Exploration to target resource expansion and major greenfield target generation program

Highlights

- **Matador to commence a 12,000 metres drilling campaign at the Cape Ray Project targeting resource expansion and priority greenfield prospects.**
  – Mobilisation to site is underway with road clearance and camp maintenance nearing completion.
- **The Company will simultaneously commence a two-year greenfield exploration program, aimed at systematically targeting and testing new areas to generate a pipeline of future drill targets and deposits (Figure 1 and Figure 2).**
  – Work planned includes airborne geophysics, structural mapping, geochemical sampling and trenching.
- **Window Glass Hill is the major brownfields target with approximately 3,000 metres of planned drilling targeting extensions to the existing Mineral Resource, and additional limited resource definition drilling (Figure 4).**
  – The 2019 exploration program discovered gold at US$5/oz or 27oz/metre drilled (ASX Announcement 4 February 2020).
- **Approximately 2,000 metres of drilling is planned at the Isle aux Morts deposit, targeting resource extensions and new targets (Figure 5). This deposit has seen minimal exploration over the last 30 years.**
- **Following preliminary greenfield exploration work, between 2,000 and 7,000 metres of follow-up drilling is planned this season (Figures 6 and 7).**
- **Based on current cash reserves the Company is fully funded for the 2020 and 2021 exploration seasons.**

Matador Mining Limited (ASX: MZZ, MZZO) ("**Matador**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an update on the 2020 Exploration Strategy for its Cape Ray Gold Project (the "**Project**") in Newfoundland, Canada. The Exploration Strategy aims to grow the resource base to a size that would support a 10-year operation (Scoping Study assumed a 7-year operation - ASX Announcement 6 May 2020), through brownfields expansion and new greenfield discoveries.

A comprehensive review of the Project's exploration potential was completed following the 2019 field season. This review identified priority brownfield and greenfield targets (Figures 1 and 2) for this season's work program as highlighted below:

- Brownfields:
  - Window Glass Hill resource extension and new targets; and
  - Isle Aux Mort resource extension and new targets.
- Greenfields:
  - The Granites: granitic intrusion on the Cape Ray Shear two kilometres west of Window Glass Hill;
  - Big Pond-Sleeper: under-explored area adjacent to The Granites; and
  - Grandy's Lake – Benton.

Executive Chairman Ian Murray commented:

"Our corporate strategy moving forward is straight forward - increase our resource base to a size that will support a ~10-year operation. To achieve this, we have designed an exploration program that focuses on expanding the resources around our known deposits whilst systematically testing our vast greenfield package to improve and develop a high quality pipeline of discovery projects into the future.

Our major brownfield targets for 2020 are at Window Glass Hill and Isle Aux Morts. The Company had success at Window Glass Hill last season with the endowment increasing by ~75% at a discovery cost of only US$5/oz. We are planning for similar extensional growth at Window Glass Hill this year, whilst also looking for success at Isle Aux Morts where we are embarking on the most significant exploration program since the early 1990's.

Whilst the brownfield program has the highest probability of adding to the resource base in the near term, the greenfields potential along the Company's 120 kilometre landholding on the highly prospective Cape Ray Shear system, is most exciting moving forward. While significant anomalism has been defined along the trend in high-grade soil and rock-chip geochemistry, there remains only limited drilling in most areas, demonstrating the vastly underexplored nature of the Project. Through our systematic approach, we are excited by the likelihood of uncovering new discoveries into the future.

Finally, we would like to thank both new and existing shareholders for their support in the recent capital raising. The Company now has sufficient funds to ensure we can complete this and next year's exploration programs efficiently and effectively."

