MATSA RESOURCES

LIMITED
ABN 48 106 732 487

ASX Announcement **5th July 2016**

New strong IP Anomalies at Killaloe Project

Highlights

- *IP surveys were completed at Duke and Windy Hill gold prospects*
- *Two strong potentially significant new IP anomalies, Duke IP03 and WH IP02 respectively, were identified by the surveys*
- *Both are interpreted to be typical disseminated sulphide IP anomalies with strong chargeability values in resistive rocks possibly reflecting sulphide mineralisation in quartz veins*
- *Additional surveys are planned at Duke and Windy Hill in order to provide targets for immediate drilling*
- *Surveying is currently in progress at Cashel with further lines to be completed at Shinboner*

CORPORATE SUMMARY

Executive Chairman

Paul Poli

Director

Frank Sibbel

Director & Company Secretary

Andrew Chapman

Shares on Issue

144.15 million

Unlisted Options

8.44 million @ $0.25 - $0.40

Top 20 shareholders

Hold 52.15%

Share Price on 4th July 2016

21 cents

Market Capitalisation

$30.27 million

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Matsa is pleased to announce progress made on the Induced Polarisation (IP) survey which commenced at Killaloe in mid-June 2016.

The IP surveys are being carried out in E63/1018, a joint venture between Matsa Resources Ltd and Cullen Resources Ltd (MAT 80%, CUL 20%). The Duke prospect is one of 5 prospects targeted for IP surveys where anomalous gold has been previously intersected by shallow drill holes. The other prospects include Windy Hill, Cashel, Shinboner North, and Shinboner South. These gold prospects lie in or adjacent to the SE extension of a structural/stratigraphic corridor defining new gold discoveries at Baloo, Monsoon and Nanook within the Polar Bear gold project of S2 Resources Ltd (S2R).

IP surveys are being carried out along lines parallel to the geological strike to explore for disseminated sulphides at depth as a potential vector for primary gold mineralisation beneath widespread anomalous gold values in soil and shallow drillholes. *(MAT announcements to the ASX 25th May 2016, 21st June 2016 and 27th June 2016)*

Anomalous gold intersections to date have mostly been achieved in weathered rocks at shallow depth and provide strong encouragement for potential gold mineralisation in deeper underlying fresh rock. (Previous drilling described briefly in Appendix 1 and drillholes with >0.1 g/t Au in Appendix 2)

Survey lines completed include:

- line 30000 at Duke has been extended (total line length of 2.5km) to better define Duke IP02 and led to discovery of a new, separate and stronger IP anomaly Duke IP03. All anomalies are located in areas of gold anomalous drilling and soils adjacent to the Duke and Killaloe gold prospects (Figure 1);
- line 40000 at Windy Hill comprises a single long line for a total of 3.9km over the area of gold anomalous drill intersections and soils which make up the 3km long Windy Hill gold prospect (Figure 1); and
- line 60000 at Cashel is in progress over this prospect where previous shallow drillholes intersected gold values >1g/t Au and up to 9.18g/t.

IP survey parameters are summarised in Appendix 1.

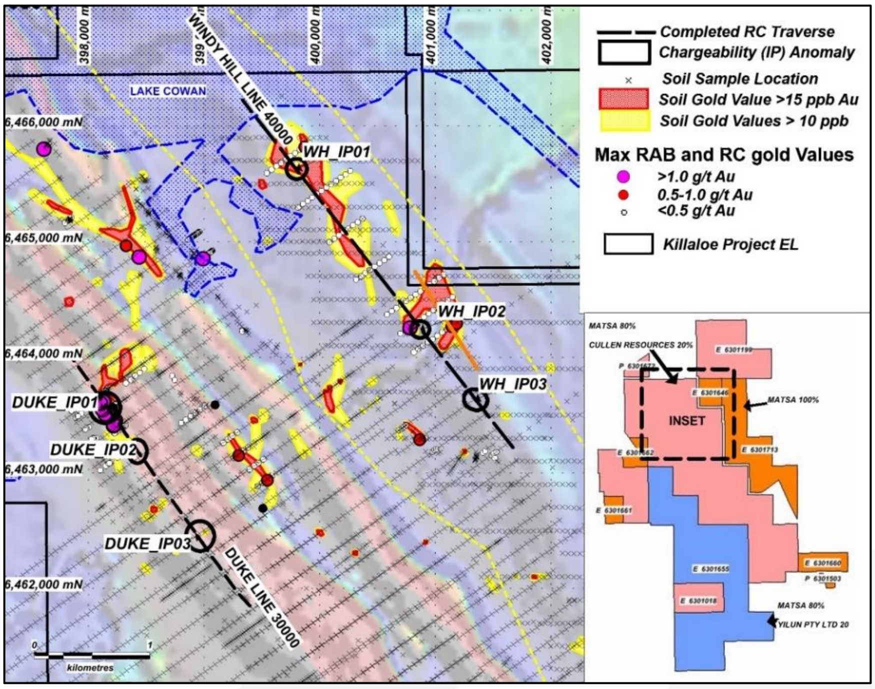

***Figure 1:** Location of new IP anomalies, soil gold anomalies and drilling on aeromagnetic image*

IP Survey Results Duke Line 30000N

The results of IP survey line 30000N at Duke are presented in Figure 2 where three IP responses, Duke IP01, Duke IP02 and Duke IP03, are indicated in both the IP inversion model (upper profile) and the apparent resistivity inversion model (lower profile). Calculated IP and resistivity data used to derive the inversion models are presented graphically in Appendix 3.

