33 New Targets Identified at the Cape Ray Gold Project, Newfoundland, Canada

Highlights

- **Matador has accelerated its Cape Ray Gold Project greenfield exploration activities and identified 33 new gold targets.**
  - The 12 highest priority targets will be systematically tested with drilling in 2021.
- **Target generation "fingerprinting" methodology refined which integrates structural, geochemical, and geophysical indicators and was used in the discovery of Angus.**
  – The first new gold discovery at the Cape Ray Gold Project in over 20 years.
- **Ongoing high-resolution ground magnetics surveys have identified a structural trend which is being tested using a person portable drill rig sampling soils, till and fresh rock through shallow cover (assays pending).**
- **Data mining of historical exploration information is now complete, highlighting the lack of systematic exploration of the Cape Ray Gold Project.**
  - Only 20 drill holes (1,811 metres) completed along 105 kilometres of the 120-kilometre-long tenement package.
- **Two drill rigs continue to operate onsite with assays expected to be released through to early next year.**

Matador Mining Limited (ASX: MZZ) ("**Matador**" or the "**Company**") is exploring and developing the Cape Ray Gold Project (the "**Project**") in Newfoundland, Canada, a Project located across 120 kilometres of continuous strike in a proven, yet under-explored multi-million ounce gold structure. The Company is pleased to announce that its greenfield exploration activities are progressing with ground magnetics, structural, geochemical, and spectral analysis programs well underway.

This work was fundamental in the identification and drill testing of the Angus gold discovery (see ASX Announcement dated 6 October 2020).

The Company has now identified 12 new top-priority exploration targets which, following additional groundwork, are expected to be drill tested in 2021. An additional 21 prioritised exploration targets are also in the project pipeline.

The Company has focused on data mining of historical exploration information, combined with new greenfield exploration, during the early part of the 2020 program to increase the probability of drill success. This included completing 323 line-kilometres ground magnetic survey along with mapping, soil and rock chip sampling and person portable drilling over 20 square kilometres of the tenement package.

Specialist structural geologists have supported the mapping and first pass rock chip/soil sampling program in the northern part of the Cape Ray Gold Project. This approach is integral to designing systematic geochemical sampling programs in new areas.

Executive Chairman Ian Murray commented:

"I was initially attracted to Matador due to the scale of the known gold system combined with the under-explored nature of the Cape Ray Gold Project. However, I did not appreciate just how little exploration had occurred at the Project outside of the area with the defined Mineral Resources. The Project has features similar to other prolific greenstone belts hosting multi-million-ounce gold deposits yet has minimal drill testing with only 20 holes across 105 kilometres of strike. I am confident that our exploration team will continue to deliver outstanding exploration results. Longer term, the Project will benefit from its first world location in a jurisdiction with a strong history of resource extraction and proximity to existing infrastructure."

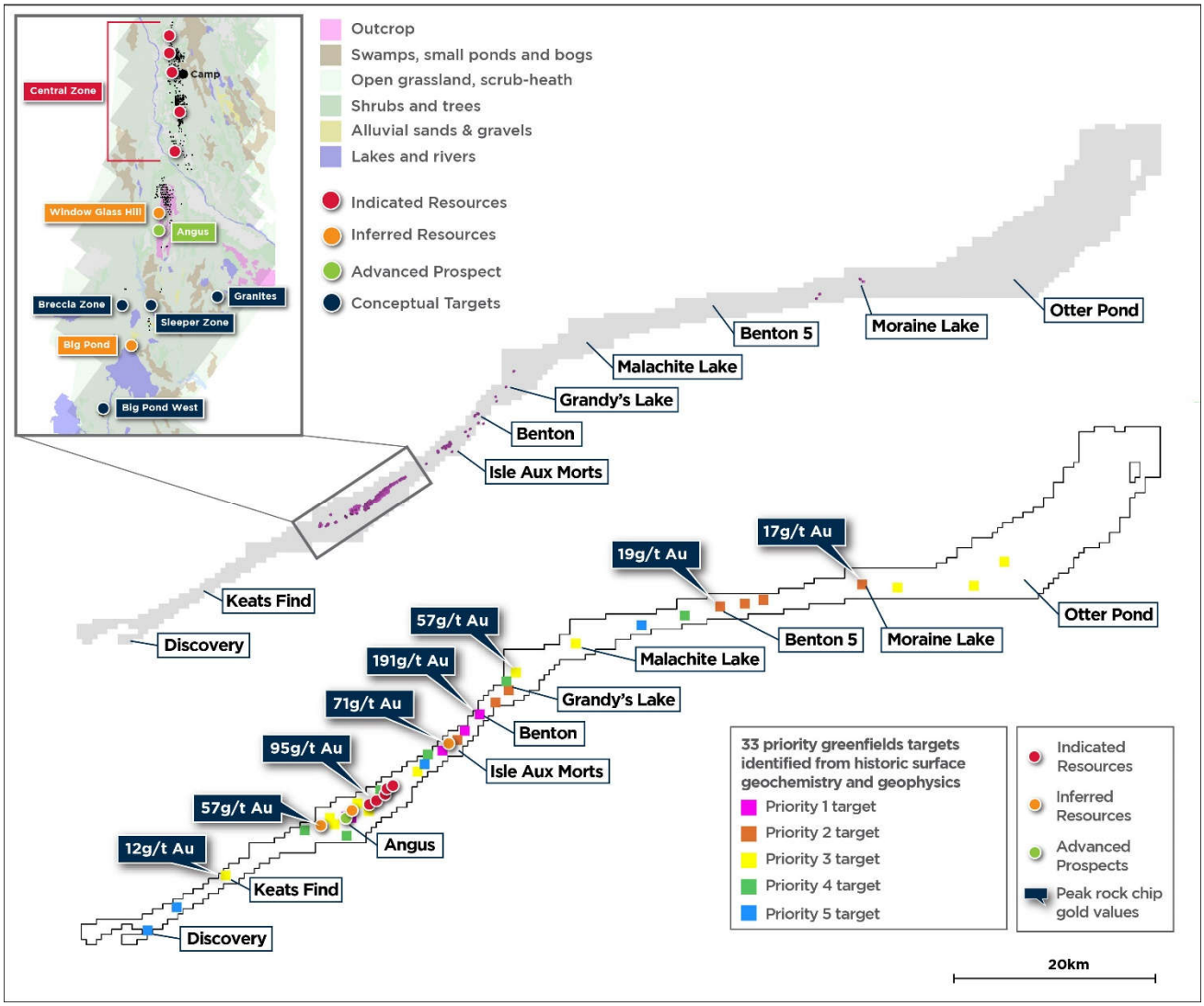


Figure 1: Location of the 33 prioritised greenfields exploration targets across the Cape Ray Gold Project below a map showing ALL drill hole collars for the project (purple dots on grey background). This highlights the discovery opportunity presented by the limited drilling outside the 15-kilometre-long Big Pond-Window Glass Hill-Central-Isle aux Morts area.

New Discovery Opportunities Under Shallow Cover

The Company has completed a detailed data mining exercise of all historic and current data for the Window Glass Hill and Central Zone areas to fingerprint the geochemical, geophysical, and structural indicators for gold mineralisation. The Company's regional greenfield exploration strategy involves maximising the value of these data by integrating the analysis and interpretation of these various data types to drive target generation and ranking across the entire tenement package.

Assessment of Historical Drilling

All Mineral Resources on the Cape Ray Gold Project were discovered based on outcropping mineralisation. A total of 685 holes for 103,776 metres have historically been drilled across the Project. However, the majority of this drilling focused on the existing Mineral Resources located within a 5 kilometre long segment, between Window Glass Hill (WGH) and Central Zone, with two additional outlying Mineral Resources at Big Pond (4 kilometres south-west of WGH) and Isle aux Morts (IAM) (8 kilometres north-east of Central Zone) - see Figure 2.

