MATSA RESOURCES

LIMITED

ABN 48 106 732 487

ASX Announcement **16th June 2015**

Exploration Update at Symons Hill

Highlights

- *Downhole EM (DHEM) survey has been completed in diamond drillholes 15SHDD07 (conductor C56) and 15SHDD08 (conductor C42).*
- *At 15SHDD07 DHEM detected a moderate strength in-hole conductor corresponding to 0.55m of semi-massive sulphides (mostly pyrrhotite) from 199.65m downhole. Modeling confirms a moderately dipping tabular zone extending at least 100m off-hole which could be of interest for potential Ni-Cu sulphides.*
- *Assays of the semi-massive sulphide zone in drillhole 15SHDD07 returned anomalous Ni and Cu values of 0.55m @ 0.05% Ni and 0.07% Cu from 199.65m.*
- *At 15SHDD08 DHEM did not detect any significant conductors. No anomalies were encountered that explain Conductor C42. A second DHEM survey is in progress using a different loop orientation to potentially explain the source of the original conductive response.*
- *Downhole surveys are to commence on diamond drillhole 14SHDD06 where an intercept of 3.20m @ 0.4% Cu from 455-458.2m downhole was previously intercepted and interpreted to be the source of conductor VA11.*
- *The high power ground EM survey which identified conductors C42 and C56 is approximately 64% complete. Matsa is confident that more high priority conductors will be identified by this programme.*

CORPORATE SUMMARY

Executive Chairman

Paul Poli

Director

Frank Sibbel

Director & Company Secretary

Andrew Chapman

Shares on Issue

144.15 million

Unlisted Options

15.47 million @ $0.25 - $0.43

Top 20 shareholders

Hold 50.36%

Share Price on 16th June 2015

20 cents

Market Capitalisation

$28.83 million

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This release contains new results relating to recently reported preliminary information from diamond drillholes 15DDSH07 and 15DDHS08 testing HPFLTEM conductors C56 and C42 respectively (MAT reports to ASX 20th May 2015 and 5th June 2015).

DHEM Surveys

Downhole surveys were completed on diamond drillholes 15SHDD07 and 15SHDD08 which were drilled to test conductors C56 and C42 respectively. A description of survey parameters and procedures is included in Appendix 1.

15SHDD07

Downhole surveys were carried out to the final depth of the drillhole (308.5m) which was drilled to test Conductor C56. Results have clearly confirmed and defined the moderate conductive source intersected at ~200m which corresponds closely with the 0.55m downhole intersection of semi massive pyrrhotite from 199.65m. A preliminary model defining the local conductive cell as outlined by the DHTEM is shown in Figure 1.

