly also remains open to the south (Figure 1).

Key intercepts Include:

3.4m @ 12.3 g/t Au *from 64m*	*20FNDD03*
incl ***1.7m @21.2g/t Au***	
17.2m @3.4g/t Au *from 73m*	*20FNDD03*
4.6m @ 5.15 g/t Au *from 183.4m*	*20FNDD05*
7.9m @ 1.89 g/t Au *from 212.6m*	*20FNDD06*
incl ***2m @ 3.82 g/t Au*** *from 215.1*	
4.7m @ 1.31 g/t Au *from 137m*	*20FNDD08*
2m @ 8.11g/t Au *from 223.5m*	*20FNDD08*

Mineralisation occurs in a mafic sequence made up of basalts and dolerites containing thin lenses of laminated shale, located immediately east of the Fortitude Fault zone (Figure 1). The Fortitude Fault represents a major tectono-stratigraphic boundary between dominantly basaltic volcanics which host the mineralisation at Fortitude North to the east and dominantly intermediate volcanics to the west. Mineralisation has been subjected to weathering which has led to mobilisation and supergene enrichment of gold in the saprolite zone. The weathered basement rocks are overlain by approximately 40m of Tertiary lake sediments.

There appear to be two styles of gold mineralisation at Fortitude North, namely:

- Auriferous quartz veins and pyritic crackle veins within a distinctive broad zone up to 30m wide of bleached albite-carbonate altered basalt
- Individual anastomosing auriferous quartz vein sets outside the main altered zone

Quartz veining and pyritic crackle veining over downhole widths of up to 10 metres in altered basalt account for most of the mineralised intercepts (Figure 2). The albite-carbonate alteration "envelope" is distinguished by its cream to pale brown colour in contrast to the dark olive green colours of the enclosing basalts and dolerites. Narrow shale bands have been observed within and adjacent alteration and mineralised quartz veins. Higher grade gold assays within the altered zone are associated with an increase in quartz veins and intensity of irregular pyritic crackle veinlets and disseminations (Plate 1).

All diamond drill holes completed to date intersected this distinctive zone of albite-carbonate alteration.

Plate 1: ***Fortitude North Albite Carbonate alteration with quartz veins and strong pyrite development (20FNDD04, 127.7m)***

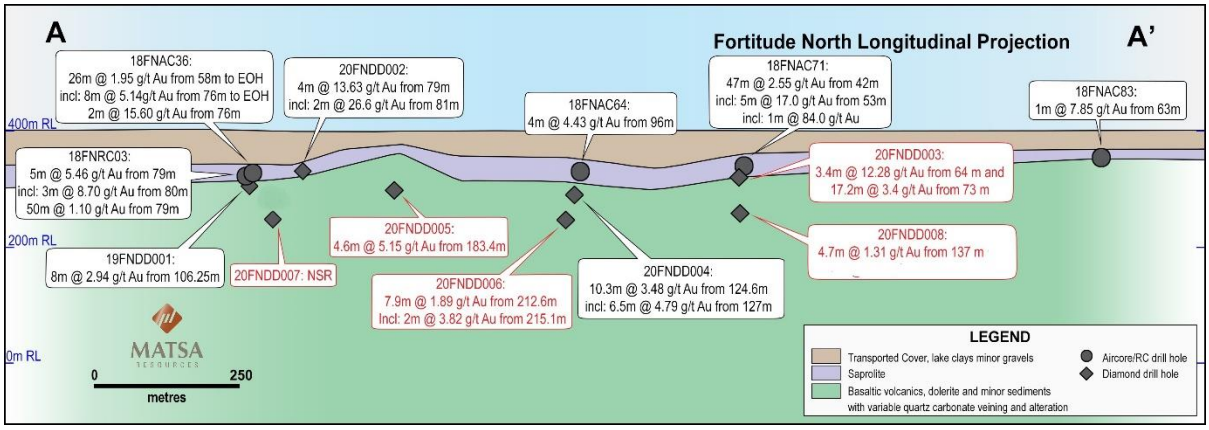

*Figure 2: **Fortitude North Longitudinal Projection with Summary Drill Results (New results in red)***

Discussion of Diamond Drill Results

These drill results have confirmed continuity of a zone of basement mineralisation 800m in length which represents just over half of the 1,500m strike extent of basement gold mineralisation defined by aircore drilling. This gold mineralisation is interpreted to occur in a broad continuous moderately to steeply dipping zone of albite-carbonate altered basalt and associated mostly steeply dipping quartz veins.

