



Cape Ray Gold Project Delivers 20m @ 5.08g/t Au

Highlights

- **Cape Ray Project delivers significant gold intercepts from multiple targets**
- **Isle aux Morts Resource drilling confirms robust high-grade mineralisation:**
 - CRD160 – **20 metres @ 5.08 g/t Au** from 8 metres (incl. 1.67 metres @ 35 g/t Au)
 - CRD166 – **6 metres @ 4.12 g/t Au** (within 11 metres @ 2.51 g/t Au) from 7 metres
 - CRD156 – **12 metres @ 1.02 g/t Au** from 45 metres (incl. 2.47 metres @ 3.84 g/t Au), and **1.47 metres @ 1.7 g/t Au** from 72 metres, and **1 metre @ 1.96 g/t Au** from 79 metres
- **Angus exploration drilling:**
 - CRD171 – **7 metres @ 2.02g/t Au** (within 30 metres @ 0.74g/t Au) from 19 metres
 - CRD172 – **7 metres @ 1.27 g/t Au** (within 11 metres @ 0.9 g/t Au) from 98 metres and **7 metres @ 1.12 g/t Au** from 116 metres
- **Window Glass Hill drilling:**
 - CRD150 – **15 metres @ 1.01 g/t Au** from 34 metres, and **6.7 metres @ 1.51 g/t Au** (within 13 metres @ 0.87 g/t Au) from 116m, and **0.34 metres @ 12.31 g/t Au** from 151.4 metres
- **Exploration work at the Cape Ray Gold Project has successfully concluded for the 2020 exploration season with a total of 83 holes for 10,561m meters drilled, including:**
 - 32 holes / 4,326m Greenfields Exploration Drilling (assays pending for 14 holes / 2,120 metres)
 - 30 holes / 4,168m Brownfields Extensional Drilling (assays pending for 4 holes / 856 metres)
 - 16 holes / 1,358m Resource Infill Drilling (assays pending for 8 holes / 640 metres drilling)
- **31 holes for a total of 4,325 metres from this year's drilling (including 5 geotech holes) are currently either in the core shed or at the assay laboratory, with results expected to be reported during the first quarter of 2021**

Executive Chairman Ian Murray commented:

"Cape Ray Gold Project Resource expansion and greenfields exploration drilling continues to deliver with shallow multi-gram-metre gold intersections. Approximately 75% of the 2020 drill program was focused on newly identified greenfield targets and Resource expansion step-out drilling. Results to date reinforce our thesis that we are in a sizeable, but poorly explored, gold system as we focus on materially growing our current Mineral Resource.

"Whilst drilling has successfully concluded for the year, we still have 31 holes / 4,325 metres of drilling pending assay results, which we anticipate will be announced during the March 2021 quarter.

"I would like to thank our geological team led by Warren Potma, Exploration Manager, our on the ground team in Newfoundland (Silvertip Exploration Consultants) and drilling contractors (Majors Contracting) who helped us deliver a successful 2020 exploration season, despite considerable logistical challenges due to restricted travel. We would also like to acknowledge the financial support from the Department of Natural Resources - Junior Exploration Assistance Program."

Exploration Update for Cape Ray Gold Project

Matador Mining Limited (ASX: MZZ) ("Matador" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an update on recent exploration at the Cape Ray Gold Project (the "Project") in Newfoundland, Canada, located across 120 kilometres of continuous strike in a proven, yet under-explored multi-million ounce gold corridor. Significant new drill hole intercepts include:

