MATSA RESOURCES LIMITED
ABN 48 106 732 487

ASX Announcement **15th November 2016**

Excellent New Gold Assays at Fortitude
Lake Carey Gold Project

Highlights

- *Excellent high grade assay results returned from the first 9 drill holes of a 21 drill hole diamond drilling program conducted at the Fortitude gold deposit within the Lake Carey Gold Project*
- *These assay results support past drill results and include the following:*
  - ***2m @ 17.57g/t Au** from 33m including **1m @ 30.2g/t Au***
  - ***6.7m @ 6.66g/t Au** from 24m including **0.7m @ 25.7g/t Au***
  - ***4.7m @ 6.68g/t Au** from 48.3m*
- *These results support high grade zones of mineralisation based on previous drilling at Fortitude*
- *Further results due from the remaining 12 holes*

CORPORATE SUMMARY

Executive Chairman

Paul Poli

Director

Frank Sibbel

Director & Company Secretary

Andrew Chapman

Shares on Issue

144.7 million

Unlisted Options

6.9 million @ $0.25 - $0.30

Top 20 shareholders

Hold 52.15%

Share Price on 14th November 2016

20 cents

Market Capitalisation

$28.94 million

Matsa Resources Limited ("Matsa" or "the Company" ASX: MAT) is pleased to announce initial results from drilling completed at the Fortitude Gold Deposit within the Lake Carey Gold Project. Assays have been received to date from 9 diamond drill holes of a 21 drill hole program which was completed late October 2016. Assays from the remaining 12 drill holes are pending.

Drilling Summary

Matsa recently completed a 2,293m HQ3 diamond drilling program at the Fortitude Gold Deposit in preparation for submission of a mining proposal for the commencement of mining

The drilling program consisted of:

1. 6 holes for 1,104 m for resource definition purposes to better define the mineralisation towards the base of a likely open pit mine and to better define inferred mineralisation within a possible open pit;

2. 4 holes for 411 m was drilled for geotechnical purposes; and

3. 11 holes for 778m was drilled to provide sample for metallurgical test work.

Drilling was designed to infill past drilling by previous owners of the project, which was based on a nominal 25m by 25m grid. (Figure 3)

Geological logging, sampling and the assay procedures carried out are included in Appendix 1.

Summary of Results

The following significant results have been returned to date:

- **2m @ 17.57g/t Au** from 33m (Hole 16LCDD008) Including **1m @ 30.2g/t Au**
- **6.7m @ 6.66g/t Au** from 24m (Hole 16LCDD011) including **0.7m @ 25.7g/t Au**
- **4.7m @ 6.68g/t Au** from 48.3m (Hole 16LCDD011)

** All intervals are downhole lengths and not true widths*

On receipt of these early assay results, Matsa's Chairman, Mr Poli commented, "it's pleasing to see the high grade results coming through from this, our first round of drilling. We purchased the project because we liked the Fortitude gold deposit, the area and its promising economics and importantly our belief that the project is in a world class gold district. These results increase our confidence in the modelling work done so far and of course whets our appetite for further exploration which we are about to commence." Mr Poli added, "we have had no negative surprises during our resource definition work and mining studies thus far, and we continue to work towards commencement of mining as soon as possible."

Significant drilling results to date have been listed in Table 1. The results support the zones of high grade mineralisation in the Fortitude Deposit as interpreted from previous drilling (Figures 1 and 2).