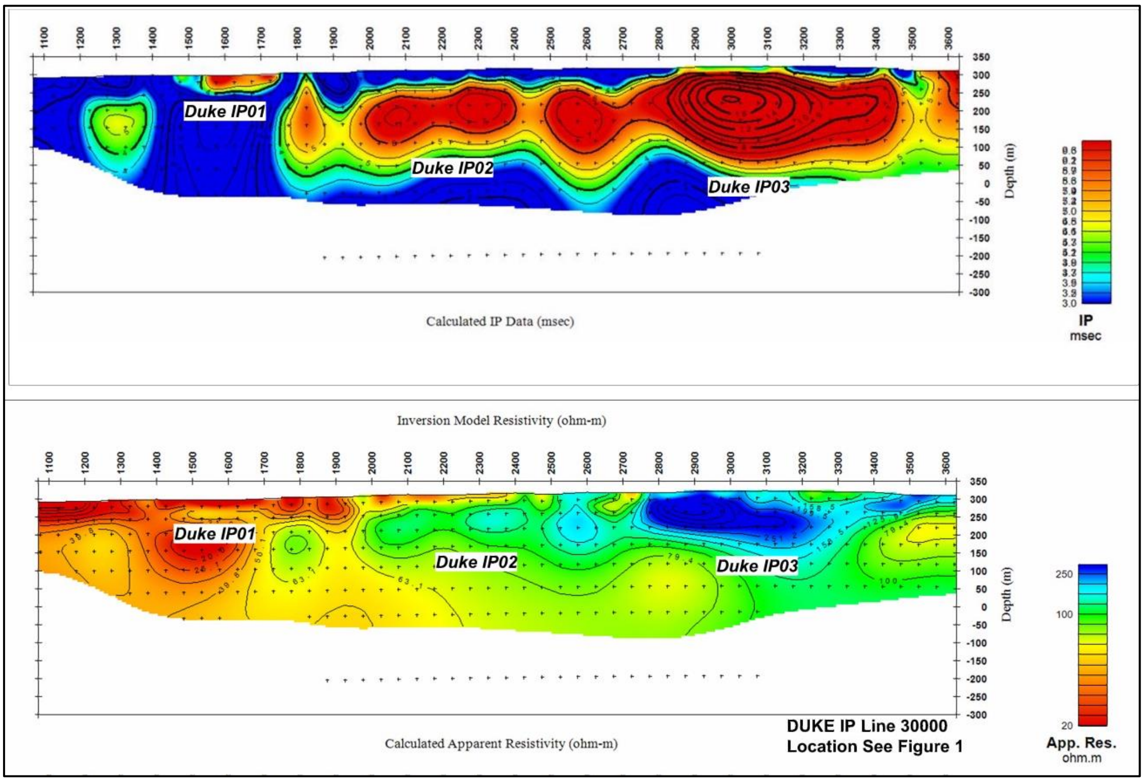

Figure 2: ***Duke Prospect Line 30000N, IP/Chargeability and Resistivity Inversion Model Results***

The ideal IP response in the context of enhancing gold anomalies in soil and shallow drilling is a strong chargeability anomaly in a background of resistive rocks. This type of anomaly is typically associated with disseminated sulphides in a quartz vein matrix.

Salient aspects of these results include:

- Duke IP01 at a depth of around 50-100m, coincides as previously announced, with known gold mineralisation at the Duke Prospect. It can be seen to comprise a moderately chargeable response ~6msec in a conductive background probably made up of weathered bedrock and transported cover.
- Duke IP02 at a depth of around 150m has been better defined by the line extension as a broad moderately chargeable response of ~8msec in a more resistive background.
- Duke IP03 which is located at a depth of ~75m to ~150m below surface presents a strong ~10 -~16msec IP anomaly in a background of strongly resistive rocks. **The coincidence of a strong chargeability anomaly in resistive rocks at Duke IP03 is interpreted to be a classic disseminated sulphide response**. There is the possibility that the resistive background may be a quartz vein stockwork.
- Consequently Duke IP02 and IP03 on the basis on favourable chargeability and resistivity anomalies are regarded as high priority gold targets.

IP Survey Results Windy Hill Line 40000N

The results of IP survey line 40000N at Windy Hill are presented in Figure 3 where three IP responses, WH IP01, WH IP02 and WH IP03, are indicated in the IP inversion model (upper profile) and the apparent resistivity inversion model (lower profile). Calculated IP and resistivity profiles which were used to derive the inversions models are shown graphically in Appendix 3.