Figure 1. Target location map

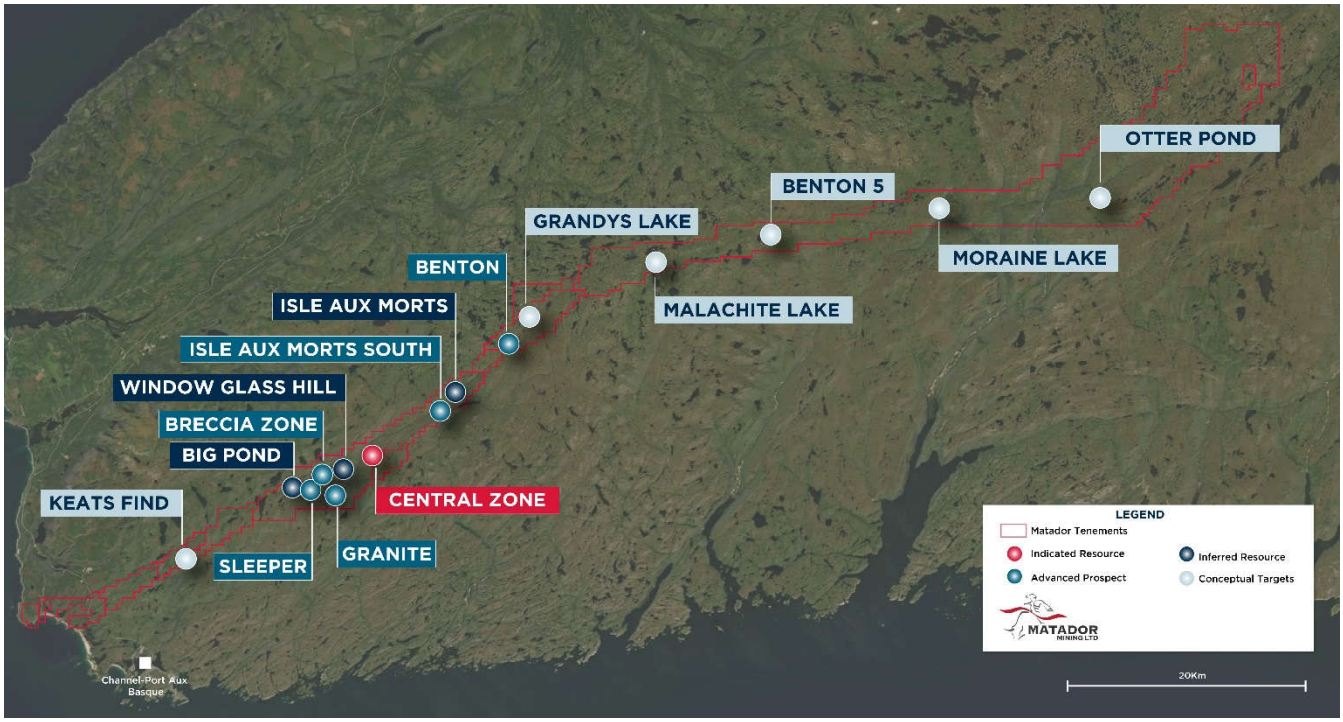
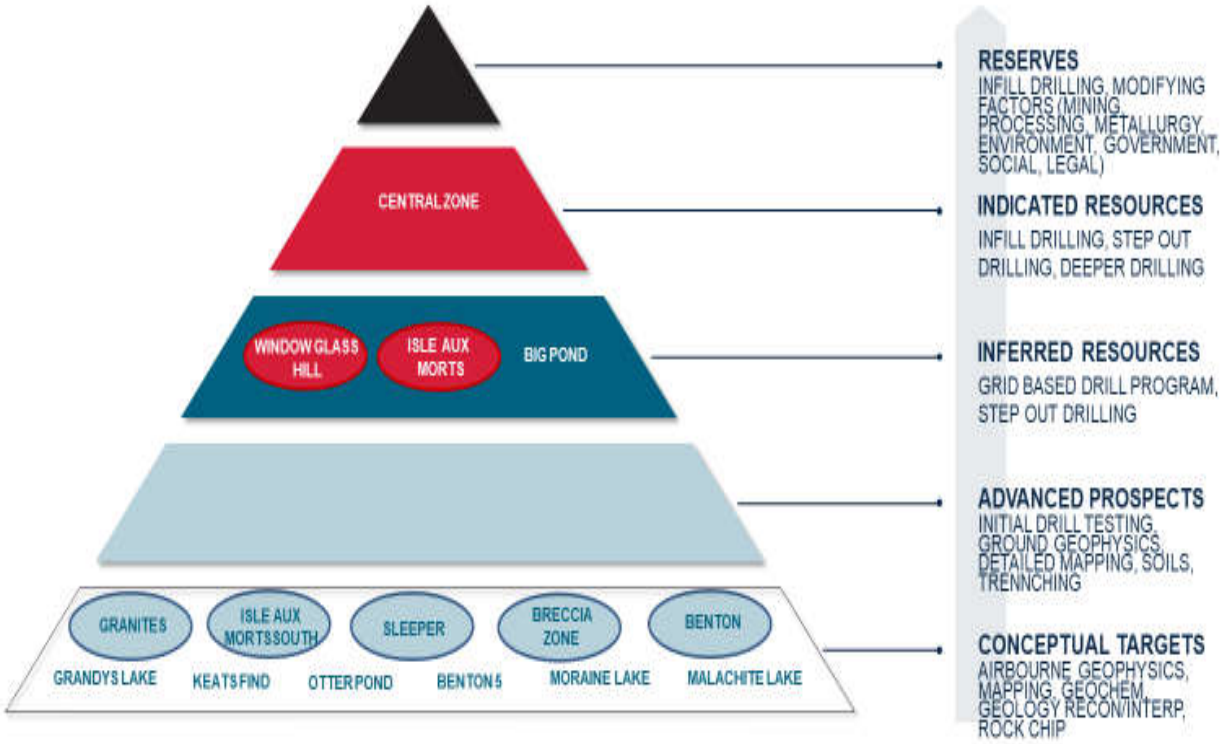


Figure 2. Project development pyramid



Exploration Activity Schedule

Matador tendered the Exploration Program Scope to multiple drilling contractors in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, receiving competitive tenders from all groups. Following a comprehensive tender review process, an initial drilling contract has been awarded to a single contractor with the rigs currently mobilising to site.

Improvement works to the site access road and the Window Glass Hill access trail, along with the refurbishment of the exploration camp post the winter closure, are all near completion. A groundwater drilling program to support environmental and permitting requirements has also commenced.

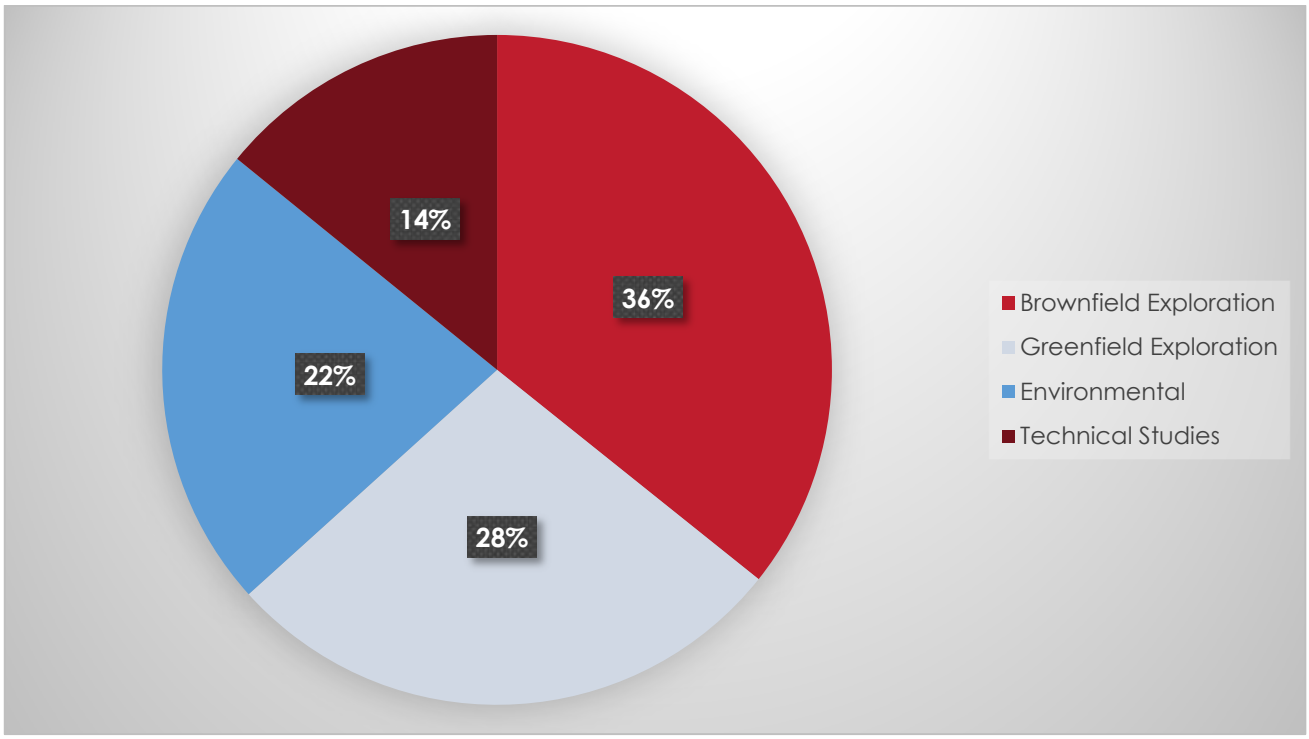
Greenfields activities including ground magnetic surveys and trenching are scheduled to commence imminently.