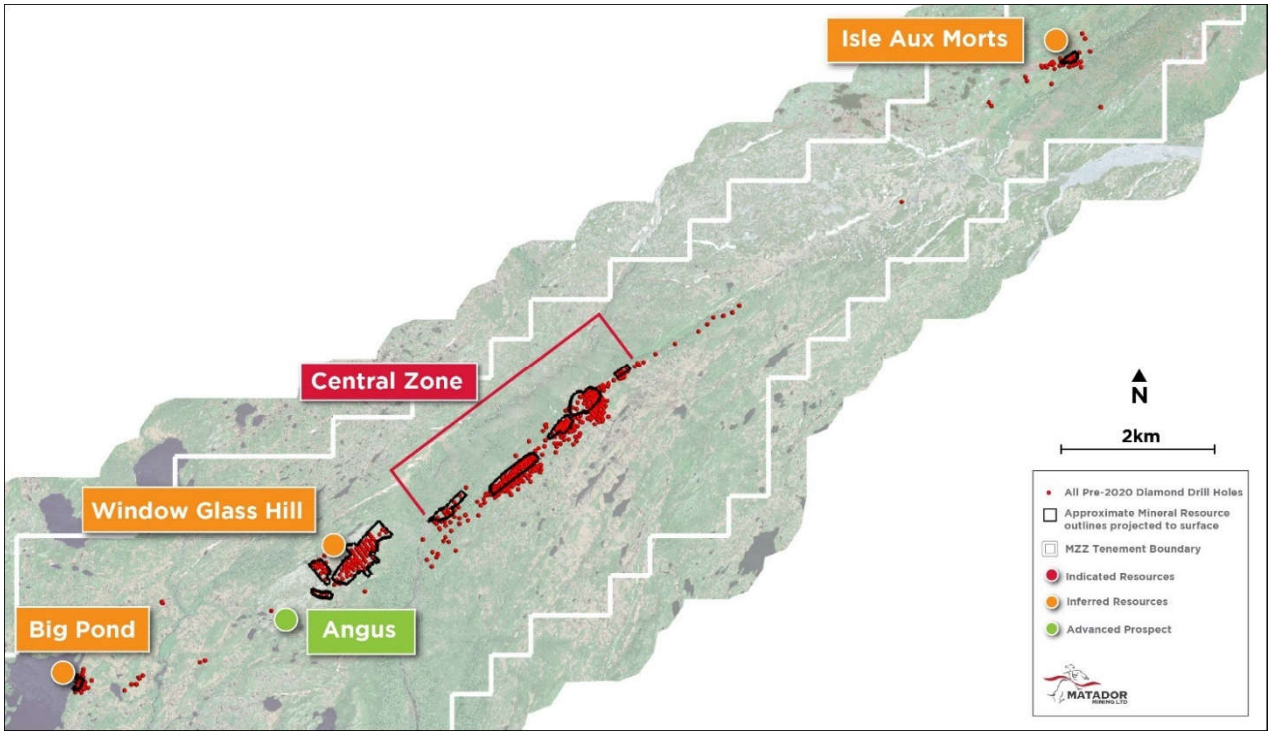
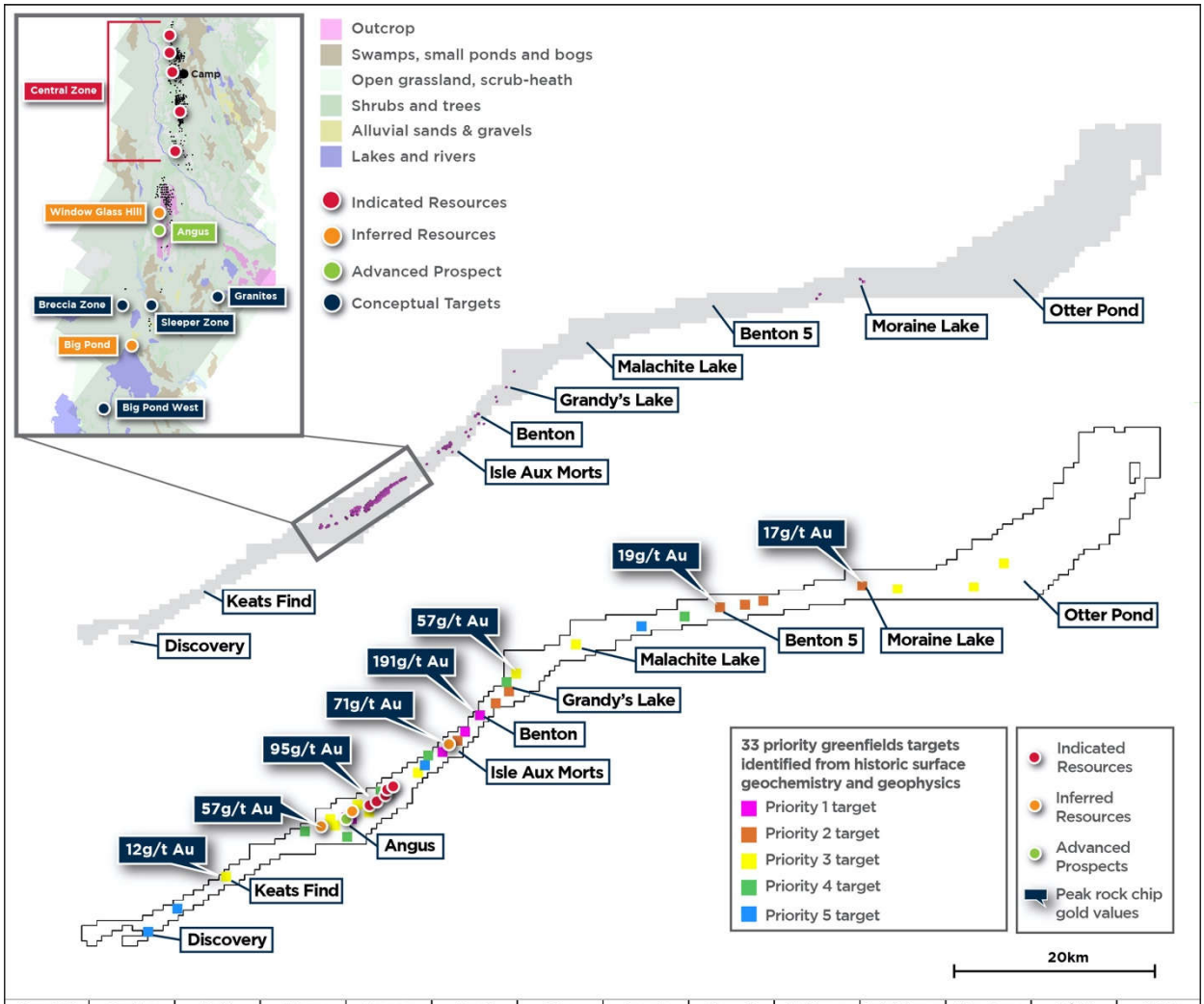


Figure 2: All historic diamond drilling between Big Pond, Window Glass Hill Central Zone and Isle aux Morts Mineral Resources prior to 2020.

Over the 120-kilometre strike extent of the Project along the Cape Ray Shear Zone, only 143 holes (21%) (for 17,778 metres or 17%)) have been drilled outside the defined Mineral Resource envelopes. Excluding the 15 kilometres of strike between Big Pond and Isle aux Morts, the remaining 105 kilometres of Project strike length has only 20 drill holes (3%) for 1,811 metres (<2%) of diamond drilling (Figure 3). Aside from this limited drilling, in-situ basement rock (below cover) has never been sampled, and more than 90% of the Project area is buried under a thin veneer of glacial till and organic soil cover (typically 0.5-6.0 metres deep). Based on this information, the Company believes there are multiple opportunities for new discoveries to be made under this thin cover along the entire length of the Project.

A detailed review of historic multi-element surface samples and geophysical datasets generated 33 new prioritised exploration targets (Figure 3). Of these targets, twenty-three are considered "high priority" with 12 selected for immediate follow-up with person portable and/or diamond drilling, and detailed ground magnetics, over the next twelve months. The Company is planning to increase the number of drilling and field sampling crews in 2021 to expedite the assessment of these compelling exploration targets.



Target ID	Ranking	Gold	Silver	Copper	Lead	Zinc	Arsenic	Bismuth	Antimony	Molybdenum	Structure	IP/EM	#DDH
OP_1	3	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-
OP_2	3	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
ML_2	3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	-	✓		✓	-
ML_1	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			2
BF_3	2	-	✓				-	-	-	-	✓	-	-
BF_2	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-
BF_1	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		-	-	✓	✓	-	-
BF_4	4	✓	✓	✓	✓			-	-	✓	✓	-	-
ML_2	5		✓					-	-			-	-
ML_1	3	✓	✓				✓	-	✓		✓	-	-
GL_2	3	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓		-	1
GL_3	4			✓	✓	✓		✓	-	✓		-	-
GL_1	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	-	1
BE_3	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	-	2
BE_1	1	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		-	4
BE_2	1	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	1
IAM_2	2	✓				✓	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
IAM_1	1	✓				✓	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
IAM_3	4	✓					-	-	-	-		-	-
IAM_4	5		✓					✓	-	✓		-	-
IAM_5	3	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-
CZ_1	4	✓	✓				✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-
WGH_5	3	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-
CZ_2	3	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	-	✓		-	10
WGH_2.5	1	✓	✓				✓		✓		✓	✓	-
WGH_4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-
Sleeper	3	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	5
Breccia	3	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	2
Granites	4	✓					✓	✓		✓	✓	-	-
BP_2	4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-
KF_1	3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		-	-
KF_2	5	-	-		✓	✓	-	-	-	-		-	-
DS_1	5				✓	✓			✓			-	-

✓ Anomaly present - No data available No anomaly

Figure 3: Location of 33 new prioritised greenfield's exploration targets, with ranking criteria shown in the table.

Improved Magnetic Survey Data – Leading to Angus Discovery

With the exception of the regional 200 metre line-spaced aeromagnetics, there are major gaps in all historic datasets (drilling, surface gold and multi-element geochemistry, detailed mapping and geophysics (IP/EM/detailed magnetics)) across the Project. While these data gaps present a short-term targeting challenge, it also provides a significant longer-term opportunity for Matador when we can improve the data quality and coverage.