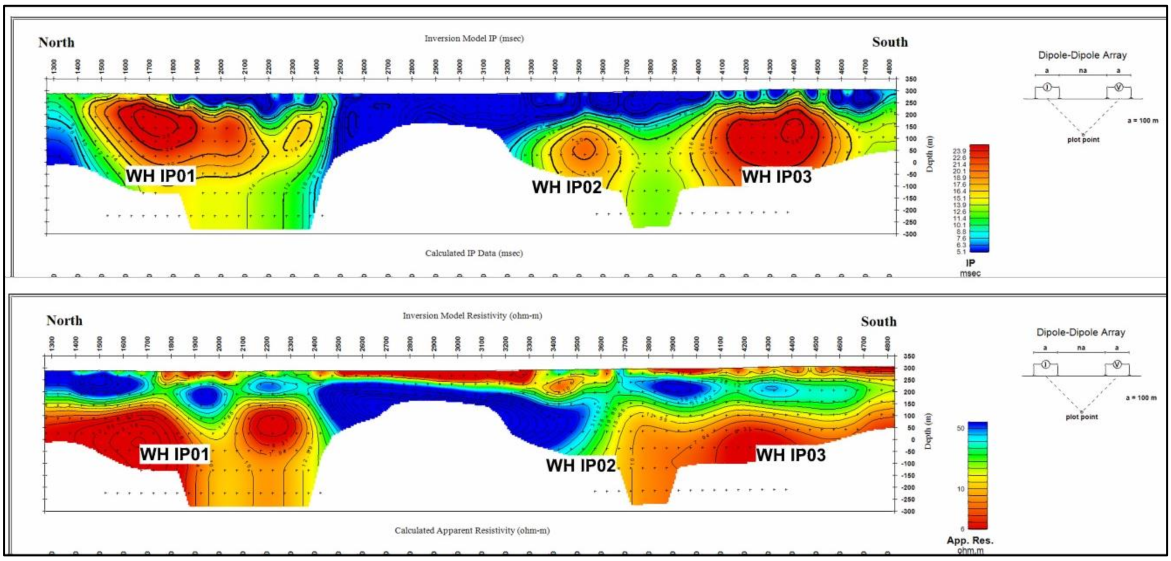

***Figure 3:* Windy Hill Prospect Line 30000N, IP/Chargeability and Resistivity Inversion Model Results**

Salient aspects of these results include:

- WH IP01 is a very strong ~26msec chargeability response at a depth of 50m-150m in a more complex background of variably resistive rocks and coincides with strike extensive gold anomalous soils.

- WH IP02 is a strong ~20msec chargeability response at 150-200m depth which coincides with a strong resistivity gradient and with shallow drillhole intercepts <1 g/t Au and gold anomalous soils. The combination of a strong IP anomaly in a resistive background is interpreted as being typical of a disseminated sulphide response and like Duke IP02 and Duke IP03, will be prioritised for drilling.

- WH IP03 is very similar in terms of chargeability and resistivity, with WH IP01.

Additional surveys are required to better define these three targets.

For further Information please contact:

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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 - Matsa Resources Limited – Killaloe 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.*	• Single lines of 100 metre dipole-dipole IP data was acquired over the known gold mineralisation at the Duke and Windy Hill prospects. acquired in order to ascertain whether IP could detect the known gold mineralisation (associated with pyrite), and thus be used to target additional mineralisation within the area.
	• *Measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• At least two readings were acquired at each station in order to ensure data repeatability. • The IP system is fully calibrated and daily tests were carried out to ensure data quality.
	• *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.*	• The survey parameters and geophysical equipment used by the IP Contractor for the Induced Polarisation (IP) survey at the Killaloe Duke gold prospect includes: **Survey Parameters** Configuration: Dipole-dipole IP in time domain Survey direction: northwest-southeast Total number of survey lines: 1 Station interval: 100 metres Number of receiver dipoles: 7 Base frequency: 0.125 Hertz Duty cycle: 100%
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).*	• Not Applicable – no drilling conducted •
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Not Applicable – no drilling conducted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	-
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.*	• Not Applicable – no drilling conducted
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.*	• Not Applicable – no drilling conducted
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.*	• Quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) of the IP data was independently verified by Matsa's geophysical consultant in Perth.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *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.*	• **Survey Equipment** Transmitter: GGT30 Receiver: GDP-32ii Sensor: Porous pots • At least two readings were acquired at each station in order to ensure data repeatability.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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 verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All primary analytical data acquired by the IP contractor during the IP survey were recorded digitally and sent in electronic format to Matsa's geophysical consultant in Perth for independent quality control and evaluation
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.*	• The expected GPS accuracy is +/- 5 metres for easting and northings and 10 metres for elevation coordinates. Elevation values were in AHD. • The grid system used is Map Grid of Australia (MGA) GDA94 Zone 51.
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.*	• A single line of 100 metre dipole-dipole IP data.

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.* • *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.*	• The IP survey at Duke was along the interpreted long axis of mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All primary analytical data acquired by the IP contractor during the IP survey were recorded digitally and sent in electronic format to Matsa's geophysical consultant in Perth for independent quality control and evaluation
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• None known

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.*	• *The Killaloe Project comprises 11 licences as summarised in Appendix 2. Most previous gold exploration has been carried out on three licences (E63/1018, E63/1199 and P63/1672) under a joint venture between Matsa (80%) and Cullen Resources Limited (20%). Remaining licences are held 100% by Matsa except for E53/1655, which is subject to a joint venture between Matsa (85%) and Yilun Pty Ltd (15%). Exploration of the project is managed by Matsa.)* The Project is Located on Vacant Crown Land. • 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.*	• Significant past work has been carried out by other parties for gold and Ni including, surface geochemical sampling, ground electromagnetic surveys, RAB, AC, RC and DD drilling. • All soil sampling activities prior to 2011 were reviewed by consultants IOGlobal in 2011 and a description of the soil sampling carried out for gold was presented in that report