At shallower depth, within the saprolite profile, gold mineralisation has undergone deep weathering resulting in a number of very high grade intercepts through mobilisation and enrichment by supergene processes. Mineralised intercepts in aircore drilling and in the upper parts of drillholes 20FNDD02, 20FNDD03 and 20FNDD04 include supergene mineralisation which has been modified by weathering processes (Figure 3). These shallow intercepts together with high grade intercepts in unweathered basement such as **4.6m @ 5.15 g/t Au** in Hole 20FNDD05 provide strong encouragement for the presence of futher high grade mineralisation at Fortitude North.

Interpretative cross sections are provided in Figures 3-5.

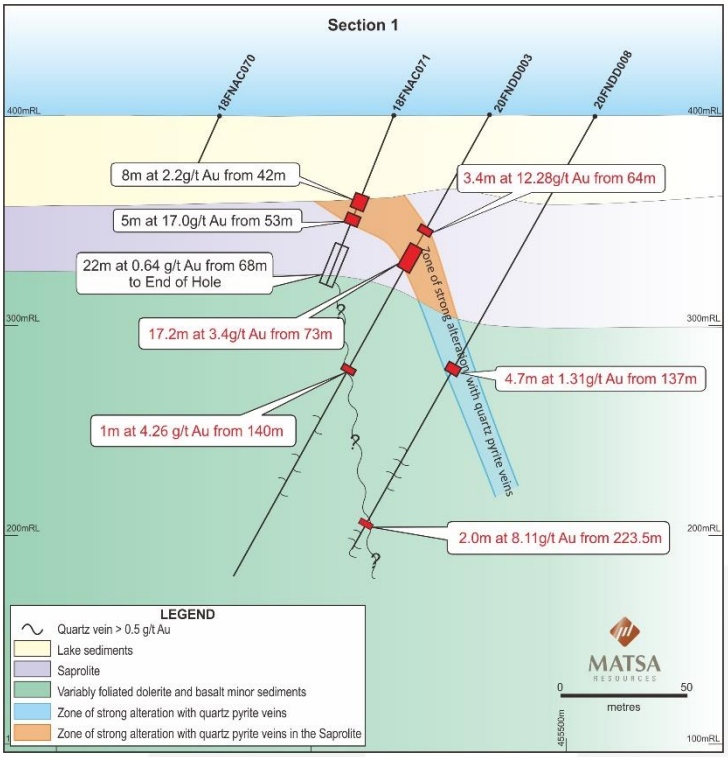

*Figure 3: **Fortitude North Interpretative Cross Section 1***

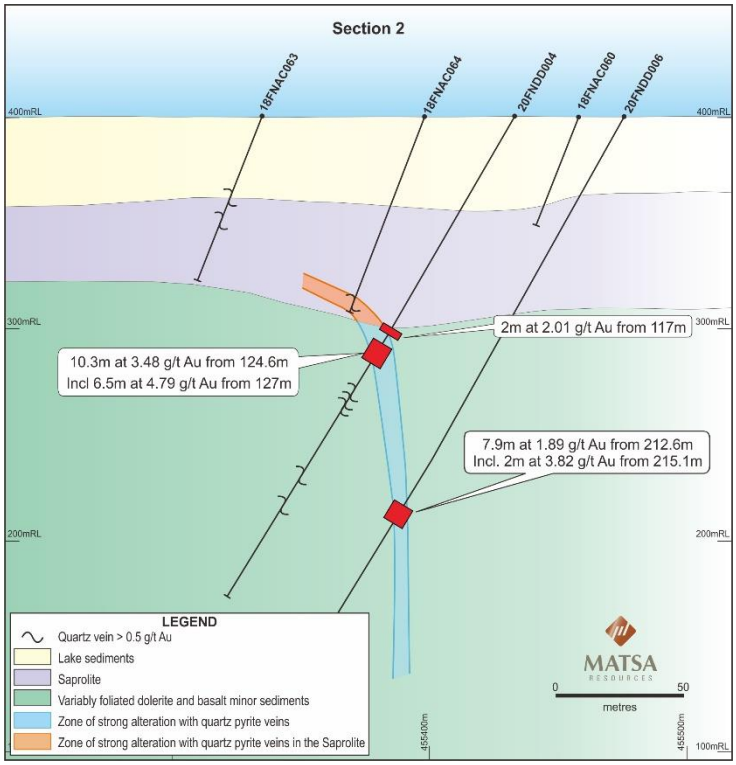

Figure 4: ***Fortitude North Interpretative Cross Section 2***

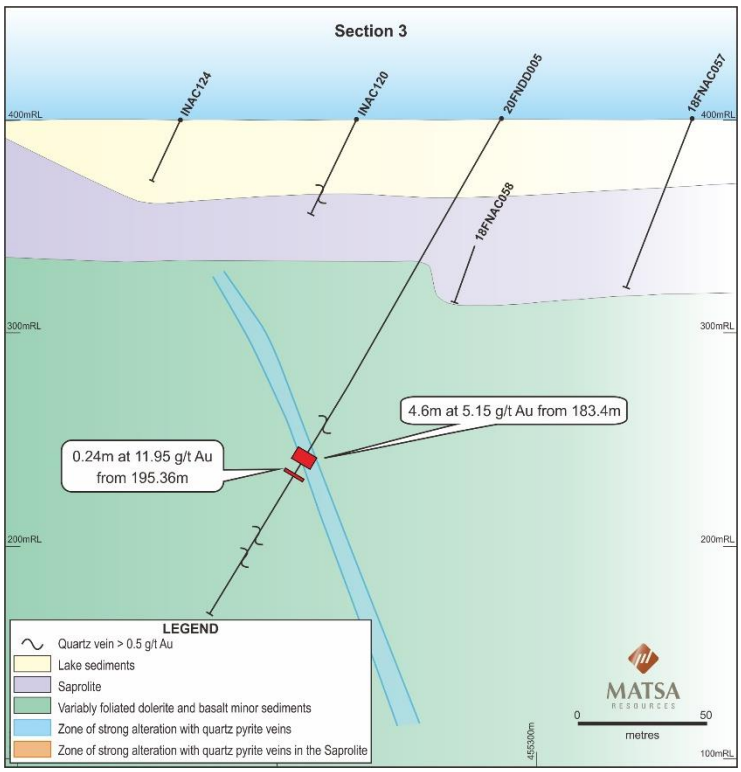

Figure 5: ***Fortitude North Interpretative Cross Section 3***

Petrographic samples of mineralisation, alteration and unaltered host rocks have been collected in order to classify the Fortitude North mineralisation and enable comparison with other known gold deposits in the district and the Eastern Goldfields generally.

All assayed intervals have been submitted for multi-element analysis, to fine tune geology and alteration signatures at Fortitude North.

Next Stage of Exploration

This exciting discovery has become Matsa's highest priority greenfields target and significant further drilling is planned to cover the remaining 700m of prospective strike, as well as to carry out infill and step out drilling to define and delineate gold mineralisation at depth, and to assess the resource potential at Fortitude North.

Potential for geophysical techniques such as Sub Audio Magnetics (SAM) is also being considered to define prospective structural targets and possibly to directly target sulphides as a vector for gold mineralisation.

Fortitude North Drilling

The current programme of seven diamond drill holes (20FNDD02 – 20FNDD08) was completed for a total of 1,837m of drilling with assay results for two drillholes (20FNDD02 and 20FNDD04) announced previously. The announcement also detailed collar and setup information together with drilling logging and assay protocols *(MAT Announcment to ASX 19th February 2020)*.

Key assay values and gold intercepts from drillholes 20FNDD03, 20FNDD05, 20FNDD06, 20FNDD07 and 20FNDD08 are listed in Appendix 1.