Regional aeromagnetic datasets provide a broad sense of the main structural controls on gold mineralisation across the Project. However, recently acquired detailed (40 metre line-spaced) ground magnetic data covering the area from WGH to Big Pond (293 line-kilometres) and at Isle aux Morts (30 line-kilometres) has resulted in an improved understanding of the structural architecture of the mineral system that can be used to directly target structures hosting gold mineralisation (Figure 4).

These detailed magnetics define interpreted shear zones wrapping around the WGH Granite and demagnetisation trends within the granite associated with alteration on cross cutting structures (such as the those recently targeted which delivered the Angus discovery (see ASX Announcement dated 6th October 2020). The largely untested south-western extent of the WGH Granite is clearly defined by its arcuate magnetic rim, and both the WGH Granite and the intensely deformed surrounding volcano-sedimentary package (the Windsor Point Group) represent an untested high priority target with a similar structural setting to the King of the Hills Gold Mine (6.0Moz Au – current resource + historic production) in Western Australia, where brittle stockwork and vein hosted mineralisation occurs within the granite, and structurally-controlled high-grade gold mineralisation occurring within the weaker, highly deformed and sheared, volcanic units adjacent to the granite contacts.

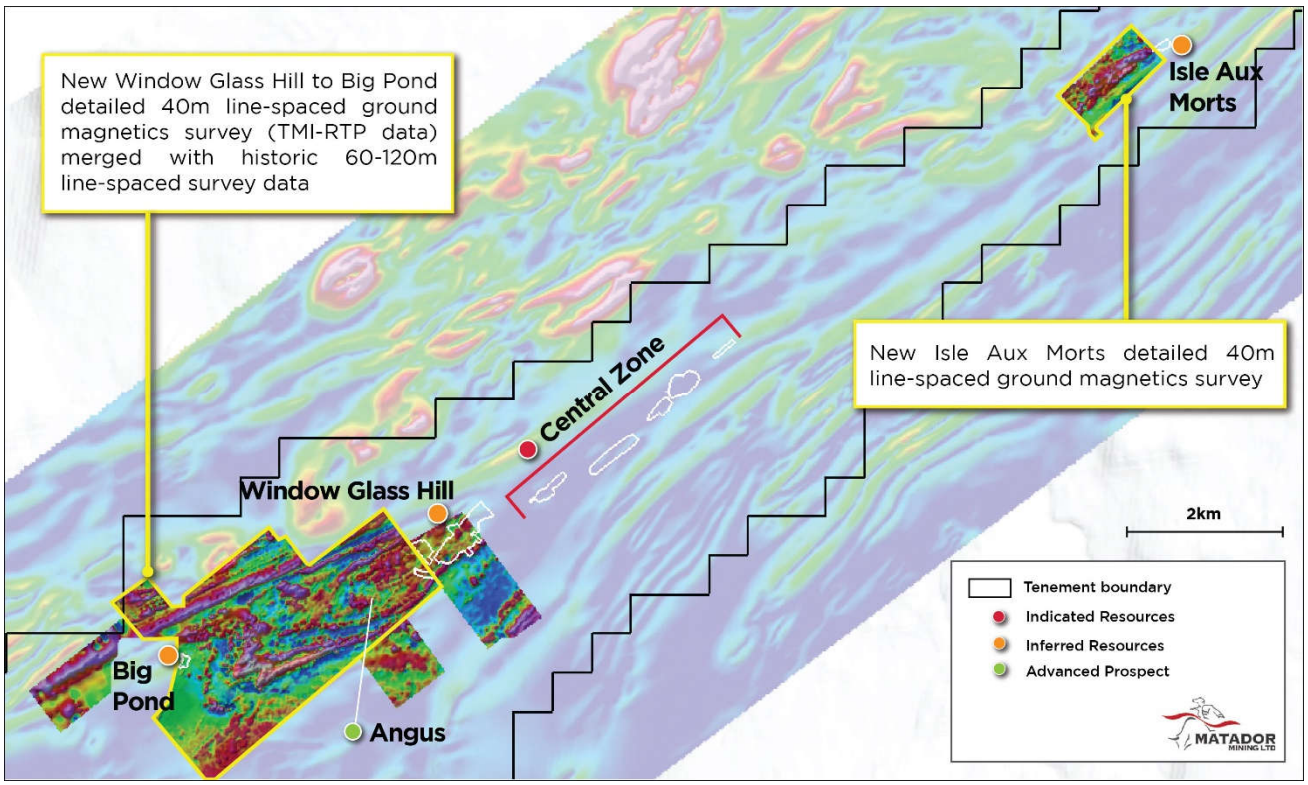


Figure 4: New detailed 40 metre ground magnetics data at WGH and IAM integrated with historic 60 and 120 metre magnetics at WGH and regional 200 metre spaced Air Magnetics[1]

[1] All images are Total magnetic intensity reduced to pole (TMI-RTP). Existing Mineral Resource outlines are projected to surface as white polygons for context.

Isle aux Morts: Targeting New Discoveries

Historic exploration data for IAM was also reviewed using the same integrated methodology applied to the WGH review which delivered the Angus discovery. This review highlighted a previously discounted 500 metre long gold-in-soils/till anomaly (IAM-SW) in an area with no outcrop, approximately 500 metres along strike to the south-west of the existing IAM Mineral Resource (60koz @ 2.4g/t Au – see ASX announcement 6 May 2020) (Figure 5).

This IAM-SW geochemical anomaly has been followed-up with a new 40 metre spaced, 30 line-kilometre, ground magnetics survey which highlighted a potential major fault forming the southern boundary of a magnetic domain south-west of the IAM Mineral Resource. This structure passes through the IAM Mineral Resource area in the hanging wall position (upper south-east side) of this structurally controlled high-grade vein hosted mineralisation (Figure 5). The steeply south-east dipping gold-rich veins within the IAM Mineral Resource are hosted within deformed and sheared Windsor Point Group sediments adjacent to the contact with a small granite intrusion (to the north-west). The 500-metre long IAM-SW gold-in-soils/till target occupies a similar structural position in similar host rocks on the north-west side of this structure and has not yet been tested by any drilling.

The IAM magnetic survey is being extended 1.3 kilometres towards the north-east to better understand the magnetic signature of the existing IAM Mineral Resource and any potential north-east extensions. Trenching is underway (assays pending) and a first pass diamond drilling program will be completed at the IAM-SW target before the end of the 2020 drilling season.