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Soil sampling since that time has been reported to the ASX in quarterly reports over the period 2011 to 2013 by Matsa
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• quartz vein style gold mineralisation in a defined structural and stratigraphic corridor extending south from the Polar Bear gold project of S2R.
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.*	• The coordinate system used to project drill hole collar information is GDA94 Zone 51S • Past drilling at the Duke, Windy Hill and Cashel prospects was carried out by Cullen Resources Ltd and includes a number of intercepts > 1 g/t Au. A summary of drillholes containing >0.1 g/t Au is presented in Appendix 2.
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.*	• Exploration results summarized are drawn from public information.
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').*	• Only historic intercepts quoted.

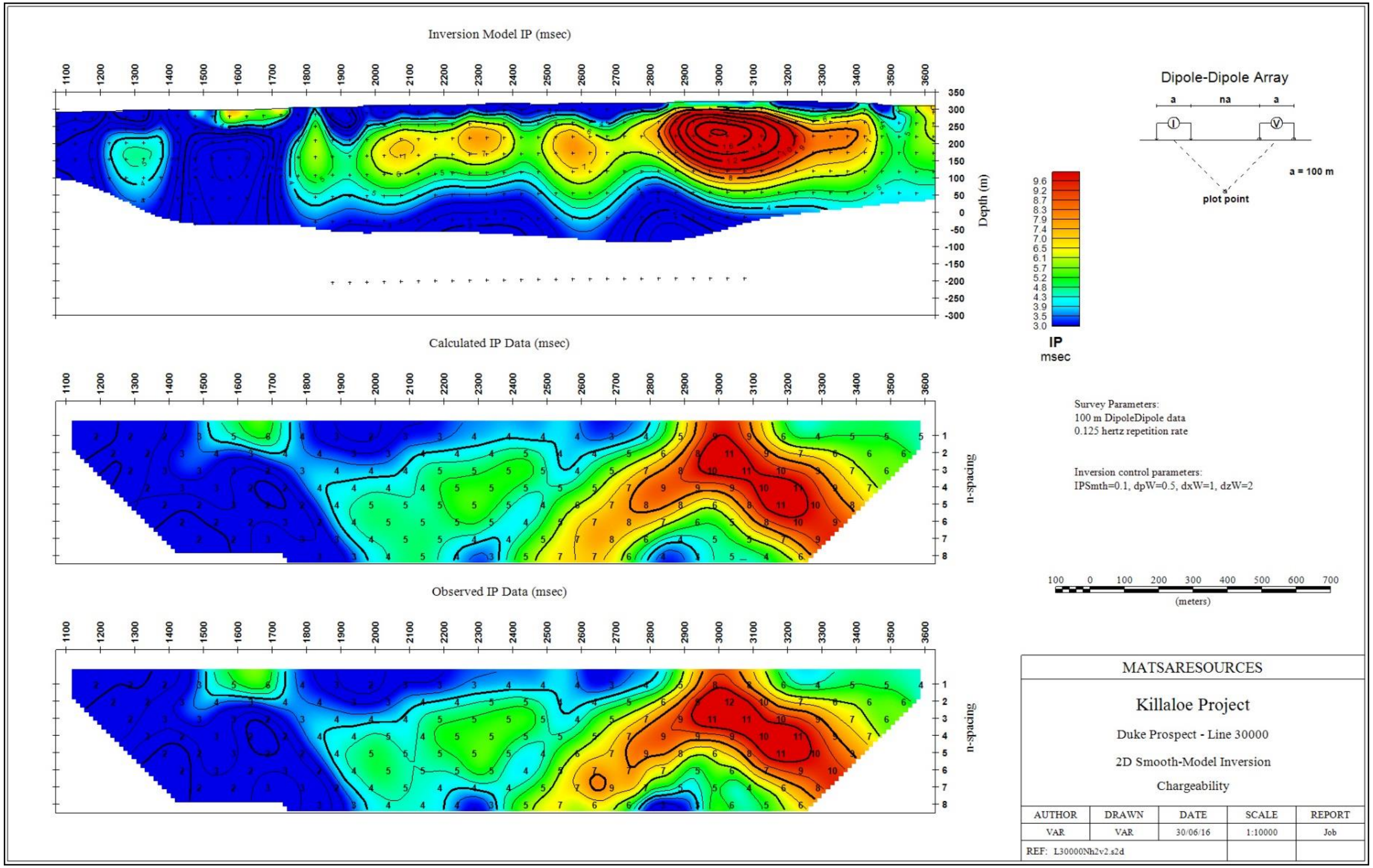
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• In Announcement
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.*	• IP Section provides all results.
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.*	• High quality aeromagnetic data was acquired over part of the area by past workers. Images used are based on in-house compilation of this survey plus publically available and open file data to achieve the highest resolution possible.
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.*	The IP survey at Killaloe continues and the IP line at Duke will be extended.