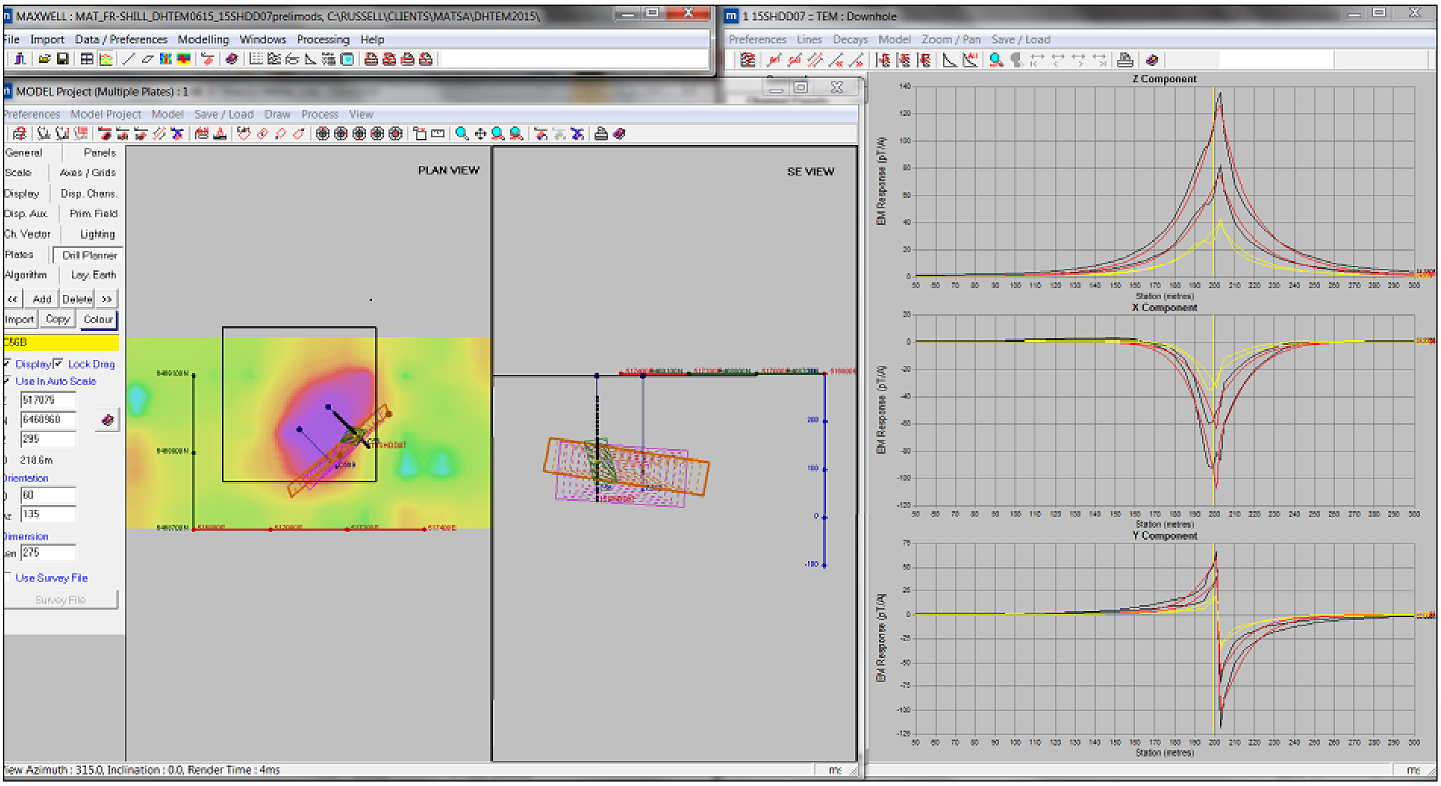

***Figure 1:** Conductor C56 (15SHDD07) summarising HPFLTEM at Surface, DHEM profiles and second recommended drillhole.*

The DHEM results correlate well with HPFLEM regarding interpreted source dimensions and orientation. Interpreted conductance levels are somewhat higher on the DHTEM at ~2000S.

A second drillhole located ~100m to the SW along strike/plunge extent is being considered as a second test of this conductor to test for associated Ni-Cu sulphides.

15SHDD08

Downhole surveys were carried out to the final depth of the drillhole at 450m. A summary image attached is for the initial/main loop for 15SHDD08 DHTEM surveying. Surprisingly no significant conductor has been confirmed although minor anomalism is apparent at ~330-340m and ~430-450m downhole. Neither of these are believed to be the source/cause of the originally targeted HP FLTEM (conductor 42) anomalism.

Matsa cannot yet explain how the HPFLTEM results at conductor C42 produced a robust bedrock conductor model, yet diamond drilling and subsequent downhole EM failed to indicate any significant conductors, either in-hole or off-hole. Accordingly an alternate loop survey is currently being completed which may clarify the source of the original HPFLTEM conductor.

Comments from Matsa's geophysical consultant were as follows: "it is very likely that the source of the anomalism is related to current channelling phenomena combined with IP/polarisation (over partial anomaly extents) in the near surface. This was unexpected given that the HPFLTEM data could be separately modelled based on received data from two loops (SHP1_42 and SHP1_47) to produce coherent, conductive sources with closely comparable location, size and orientation".