Hole Id	Depth From	Depth To	Au g/t	Intercept Au g/t	Comments
16LCDD001	90	91	1.50	1m @ 1.50	
16LCDD002	117.3	118	1.15	1.6m @ 2.30	
	118	118.9	3.20		
16LCDD003	71.7	72.7	3.03	1m @ 3.03	
	87	88	1.35	3.3m @ 0.97	
	88	88.9	0.08		
	88.9	89.8	1.08		
	89.8	90.3	1.60		
	97.1	97.7	3.43	1.1m @ 2.84	
	97.9	98.2	1.66		
	101	102	1.15	1m @ 1.15	
	109	110	4.61	6m @ 2.71	
	110	111	0.75		
	111	112	0.62		
	112	112.7	0.03		
	112.7	113	8.03		
	113	114	6.84		
	114	115	1.03		
	128.7	129	4.12	0.9m @ 2.12	
	129	129.6	1.13		
16LCDD006	14	15	2.01	1m @ 2.01	
	22	23	1.43	1m @ 1.43	
16LCDD008	29.2	30	2.2	0.8m @ 2.20	
	33	34	4.93	2m @ 17.57	Includes 1m @ 30.20g/t
	34	35	30.2		
16LCDD009	14.1	14.45	2.14	0.35m @ 2.14	
16LCDD010	17.4	18.1	1.53	0.7m @ 1.53	
	24.9	26	6.27	5.6m @ 2.76	0.6m of lost core included at an assumed 0.00ppm Includes 2.4m @ 5.33g/t from 24.9m
	26	26.9	1.4		
	26.9	27.3	11.6		
	27.3	27.9	NR*		
	27.9	29	0.88		
	29	30	0.83		
	30	30.5	1.72		
16LCDD011	24	24.6	5.54	6.7m @ 6.66	Includes 0.7m @ 25.7g/t from 24.6m
	24.6	25	12.65		
	25	25.3	43.1		
	25.3	25.6	0.14		
	25.6	26	0.33		
	26	26.3	8.01		
	26.3	27	4.4		
	27	27.5	4.27		
	27.5	28	4.11		
	28	28.3	4.35		
	28.3	28.9	7.17		
	28.9	29.4	3.26		
	29.4	30	6.18		
	30	30.7	3.62		
	33	33.7	0.58	6.2m @ 3.23	Includes 0.6m @ 17.7g/t from 33.7m
	33.7	34.3	17.7		
	34.3	34.8	0.12		
	34.8	35.8	1.37		
	35.8	36.5	0.55		
	36.5	36.8	2.52		
	36.8	37.4	1.8		
	37.4	37.9	0.29		
	37.9	38	NR*		
	38	38.5	7.4		
	38.5	39.2	2.15		
	48.3	49	16.95	4.7m @ 6.68	
	49	49.3	2.39		
	49.3	49.9	14.85		
	49.9	50.5	5.02		
	50.5	51.2	4.66		
	51.2	51.6	NR*		
	51.6	52	0.6		
	52	52.5	0.14		
	52.6	53	6.65		

	55.7	56	3.76	1.4m @ 6.83	
	56	56.5	9.94		
	56.5	57.1	5.77		
16LCDD014	4.5	5.3	3.04	1m @ 2.67	
	5.3	5.5	1.19		
	26.6	27.4	1.34	0.8m @ 1.34	

Table 1: Fortitude Diamond Drilling Results

Notes:
1. *Intervals are downhole lengths, not true widths.*
2. *Parameters: 1g/t Au lower cut-off, discretionary internal waste included*
3. *No top cuts applied*
4. *Location data for the drill holes is provided in Appendix 2*

Disclosure – Table 1 is a summary of all the significant diamond drilling results to date. The JORC 2012 compliance table for the reporting of exploration results (section 1 and section 2) is provided in Appendix 1.