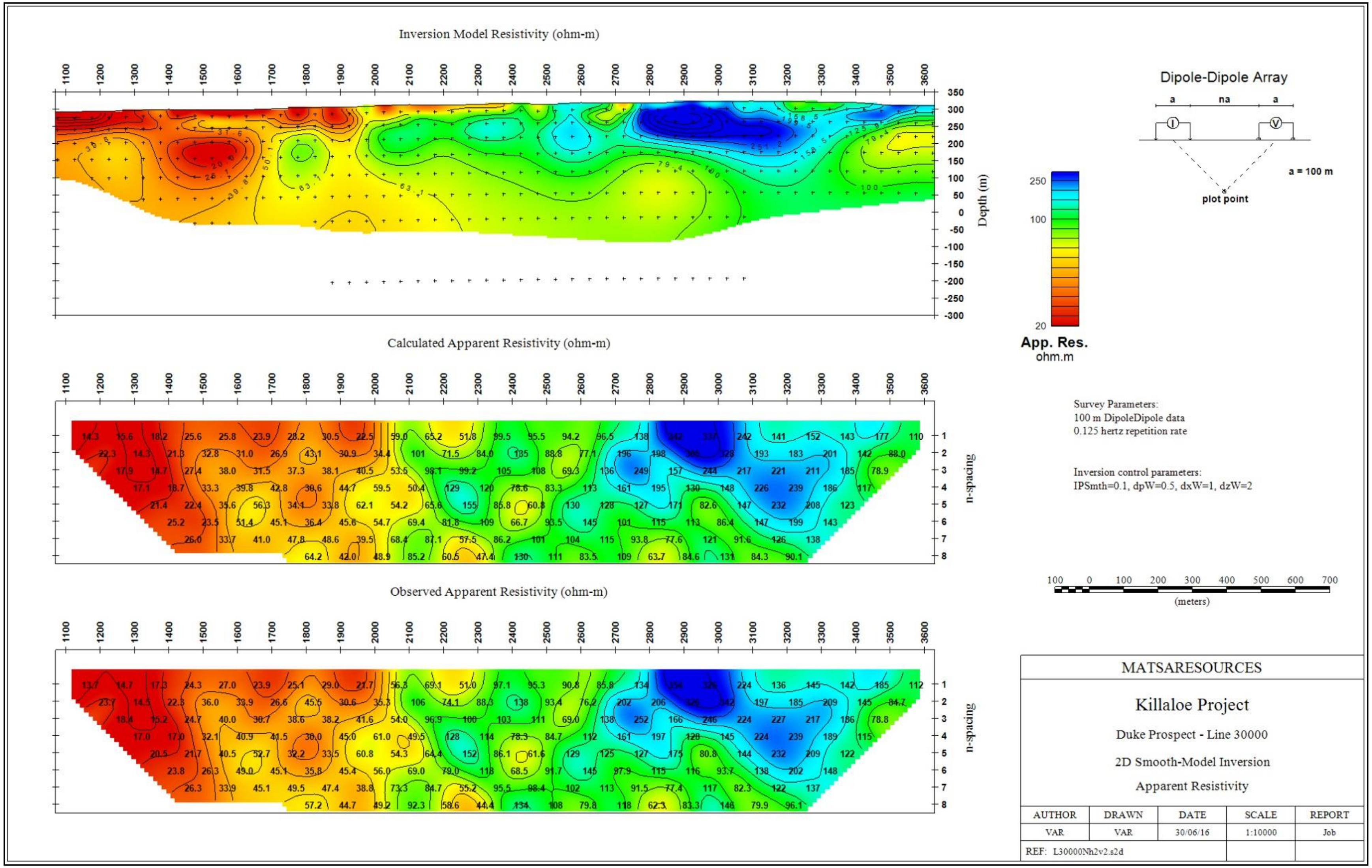
Appendix 2: Killaloe Project Past Drillholes with Assays >0.1 g/t Au