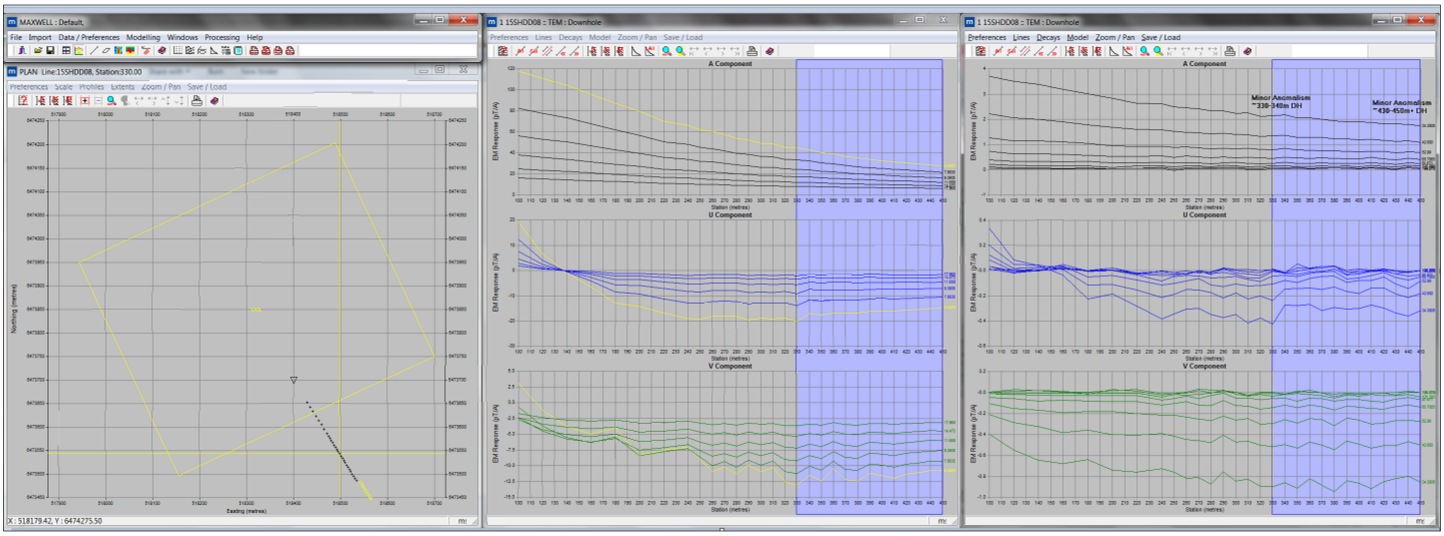

Figure 2: Conductor C42: DHEM Survey Data in diamond drillhole 15SHDD08.

14SHDD06

DHEM surveys are now underway on diamond drillhole 14SHDD06 which was completed during 2014 to test VTEM conductor VA11. As previously announced (MAT report to ASX 7th October 2014) sulphide mineralisation in the form of disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite in veined and fractured felsic granulites was the likely source of the VA11 conductor. The modelled position of the VA11 conductor occurs at a vertical depth of ~400m which corresponds with an intercept of **3.20m @ 0.4% Cu** from 455-458.2m downhole.

Assay Results Diamond Drillhole 15SHDD07

A total of 67 samples were submitted for assay. A summary of sampling and assay procedures is given in Appendix 1 and summary results are included in Appendix 2. While no significantly mineralised intersections were highlighted by these assays, anomalous values of 0.05% Ni and 0.07% Cu were returned from the 0.55m semi-massive pyrrhotite interval between 199.65m and 200.2m downhole (Table 1).

Hole_ID	Sample_ID	mFrom	mTo	Ag_ppm	Co_ppm	Cr_ppm	Cu_ppm	Fe_pct	Mg_pct	Mn_ppm	Ni_ppm	S_pct	Zn_ppm	Lithology
15SHDD07	81841	199.65	200.2	1.1	180	68	667	35.86	1.16	570	491	20.7	55	Semi massive pyrrhotite trace chalcopyrite)

Table 1: Diamond drillhole 15SHDD07, summary assays for semi massive sulphide intercept

Executive Chairman, Mr Paul Poli stated, "The DHEM results for 15SHDD08 are completely unexpected, our geophysicist is also at a loss to explain what has happened to conductor C42. At this stage it appears that conductor C42 is not real, and the drilling provided the correct answer. Interestingly, conductor C56 is showing some life so diamond drilling of the extensions of that conductor is being contemplated in light of the anomalous nickel and copper values noted in the hole".

Mr Poli added, "Matsa remains committed to the continuing EM survey and remains confident of further excitement at Symons Hill. The Fraser Range remains an exploration hotspot, although it does cause anxiety for some. All in all we have a great company with strong assets. Determination and guts will pay off".

High Power Fixed Loop EM (HPFLEM) Surveys

Surveys have continued with a total of 63 loops now completed for a total of 64% of the entire planned survey.