The drilling program planned for this year's field season comprises of:

- 3,000 metre brownfields drilling at Window Glass Hill;
- 1,000 metre brownfields drilling at Isle aux Morts;
- 1,000 metre infill drilling at Isle aux Morts;
- 2,000 metres of greenfields drilling (Granites, Sleeper or Breccia);
- 5,500 metres has also been assigned for the following activities:
    - further extension drilling at Window Glass Hill and Isle aux Morts, infill drilling and some geotechnical drilling to support pit optimisation studies;
    - further greenfields drilling depending on targeting success based on reconnaissance field activities.

Planned expenditure for FY2021 across the various activities is shown below in Figure 3.

Figure 3. FY2021 Expenditure Profile



Brownfields Targets

Window Glass Hill

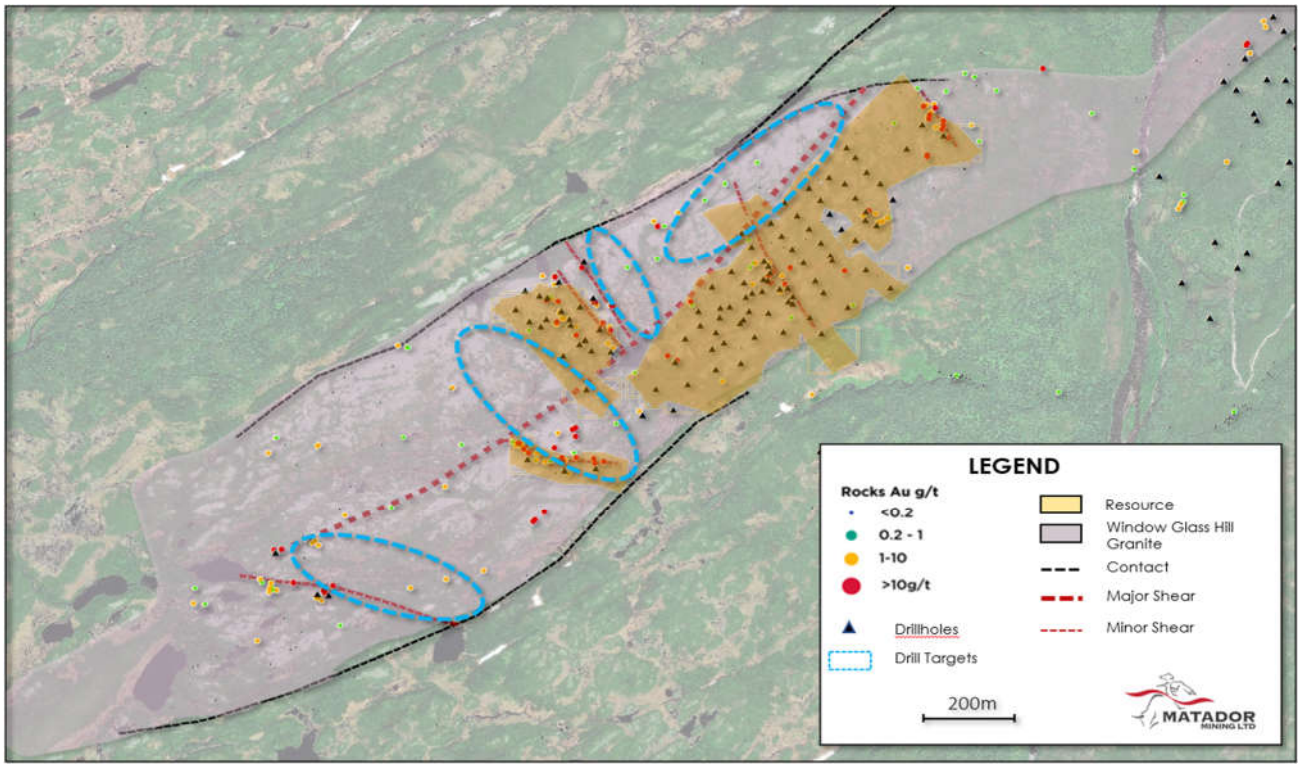
The Window Glass Hill deposit is located approximately two kilometres west of Central Zone, and has a current JORC (2012) Inferred Resource of 232koz at a grade of 1.6g/t Au (ASX announcement 6 May 2020). Mineralisation is hosted in laminated quartz veins with associated base metal sulphide mineralisation (galena, chalcopyrite and sphalerite) which occur as shallowly dipping sheeted veins within the Window Glass Hill granite.

A wide bucky quartz vein, developed along a late-stage fault cross-cutting the mineralised zones, was previously thought to be the bounding structure defining the northern extent to the mineralised zones. However, drilling during the 2019 campaign identified mineralisation to the north of this fault, with hole CRD098 intersecting mineralised laminated quartz veining at the depth of projected mineralised zones (ASX Announcement 17 December 2019). Recognition of the northern mineralisation opens a significant new area for potential resource extension which will be a major focus area in the planned drill campaign.

Historical field mapping of Window Glass Hill also identified a strong correlation between mapped shears at surface and mineralised zones and highlighted a regular periodicity to these important structures. With the mineralising gold veins well understood towards the eastern end of the deposit, the new drilling will focus on the interpreted shears identified in the western end of the deposit which have not been adequately drill tested.

Four specific target areas as highlighted in Figure 4 below have been identified as priority areas for the 2020 drill campaign where a 3,000 metre extensional program is scheduled to commence during July 2020. There is potential for an additional 2,500 metres of follow-up infill drilling contingent on success of the initial program.