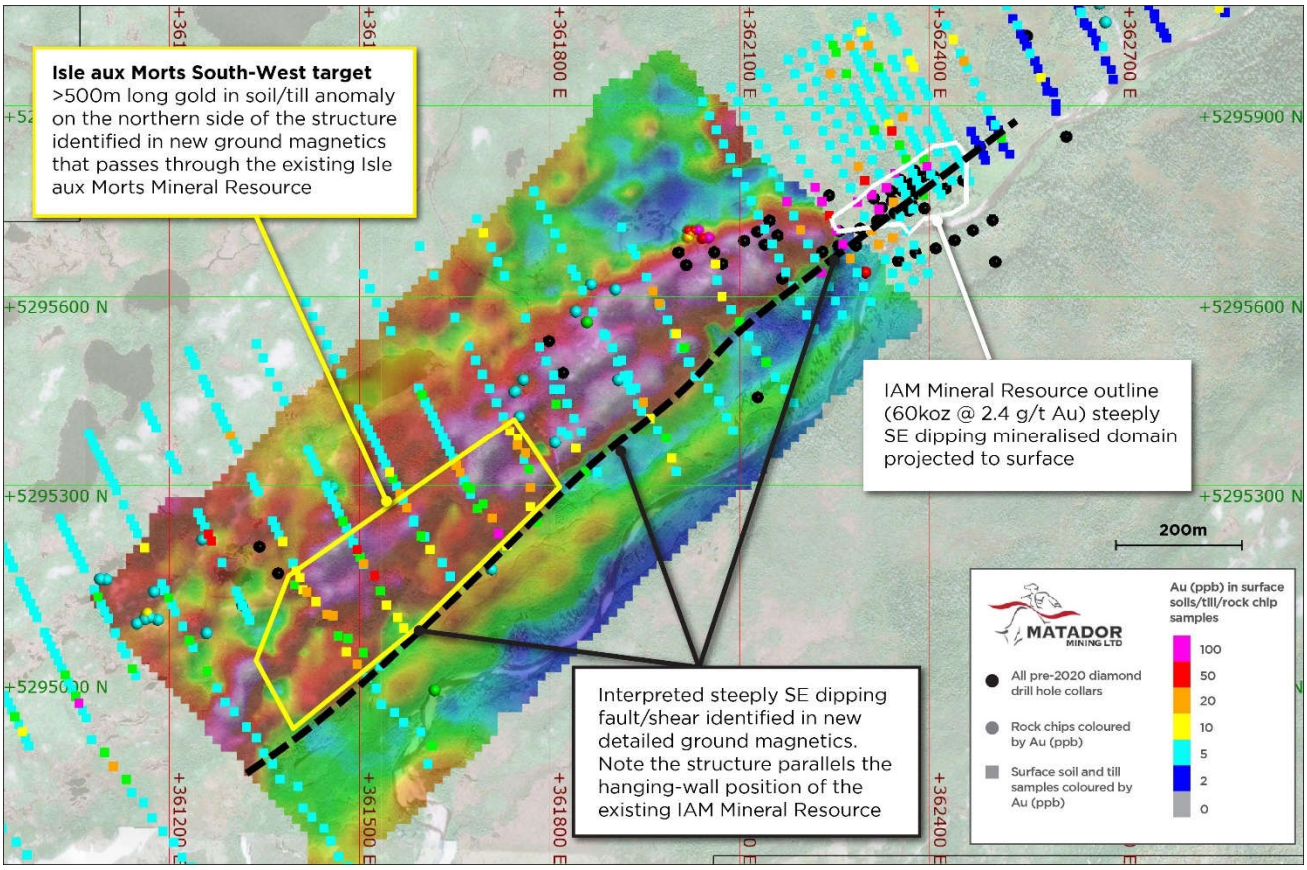


Figure 5: Isle aux Morts South West Target.

Exploration Approach Delivering New Targets Under Cover

The detailed ground magnetic survey at WGH (ASX Announcement 6th October 2020) forms the first tile of a much larger Big Pond – Granites ground magnetics survey covering the area between WGH and the Big Pond Resource to the south-west (total combined survey area of 6.8 square kilometres, 293 line-kilometres at 40 metre line spacing). This survey has recently been completed with preliminary processed data presented in Figure 4. These data sets are currently being interpreted and integrated with surface geochemistry and the limited historic drilling to underpin greenfields exploration targeting.

A new efficient and cost-effective person-portable backpack drilling method has also been implemented that facilitates collection of traditional soil and till samples in transported cover, as well as a short 25 millimetre diameter diamond core sample from the in-situ basement rock (Figure 6). This has delivered a step-change for Matador in exploring below the shallow till cover. The basement core samples provided by the backpack drill allow the application of total digest multi-element geochemistry and spectral mineralogy to the fresh rock drill core samples. This will enable Matador to map out gold mineral system alteration mineralogy, trace element pathfinder "footprints", host rock lithology types and deformation intensity previously obscured under cover. For the first time, we can conduct rapid first-pass assessment, allowing further target generation and ranking of opportunities along the underexplored 120 kilometre strike extent of the Project.

Figure 6: Person-portable backpack drill unit in operation, collecting soil, till and short in-situ basement drill core samples for multi-element geochemistry and spectral data analysis.

Multi-Element Geochemistry Review

Interpretation of historic multi-element geochemistry data across the Project area has confirmed a strong spatial correlation between gold mineralisation and eight key pathfinder elements (silver, lead, copper, arsenic, bismuth, antimony, molybdenum and zinc). This spatial correlation is demonstrated in the WGH to Central Zone data presented in Figure 7. The importance of the pathfinder element relationship is that these element distributions often define broader and more easily detectable anomaly halos (or footprints) around gold mineralisation compared to straight gold assays.

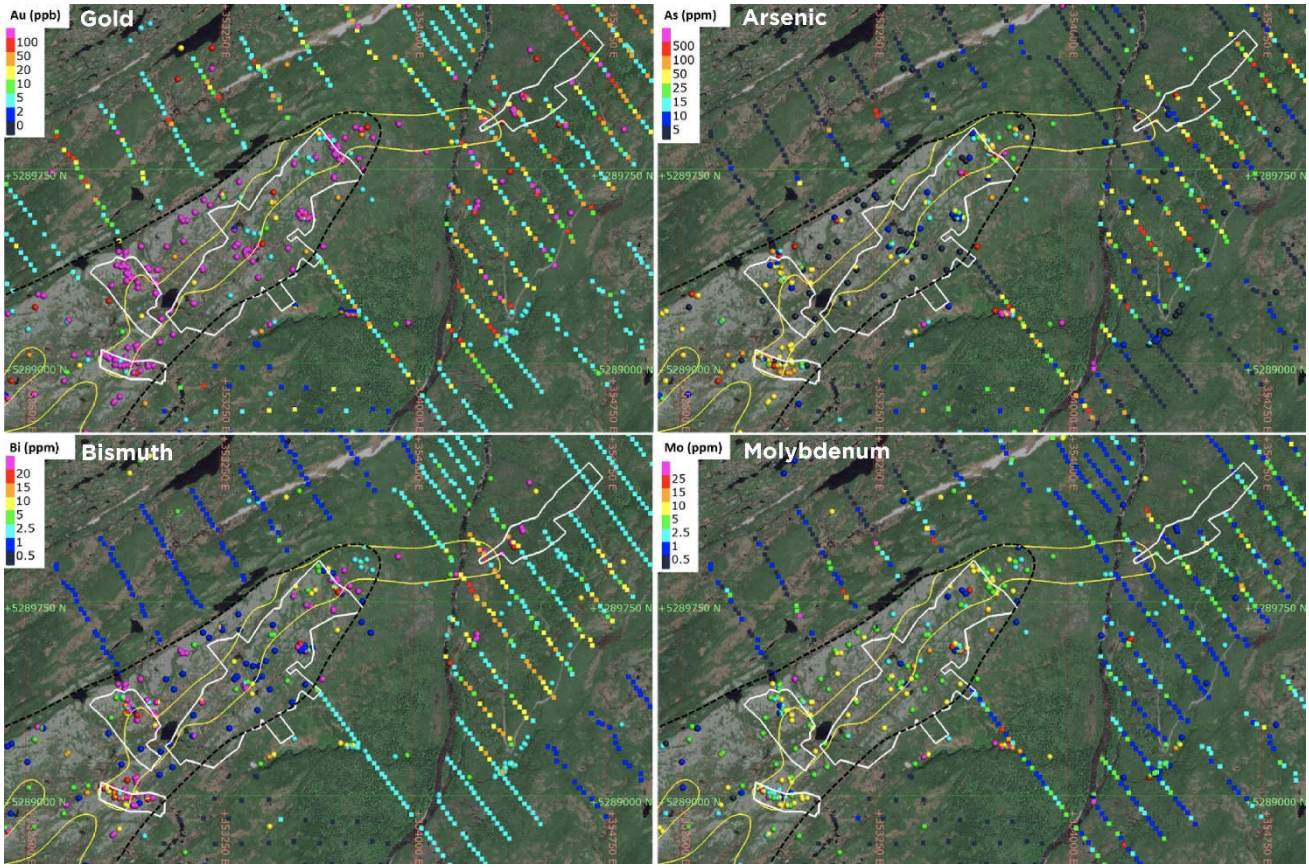


Figure 7: Gold, arsenic, bismuth and molybdenum in rock chips, soils and till samples of the WGH area.

In the past, detection limits for some of the key pathfinders (antimony, bismuth and molybdenum) were insufficient for those samples analysed using available analytical methods at local laboratories. In 2020, Matador implemented best practice 4-acid digest 46 element ICP-MS (inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry) geochemistry. This provides ultra-low detection limits for the key gold pathfinder elements and total rock digestion enabling classification of lithogeochemistry (rock type classification) and alteration mineralogy for all surface rock chip, backpack drill samples and selected diamond drill core samples.

Three holes on a cross section through mineralisation at Central Zone (Z4) have been re-assayed on broad-spaced intervals to demonstrate the applicability of low-level pathfinder element geochemistry in defining the in-situ fresh rock mineralisation footprint around the Main-Zone shear hosted gold mineralisation (Figure 8). This method is directly applicable to greenfield exploration sampling of in-situ fresh rock core samples from backpack drill holes (as well as dispersion halos in the glacial till, soil cover and surface rock chip samples). The 100-400 metre wide pathfinder element halos around known gold mineralisation demonstrate that the proposed 400 metre x 50 metre regional backpack drilling program will be sufficient to effectively and rapidly identify and assess basement mineralisation targets under shallow glacial till cover across the Project.