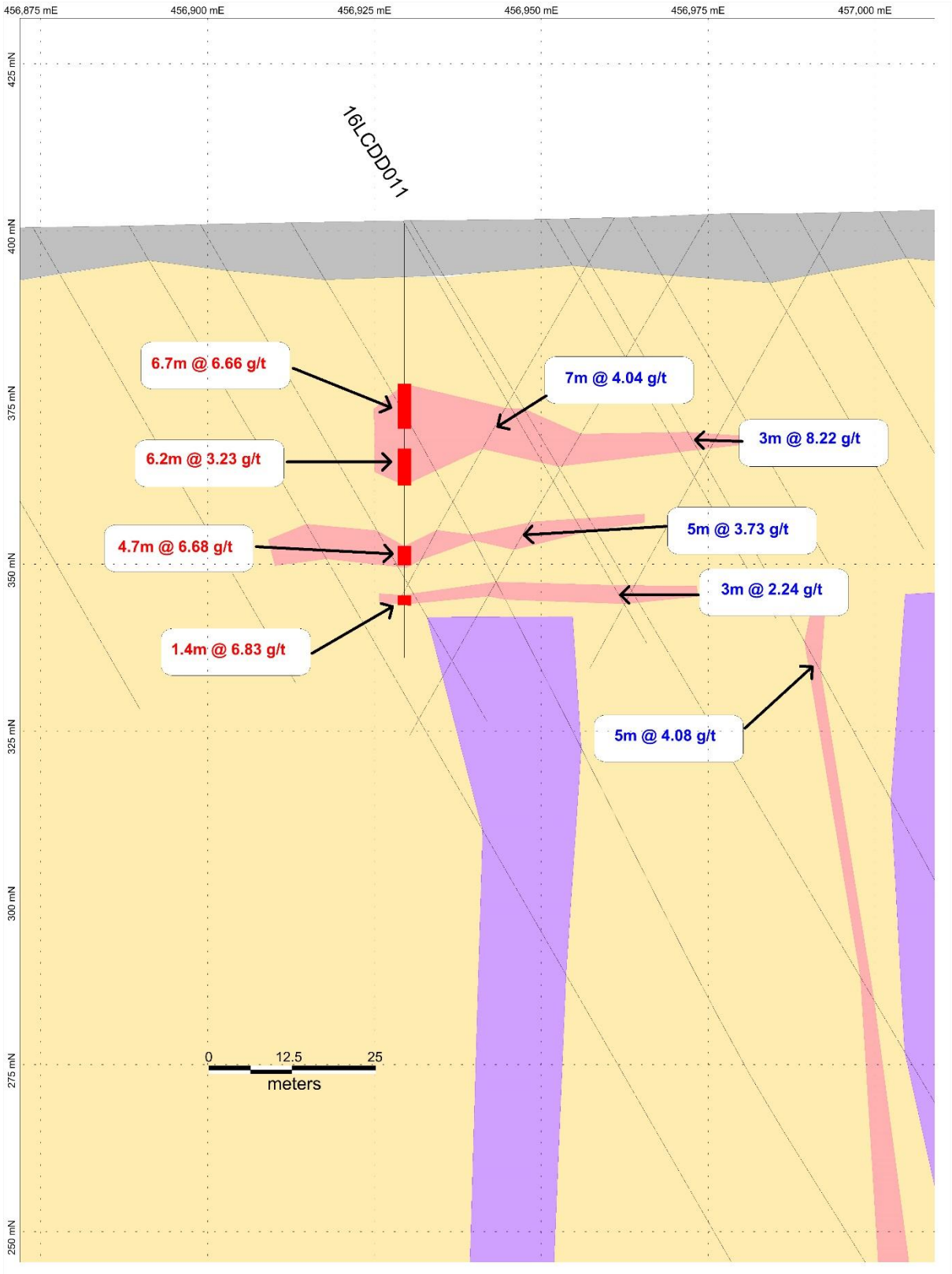

Figure 1: ***Fortitude Drill Hole Section 6756850m North (New drill results in red)***