Symons Hill Project Background

The Symons Hill Project is located within Matsa's 100% owned E69/3070 with an area of 96km2. The project is located within the Fraser Range Tectonic zone, 6kms SSW of Sirius Resources Ltd's (ASX: SIR) Nova nickel mine. Matsa has been actively exploring the project since 2012 with aircore, RC and diamond drilling confirming the presence of nickel anomalous (0.2 – 0.3% Ni) olivine bearing gabbro at targets SHG02, SHG03 and SHG11, which exhibit near surface enrichment in the weathered profile of up to 1.3% Ni.

Matsa commenced a regional, high powered (150-200A) EM survey in December 2014 which has been designed to cover the majority of the Symons Hill Project area. The survey is being carried out as part of a research and development project which is designed to develop and improve state of the art EM equipment to explore for massive sulphide deposits of Nova-Bollinger type, to a depth of >700m below surface.

For further Information please contact:

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Executive Chairman

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Exploration results

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: 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.* • *Include reference to 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.*	• XRF Analysis on HQ core using a handheld Olympus Innovx Delta Premium (DP4000C model) XRF analyser. Measurements were taken on surface of the core and depth intervals recorded. • 15SHDD07 - cutting and continuous sampling of core was carried out between 196-200.7m. For the rest of the hole selection of sampling intervals used is the top 20cm whole core samples at every 4m interval, starting from 56m until end of hole. • 15SHDD08 - due to the uniform nature of the geology in this hole, selection of sampling intervals used is the top 20cm whole core samples at every 4m intervals, starting from 44m until end of hole.
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).*	• Core drilling carried out by Frontline drilling using a track-mounted Desco 7000 diamond drill rig. Mud rotary bit used from surface down to the weathered zone and changed to triple tube HQ from fresh rock to end of hole. Core is oriented using Reflex ACT II RD digital core orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *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.*	• Core is currently logged and recovery measured.

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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Geologic and geotechnical logging carried out on the core. Logging recorded as qualitative description of colour, lithological type, grain size, structures, minerals and alteration. • All cores are photographed using a digital camera.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• For sulphide-rich zones, cores to be sawn and quarter core splits to be sampled and submitted to the lab. • For non-sulphide-rich zones, representative section of 20cm length every 4m were sampled as whole core samples and submitted to the lab for crushing and pulverising.
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.* • *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.* • *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.*	• Olympus Innovx Delta Premium (DP4000C model) handheld XRF analyser. Used as semi quantitative measurement of base metal content in sulphidic zones. • Reading times employed was 30 sec/beam for a total of 60 sec using Mining Mode. • Handheld XRF QAQC includes duplicates, standards and blanks. • Assays by Intertek Genalysis carried out using a 4 Acid digest and read by ICP/OES.
Verification of sampling and	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data*	• Not carried out because laboratory QA QC procedures are regarded as sufficient for surface samples. • Data entry carried out by field personnel thus minimizing transcription or other errors. Trial plots in field and rigorous

assaying	*verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	database procedures ensure that field and assay data are merged accurately.
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill collars are surveyed by modern hand held GPS units with accuracy of 5m which is sufficient accuracy for the purpose of compiling and interpreting results. • Topographic control 2-5m accuracy using published maps or Shuttle Radar data is sufficient to evaluate topographic effects on assay distribution.
Data spacing and distribution	• *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.*	• Not known at this stage.
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.* • *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.*	• Diamond drill hole is oriented at -60° and due SE targeting a modelled EM conductor. • More information on the mineralized intersection upon completion of geological and geotechnical logging.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sampling intervals to be marked up on core accompanied by separate printed cutting interval sheet. Core trays to be secured with steel straps on a pallet for transport to the core cutting contractor. Samples to the laboratory will be placed in calico bags then onto green bags. The green bags will be sealed with cable ties for transport to the laboratory.
Audits/reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• N/A

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such*	• The project consists of 1 EL. • The Project is Located on Vacant Crown Land.

tenement and land tenure status	*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.*	• The project is located within Native Title Claim No. 99/002 by the Ngadju people. • A heritage agreement has been signed and exploration is carried out within the terms of that agreement.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Very little modern exploration has taken place on this tenement prior to Matsa's ownership.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The target is "Nova" or Thompson belt style magmatic Ni-Cu mineralization.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *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.*	• Co ordinates and other attributes of diamond drillholes were previously announced expressed as UTM co ordinates on GDA94 datum Zone 51
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.*	• Downhole assay values are reported as Appendix 2