- **Isle Aux Morts (Mineral Resource Infill and QC):**
 - CRD160 – **20 metres @ 5.08 g/t Au** from 8 metres (incl. 1.67 metres @ 35 g/t Au)
 - CRD166 – **11 metres @ 2.51 g/t Au** from 7 metres, (incl. **6 metres @ 4.12 g/t Au**)
 - CRD156 – **12 metres @ 1.02 g/t Au** from 45 metres (incl. 2.47 metres @ 3.84 g/t Au), and **1.47 metres @ 1.7 g/t Au** from 72 metres, and **1 metre @ 1.96 g/t Au** from 79 metres
- **Angus (Greenfields Exploration):**
 - CRD171 – **7 metres @ 2.02 g/t Au** (within 30 metres @ 0.74 g/t Au) from 19 metres and **3 metres @ 0.67 g/t Au** from 67 metres and **1 metre @ 2.66 g/t Au** from 92 metres
 - CRD172 – **7 metres @ 1.27 g/t Au** (within 11 metres @ 0.9 g/t Au) from 98 metres and **7 metres @ 1.12 g/t Au** from 116 metres and **21 metres @ 0.34 g/t Au** from 71 metres
 - CRD149 – **3 metres @ 1.95 g/t Au** from 48 metres (incl. 0.3 metres @ 17.73 g/t Au)
- **Window Glass Hill (Mineral Resource infill and Extension)**
 - CRD150 – **15 metres @ 1.01 g/t Au** from 34 metres, and **6.7 metres @ 1.51 g/t Au** (within 13 metres @ 0.87 g/t Au) from 116m, and **0.34 metres @ 12.31 g/t Au** from 151.4 metres

* Significant intercepts calculated at both 0.2 g/t and 0.5 g/t cutoff grades, refer to Appendix 1 for complete list of significant intercepts.

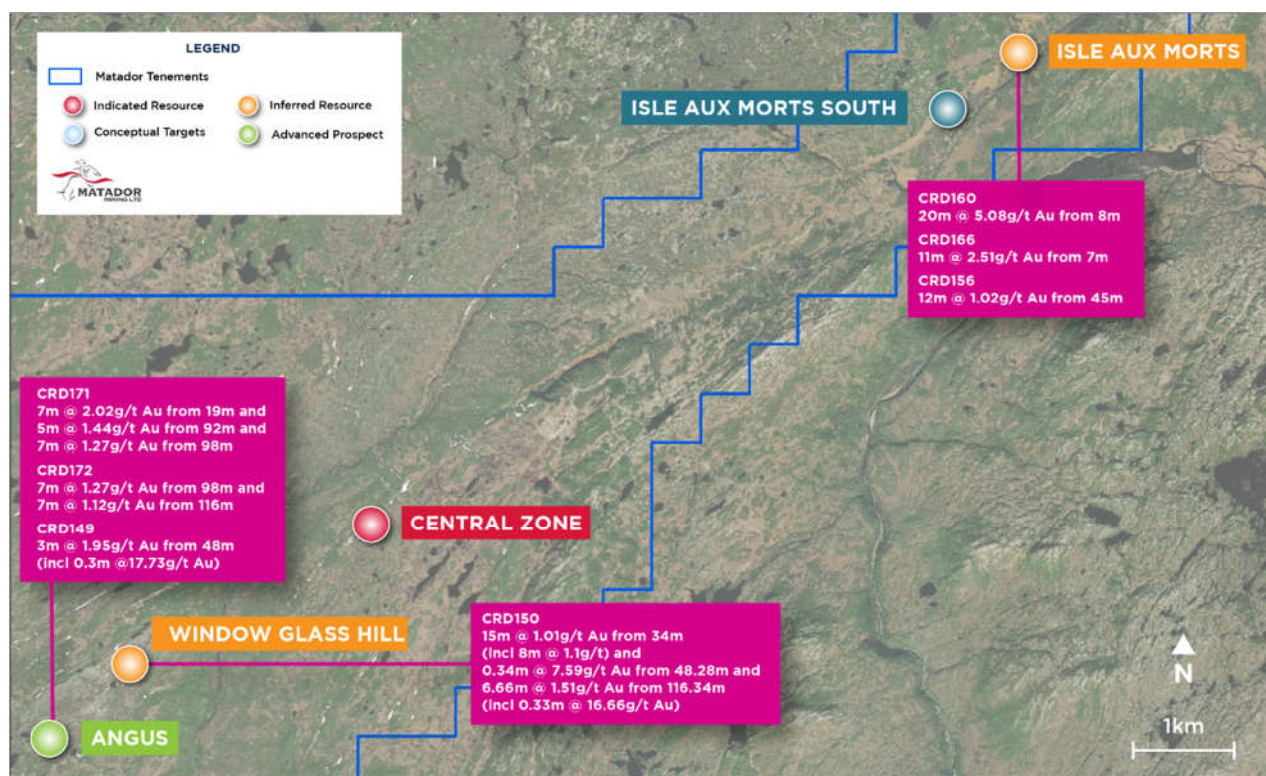


Figure 1: Plan view of deposit locations and summary of new significant intercepts