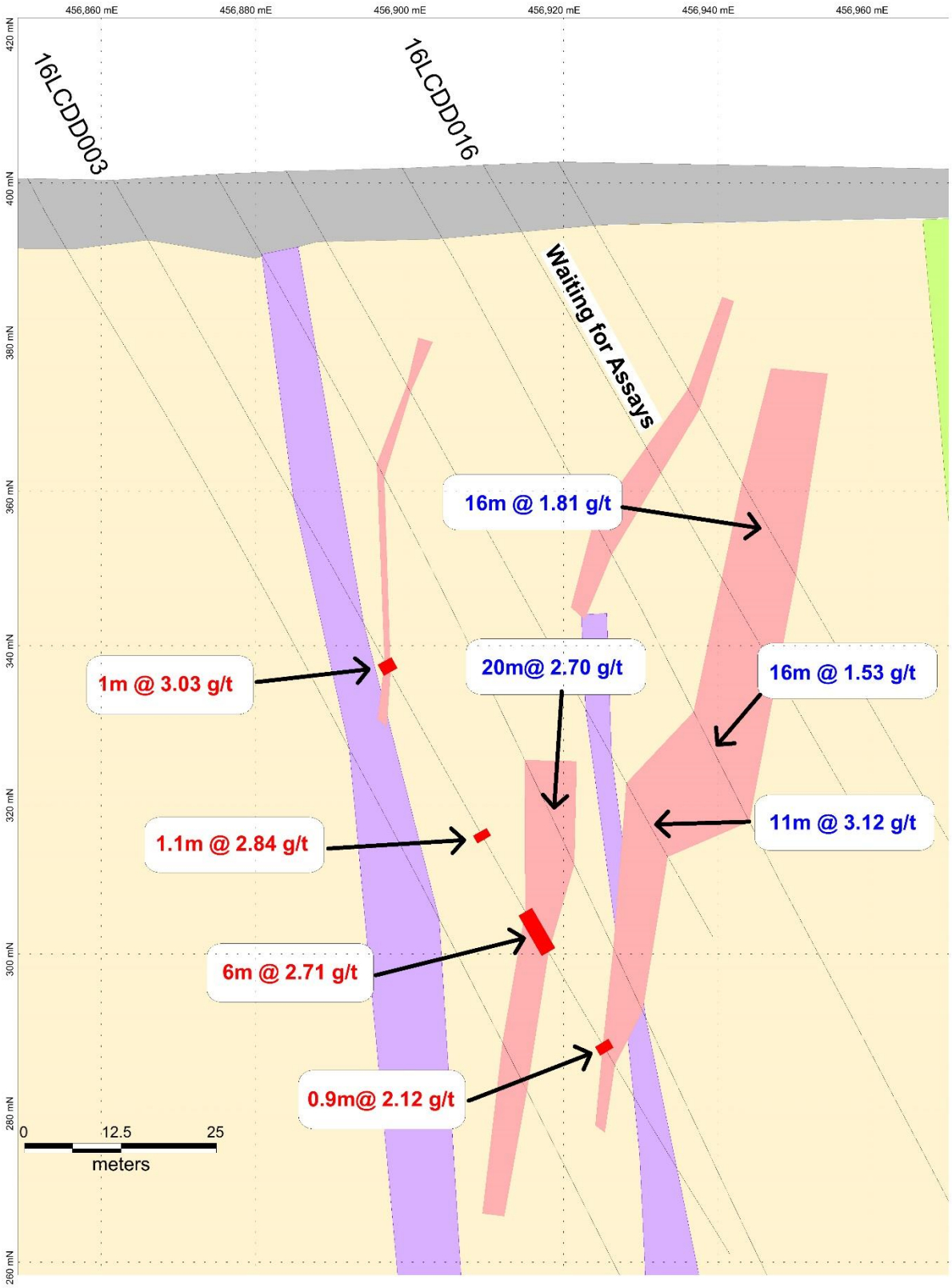

Figure 2: ***Fortitude Drill Hole Section 6756925m North (New drill results in red)***