Figure 4. Brownfields target areas for extensional drilling at Window Glass Hill



Isle aux Morts

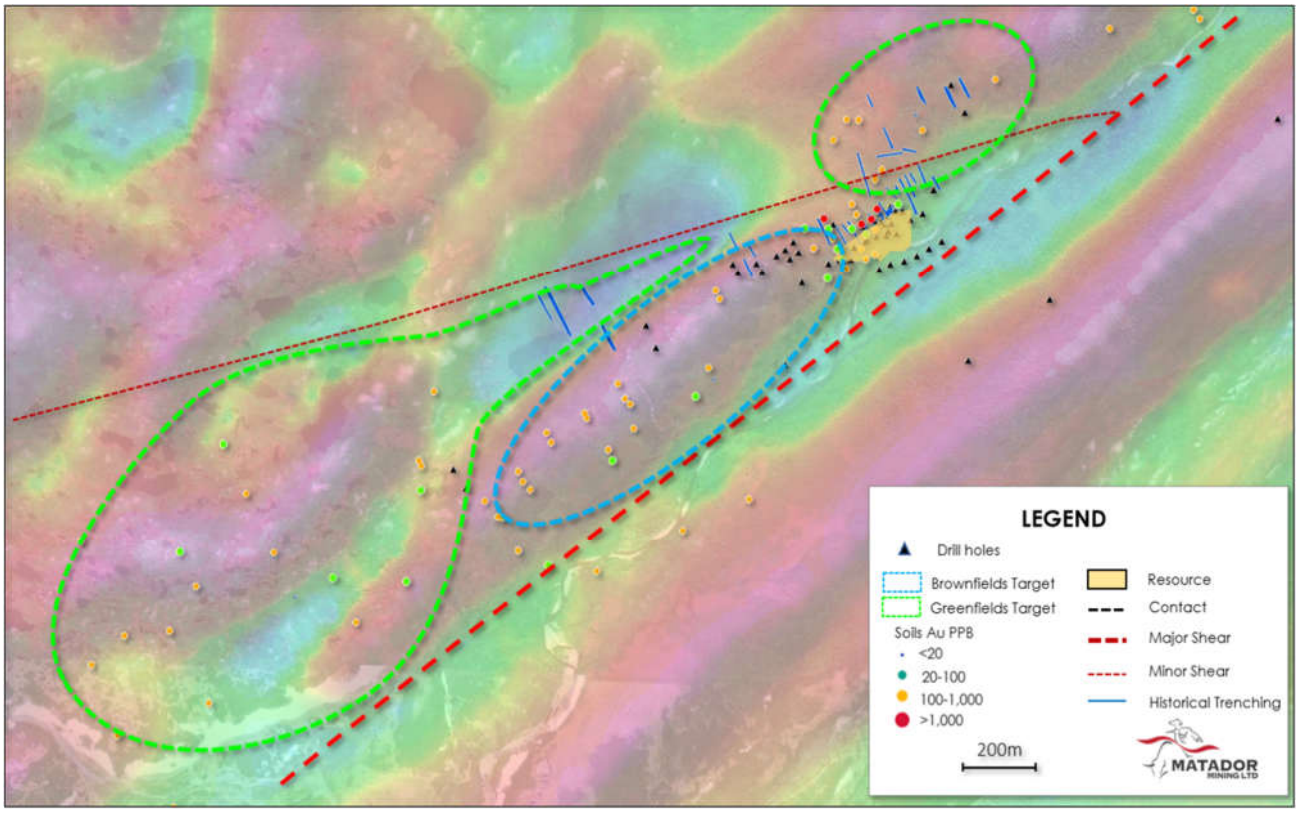
The Isle aux Morts deposit has a currently defined strike length of 200 metres containing a JORC (2012) Inferred Resource of 60koz of gold grading 2.4g/t Au (ASX announcement 6 May 2020). The recent data review has highlighted potential for additional mineralisation along strike to the northeast and southwest of the known main deposit. Two holes drilled in 2019 confirmed mineralised gold structures with extensive sulphides logged in the core in these areas of potential strike extension.

Interpretation of historical aeromagnetic data, and ground based IP over the Isle aux Morts deposit, identified a zone of high-chargeability to the west of the main mineralised zone, with poor coverage by soil sampling or drilling. A two-phase program of mapping and ground magnetometer surveys, followed by trenching and geochemical sampling, is planned over the high chargeability zones to generate detailed potential targets for drill testing.

Ground magnetometer surveys and trenching are commonly used exploration techniques across Newfoundland that enable rapid and effective identification of critical geological features (veining, bedding, structural trends, geology) with numerous historical trenches already completed at Isle Aux Morts by previous operators.

A 2,000 metre drill program comprising a combination of extensional drilling and minor infill drilling is scheduled to immediately follow the initial drilling campaign at Window Glass Hill. The key targeted areas at Isle aux Morts are highlighted in Figure 5 below.