Matador's stage-gated "drill and assess" approach to the **Angus** discovery area was implemented to allow detailed structural analysis and modelling of the early drill results to optimize follow-up drilling of this new target area. Figure 2 shows new results from CRD171, CRD172 and CRD149. These three new holes contain the same quartz-sulphide stockwork veining, strong sericite-silica alteration and wide intervals of gold mineralisation that are characteristic of the Angus discovery.

An additional seven holes were subsequently completed late in the drill season, designed to expand the mineralised zone and test the controls on high-grade mineralisation intersected in the **Angus** discovery hole (CRD126 – 20 metres @ 2.38 g/t Au incl. 9 metres @ 4.99 g/t Au, announced 6th October 2020). These holes (highlighted in green in Figure 2) are currently being processed and results should be released in early 2021.

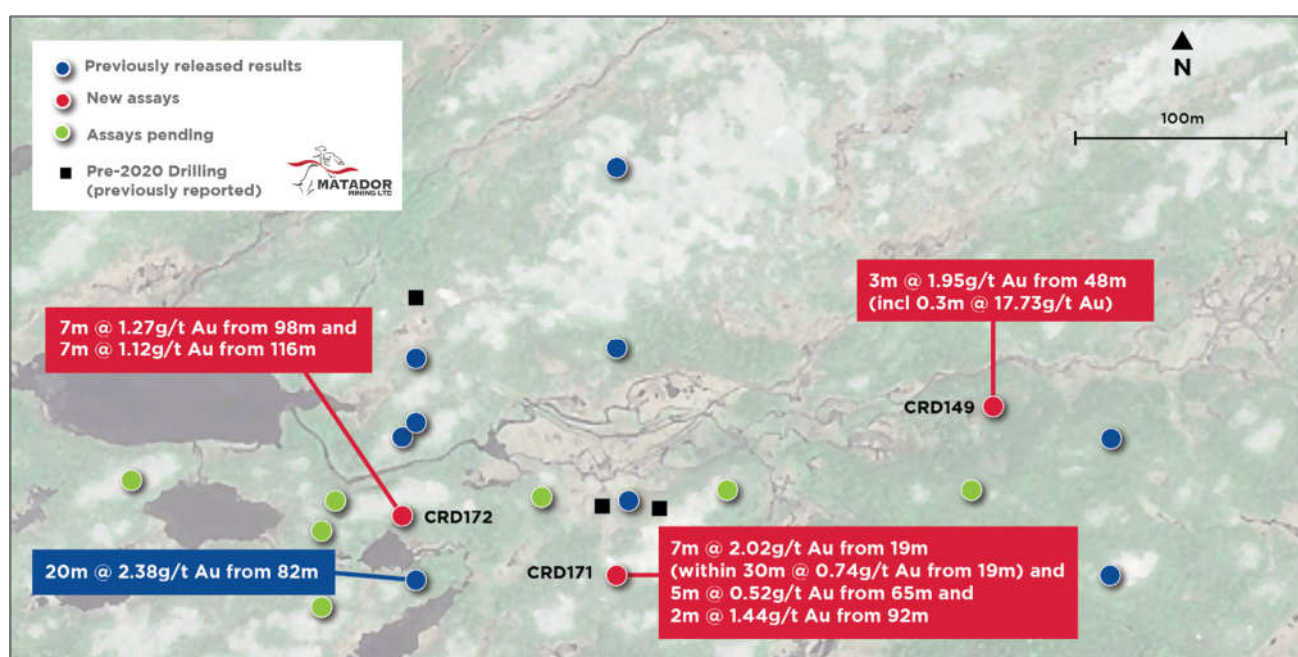


Figure 2: New results for CRD171, CRD172 and CRD149 at Angus with CRD126 discovery hole intercept in blue

Mineral Resource infill and QC drilling at **Isle aux Morts (IAM)** continues to deliver wide intervals with good gold grades in CRD156, CRD160* and CRD166. This supports and locally improves on the broader spaced historical Mineral Resource drill hole intercepts (Figure 3 and Figure 4). Assays are pending for an additional six infill holes.