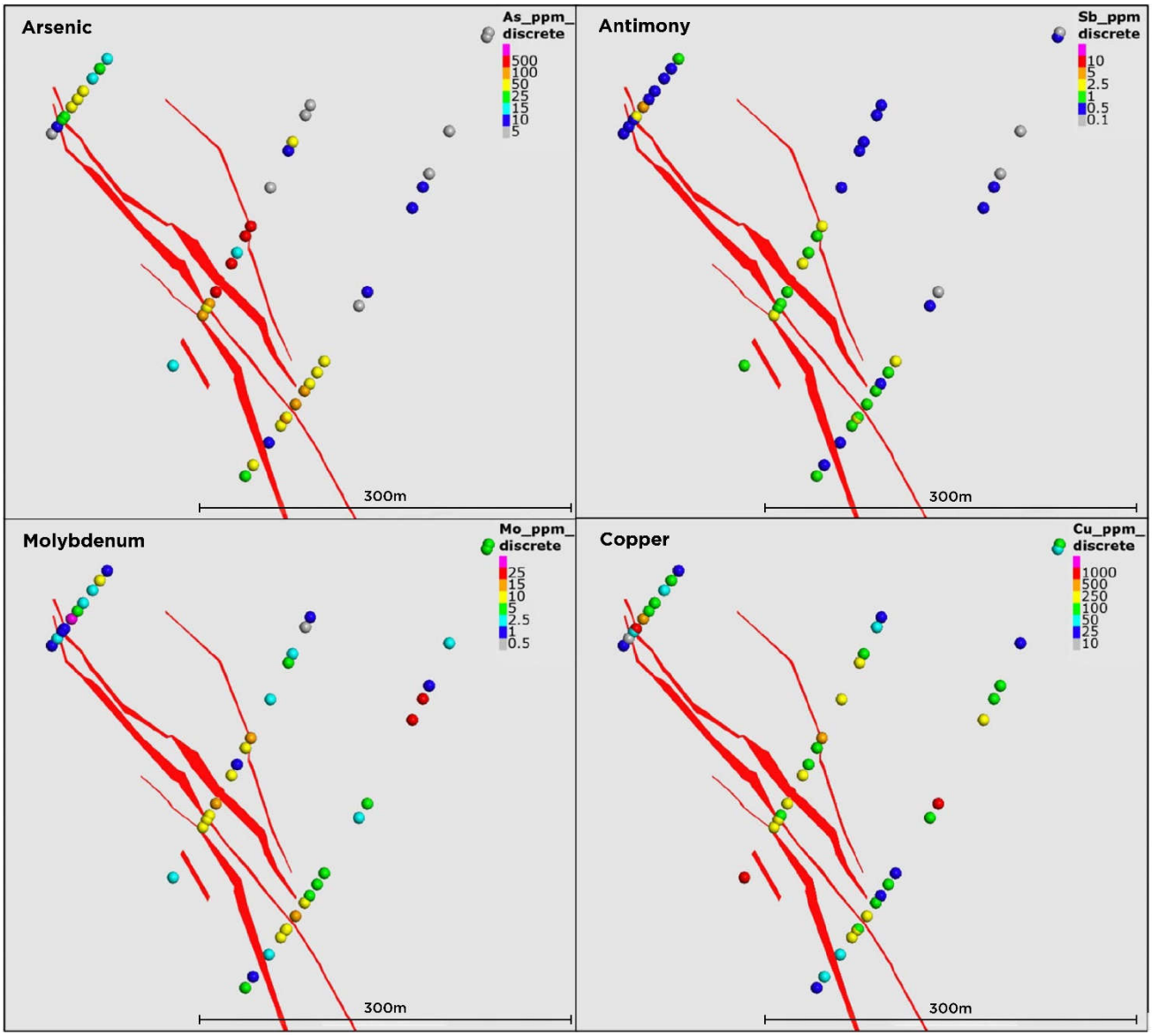


Figure 8: Broad gold pathfinder element footprint around Main Zone 4 Mineral Resource wireframes (red polygons).

The gold pathfinder elements described for the Central Zone (Z4) orientation survey (silver, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, copper, lead, zinc and molybdenum) have been mapped for all available surface samples across the Project. Figure 9 shows the distribution of significant anomalies for a subset of these pathfinder elements (plus gold) and highlights both the potential prospectivity of existing greenfield conceptual targets and the significant data gaps along the 120 kilometre length of the Project which are yet to receive even first-pass surface exploration geochemistry coverage.

Additionally, sericite and chlorite alteration appear to be spatially related to gold mineralisation across the Project. Both minerals are ideally suited to spectral mineralogy classification methods with widely demonstrated effectiveness in exploration for orogenic gold systems. Matador has purchased a Terraspec spectrometer which is being used for routine analysis of all drill core, surface rock chips and backpack drill basement rock core samples to map alteration mineralogy indicators typical of gold mineralisation systems.

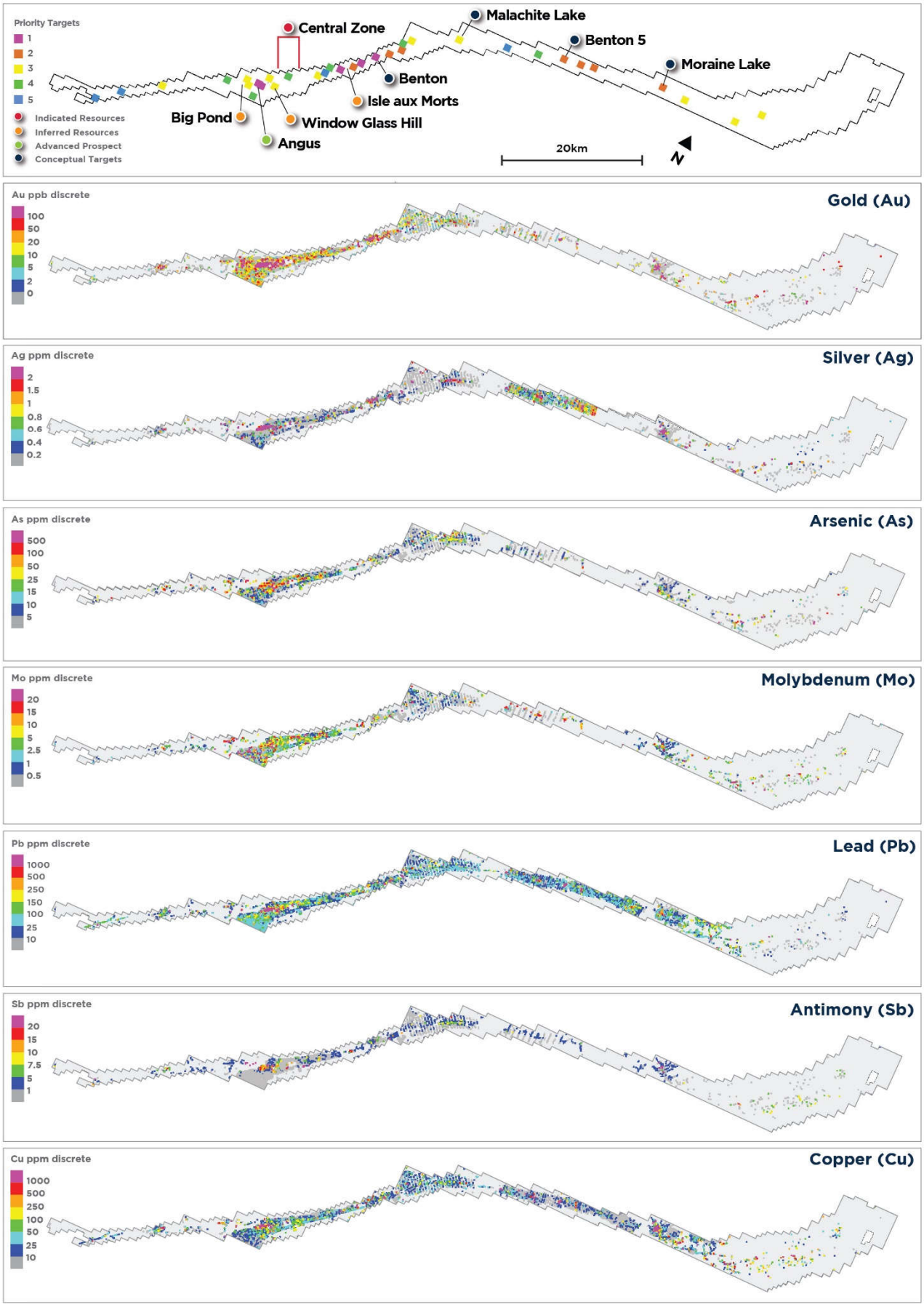


Figure 9: Mosaic of pathfinder element geochemistry signatures across the Cape Ray Project.

Example of Greenfields Gold Discovery Opportunities: Benton 5 to Moraine Lake Area

The Benton 5 to Moraine Lake area illustrates a priority greenfield gold discovery opportunity at the Project. While this 27 kilometre long area has been the subject of historic base metal surface sampling programmes (copper, lead, zinc ± silver by Rio Tinto in the 1970s), there has been no systematic surface sampling for gold or associated pathfinder elements.

The 70 square kilometre area defined in Figure 10 contains only 1,306 surface gold samples (449 rock chips and 857 soils/till samples) with most sampling focused on a few select prospects and creek bed traverses. There are 14 historic surface samples with >1g/t gold and a peak surface gold rock chip value of 20.9 g/t gold, yet the area has only been tested by four historic drill holes. Most of the area has received no systematic gold, arsenic, antimony or molybdenum sampling despite strong anomalies in the selective sampling traverses. A large >1g/t silver in soils anomaly in the middle of the area remains untested (and unexplained), as does the major gold-silver-copper-lead-molybdenum-bismuth surface sample anomaly at the Moraine Lake prospect. A large part of this area is obscured by shallow glacial till and soil cover and basement rocks have never been effectively sampled except in small areas of outcrop. Major structures are visible in the regional aeomagnetics, however, there are no detailed magnetic or IP surveys available in this area.