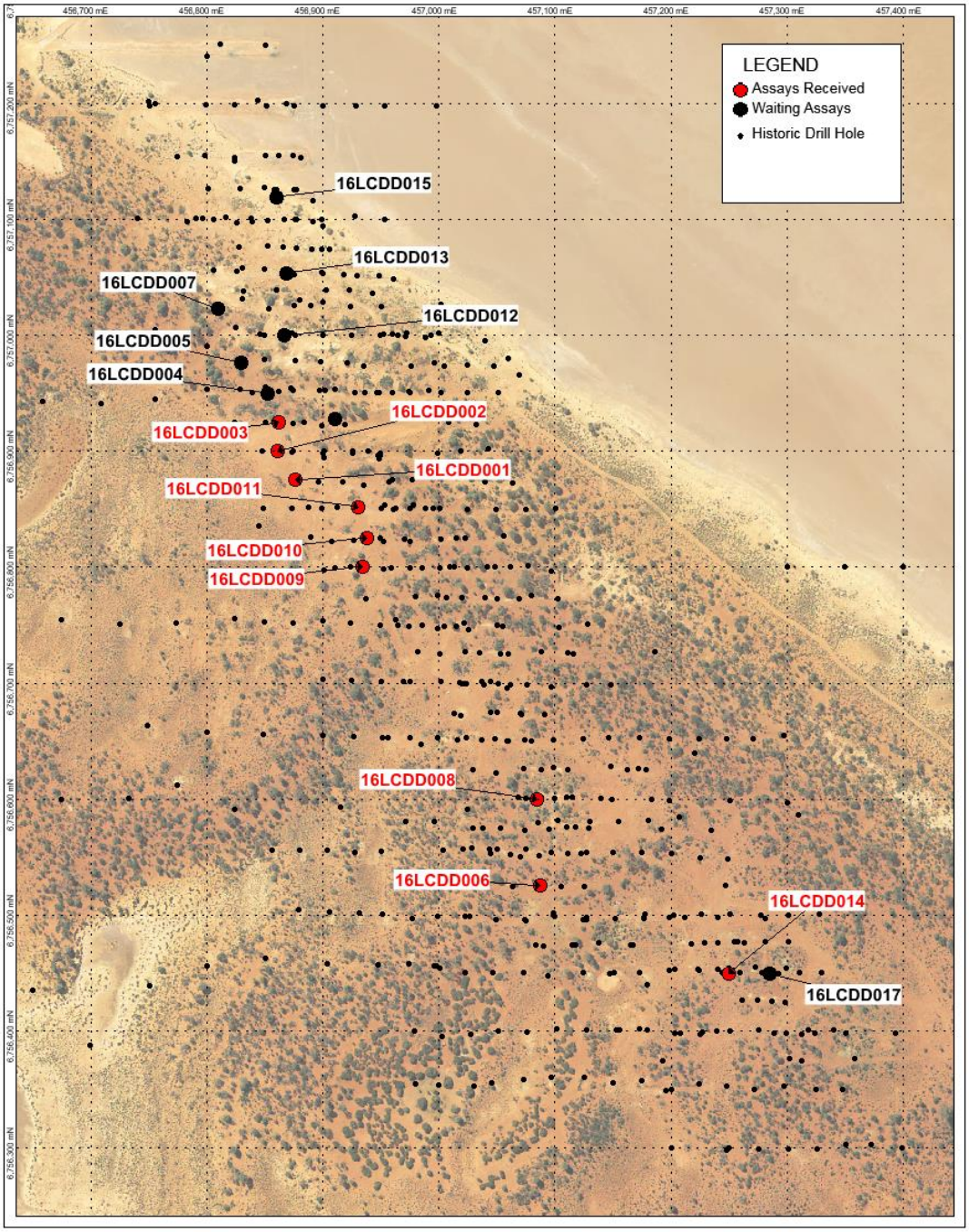

Figure 3: ***Fortitude Drill Hole layout.***

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 Richard Breyley, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Richard Breyley is a full time employee of Matsa Resources Limited. Richard Breyley 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'. Richard Breyley 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 Gold 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.*	Matsa diamond sampling at Fortitude was carried out according to an industry standard procedure whereby the core was cut in half or quarters using an Almonte core saw. The core was sampled to logged geological boundaries with half core in oxide rock and quarter core in competent rock being submitted to the laboratory.
	• *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.*	
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).*	Diamond drilling was carried out by Frontline Drilling using triple tube techniques and an HQ3 bit size.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Sample recovery was calculated by measuring the core recovered against the run length.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	Drilling was by triple tube techniques.
	• *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.*	No evidence of excessive sample loss through mineralised zone.
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.*	Diamond core and RC chips are typically visually logged for lithology, regolith type, and alteration/mineralisation. Typically semi-quantitative logging is carried out using in-house logging codes and percentages.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	The entire drill hole is logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core was sawn in competent rock and split in less competent ground. Quarter core was sampled in competent rock with half core taken in less competent ground.
	• *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.*	The samples were dried, crushed and pulverized prior to analyses.
	• *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.*	
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.*	All assays are carried out by fire assay techniques at ALS global in Kalgoorlie for gold only.
	• *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.*	QAQC procedures adopted by Matsa include the insertion of one blank and one standard in the logged ore zones every 20 samples. 10% of samples are re-assayed at a umpire laboratory. No bias has been determined.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersection have been independently verified by company personnel.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	Geological logging was completed into Logchief software using company codes. Hard copy cut sheets are prepared for the samplers.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Holes are surveyed using a DGPS to an accuracy of +/-10cm.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	MGA94-Zone 51
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drills holes are drilled at a nominal 25m by 25m grid