Seven holes were drilled into the high priority **IAM_1 greenfields** exploration target located approximately 500 metres south-west of the IAM Resource (along strike on the same host structure) with assays expected early in 2021.

* CRD160 twinned the historic Resource drill hole IMR90-09 (1990) (see ASX announcement 5 April 2018) for Mineral Resource drilling and assay quality control (QC) purposes. The assay grades and intercept widths for both holes were directly comparable confirming significant widths of high-grade mineralisation historically drilled at IAM in 1990 (CRD160 – 20m @ 5.08 g/t Au vs IMR90-09 – 14.94m @ 7.12 g/t Au for the same mineralised interval)

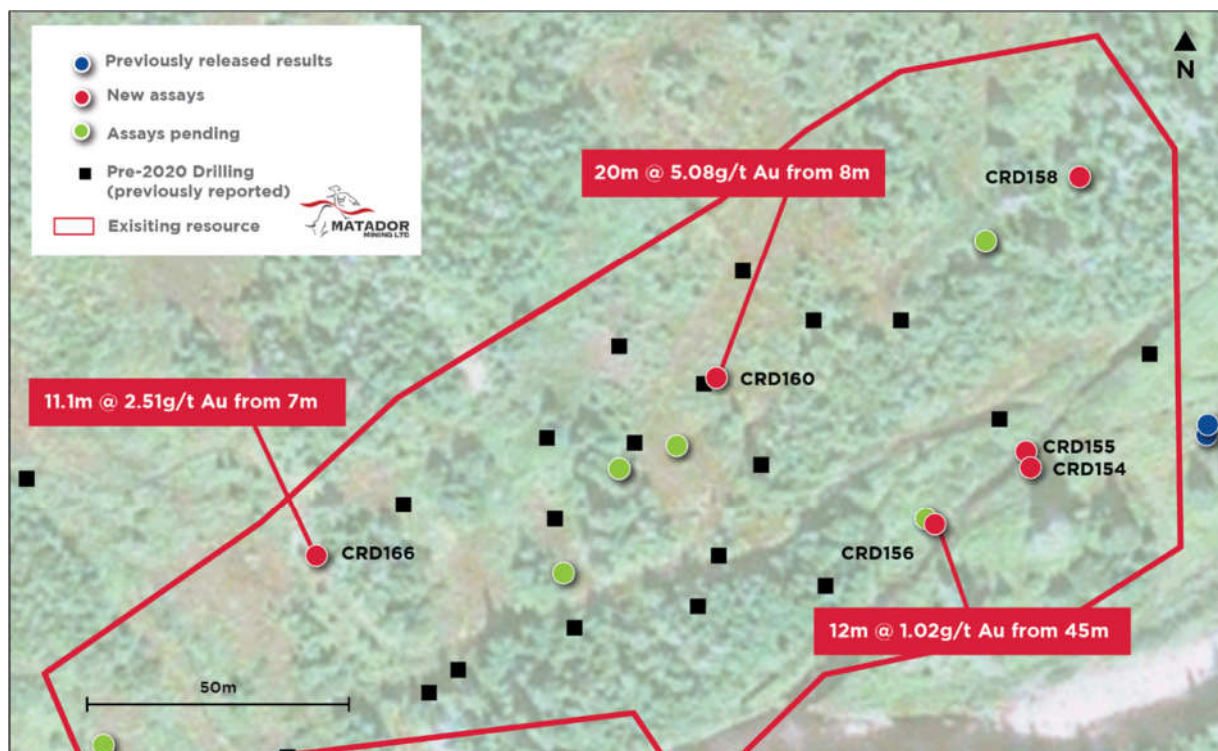


Figure 3: Significant new assay results from IAM Resource infill drilling. Note six additional completed drill holes with assays pending are coloured green.