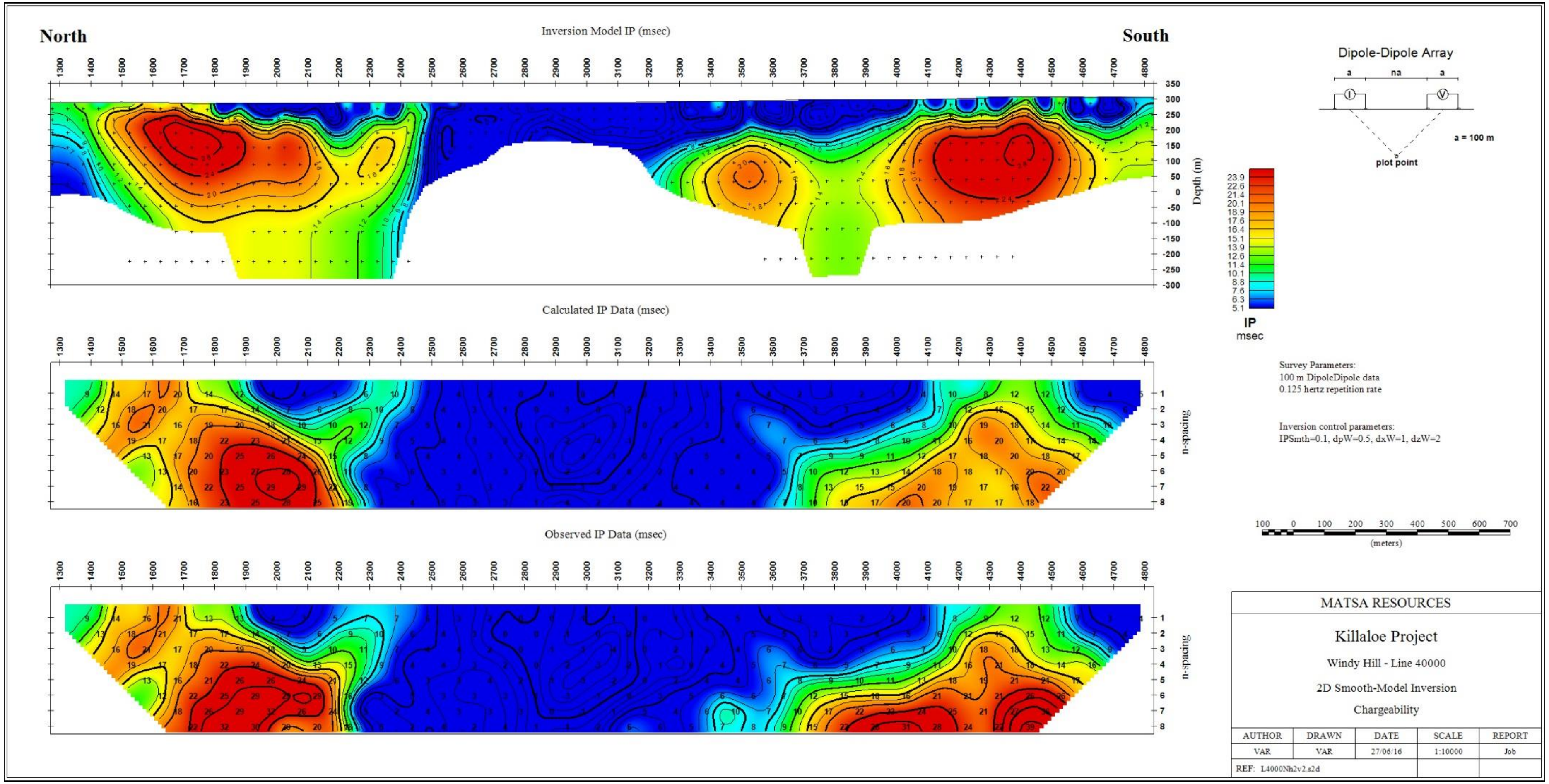
Collar	GDAE	GDAN	Hole Type	Prospect	Dip	Azimuth	Max Au Value
13KAC002	396400	6467050	AC		-90	0	0.148
13KAC005	396700	6467050	AC		-90	0	0.332
13KAC024	397399	6467450	AC		-90	0	0.633
13KC058	399094	6463591	RC		-59.7	66.4	0.132
13KLRC001	398437	6464879	RC		-60.5	45.9	7.24
13KLRC005	398324	6464973	RC		-61.4	47.2	0.81
13KLRC004	397613	6465811	RC		-60	35	2.74
KCR041	405005	6458436	RAB	Cashel	-60	140	0.3
KCR019	405024	6458409	RAB	Cashel	-60	50	0.33
KCR021	405015	6458402	RAB	Cashel	-60	50	0.63
KCR023	405005	6458423	RAB	Cashel	-60	50	9.18
KCR025	405000	6458428	RAB	Cashel	-60	50	0.15
NKA66	404996	6458429	AC	Cashel	-60	25	0.152
NKA68	405007	6458417	AC	Cashel	-60	25	0.219
KRC002	405022	6458415	RC	Cashel	-53	73	0.153
KRC001	405004	6458395	RC	Cashel	-53	73	0.601
KCR024	404987	6458420	RAB	Cashel	-60	50	0.18
NKA69	405005	6458414	AC	Cashel	-60	25	0.328
DAC08	398259	6463412	RAB	DUKE	-60	56	0.13
KRC006	398122	6463560	RC	Duke	-60.8	63.7	3.07
DR01	398065	6463659	RAB	DUKE	-60	56	0.332
DAC07	398245	6463402	RAB	DUKE	-60	56	0.254
BUX86	398123	6463624	NR	Duke	-60	270	5.64
DAC01	398116	6463574	RAB	DUKE	-60	56	1.09
DAC02	398126	6463582	RAB	DUKE	-60	56	0.908
DAC03	398138	6463591	RAB	DUKE	-60	56	1.16
DAC04	398177	6463489	RAB	DUKE	-60	56	0.189
DAC05	398188	6463493	RAB	DUKE	-60	56	0.941
DAC06	398203	6463503	RAB	DUKE	-60	56	3.06
NKA76	398747	6463804	AC	Duke	-60	0	0.162
BR12	399546	6462945	RAB	DUKE	-90	360	0.873
KR18	401008	6463205	RAB	DUKE	-60	56	0.24
KR16	400896	6463285	RAB	DUKE	-60	56	0.183
KR06	400862	6463297	RAB	DUKE	-60	56	0.731
KRC004	398145	6463521	RC	Duke	-59.7	68.4	2.07
BR03	399319	6463176	RAB	DUKE	-90	360	0.153
BR04	399298	6463162	RAB	DUKE	-90	360	0.519
KRC005	398204	6463561	RC	Duke	-62.1	52.5	0.202
BR08	399453	6463075	RAB	DUKE	-90	360	0.295
DR02	398076	6463667	RAB	DUKE	-60	56	0.319
GOC13	398201	6463531	NR	NR	-90	0	0.29
GOC12	398161	6463552	NR	NR	-90	0	1.45
GOC11	398170	6463558	NR	NR	-90	0	0.86
GOC10	398178	6463563	NR	NR	-90	0	0.74
GOC1	398129	6463628	NR	NR	-60	90	1.8
BUX26	398171	6463536	NR	NR	-60	270	1.1
GOC14	398195	6463522	NR	NR	-90	0	1.45
BUX87	398234	6463464	NR	NR	-60	270	2.46
BUX85	398136	6463630	NR	NR	-60	270	2.04
BUX37	398265	6463372	NR	NR	-60	270	0.3
GOC15	398186	6463517	NR	NR	-90	0	2.45
GOC42	406955	6456049	NR	NR	-60	90	0.12
BUX25	398178	6463550	NR	Duke	-60	270	2.44
BUX24	398187	6463560	NR	NR	-60	270	1