Significance of Fortitude North Discovery and Recent Drill Results

- The Fortitude North prospect is located in the gold endowed Kurnalpi terrain which contains world class gold deposits such as Sunrise Dam, Granny Smith and Wallaby, which in Matsa's opinion greatly increases the potential at Fortitude North for a major discovery.
- This discovery supports Matsa's focus on structurally favourable target areas with minimal previous drilling, in this case because of access difficulties in lakes and dunefields north of Lake Carey proper.
- Fortitude North is located only 5km north of Matsa's Fortitude gold mine and there is potential for it to impact positively on a future mining project.

The Lake Carey Gold Project

Matsa holds a ground position of 563km^2 at Lake Carey which is highly prospective for new gold discoveries. The Company is committed to becoming a mid-tier gold mining company with the commencement of underground production at the Red October gold mine. This follows its recently completed trial mining operation at Fortitude and mining at the Red Dog deposit. A scoping study was recently completed into the viability of a full scale open-pit gold mine at Fortitude (Refer to previous ASX announcements).

Matsa also sees substantial opportunities for further discoveries in favourable structural and stratigraphic settings within the Lake Carey Project area which remain relatively under-explored. The Fortitude and Bindah Faults are examples of favourable corridors which contain gold mineralisation (eg. Bindah, Fortitude, Jubilee, Misery and Keringal) and Matsa's recently discovered gold targets (BE 1 - 4).

Matsa's discovery at Fortitude North and earlier discoveries along the Bindah Fault, provides strong support for Matsa's belief that there are significant areas which remain under-explored despite 30 years of exploration since the discovery of Sunrise Dam in 1988.

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

For further information please contact:

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Competent Person

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 – Lake Carey Project*

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.* • *Measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *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.*	Diamond drilling logged and samples selected based on geology, attempting to keep maximum sample interval to ~1m in length. Selected intervals are split in two and bagged. This is a practical measure to ensure sample size reaching the laboratory is <3kg. Sampling is carries out after geological logging is complete in order to ensure representivity of samples.
Drilling techniques	• *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.).*	Drilling was carried out using a diamond drill rig specially constructed to operate in a salt lake environment.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Sample recovery is estimated based on measured recovery block to block. Generally excellent recoveries in fresh rock with variable to poor core recoveries in saprolite and deeply weathered bedrock.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	Typically the focus has been on fresh rock where sample recovery is excellent.
	• *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.*	Not determined.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Simple qualitative geological logs using standard geological coding sheets.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*	Logging is qualitative in nature.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Logging was carried out on all drill core.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Half core samples were submitted for assay.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*	Core.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	Sample prep in Lab is standard for all assay procedures, whereby sample is dried, homogenized and pulverised.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples*	Approximately 1 standard sample/20 samples and one blank sample per 20 samples submitted for assay.
	• *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*	No duplicates were submitted but selected pulps to be re submitted for multi element and duplicate gold assays.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Sample weights of ~3kg documented are adequate for fine gold. No special measures were taken to deal with the presence of coarse gold.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Samples were dispatched for low level gold determination by 30g Fire Assay with AAS finish which is an industry standard process. Assay accuracy determined by laboratory QACQ process.
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	As noted one standard per 20 samples and one blank per 20 samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Composites validated by individual 1m splits. All assay and sampling procedures verified by company personnel. All results reviewed by senior staff.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	No twinned holes carried out.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	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.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	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, dip and total magnetic intensity were carried out using an Eastman Multishot camera at ~30m intervals and manually recorded on daily drill records. Downhole Surveys have been incorporated into the interpretive cross section in the body of the report.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	GDA94 UTM co-ordinate system Zone 51.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	+-10m from AHD has been assumed for regional exploration holes used in designing the follow up programme. For practical purposes the RL for all holes is given as the level of Lake Carey namely 400m AHD.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The reported drilling was of a reconnaissance nature and drill spacings is not sufficient to confidently infer continuity between drill holes.
	• *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	Drill hole spacing too large to confidently assign continuity of anomalous values. Drilling was designed to test a preliminary interpretation that mineralisation is likely to be moderately to steeply NE dipping.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	No compositing has been applied and where possible sampling was carried out to geological boundaries.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Drilling carried out on lines oriented at 230 degrees to take into account NNW trending structural interpretation. This is considered to be a reasonable approach for first pass drilling.
	• *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.*	Drilling too wide spaced for bias to be a problem. Orientation of continuous in-situ mineralisation yet to be determined.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples are delivered to the laboratory by Matsa Staff. No special security procedures are carried out in the field.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audit carried out yet.