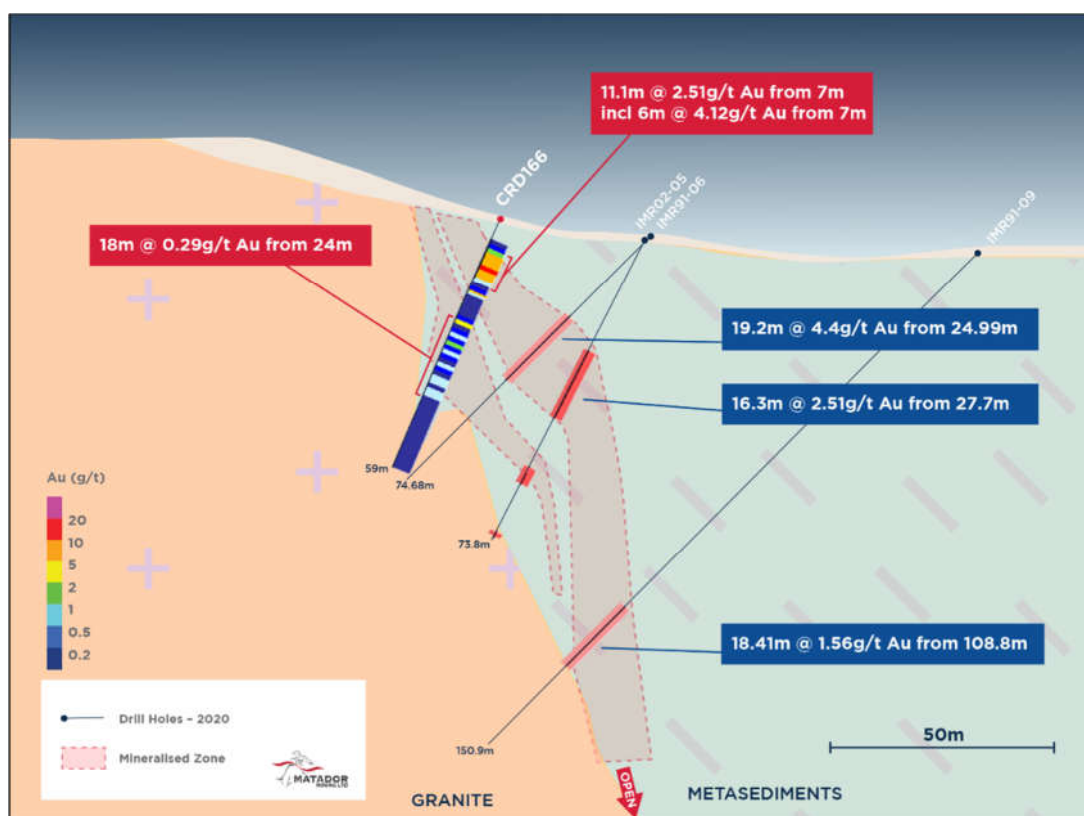


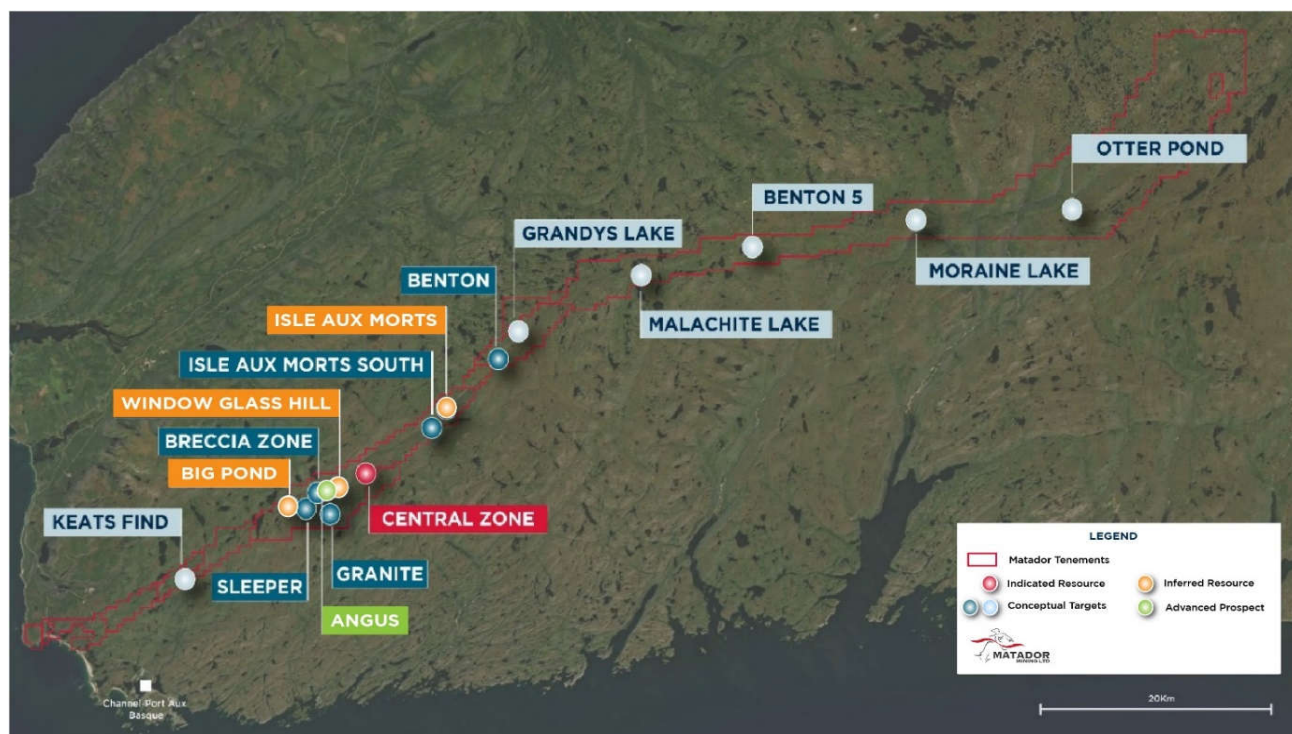
Figure 4: Cross section showing new assays for CRD166 with historical intercepts for context

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 2012). 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.

About the Company

Matador Mining Limited (ASX: MZZ) is a gold exploration company with tenure covering 120 kilometres 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 6th May 2020). The Company has recently completed a 10,560 metre drill program targeting brownfield expansion and greenfields exploration.



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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Reference to previous ASX announcements

In relation to the results of the Scoping Study which were announced on 6th 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 exploration results included in this announcement, the dates of which are referenced, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements.

Appendix 1

Table 1 - Drill hole collar details

Hole	Prospect	UTM E	UTM N	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
Assay Results Reported							
CRD146	WGH	353008	5289032	344	360	-50	205
CRD147	WGH	353018	5289142	342	360	-50	151
CRD148	WGH	352985	5289230	330	360	-50	79
CRD148A	WGH	352988	5289237	330	360	-50	39
CRD149	Angus	352549	5288720	315	90	-50	154
CRD150	WGH	353228	5289368	314	90	-50	355