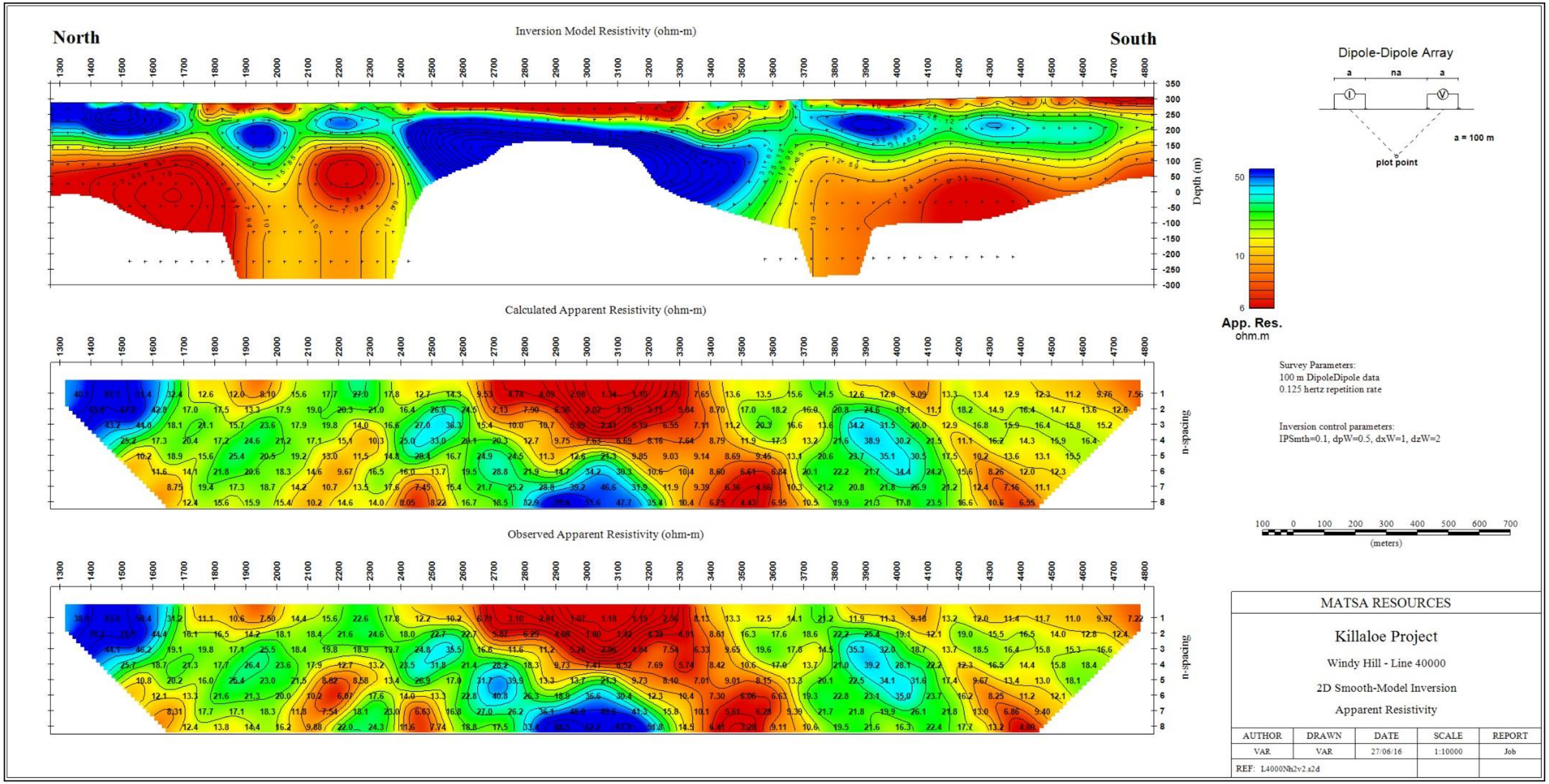
Collar	GDAE	GDAN	Hole Type	Prospect	Dip	Azimuth	Max Au Value
BUX22	398203	6463565	NR	NR	-60	270	0.14
BUX21	398210	6463569	NR	NR	-60	270	0.24
BUX13	398086	6463675	NR	NR	-60	270	0.48
BUX12	398104	6463677	NR	NR	-60	270	0.32
BUX38	398256	6463365	NR	NR	-60	270	0.24
KCR007	400914	6463299	RAB	NR	-60	230	0.233
NBC4	398102	6463616	NR	NR	-60	90	3.3
NBC3	398128	6463626	NR	NR	-60	270	2.45
NBC2	398219	6463429	NR	NR	-60	90	1.05
NBC1	398234	6463467	NR	NR	-60	270	0.25
KLC003	398208	6463230	RC	NR	-60	54	2.746
KCR018	401118	6464258	RAB	NR	-60	50	0.38
GOC38	406665	6457028	NR	NR	-60	90	0.12
KCR014	401182	6464295	RAB	NR	-60	50	0.124
GOC18	405006	6458521	NR	NR	-60	90	0.3
KCR003	405040	6458459	RAB	NR	-60	50	0.383
KCR002	405021	6458445	RAB	NR	-60	50	0.9
KCR001	405028	6458450	RAB	NR	-60	50	0.705
GOC8	398215	6463419	NR	NR	-60	90	2.4
GOC33	406491	6457100	NR	NR	-60	90	0.22
GOC3	398097	6463605	NR	NR	-60	90	0.82
KCR016	401151	6464276	RAB	NR	-60	50	0.141
GOC28	405080	6458452	NR	NR	-60	90	0.6
GOC7	398226	6463446	NR	NR	-60	90	1.18
GOC24	404908	6458451	NR	NR	-60	90	0.24
GOC31	405032	6458417	NR	NR	-60	90	0.58
GOC37	406682	6457040	NR	NR	-60	90	0.16
GOC4	398182	6463537	NR	NR	-60	90	0.58
GOC46	406890	6456003	NR	NR	-60	90	0.14
GOC5	398174	6463533	NR	NR	-60	90	4.7
GOC53	407141	6455789	NR	NR	-60	90	0.2
GOC54	407125	6455777	NR	NR	-60	90	0.2
GOC6	398164	6463526	NR	NR	-60	90	1.65
GOC2	398117	6463620	NR	NR	-60	90	4
KLRB171	408245	6455087	RAB	Shinbone	-60	54	3.938
KLRB035	400436	6464757	RAB	WINH	-60	54	0.304
KLRB093	404992	6458425	RAB	WINH	-60	54	1.105
KLRB092	405033	6458454	RAB	WINH	-60	54	1.574
KLRB087	405074	6459093	RAB	WINH	-60	54	0.189
KLRB066	401141	6464274	RAB	WINH	-60	54	0.519
KLRB065	401182	6464302	RAB	WINH	-60	54	0.655
KLRB042	400993	6464659	RAB	WINH	-60	54	0.183
KLRB020	399895	6465355	RAB	WINH	-60	54	0.109
KLRB002	399871	6465826	RAB	WINH	-60	54	0.954
KLRB062	400780	6464265	RAB	WINH	-60	54	1.554