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	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	Exploration was carried out over the following tenements: Tenement: E 39/1864*** — Status: LIVE — Holder: Matsa Gold Pty Ltd — Granted: 27/02/2017 — Area: 10 — Units: BL
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Past work which included anomalous gold values in aircore drilling at Fortitude North has been acknowledged as being carried out by Midas Gold Ltd in 2008.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The deposit types being sought are orogenic syntectonic gold mineralisation similar to Fortitude which is located 5km south on the same major fault system.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all material drill holes:*	Fortitude North: Drill hole, Significant assays summarized in the report. Hole collar parameters and all significantly anomalous assays >0.1g/t Au reported in the body of the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *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.*	No significant information was excluded deliberately.
Data aggregation methods	• *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 length weighted for each sample included. Aggregates did not include assays <0.5 g/t Au. All intercepts are quoted between bounding samples containing >1 g/t Au.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	All intercepts quoted relate to downhole depth and true width is unknown. Current interpretation suggests that drill holes need to be oriented from east towards the west to test for a combination of subvertical to shallow east dipping structures. Intercepts in aircore drill holes are expressed in downhole metres.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	A drill hole location plan, longitudinal projection and cross section summarising salient aspects of drilling were included in the text.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All drilling information has been used to determine exploration targets.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	The review made use of publicly available aeromagnetics and gravity, past drilling by Midas Gold Ltd which was acquired with purchase of the Lake Carey Fortitude project.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Multi-element assays are planned in order to improve lithological interpretation as well as potentially detect key alteration signatures associated with gold mineralisation Petrography to be carried out on a range of host lithologies, veins and lithologies within the alteration envelope Diamond and RC drilling to delineate mineralisation and to determine resource potential

***Appendix 2** – Fortitude North 20FNDD03, 20FNDD05, 20FNDD06, 20FNDD07 and 20FNDD08 Key Assays and Quote Intercepts*

Sample	Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Quoted Intercept
172536	20FNDD003	52	57.4	0.65	
172537	20FNDD003	57.4	63.4	0.89	
172538	20FNDD003	63.4	64	0.07	
172539	20FNDD003	64	65.7	21.2	
172540	20FNDD003	65.7	67.4	3.35	3.4m @ 7.22 g/t Au from 64m
172541	20FNDD003	67.4	73	0.1	
172542	20FNDD003	73	74	2.6	
172544	20FNDD003	74	75	0.05	
172545	20FNDD003	75	76	1.26	
172546	20FNDD003	76	77	2.99	
172547	20FNDD003	77	78	21.6	
172548	20FNDD003	78	79	0.11	
172549	20FNDD003	79	80	5.11	
172550	20FNDD003	80	81	7.02	
172551	20FNDD003	81	82	6.66	
172552	20FNDD003	82	83	1.56	
172553	20FNDD003	83	84	3.62	
172555	20FNDD003	84	85	0.72	
172556	20FNDD003	85	86	1.3	
172557	20FNDD003	86	87	0.13	
172558	20FNDD003	87	88	0.3	
172559	20FNDD003	88	89.1	0.42	
172560	20FNDD003	89.1	90.2	1.72	17.2m @ 3.4 g/t Au from 73m
172561	20FNDD003	90.2	91	0.69	
172562	20FNDD003	91	92	0.38	
172586	20FNDD003	137.5	138.5	0.31	
172588	20FNDD003	138.5	139.5	0.78	
172589	20FNDD003	139.5	140.5	0.7	
172590	20FNDD003	140.5	141.5	4.26	1m @ 4.26 g/t Au from 140.5
172591	20FNDD003	141.5	142.5	0.02	
172592	20FNDD003	142.5	143.5	0.02	
172593	20FNDD003	143.5	144.5	0.06	
172594	20FNDD003	169.6	170.6	1.76	
172595	20FNDD003	170.6	171.6	0.05	
172596	20FNDD003	171.6	172.6	0.14	
172597	20FNDD003	172.6	173.6	0.38	
172599	20FNDD003	173.6	174.6	0.01	
172600	20FNDD003	189.6	190.6	0.03	
172601	20FNDD003	190.6	191.6	2.31	
172602	20FNDD003	191.6	192.6	0.01	