CRD154	IAM	362430	5295764	346	330	-73	113
CRD155	IAM	362430	5295764	346	330	-60	92
CRD156	IAM	362411	5295752	344	330	-70	101
CRD158	IAM	362440	5295816	350	320	-65	68
CRD160	IAM	362371	5295778	353	340	-45	62
CRD166	IAM	362296	5295744	356	330	-65	59
CRD171	Angus	352374	5288640	307	360	-60	163
CRD172	Angus	352273	5288669	301	360	-60	127
Assay Results Pending							
CRD151	WGH	353273	5289298	330	360	-50	400
CRD157	IAM	362411	5295752	344	330	-47	80
CRD159	IAM	362422	5295804	350	330	-60	68
CRD161	IAM	362371	5295778	353	360	-62	71
CRD162	IAM	362353	5295761	352	330	-45	65
CRD163	IAM	362353	5295761	352	320	-68	74
CRD164	IAM	362364	5295765	350	342	-50	62
CRD165	IAM	362343	5295741	348	315	-74	116
CRD167	IAM	362256	5295709	350	330	-75	104
CRD168	WGH	352880	5289037	351	360	-60	175
CRD169	WGH	352876	5288994	351	360	-60	142
CRD170	WGH	352878	5288963	351	360	-60	139
CRD173	Angus	352235	5288662	301	360	-60	160
CRD174	Angus	352236	5288625	302	360	-60	160
CRD175	IAM	361680	5295315	334	335	-50	101
CRD176	IAM	361763	5295229	311	335	-50	101
CRD177	IAM	361728	5295267	322	335	-50	164
CRD178	IAM	361459	5295231	361	335	-50	107
CRD179	IAM	361489	5295163	343	335	-50	143
CRD180	IAM	361523	5295081	322	335	-50	160
CRD181	IAM	361573	5295033	307	335	-50	170
CRD182	Angus	352147	5288686	300	90	-50	200
CRD183	Angus	352244	5288676	301	90	-50	187
CRD184	Angus	352338	5288678	302	90	-50	142
CRD185	Angus	325425	5288681	305	90	-50	211
CRD186	Angus	352538	5288682	311	90	-50	151