Appendix 3: IP and Apparent Resistivity Profiles Duke and Windy Hill




Inversion Model Resistivity (ohm-m)
Depth (m)
Calculated Apparent Resistivity (ohm-m)
n-spacing
Observed Apparent Resistivity (ohm-m)
n-spacing
Dipole-Dipole Array
a na a
a = 100 m
plot point
App. Res.
ohm.m
Survey Parameters:
100 m DipoleDipole data
0.125 hertz repetition rate
Inversion control parameters:
IPSmth=0.1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=2
(meters)
MATSARESOURCES
Killaloe Project
Duke Prospect - Line 30000
2D Smooth-Model Inversion
Apparent Resistivity
AUTHOR DRAWN DATE SCALE REPORT
VAR VAR 30/06/16 1:10000 Job
REF: L30000Nh2v2.s2d


North
Inversion Model IP (msec)
South
Depth (m)
Calculated IP Data (msec)
Observed IP Data (msec)
n-spacing
Dipole-Dipole Array
a = 100 m
plot point
IP
msec
Survey Parameters:
100 m DipoleDipole data
0.125 hertz repetition rate
Inversion control parameters:
IPSmth=0.1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=2
(meters)
MATSA RESOURCES
Killaloe Project
Windy Hill - Line 40000
2D Smooth-Model Inversion
Chargeability
AUTHOR
DRAWN
DATE
SCALE
REPORT
VAR
VAR
27/06/16
1:10000
Job
REF: L4000Nh2v2.s2d



North
Inversion Model Resistivity (ohm-m)
South
Depth (m)
Calculated Apparent Resistivity (ohm-m)
n-spacing
Observed Apparent Resistivity (ohm-m)
Dipole-Dipole Array
a = 100 m
plot point
App. Res.
ohm.m
Survey Parameters:
100 m DipoleDipole data
0.125 hertz repetition rate
Inversion control parameters:
IPSmth=0.1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=2
(meters)
MATSA RESOURCES
Killaloe Project
Windy Hill - Line 40000
2D Smooth-Model Inversion
Apparent Resistivity
AUTHOR VAR
DRAWN VAR
DATE 27/06/16
SCALE 1:10000
REPORT Job
REF: L4000Nh2v2.s2d