Figure 5. Brownfields target areas for drilling and expansion at Isle aux Morts



Greenfields Targets

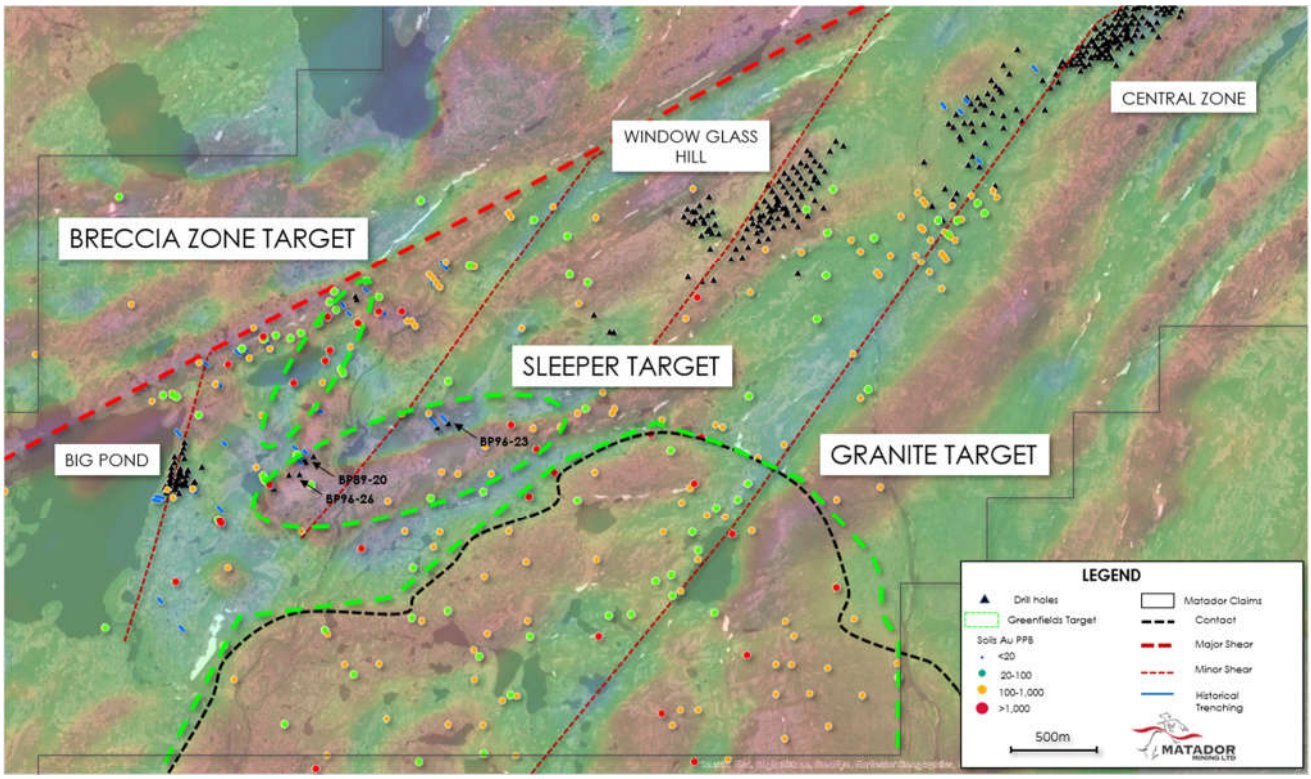
Granites / Sleeper / Breccia Zone

The area comprising the Granite, Sleeper and Breccia Zone targets has been selected as the highest priority target area for greenfields exploration activities during the 2020 field season. The target area is easily accessible, being located only two kilometres west of the Window Glass Hill deposit as shown in Figure 6 below.

The **Granite Target** area was identified in late 2019, following interpretation of aeromagnetic data which indicated a large, circular intrusive body thought to be a granite similar to the host rock at Window Glass Hill. The strongly magnetic intrusive body is disrupted by a second order splay off the regional Cape Ray Shear Zone.

Initial field reconnaissance of the granite confirmed the presence of sulphide-bearing quartz veins within the granite body, and a regional auger soil sampling program collected 1,038 samples on an offset 100m x 100m grid pattern from the fresh rock interface (Appendix 1- Figure 8). The soil program returned peak gold values of 240ppb, with 65 samples returning 20 to 100ppb gold from areas of the granitic intrusion coincident with strong disruption in the geophysical data consistent with the geological interpretation of shear zones intersecting the intrusive. This forms the basis for high priority follow-up exploration activities to be completed in the 2020 campaign.

Figure 6. Greenfields target areas at Granite/Sleeper/Breccia Zone



The **Sleeper Target** area, located 600 metres north of the Granite target, has been subjected to previous trenching activities and reconnaissance drill testing. Dolphin Exploration Ltd completed a three-hole drill program adjacent to trenching, targeting veins exposed in the trenches at depth. Drill hole BP89-20 intersected 4.2 metres grading 3.52g/t Au 43 metres vertically below trenching, with no follow-up drilling was completed. Royal Oak Mines completed a five-hole drill program at Sleeper,

with two holes intersecting gold mineralisation at depth. Significant intercepts from this drilling at Sleeper are provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Significant Intercepts from prior drilling at Sleeper target

Target	Hole ID	Easting_NAD83	Northing_NAD83	RL	Length (m)	Dip	Azimuth (True)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
Sleeper	BP89-20	350523	5287704	281.4	77.74	-45	321	61	65.2	4.2	3.52
							incl	**64.3**	**65.2**	**0.9**	**7.71**
Sleeper	BP96-23	351438	5288143	305	172	-50	321	146.3	147.22	0.92	3.79
Sleeper	BP96-26	350573	5287843	274	141	-45	321	80.77	82.3	1.53	1.12

A strong feature observed in the aeromagnetic data is interpreted to be a potential fold hinge, with soil anomalism coincident with southern limb adjacent to the granite contact. These geochemical anomalies, combined with favourable structural settings and confirmed gold mineralisation below trenching, indicate significant gold prospectivity requiring further exploratory work now planned for the Sleeper target.

The **Breccia Zone target**, located 800 metres north of Sleeper, may represent the northern limb of the Sleeper Zone fold zone. Like Sleeper, the Breccia Zone has been subjected to historical trenching and soil geochemical sampling. Although reconnaissance drill testing by Matador in 2019 identified sulphide-bearing quartz veins in sheared silicified schists of the Windsor Point Group, there was no significant gold mineralisation recorded. Review of recently acquired historical data following the drill testing indicates the area to the south of the drill holes is the more prospective area. Heavy mineral concentrate soil sampling of the northern limb returned three samples with greater than 1,000ppb gold, and a peak value of 6,680ppb gold.

A two-phase program combining an initial program of field mapping and high-resolution ground magnetometer surveys is proposed for the 10km^2 target area at Breccia Zone to identify potential host structures and define zones of interest. The second phase of exploration will comprise a program of trenching that will be used to expose the bedrock geology under the existing 2-3 metres of bog cover. The results of the mapping, soil sampling, ground magnetometer and trenching programs are expected to provide new drill targets for late 2020 or early 2021.