NAD83 Zone 21N

Table 2 - Significant drill hole intersections – 0.2g/t Au and 0.5g/t Au cutoff

	0.2 cut off			0.5 cut off			
Hole ID	From	Width	Au (g/t)	From	Width	Au (g/t)	Comments
Isle Aux Morts Significant Results							
CRD156	45	12	1.02	49	2.47	3.84	
				56	1	1.12	
	72	1.47	1.70	72.36	0.34	6.26	
	79	1	1.96	79	1	1.96	
CRD158	31	7	0.69	36	2	2.01	
CRD160	4.5	23.5	4.36	8	20	5.08	Incl. 1.67m @ 35.0g/t Au from 11.51m
CRD166	7	11.1	2.51	7	10.5	2.64	Incl. 6m @ 4.12 g/t Au from 7m
	24	18	0.29	24	1	1.09	
				29	1	0.67	
Window Glass Hill Significant Results							
CRD146	91.5	1	0.23				
				111.1	0.9	0.67	
	123	4	0.32	123	1	1.02	
	179	1	0.60	179	1	0.60	
	194	1	1.13	194	1	1.13	
	202	2	0.39	202	1	0.54	
CRD147	22	1	2.27	22	1	2.27	
	62	1	0.76	62	1	0.76	
CRD148	13	1	0.26				
	23	1	0.36				
CRD148A	9.75	15.25	0.34	9.75	3.25	1.10	
CRD150	7	2	0.65	7	1	0.93	
	24	28	0.69	24	6	0.56	
				34	15	1.01	Incl. 8m @ 1.1g/t Au from 39m and 1.06m @ 3.32 g/t Au from 47.56m and 0.34m @ 7.59g/t Au from 48.28m
	60	1	0.23				
	66	1	0.24				
	73.79	4.34	0.21	77.2	0.93	0.65	
	99	1.15	0.85	99	1.15	0.85	
	110	13	0.87	116.34	6.66	1.51	Incl. 0.33m @ 16.66g/t Au from 119.1m
				151.41	0.34	12.31	
	305	1	0.36				
CRD154	69	2	0.66	70	1	1.02	
	76	1	0.30				
	83	5.3	0.27	83	1	0.51	
				87.5	0.8	0.86	
CRD155				52.76	0.3	1.90	
	60	1	0.44				
	70	3	0.96	70	3	0.96	

	0.2 cut off			0.5 cut off			
Hole ID	From	Width	Au (g/t)	From	Width	Au (g/t)	Comments
Angus Significant Results							
CRD149	23	1	0.22				
	27	1	0.47				
	48	3	1.95	48.3	0.3	17.73	
	83	3	0.23				
	88	1	0.38				
	108	1	0.20				
	114	1	0.79	114	1	0.79	
	149	1	0.78	149	1	0.78	
CRD171	11	1	1.09	11	1	1.09	
	19	30	0.74	19	7	2.02	Incl. 1m @ 8.94g/t Au from 24m
				33	1	0.69	
				36	1	0.62	
				39	6	0.54	Incl. 1m @ 1.13 g/t Au from 43m
	65	5	0.52	67	3	0.67	
	92	2	1.44	92	1	2.66	
	100	1	0.24				
	126	1	0.39				
	146	1	0.24				
CRD172	34	1	0.30				
	71	21	0.34	71	2	0.83	
				78	1	0.78	
				81	1	0.59	
				91	1	0.59	
	98	11	0.90	98	7	1.27	Incl. 1m @ 5.36 g/t Au from 103m
	116	7	1.12	116	4	1.80	Incl. 1m @ 5.08 g/t Au from 119m