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 reported are measured in down hole 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.*	• Not required at this stage.
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.*	• Not required at this stage.
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.*	• Geological observation included in the text and appendix 1. • DHEM Surveys carried out in 12th -15th June 2015 by Outer Rim, SURVEY PARAMETERS Configuration : Fixed Loop, Station Spacing : 2-20 m RECEIVER : SMARTem24, Frequency : 1.0 Hz, Components Z,X,Y, Rx Sensor : DigiAtlatnis B-field probe, Rx Normalised Area : 10000m2 TRANSMITTER Transmitter : ORE HP, Tx Area 90000-300000m2, Tx Current : 120 A, Turn Off : 1.2 ms
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.*	• Down hole TEM (DHTEM) is planned after the completion of the hole. • Further DD drilling to test other conductors is planned.

Appendix 2: Summary Assay Results - 15SHDD07

Hole_ID	Sample_ID	mFrom	mTo	Ag_ppm	Co_ppm	Cr_ppm	Cu_ppm	Fe_pct	Mg_pct	Mn_ppm	Ni_ppm	S_ppm	Zn_ppm
15SHDD07	81801	56	56.2	-1	26	32	30	4.73	1.35	540	34	0.02	91
15SHDD07	81802	60	60.2	1.3	60	80	42	8.54	1.21	1234	74	0.03	118
15SHDD07	81803	64	64.2	-1	49	47	26	8.65	4.86	1942	40	0.09	86
15SHDD07	81804	68	68.2	-1	56	73	49	9.38	4.24	1834	54	0.07	96
15SHDD07	81805	72	72.2	-1	43	37	25	7.11	4.43	1703	42	0.07	65
15SHDD07	81806	76	76.2	-1	52	74	27	8.76	3.99	1734	46	0.18	89
15SHDD07	81807	80	80.2	-1	24	49	41	5.42	2.04	1204	23	0.09	88
15SHDD07	81808	84	84.2	-1	62	92	82	11.9	3.97	2037	57	0.28	121
15SHDD07	81809	88	88.2	-1	95	78	269	18.23	4.97	2879	91	0.83	289
15SHDD07	81810	92	92.2	-1	95	234	128	16.82	6.90	3036	124	0.56	191
15SHDD07	81811	96	96.2	-1	8	9	7	3.56	0.53	379	5	0.02	57
15SHDD07	81812	100	100.2	-1	4	19	8	1.35	0.30	161	3	0.01	23
15SHDD07	81813	104	104.2	-1	76	40	87	15.11	3.77	2024	45	0.39	138
15SHDD07	81814	108	108.2	-1	37	53	30	7.91	3.29	1714	35	0.06	118
15SHDD07	81815	112	112.2	-1	34	22	84	9.1	2.88	1469	25	0.23	80
15SHDD07	81816	116	116.2	-1	7	7	8	3.13	0.44	564	4	0.01	56
15SHDD07	81817	120	120.2	-1	6	9	6	3.13	0.67	341	3	0.01	45
15SHDD07	81818	124	124.2	-1	7	22	15	3.49	0.56	493	8	0.04	61
15SHDD07	81819	128	128.2	-1	53	319	154	8.11	6.28	1485	154	0.23	81
15SHDD07	81820	132	132.2	-1	44	223	55	7.48	4.86	1332	78	0.11	77
15SHDD07	81821	136	136.2	-1	24	51	40	5.99	1.60	877	23	0.09	87
15SHDD07	81822	140	140.2	-1	59	170	54	10.6	5.70	2104	96	0.10	118
15SHDD07	81823	144	144.2	-1	37	167	42	6.31	3.20	1085	55	0.10	79
15SHDD07	81824	148	148.2	-1	29	146	35	5.83	3.19	1083	50	0.08	88
15SHDD07	81825	152	152.2	-1	43	91	60	9.4	3.76	1723	50	0.15	106
15SHDD07	81826	156	156.2	-1	58	154	74	8.89	2.63	1513	118	0.17	87
15SHDD07	81827	160	160.2	-1	37	8	62	15.42	3.40	2013	10	0.75	180
15SHDD07	81828	164	164.2	-1	71	153	94	12.18	3.74	1893	141	0.67	90