Grandy's-Benton

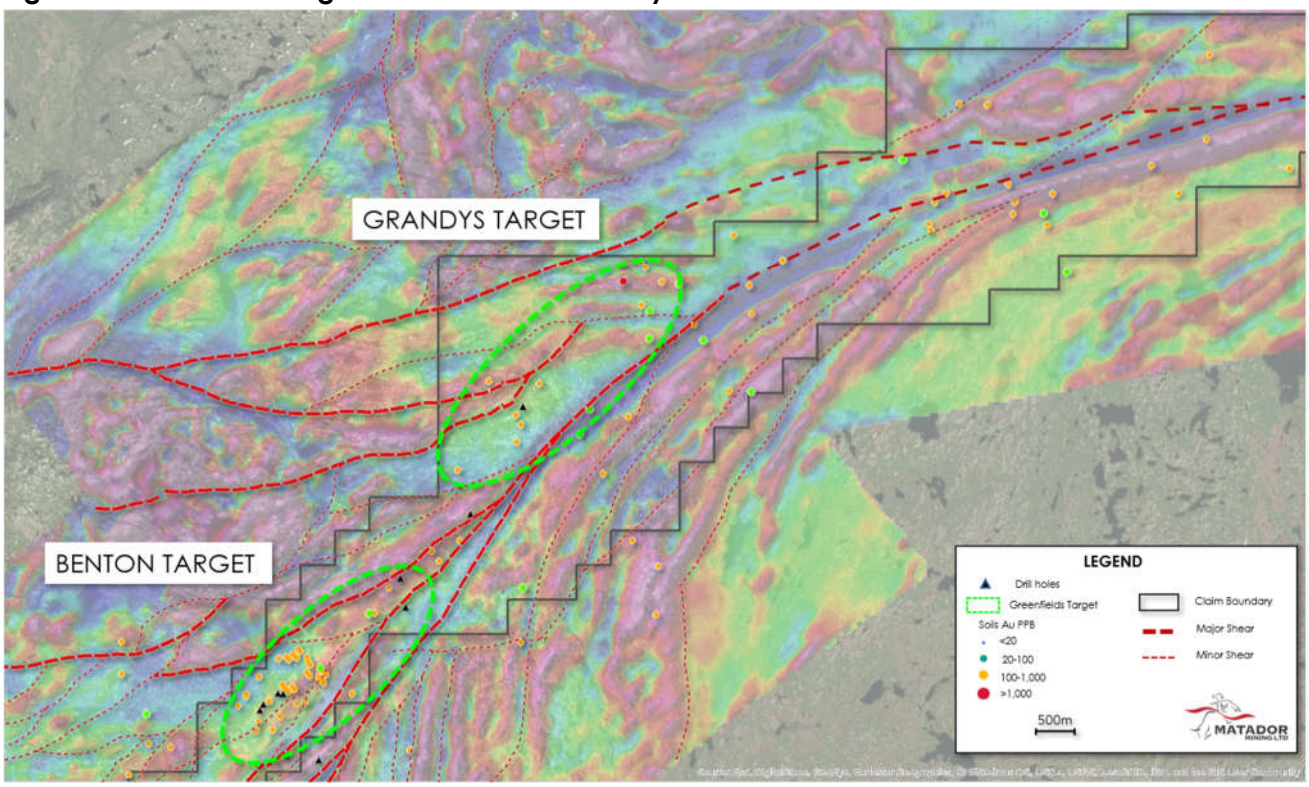
The **Grandy's target** is located within claims that were acquired by Matador in late 2019 from Antler Gold. The target area is poorly tested by drilling, with only two holes completed by RioCanex in 1979 with no significant gold mineralisation recorded.

Exploration programs completed by Antler Gold included soil sampling, returning peak values of 3.19g/t gold (ASX announcement 28 August 2019). Regional soil sampling completed by Matador in 2019 comprised of 499 samples on 100 metre spaced sections identified a 1.5 kilometre long anomalous trend offset from the main Cape Ray Shear Zone. This is interpreted to be a potential second order splay providing a favourable structural setting for gold mineralisation, which is an analogous setting to the Central Zone mineralisation which hosts the largest portion of the existing mineral resource.

The Grandy's target is located one kilometre northeast of the Benton target (Figure 7 below), which although not yielding significant results from drill testing in 2019, is still considered prospective. The combined strike length of five kilometres between the Benton and Grandy's targets provides additional upside for exploration potential requiring additional future work.

Field mapping, high-resolution ground magnetometer surveys and soils / rock chip sampling is proposed for this area to identify potential host structures and define zones of interest.

Figure 7. Greenfields targets at Benton and Grandy's



Regional greenfield targeting

In order to generate new targets over the greater tenement area that has received cursory historic exploration work, and very little modern exploration, Matador plans to complete further airborne geophysical surveys. The use of airborne magnetic, VTEM and hyperspectral techniques is currently being considered to aid in detailed target generation. These surveys will enable effective coverage of the additional claim area allowing generation of new early stage conceptual targets which will be ranked and prioritised in the Matador Project Pipeline.

Based on this work, and ongoing detailed analysis of historical geological data, areas of high interest will be targeted for "boots on the ground" work, in particular structural mapping which has proven to be successful in these types of gold systems. Further information about these regional targets will be released during the exploration season.

About the Company

Matador Mining Limited (ASX: MZZ) is a gold exploration company with tenure covering 120km of continuous strike a 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 7-year mine life, with a 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 has planned a 12,000m drill program through 2020 and a major Greenfields exploration program.

TABLE 2: 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[1] /0.5 [2] 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	-	-	-	.01	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 Executive Chairman.

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

Ian Murray – Chairman +61 8 6117 0478

Adam Kiley – Corporate Development +61 8 6117 0478

Reference to previous ASX announcements

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements, and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based upon information reviewed by Mr Charles Gillman, an independent consultant to Matador Mining Limited. Mr Gillman is 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 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code 2012). Mr Gillman consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1
Soil Sampling Maps and Results