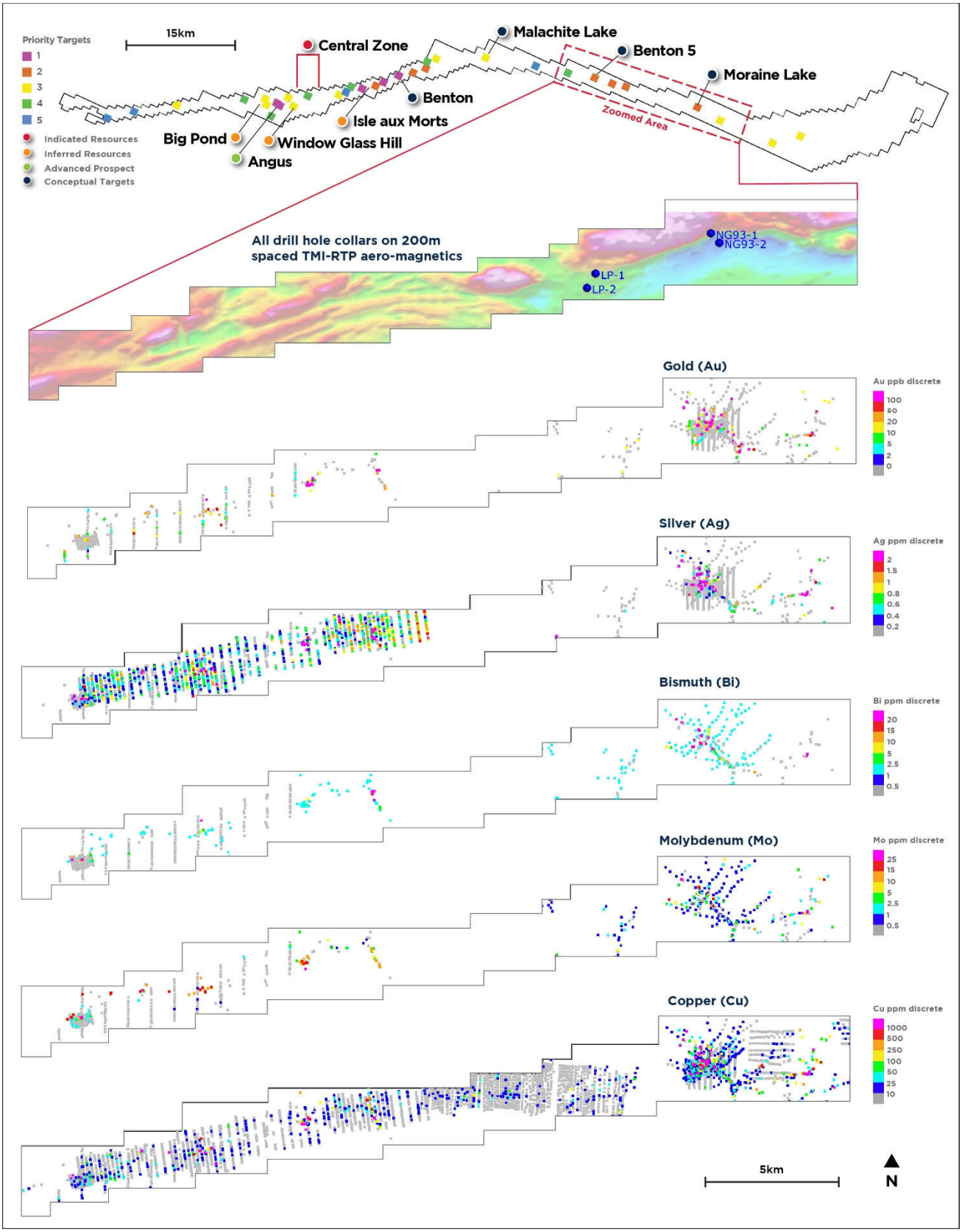


Figure 10: Surface sample multi-element geochemistry for the Benton 5 to Moraine Lake area.

About the Company

Matador Mining Limited (ASX: MZZ) is a gold exploration company with tenure covering 120km of continuous strike along the highly prospective, yet largely under-explored Cape Ray Shear in Newfoundland, Canada. The Company released a Scoping Study in May 2020 which outlined an initial potential 7-year mine life, with a forecast strong IRR (51% post Tax), rapid payback (1.75 year) and LOM AISC of US$776 / oz Au (ASX announcement 6 May 2020). The Company forecasts 10,000m of drilling will be completed in 2020 along with the extensive Greenfields exploration program.

TABLE 1: CAPE RAY GOLD PROJECT, MAY 2020 SCOPING STUDY JORC 2012 CLASSIFIED RESOURCE ESTIMATE SUMMARY – GOLD RESOURCE ONLY

Applied Cut-off Grade (g/t)	Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
		Mt	Au (g/t)	Koz (Au)	Mt	Au (g/t)	Koz (Au)	Mt	Au (g/t)	Koz (Au)
Open Pit 0.25[2] /0.5 [3] g/t Au	Central	3.06	3.06	302	3.5	1.25	141	6.6	2.01	443
	Isle Aux Mort	-	-	-	0.8	2.39	60	0.8	2.39	60
	Big Pond	-	-	-	0.1	5.30	19	0.1	5.30	19
	WGH	-	-	-	4.7	1.55	232	4.7	1.55	232
	Total	**3.06**	**3.06**	**302**	**9.1**	**1.55**	**452**	**12.1**	**1.93**	**754**
Underground 2.0g/t Au	Central	0.45	3.75	54	0.32	2.77	29	0.77	3.34	83
	Isle Aux Mort				-	-	-	-	-	-
	Big Pond				-	-	-	-	-	-
	WGH				-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**0.45**	**3.75**	**54**	**0.32**	**2.77**	**29**	**0.77**	**3.34**	**83**
Total Combined 0.5 / 2.0 g/t Au	Central	3.5	3.15	356	3.8	1.38	170	7.4	2.23	526
	Isle Aux Mort	-	-	-	0.8	2.39	60	0.8	2.39	60
	Big Pond	-	-	-	0.1	5.30	19	0.1	5.30	19
	WGH	-	-	-	4.7	1.55	232	4.7	1.55	232
	Total	**3.5**	**3.15**	**356**	**9.4**	**1.60**	**481**	**12.9**	**2.02**	**837**

1. Window Glass Hill and PW Zone
2. Central Zone deposits 04/41, 51 and Isle aux Mort and Big Pond

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Company's Board of Directors.

To learn more about the Company, please visit www.matadormining.com.au, or contact:

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based upon information compiled by Mr Warren Potma, who is an employee of Matador Mining Limited in the position of Exploration Manager. Mr Potma is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the December 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Potma consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Reference to previous ASX announcements

In relation to the results of the Scoping Study announced on 6 May 2020, Matador confirms that all material assumptions underpinning the production target and forecast financial information included in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

In relation to the Mineral Resource estimate announced on 6 May 2020, Matador confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate in the announcement of 6 May 2020 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Appendix 1

The Company provides the following information in accordance with Listing Rule 5.7.2.