Sample	Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Quoted Intercept
169577	20FNDD004	111	112	0.06	
169578	20FNDD004	112	114.2	0.71	
169579	20FNDD004	114.2	115	1.79	
169581	20FNDD004	115	116	0.18	
169582	20FNDD004	116	117	0.08	
169583	20FNDD004	117	118	1.72	
169584	20FNDD004	118	119	2.29	
169585	20FNDD004	119	120	0.12	
169586	20FNDD004	120	121.5	0.35	
169587	20FNDD004	121.5	122.1	1	
169588	20FNDD004	122.1	123	0.09	
169589	20FNDD004	123	124	0.36	
169591	20FNDD004	124	124.6	0.23	
169592	20FNDD004	124.6	125.6	1.33	
169593	20FNDD004	125.6	125.75	0.36	
169594	20FNDD004	125.75	126	2.93	
169595	20FNDD004	126	127	1.09	
169596	20FNDD004	127	128	13.9	
169597	20FNDD004	128	129	1.39	
169598	20FNDD004	129	130	1.11	
169599	20FNDD004	130	131	6.04	
169601	20FNDD004	131	132	2.3	
169602	20FNDD004	132	133	4.6	
169603	20FNDD004	133	133.5	3.66	6.5m @ 4.79 g/t Au from 127m
169604	20FNDD004	133.5	133.8	0.44	
169605	20FNDD004	133.8	134.9	1.23	10.3m @ 3.48 g/t Au from 124.6m
169606	20FNDD004	134.9	135.25	0.89	
169607	20FNDD004	135.25	136	0.6	
169608	20FNDD004	136	137	0.03	
169609	20FNDD004	137	138	0.42	
169611	20FNDD004	138	139	0.02	
169624	20FNDD004	150	151	0.01	
169625	20FNDD004	151	151.9	0.67	
169626	20FNDD004	151.9	153	0.18	
169627	20FNDD004	153	154	0.01	
169628	20FNDD004	154	155	0.02	
169629	20FNDD004	155	156	0.01	
169630	20FNDD004	156	157	0.51	
169632	20FNDD004	157	158	0.01	
169633	20FNDD004	158	158.4	0.01	
169634	20FNDD004	158.4	159	0.05	
169635	20FNDD004	159	160	2.44	

Sample	Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Quoted Intercept
169636	20FNDD004	160	161	0.04	
169677	20FNDD004	197	198	-0.01	
169678	20FNDD004	198	199	0.56	
169679	20FNDD004	199	200	-0.01	
169821	20FNDD005	165	165.9	0.03	
169822	20FNDD005	165.9	166.3	0.53	
169823	20FNDD005	166.3	167	0.09	
169824	20FNDD005	167	168	2.26	
169825	20FNDD005	168	169	0.07	
169826	20FNDD005	169	170	0.02	
169827	20FNDD005	182	183	0.02	
169828	20FNDD005	183	183.4	0.04	
169829	20FNDD005	183.4	184	13.25	
169831	20FNDD005	184	184.5	3.06	
169832	20FNDD005	184.5	185	0.29	
169833	20FNDD005	185	186	4.6	
169834	20FNDD005	186	187	3.98	
169835	20FNDD005	187	188	5.5	4.6m @ 5.15 g/t Au from 183.4
169836	20FNDD005	188	189	0.87	
169837	20FNDD005	195	195.36	0.15	
169838	20FNDD005	195.36	195.6	11.95	0.24m @11.95 g/t from 195.36
169839	20FNDD005	195.6	196.1	0.13	
169841	20FNDD005	196.1	197.1	0.24	
169842	20FNDD005	197.1	198	0.06	
169875	20FNDD005	227	228	-0.01	
169876	20FNDD005	228	229	0.63	
169877	20FNDD005	229	230	0.01	
169878	20FNDD005	230	231	0.22	
169879	20FNDD005	231	232	0.02	
169881	20FNDD005	232	233	-0.01	
169882	20FNDD005	233	234	-0.01	
169883	20FNDD005	234	235	-0.01	
169884	20FNDD005	235	236	0.2	
169885	20FNDD005	236	237	-0.01	
169886	20FNDD005	237	238	0.03	
169887	20FNDD005	238	239	-0.01	
169888	20FNDD005	239	240	0.03	
169889	20FNDD005	240	241	1.08	
169891	20FNDD005	241	242	-0.01	
169941	20FNDD006	209.75	210	0.05	
169942	20FNDD006	210	211.25	0.37	
169943	20FNDD006	211.25	212.6	0.54	
169945	20FNDD006	212.6	213.4	1.09	