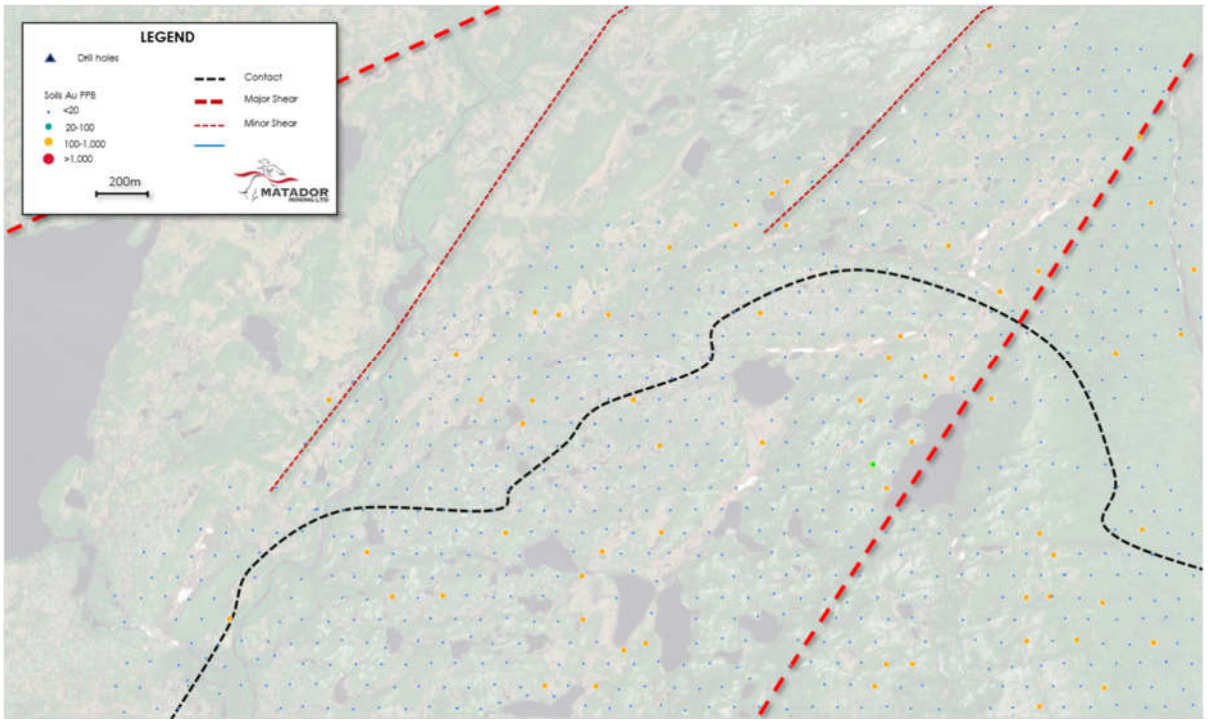


Figure 8. Regional soil sampling from Granite Target

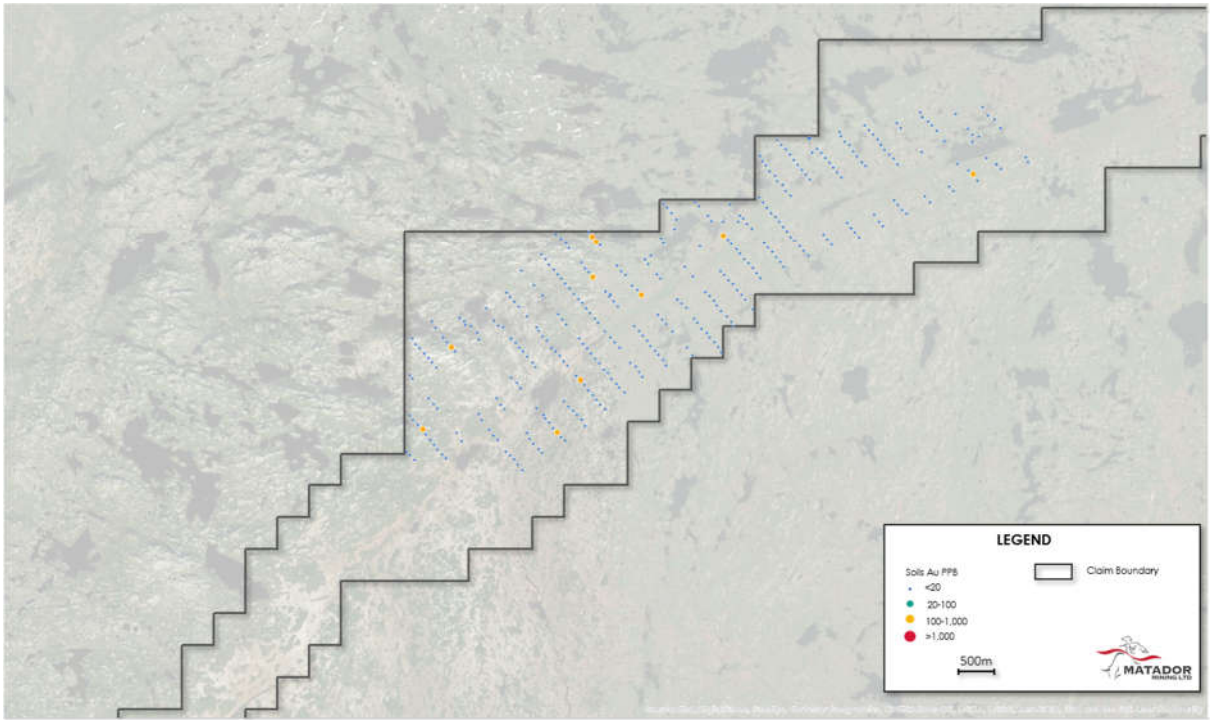


Figure 9. Regional Soil Sampling from Grandy's Target

Appendix 2
JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1

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.	**Soil Sampling** – Matador has completed regional soil sampling on an offset 100m x 100m grid spacing. Samples are collected by hand auger at or as close to the fresh rock interface as possible. Samples were analysed for a 59 element suite by Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA) and ICP-MS techniques. **Historical diamond drilling** – Historical drilling at Sleeper was completed by Dolphin Exploration Ltd in 1989 and Royal Oak Mines in 1996. A total of 8 holes for 885m were completed by Nodwell-mounted diamond drill rigs Samples of half core were processed to produce a 30g sub-sample for assaying. All samples were analysed for Au by fire assay, with re-assays of specific intervals for Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn by aqua regia/ICP-MS techniques.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	**Historical Diamond Drilling:** Dolphin Exploration submitted whole core samples for numerous holes in an attempt to overcome possible sampling problems associated with gold deposits. Evaluating available resources for precious metal deposits, especially gold, is hampered by a number of risks. These include: "High grade" actually being represented by minute quantities of a particular precious metal. The use of smaller diameter drill core makes representative sampling of such minute quantities difficult, especially when only a half of the core is actually submitted for analysis. The use of manual splitting rather than the use of a diamond saw commonly results in biased sampling as more or less material than intended is included in the actual sample. The reliance of using only a 30 gram sample is based on the assumption that the material being analysed has been thoroughly homogenised. Ductile metals, such as gold, typically fail to be homogenised and thus the 30 gram sample commonly can be biased high or low. As precious metals are difficult even under the best of conditions to be seen by the naked eye and as they may or may not be associated with other minerals that are easily recognised it is imperative that sampling not be selective. All drill core should be sampled to ensure mineralisation is not missed. The majority of historical drilling done on the Cape Ray Gold Project suffers from all of the above, in particular, the non-continuous sampling based solely on visual characterisation of the core. As a result, gold-bearing rock may not have been sampled. By necessity all non-sampled intervals in-between sampled intervals must be assigned a zero grade which can introduce a negative bias.
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).	**Historical Diamond Drilling:** Diamond drilling by Dolphin Exploration and Royal oak Mines was complete by Longyear Canda Inc., utilising a Nodwell-mounted Duralite 500 drill rig. Core was drilled with NQ-diameter standard barrel configuration. Dolphin drill core was not oriented; Royal Oak drill core was oriented but details regarding methodology have not been identified by Matador at this stage.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Much of the early exploration drilling carried out by Dolphin and Royal Oak recovered NQ size drill core; in the mineralized zones and this would generally be expected to show some core loss in areas of broken or disrupted ground (i.e. fault zones) however no historical records of core recovery for drilling by Dolphin or Royal Oak have been identified.
Drill Sample Recovery	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Sample recovery and representivity are considered to have been carried out according to best industry practice based on available information.
	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	Sample bias has not been identified with respect to recovery, however the uneven mechanical splitting used for sampling may introduce sample bias.
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.	Core was logged in full for geological (colour, grainsize, texture, lithology, weathering, alteration, sulphides, veining. All logs were recorded on paper templates and entered into spreadsheets for validation and uploading to a centralized database. The geological logging is completed at a level appropriate to the level ond advancement of the exploration targets.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography	Core logging is qualitative in nature.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Historical drill holes were 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 mechanically split. Samples are understood to be consistently taken from the same side of the core however the uneven mechanical splitting may introduce sample bias.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No non-core samples have been used.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sample preparation techniques for Matador soil samples are considered industry practice and are conducted at an ISO-accredited external laboratory, all considered appropriate to the style of mineralisation. Sample preparation techniques for historical core samples are considered to have been carried out to industry practice.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Sub-sampling preparation techniques are considered industry practice and are conducted at an ISO-accredited external laboratory, all considered appropriate to maximise the representivity of samples. Historical sampling was undertaken by reputable companies of the time; no material errors with respect to sampling have been identified by Matador to date.