Criteria	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.	**Downhole multielement results**: All new multi-element geochemical assays reported in this release are taken from 2020 diamond drill core or stored pulps from historic diamond drilling completed by Matador. Drill hole intervals selected for multi-element analysis from 2020 drilling by Matador use duplicate pulps collected for routine gold sampling and analysis of drill core following the Company's standard sampling procedure:Core was cut in half to produce a ½ core sample using a core saw. All sampling was either supervised by, or undertaken by, qualified geologists. ½ core samples were then shipped to Eastern Analytical Lab (Springdale, NL) where the entire sample was crushed, a 500g split was then pulverised to generate 2 duplicate 250g pulps. One pulp was used to provide a 30g charge for fire assays (and any reassay/duplicate analysis requirements), while the second pulp was shipped to Bureau Veritas in Vancouver where selected pulps are submitted for 46 element 4 acid ICP-MS/AES analysis and remnant pulps retained for future independent QC analyses. Historical diamond drilling and surface sampling results by Matador and others have employed various sampling techniques over time. For historic drill and surface sample results, methodology and reporting standards, refer to Matador's announcement dated May 6th 2020. **Geophysical results**: Matador has completed a ground magnetic/VLF-EM survey over the Big Pond - Window Glass Hill and Isle aux Morts target areas using a backpack-mounted magnetometer and VLF sensor.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Not all core is assayed. Half-core samples are selected based on geological criteria (presence of quartz veining, sulphide mineralisation and alteration mineralogy). Sample lengths are between 0.3 and 1.2m. Where samples at the start or end of selected intervals return gold assays >0.5g/t Au, additional samples are collected to ensure sampling across the mineralised and un-mineralised boundary.
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).	NQ-sized (47.6 mm diameter) core drilling has been completed by Major's Contracting utilising a Duralite 1000 rig mounted on tracks and a Duralite 500 rig mounted on skids. Standard tube drilling methods were generally employed with triple tube drilling methods in areas of poor recovery. Drill core is oriented using a Reflex ACT III core orientation tool. Downhole surveys are recorded using a Reflex Ezy Shot survey tool.
Drill Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Drill hole recoveries were recorded during logging by measuring the length of core recovered per 1m interval. Core recovery was calculated as a percentage recovery of actual core length divided by expected core length.
	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.	Triple tube core barrels were used in areas of expected poor recovery through the main fault zones. Some sample bias may have occurred in zones of poor recovery in friable material due to the loss of fine 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.	All drill core is logged onsite by geologists to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of drill core is qualitative and records lithology, grain size, texture, weathering, structure, strain intensity, alteration, veining and sulphides. Geotechnical logging records core recovery, RQD, fracture counts and fracture sets. Density measurements are recorded for each core box using standard dry/wet weight "Archimedes" technique. All drill core is digitally photographed wet.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes are logged in full.
Sub-Sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Core samples are selected at intervals 0.3-1.2m in length based on logged geological intervals/contacts. Where core recovery is poor, composite samples of up to 3m are taken. Core samples are labelled with a sample tag and aluminium tag recording the hole number, depth and sample number. Core samples are cut in half using a rock saw, with half of the sample interval retained in the core box and half inserted into a plastic sample bag.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	All samples are collected from diamond drill holes.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Core sample preparation at Eastern Analytical Laboratories consists of crushing entire ½ core samples (up to 3kg) to 80% passing -10 mesh, splitting 500 grams, and pulverizing to 95% passing -150 mesh. The 500g pulp is split into two 250g pulp samples, one retained for fire assay at Eastern Analytical and the second pulp is freighted direct to Bureau Veritas Laboratories, Vancouver BC for multi-element analysis. The sample preparation procedures carried out are considered acceptable. All coarse and pulp rejects are retained on site.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	All half core samples are selected from the same side to remove sample bias, with the ½ core containing orientation line retained in the core tray.
	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 field duplicates are submitted – samples are selected for duplicate re-assaying based on assay results. Coarse rejects from original samples are re-split and pulverised for re-assay.
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 prepared core samples are assayed for gold by 30g fire-assay with AAS finish (5ppb LOD) at Eastern Analytical Laboratory Ltd. in Springdale, Newfoundland. This is a total digest method for gold and considered appropriate for mesothermal lode gold-style mineralisation. Prior to 2020 all Matador samples >500ppb Au were re-assayed for ore-grade Ag (0.1ppm LOD), Cu, Pb, Zn (all 0.01% LOD) by 4 acid ICP-AES, and all samples >500ppb Au plus nearby (shoulder) samples >100ppb Au were re-assayed for Au by "total pulp metallics" (screen fire assay) also at Eastern Analytical in Springdale, Newfoundland. In 2020, all samples >100ppb Au plus selected other sample intervals are being submitted to Bureau Veritas (Vancouver) for 46 element 4 acid ICP-MS/AES analysis including Ag (0.1 ppm LOD). A full list of elements and lower/upper detection limits is given below: Ag (0.1ppm-200ppm); Al (0.01%-20%); As (1ppm-10000ppm); Ba (1ppm-10000ppm); Be (1ppm-1000ppm); Bi (0.1ppm-4000ppm); Ca (0.01%-40%); Cd (0.1ppm-4000ppm); Ce (1ppm-2000ppm); Co (0.2ppm-4000ppm); Cr (1ppm-10000ppm); Cu (0.1ppm-10000ppm); Fe (0.01%-60%); Hf (0.1ppm-1000ppm); In (0.05ppm-1000ppm); K (0.01%-10%); La (0.1ppm-2000ppm); Li (0.1ppm-2000ppm); Mg (0.01%-30%); Mn (1ppm-10000ppm); Mo (0.1ppm-4000ppm); Na (0.001%-10%); Nb (0.1ppm-2000ppm); Ni (0.1ppm-10000ppm); P (0.001%-5%); Pb (0.1ppm-10000ppm); Rb (0.1ppm2000ppm); Re (0.005ppm100ppm); S (0.1%-10%); Sb (0.1ppm-4000ppm); Sc (1ppm-200ppm); Se (1ppm-1000ppm); Sn (0.1ppm-2000ppm); Sr (1ppm-10000ppm); Ta (0.1ppm-2000ppm); Te (0.5ppm-1000ppm); Th (0.1ppm-4000ppm); Ti (0.001%-10%); Tl (0.5ppm-10000ppm); U (0.1ppm-4000ppm); V (4ppm-10000ppm); W (0.1ppm-200ppm); Y (0.1ppm-2000ppm); Zn (1ppm-10000ppm); Zr (0.1ppm-2000ppm)
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters	Matador has completed a ground-based geophysical survey over the Big Pond - Window Glass Hill and Isle aux Morts target areas. The survey was completed with a backpack-mounted GSM-19W high sensitivity Overhauser

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	magnetometer with 0.2 second reading interval, integrated GPS and omnidirectional 3-coil VLF sensor. Diurnal corrections for the magnetometer readings were made using a GMS-19T standard proton magnetometer base station with a 3 second reading interval. The VLF sensor was tuned to the transmitter located in Cutler, Maine transmitting on 24kHz.
	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.	Certified reference material (CRM) samples, blanks and repeat samples were included by Bureau Veritas. CRMs were inserted 1 every 10 samples and certified blanks inserted 1 every 20 samples. Duplicate check assays were carried out 1 every 20 samples. CRMs used by Bureau Veritas include OREAS25A-4A and OREAS45E
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	All assays are reviewed by Matador Mining and significant intercepts are calculated as composites and reported using two cut-off grades (0.2 and 0.5 g/t Au). A maximum of 4m consecutive internal waste is allowed in composites. All significant intercepts are calculated by Matador's data base manager and checked by senior geologist and the Competent Person.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes have been drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All drill hole logging is completed on digital logging templates with built-in validation. Logging spreadsheets are uploaded and validated in a central MS Access database. All original logging spreadsheets are also kept in archive.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data was adjusted, and no averaging was employed.
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.	Drill hole collars are located using handheld GPS with 3-5m accuracy. A Reflex EZ Trac downhole survey tool is used to record drill hole deviation. All downhole surveys are corrected to True Azimuth based on magnetic declination of 18.5 degrees.
	Specification of the grid system used	Drill hole collars are recorded in UTM NAD 83 Zone 21N.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control	SRTM (satellite) DEM data provides approximately 5m topographic elevation precision across the entire project. A drone survey within the Window Glass Hill area was also completed in 2019 providing centimetre accuracy but has been down-sampled to provide a manageable data file size with sub-metre precision for XYZ coordinates.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Drill hole spacing for the 2020 drill program is variable as most drilling to date is either first pass drilling of new exploration targets or step-out brownfields exploration targeting along strike from existing Resources. In general, drill hole collar spacing on new exploration traverses has been between 50-100m with hole depths designed to provide angle-overlap between holes on the drill traverse (i.e. the collar of each hole is located vertically above the bottom of the preceding hole). Where multiple lines of drilling have been completed, drill sections are between 80 – 120m apart. Ground magnetometer surveys are spaced on 40m lines perpendicular to the strike of geological units.
	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.	Within the existing Mineral Resources, the drill hole spacing is considered sufficient to establish the required degree of geological and grade continuity for the estimation of the previously reported Mineral Resources. The new exploration drilling completed to date this year is, in general, not yet sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimation.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	As all samples are from drill core, no physical compositing of samples has been applied. Methods use for numeric/calculated compositing of grade intervals is discussed elsewhere.
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.	Following structural review of detailed outcrop mapping at Window Glass Hill and structural logging of veins from all available oriented diamond drill core for the Window Glass Hill area it has become apparent that in addition to the shallowly SW dipping stacked vein system hosting gold ate WGH, there are also at least two subordinate mineralised vein orientations potentially forming a stockwork 1) steeply SSE dipping, and 2) moderately west dipping. Consequently, most drill holes in 2020 have been oriented at either -50 or -60