	• *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.*	Not applicable.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
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.*	Drill holes are planned to intersect the mineralizing structures at a high angle.
	• *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.*	No bias has been recognised
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Core and samples are in the position of Matsa personnel and are hand delivered to the laboratory for analyses.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits carried out

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.*	All drilling is carried out on granted mining tenements in the state of Western Australia. The tenements are wholly owned by Matsa Gold Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Matsa Resources Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous drilling was carried out by Aurora and Midas Resources.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Structurally controlled orogenic quartz vein hosted gold mineralisation.

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.*
		Summarised in a table in the body of the text

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*	Intersections are reported above 1ppm Au. Now top cuts have been used. Where short lengths of very high grade material are included in has been reported in table1. Internal waste has been include on a discretional basis. Zones of core loss were assigned a nominal grade of 0.00ppm Au.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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 drill hole intercepts 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.*	Suitable maps and section are included in the body of the report.
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 significant results >1ppm Au have been reported.
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.*	
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.*	

Appendix 2 – Drill Hole Location

Hole_ID	Type	MGA East	MGA North	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
16LCDD001	DD	457014	6757033	400.5	130	90	-60
16LCDD002	DD	457000	6757058	400.5	150.8	90	-60
16LCDD003	DD	457001	6757083	400.5	160.8	90	-60
16LCDD004	DD	456990	6757108	401	240.6	90	-60
16LCDD005	DD	456968	6757133	402	211	90	-60
16LCDD006	DD	457226	6756683	400.4	30	90	-90
16LCDD007	DD	456949	6757183	403.5	210.8	90	-60
16LCDD008	DD	457223	6756758	400	87.8	90	-90
16LCDD009	DD	457072	6756958	401.6	30	90	-90
16LCDD010	DD	457076	6756983	401.5	35.4	90	-90
16LCDD011	DD	457067	6757009	401.4	65	90	-90
16LCDD012	DD	457004	6757158	402	140	90	-60
16LCDD013	DD	457006	6757211	399	100	90	-60
16LCDD014	DD	457388	6756608	400	35	270	-60
16LCDD015	DD	456998	6757283	399	85	90	-60
16LCDD016	DD	457048	6757083	399	100	90	-60
16LCDD017	DD	457423	6756608	399	70	270	-60
GT001	DD	456963	6757083	399	70	240	-55
GT002	DD	456983	6756993	399	125.7	50	-55
GT003	DD	457088	6757183	399	105	60	-60
GT004	DD	457038	6757233	399	110	35	-50
TOTAL					**2292.9**		