15SHDD07	81829	168	168.2	-1	36	-1	45	11.78	3.03	1775	7	0.47	145
15SHDD07	81830	172	172.2	-1	66	548	57	11.81	3.79	1752	245	0.17	122
15SHDD07	81831	176	176.2	-1	64	360	68	13.38	4.18	1762	184	0.22	134
15SHDD07	81832	180	180.2	-1	47	145	77	8.74	3.09	1939	106	0.79	105
15SHDD07	81833	183.1	183.6	-1	99	345	271	15.45	3.63	1007	247	5.25	100
15SHDD07	81834	184	184.2	-1	48	204	48	9.67	3.78	1401	94	0.54	129
15SHDD07	81835	188	188.2	-1	70	134	75	8.84	2.91	1423	189	0.22	82
15SHDD07	81836	192	192.2	-1	67	149	145	8.44	3.14	1197	184	0.64	98
15SHDD07	81837	196	197	-1	55	151	58	5.54	3.22	744	146	0.79	152
15SHDD07	81838	197	197.9	-1	55	124	373	13.39	2.82	624	169	6.47	149
15SHDD07	81839	197.9	198.7	-1	40	103	266	12.88	3.20	907	112	4.34	141
15SHDD07	81840	198.7	199.65	1	81	76	665	22.96	1.73	951	246	11.04	143
15SHDD07	81841	199.65	200.2	1.1	180	68	667	35.86	1.16	570	491	20.70	55
15SHDD07	81842	200.2	200.7	-1	38	91	89	9.67	2.58	1577	47	2.32	138
15SHDD07	81843	204	204.2	-1	54	117	117	8.03	4.00	1762	66	0.30	101
15SHDD07	81844	208	208.2	-1	61	67	81	10.2	4.44	1067	48	0.41	123
15SHDD07	81845	212	212.2	-1	50	54	89	10.16	4.06	1455	43	0.37	102
15SHDD07	81846	216	216.2	-1	62	515	63	8.75	3.41	1459	240	0.71	100
15SHDD07	81847	220	220.2	-1	51	122	141	7.93	5.41	952	120	1.02	123
15SHDD07	81848	224	224.2	-1	99	256	652	19.61	8.88	2690	364	3.11	272
15SHDD07	81849	228	228.2	-1	88	1178	140	12.32	13.46	1776	984	0.13	94
15SHDD07	81850	232	232.2	-1	16	69	16	4.48	1.13	890	35	0.07	73
15SHDD07	81851	236	236.2	-1	13	63	13	4.29	1.12	1426	34	0.04	68
15SHDD07	81852	240	240.2	-1	15	72	15	4.91	1.21	1449	34	0.03	59
15SHDD07	81853	244	244.2	-1	20	103	50	6.09	1.90	1145	50	0.06	95
15SHDD07	81854	248	248.2	-1	18	85	26	5.39	1.64	1094	44	0.04	74
15SHDD07	81855	252	252.2	-1	21	63	15	6.3	1.79	1253	32	0.04	99
15SHDD07	81856	256	256.2	-1	32	124	49	9.61	3.11	1455	76	0.08	170
15SHDD07	81857	260	260.2	-1	45	86	19	12.57	3.66	2403	48	0.02	125
15SHDD07	81858	264	264.2	-1	41	207	2	9.46	4.25	1802	85	-0.01	89
15SHDD07	81859	268	268.2	-1	11	33	70	3.78	1.19	890	14	0.07	51

15SHDD07	81860	272	272.2	-1	31	113	198	9.81	3.40	2589	62	0.18	271
15SHDD07	81861	276	276.2	-1	26	85	6	8.9	4.43	2183	51	0.01	195
15SHDD07	81862	280	280.2	-1	54	49	58	14.87	3.90	2487	33	0.11	176
15SHDD07	81863	284	284.2	-1	34	151	61	11.78	3.98	2271	91	0.07	219
15SHDD07	81864	288	288.2	-1	25	98	18	6.52	2.23	1420	58	0.03	116
15SHDD07	81865	292	292.2	-1	32	156	14	10.04	3.85	1929	82	0.03	203
15SHDD07	81866	296	296.2	-1	40	144	22	10.76	5.31	2149	78	0.04	228
15SHDD07	81867	300	300.2	-1	43	232	67	9.43	5.00	1688	77	0.07	109