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		degrees towards 360 degrees (Grid North). Whilst this is not an optimal orientation of the west-dipping vein set it does provide representative sampling of the other two sets. Selected holes will also be drilled at -50 degrees towards the East (090 degrees) to help constrain the third mineralised vein orientation.
	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.	Many of the historic Window Glass Hill drill holes were vertical (or drilled steeply towards the NNW. This orientation is considered appropriate for the main shallowly SW-dipping mineralised vein set at WGH. However, these holes have under-sampled the two steeply dipping vein sets mentioned above (especially the west dipping set) potentially resulting in an underestimation of contained gold associated with these two vein sets. Additional drilling is currently being completed to test and hopefully quantify any potential grade under-estimation bias.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All core sample intervals are labelled in the core boxes with sample tags and aluminium tags. Cut core samples are collected in plastic bags labelled with the sample number and a sample tag. Plastic sample bags are collected in large rice bags for despatch with 10 samples per rice bag. Rice bags are labelled with the company name, sample numbers and laboratory name, and are delivered to the lab directly by Matador personnel or collected by personnel from Eastern Analytical.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	All QAQC data is reviewed to ensure quality of assays; batches containing standards that report greater than 2 standard deviations from expected values are re-assayed. Geophysical data was reviewed and processed by independent geophysical consultants Terra Resources, Perth.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>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 licence to operate in the area.</td><td>Matador owns 100% of the Cape Ray Gold Project, which is located approximately 20km northeast of Port aux Basques, Newfoundland, Canada.
<table>
<tr><th>Licence No.</th><th>Known Deposit</th><th>No. of Claims</th><th>Area (km2)</th><th>Royalty*</th></tr>
<tr><td>025560M</td><td>-</td><td>20</td><td>5.00</td><td>none</td></tr>
<tr><td>025855M</td><td>-</td><td>32</td><td>8.00</td><td>(d)</td></tr>
<tr><td>025856M</td><td>-</td><td>11</td><td>2.75</td><td>(d)</td></tr>
<tr><td>025857M</td><td>-</td><td>5</td><td>1.25</td><td>(d)</td></tr>
<tr><td>025858M</td><td>-</td><td>30</td><td>7.50</td><td>(d)</td></tr>
<tr><td>026125M</td><td>-</td><td>190</td><td>47.50</td><td>none</td></tr>
<tr><td>030881M</td><td>-</td><td>255</td><td>63.75</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>030884M</td><td>-</td><td>255</td><td>63.75</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>030889M</td><td>-</td><td>50</td><td>12.50</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>030890M</td><td>-</td><td>118</td><td>29.50</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>030893M</td><td>-</td><td>107</td><td>26.75</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>030996M</td><td>-</td><td>205</td><td>51.25</td><td>none</td></tr>
<tr><td>030997M</td><td>-</td><td>60</td><td>15.00</td><td>(d)</td></tr>
<tr><td>030998M</td><td>Window Glass Hill, Central Zone, Isle Aux Morts, Big Pond</td><td>229</td><td>57.25</td><td>(a) (b) (c)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td></td><td>1,567</td><td>391.75</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
Refer to Announcement for Royalty Schedule

The most proximate Aboriginal community to the Project site is the Miawpukek community in Bay d'Espoir, formerly known as "Conne River". It is approximately 230 kilometres to the east of the Project site. It is not known at this time if the Project site is proximate to any traditional territories, archaeological sites, lands or resources currently being used for traditional purposes by Indigenous Peoples. This information will be acquired as part of future environmental baseline studies.

The Crown holds all surface rights in the Project area. None of the property or adjacent areas are encumbered in any way. The area is not in an environmentally or archeologically sensitive zone and there are no aboriginal land claims or entitlements in this region of the province.
There has been no commercial production at the property as of the time of this report.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</td><td>The claims are in good standing
Permits that will potentially be required for exploration work include a Surface Lease and Mineral Exploration Approval both issued by the Newfoundland Department of Natural Resources, Mineral Development Division. A Water Use Licence has been acquired from the Newfoundland Department of the Environment and Conservation, Water Resources Division, as well as a Certificate of Approval for Septic System for water use and disposal for project site facilities.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>The Cape Ray Gold Deposit was initially discovered in 1977 by Rio Canada Exploration Limited (Riocanex). Since that period the area has been the subject of numerous academic and government geological studies, and exploration by various mining companies. Historical work is summarised in Matador Announcement 19th July 2018.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Cape Ray Project lies within the Cape Ray Fault Zone (CRFZ), which acts as a major structural boundary and hosts the Cape Ray Gold Deposits; zones 04, 41 and 51 (Central Zone), Window Glass, Big pond and Isle Aux Morts. The CRFZ is approximately 100km long and up to 1km wide extending from Cape Ray in the southwest to Granite Lake to the Northeast. Areas along and adjacent to the southwest portion of the Cape Ray Fault Zone have been subdivided into three major geological domains. From northwest to southeast they include: The Cape Ray Igneous Complex (CRIC), the Windsor Point Group (WPG) and the Port aux Basques gneiss (PABG). These units are intruded by several pre-to late-tectonic granitoid intrusions. The CRIC comprises mainly large mafic to ultramafic intrusive bodies that are intruded by granitoid rocks. Unconformably overlying the CRIC is the WPG, which consists of bimodal volcanics and volcaniclastics with associated sedimentary rocks. The PABG is a series of high grade, kyanite-sillimanite-garnet, quartzofeldspathic pelitic and granitic rocks intercalated with hornblende schist or amphibolite. Hosted by the CRFZ are the Cape Ray Gold Deposits consisting of three main mineralised zones: the 04, the 41 and the 51 Zones, which have historically been referred to as the "Main Zone". These occur as quartz veins and vein arrays along a 1.8 km segment of the fault zone at or near the tectonic boundary between the WPB and the PABG. The gold bearing quartz veins are typically located at or near the southeast limit of a sequence of highly deformed and brecciated graphitic schist. Other veins are present in the structural footwall and represent secondary lodes hosted by more competent lithologies. Gold bearing quartz veins at the three locations are collectively known as the "A vein" and are typically located at (41 and 51 Zones) or near (04 Zone) the southeast limit of a sequence of highly deformed and brecciated graphitic schist of the WPG. The graphitic schists host the mineralisation and forms the footwall of the CRFZ. Graphitic schist is in fault contact with highly strained chloritic schists and quartz-sericite mylonites farther up in the hanging wall structural succession. The protolith of these mylonites is difficult to ascertain, but they appear to be partly or totally retrograded PABG lithologies. Other veins (C vein) are present in the structural footwall and represent secondary lodes hosted by more competent lithologies. In the CRGD area, a continuous sequence of banded, highly contorted, folded and locally brecciated graphitic schist with intercalations of chloritic and sericite-carbonate schists and banded mylonites constitutes the footwall and host of the mineralised A vein. The banded mylonites are characterized by cm-wide siderite-muscovite-quartz-rich bands within graphitic chlorite-quartz-muscovite schist. The mylonites are commonly spatially associated with local Au-mineralised quartz veins, vein breccias and stringer zones. The graphitic schist unit becomes strongly to moderately contorted and banded farther into the footwall of the fault zone, but cm- to m-wide graphitic and/or chloritic gouge is still common. The graphitic schist unit contains up to 60% quartz or quartz-carbonate veins. At least three mineralised quartz breccias veins or stockwork zones are present in the footwall of the 41 Zone and these are termed the C vein. The thickness of the graphitic-rich sequence ranges from 20-70m but averages 50-60 m in the CRGD area. The CRGD consists of electrum-sulphide mineralisation that occurs in boudinaged quartz veins within an auxiliary shear zone (the "Main Shear") of the CRFZ. The boudinaged veins and associated mineralisation are hosted by chlorite-sericite and interlayered graphitic schists of the WPG (Table 7.1), with sulphides and associated electrum occurring as stringers, disseminations and locally discrete massive layers within the quartz bodies. The style of lode gold mineralisation in the CRGD has a number of characteristics in common with mesothermal gold deposits. The relationship of the different mineral zones with a major ductile fault zone, the nature of quartz veins, grade of metamorphism, and alteration style are all generally compatible with classic mesothermal lode gold deposits.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the	All new multi-element drill hole assay data is provided in Appendix 1. Drill hole collar locations and survey data related to these down hole assay intervals has been

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	provided in previous announcements (October 6th 2020 and May 6th 2020)
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.	Significant intercepts are determined based on >1m composite samples as length-weighted averages and are reported with a cut-off grades of 0.2 g/t Au and 0.5g/t Au with a maximum of 4m of consecutive internal waste dilution. Where significant short intervals of high grade material for part of a broad lower grade composite, these intervals are explicitly stated in the drill hole information table. No metal equivalents are reported.
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 as downhole lengths. True widths of mineralisation have not yet been determined.
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.	See body of announcement for diagrams.
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 exploration results are reported in full.
Other substantive	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited	Matador is also undertaking ongoing person-portable backpack drill sampling programs across key target positions to obtain soil, till and fresh rock bottom of hole drill core samples for gold and multi-element geochemistry analysis (assays are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	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.	pending and sample collection is ongoing).
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.	Diamond drilling is planned to test additional conceptual geophysical targets (coincident IP/magnetic anomalies) as well as surface geochemistry targets within the Window Glass Hill granite area as well as other regional targets. Deep diamond drilling is planned to test structural repetitions of stacked vein arrays within the core of the resource at depth. Drilling oriented towards the east is planned to test and better define steep N-S and NE-SW striking vein sets that are at this stage poorly understood and poorly defined. Surface sampling, prospecting and mapping and additional detailed ground magnetics acquisition work will be ongoing for the remainder of the 2020 field season