Sample	Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Quoted Intercept
169946	20FNDD006	213.4	214.4	3.24	
169947	20FNDD006	214.4	215.1	0.51	
169948	20FNDD006	215.1	216	5.89	
169949	20FNDD006	216	217	2.33	
169950	20FNDD006	217	218.05	0.72	
169951	20FNDD006	218.05	219	1.03	
169952	20FNDD006	219	219.65	0.4	
169953	20FNDD006	219.65	220.5	1.02	7.9m @ 1.89 g/t Au from 212.6m
169954	20FNDD006	220.5	221.5	0.29	
169956	20FNDD006	221.5	222.5	0.03	
169991	20FNDD007	162	163	0.01	
169992	20FNDD007	163	164	0.46	
169993	20FNDD007	170	171	0.04	
169994	20FNDD007	171	172	0.45	
169995	20FNDD007	172	173	0.03	
169996	20FNDD007	175.4	176.4	0.17	
169997	20FNDD007	176.4	177.4	0.09	
169998	20FNDD007	177.4	178.4	0.18	
170000	20FNDD007	178.4	179.4	0.04	
172501	20FNDD007	179.4	180	0.12	
172502	20FNDD007	180	181.1	0.23	
172503	20FNDD007	181.1	182.1	0.02	
172658	20FNDD008	136	137	0.09	
172659	20FNDD008	137	137.7	0.84	
172660	20FNDD008	137.7	138.7	1.07	
172661	20FNDD008	138.7	139.7	1.79	
172662	20FNDD008	139.7	140.7	1.78	
172663	20FNDD008	140.7	141.7	0.94	
172665	20FNDD008	141.7	142.7	0.05	4.7m @ 1.31 g/t Au from 137m
172666	20FNDD008	142.7	143.7	-0.01	
172678	20FNDD008	185.6	186.5	-0.01	
172679	20FNDD008	186.5	187.5	1.14	
172680	20FNDD008	187.5	188.5	0.55	
172681	20FNDD008	188.5	189.5	0.03	
172682	20FNDD008	189.5	190.5	0.55	
172683	20FNDD008	190.5	191.5	0.09	
172684	20FNDD008	191.5	192.5	0.02	
172685	20FNDD008	192.5	193.5	-0.01	
172687	20FNDD008	193.5	194.5	0.57	
172688	20FNDD008	194.5	195.5	-0.01	
172692	20FNDD008	198.5	199.5	0.03	
172693	20FNDD008	199.5	200.5	1.44	
172694	20FNDD008	200.5	201.5	1.67	

Sample	Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Quoted Intercept
172695	20FNDD008	201.5	202.5	0.66	
172696	20FNDD008	202.5	203.5	0.06	
172698	20FNDD008	203.5	204.5	0.04	
172699	20FNDD008	204.5	205.5	0.06	
172700	20FNDD008	221.5	222.5	0.41	
172701	20FNDD008	222.5	223.5	0.44	
172702	20FNDD008	223.5	224.5	11.85	2m @ 8.11 g/t Au from 223.5
172703	20FNDD008	224.5	225.5	4.37	
172704	20FNDD008	225.5	226.5	0.47	
172705	20FNDD008	226.5	227.9	0.06	
172706	20FNDD008	227.9	229	0.44	
172707	20FNDD008	233	234	0.58	
172709	20FNDD008	234	235	0.22	
172710	20FNDD008	235	236	0.26	
172711	20FNDD008	236	237	0.04	
172712	20FNDD008	237	238	0.53	
172713	20FNDD008	238	238.5	0.72	