*All composites are reported with maximum of 4 metres of consecutive internal waste material

Appendix 2. JORC Code 2012 Table 1 Reporting

Section 1. Sampling Techniques and Data

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.	<p>All samples reported in this release were taken from diamond drill core. 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.</p> <p>Historical diamond drilling results by Matador and others have employed various sampling techniques over time. For historic drill results methodology and reporting standards, refer to Matador's announcement dated May 6th 2020.</p>
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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. On average >98% core recovery has been achieved for the 2020 drill program to date.
	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 occur 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 colour, grain size, texture, lithology, 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)												
	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.	All ground-based magnetic surveys completed by Matador use a backpack-mounted GSM-19W high sensitivity Overhauser 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 sourced from CDN Resource Laboratories and were inserted every 25 samples and Blank samples have been inserted after expected high grade samples. <table><tr><th>Standard</th><th>Expected Au_ppm</th><th>Expected Ag_ppm</th><th>Source</th></tr><tr><td>CDN-GS-13A</td><td>13.2</td><td></td><td>CDN Resource Laboratories</td></tr><tr><td>CDN-GS-P4J</td><td>0.479</td><td></td><td>CDN Resource Laboratories</td></tr></table>	Standard	Expected Au_ppm	Expected Ag_ppm	Source	CDN-GS-13A	13.2		CDN Resource Laboratories	CDN-GS-P4J	0.479		CDN Resource Laboratories
Standard	Expected Au_ppm	Expected Ag_ppm	Source											
CDN-GS-13A	13.2		CDN Resource Laboratories											
CDN-GS-P4J	0.479		CDN Resource Laboratories											

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary			
		CDN-GS-5X	5.04		CDN Resource Laboratories
		CDN-CM-38	0.94	6.00	CDN Resource Laboratories
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.	CRD160 twinned the historic (1990) Resource drill hole IMR90-09 for Mineral Resource drilling/assay quality control (QC) purposes. The assay grades and intercept widths were comparable between both holes (CRD160 – 20m @ 5.08 g/t Au vs IMR90-09 – 14.94m @ 7.12 g/t Au for the same mineralised interval)			
	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 18.2 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 – 200m apart. Infill drilling at Isle aux Morts has reduced the average drill hole spacing to <40 metres (spacing of pierce points in the plane of mineralisation)			
	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 at WGH, there are also at least two subordinate mineralised vein orientations potentially forming a stockwork 1) steeply south-east dipping, and 2) moderately west to south-west dipping. Consequently, most drill holes in 2020 have been oriented at either -50 or -60 degrees towards 360 degrees (Grid North). Whilst this is not an optimal orientation of the west-dipping vein set it does provide representative sampling			

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		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 Terra Resources geophysical consultants.

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 licence to operate in the area.	Matador owns 100% of the Cape Ray Gold Project, which is located approximately 20km northeast of Port aux Basques, Newfoundland, Canada.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	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 19 th July 2018.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 volcanoclastics 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The CRGD consists of electrum-sulphide mineralisation that occurs in boudinaged</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p>	All new drill hole details are provided in Appendix 1.
Data aggregation methods	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Where significant short intervals of high-grade material form part of a broad lower grade composite, these intervals are explicitly stated in the drill hole information table.</p> <p>No metal equivalents are reported.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this</p>	All intercepts reported as downhole lengths. True widths of mineralisation have not yet been determined.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	
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 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.	Ground magnetic surveys and surface sampling programs are ongoing and will be reported as results become available.
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. 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.