	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.	Soil samples are collected from the fresh rock interface to ensure the samples re representative of in situ material. No field duplicates have been submitted for soil samples ore historical drill core samples.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size (90% passing 75 microns) sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	Historical core samples are analysed using a 30g fire assay with AAS finish, and aqua-regia/ICP-MS finish for Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn. The methods are total digest and considered appropriate for determining gold grades. Samples from Dolphin were assayed by TSL Laboratories, Mississauga, ON while Royal Oak samples were assayed by Eastern Analytical, NL. Soil samples are prepared for analysis by Eastern Analytical, NL and freighted to Actlabs, ON for assay by Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA) and ICP-MS techniques.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc used.
	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.	No QAQC samples are submitted with soil samples during the early exploration phase. No QAQC samples were submitted by Dolphin or Royal Oak for historical drill core samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Significant intercepts were verified by the Matador Competent Person. Significant effort has been made to verify historical assay values from original records.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were used.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All logging is completed into spreadsheets, which are validated and uploaded to a centralised Access database. Selected paper logs are retained on site and scanned for digital backups.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Historical non-sampled intervals or intervals with missing assay data were assigned zero grades. No adjustments have been made to Matador assay data.
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.	Soil samples were located using a handheld GPS unit with a stated 3-5m accuracy. Historical drillholes were located on a Local Grid which has been digitised by Matador and coordinated converted to NAD83. Rectified scanned maps of drill hole collar plans were used to verify the coordinate conversion.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid System NAD 1983 Zone 21N
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is based on STRM topography data.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Historical drill hole spacing averaged 80-120m. Soil samples were spaced on a 100m x 100m offset grid pattern.
	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.	The data spacing and distribution are considered sufficient for the current level of early exploration of the areas of interest.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Samples have not been composited.
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.	All samples were generally perpendicular to the strike orientation of structures, and shallow dip angles of drill holes reduces the down-dip component of intersections through structures.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No sample bias is considered to have been introduced from drilling orientation in the historical drilling
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Matador samples were collected in pre-numbered soil sample bags with and sealed. Samples are delivered direct to Eastern Analytical or collected by Eastern Analytical. Samples are freighted to Actlabs by courier direct from Eastern. Sample submissions are documented via email submissions and assays are delivered via email as signed PDF documents and spreadsheets. Historical samples are considered to have been submitted to industry practice.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	Multiple internal audits have been undertaken on the database, drilling data and historical sampling data. Matador is not aware of any material omissions within the database. An external audit of sampling and QAQC procedures undertaken in 2018/2019 resulted in increased QAQC sampling (standards, duplicates and alternate assay methods) being undertaken in 2019 and implemented for all future drilling and reviews of historical drill data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>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.</td><td>Matador has a 100% interest in the Cape Ray Gold Project, which is located approximately 20km northeast of Port aux Basques, Newfoundland, Canada. The project claims are also subject to royalties as outlined.
<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>017072M</td><td>Window Glass Hill (WGH) and 51</td><td>183</td><td>45.7</td><td>(a) & (b)</td></tr>
<tr><td>007833M</td><td>-</td><td>1</td><td>0.25</td><td>none</td></tr>
<tr><td>008273M</td><td>Isle aux Mort (IaM)</td><td>7</td><td>1.75</td><td>(c)</td></tr>
<tr><td>009839M</td><td>Big Pond (BP)</td><td>26</td><td>6.5</td><td>(c)</td></tr>
<tr><td>009939M</td><td>04 and 41</td><td>12</td><td>3.0</td><td>(c)</td></tr>
<tr><td>024125M</td><td>-</td><td>14</td><td>3.5</td><td>none</td></tr>
<tr><td>024359M</td><td>-</td><td>7</td><td>1.75</td><td>none</td></tr>
<tr><td>025560M</td><td>-</td><td>20</td><td>5.0</td><td>none</td></tr>
<tr><td>025854M</td><td>-</td><td>53</td><td>13.25</td><td>(d)</td></tr>
<tr><td>025855M</td><td>-</td><td>32</td><td>8.0</td><td>(d)</td></tr>
<tr><td>025858M</td><td>-</td><td>30</td><td>7.5</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>026125M</td><td>-</td><td>190</td><td>47.5</td><td>none</td></tr>
<tr><td>024328M</td><td>-</td><td>72</td><td>18</td><td>none</td></tr>
<tr><td>024838M</td><td>-</td><td>25</td><td>6.3</td><td>none</td></tr>
<tr><td>024345M</td><td>-</td><td>5</td><td>1.3</td><td>none</td></tr>
<tr><td>024336M</td><td>-</td><td>89</td><td>22.3</td><td>none</td></tr>
<tr><td>030881M</td><td>-</td><td>255</td><td>63.8</td><td>none</td></tr>
<tr><td>030884M</td><td>-</td><td>255</td><td>63.8</td><td>none</td></tr>
<tr><td>030889M</td><td>-</td><td>50</td><td>12.5</td><td>none</td></tr>
<tr><td>030890M</td><td>-</td><td>118</td><td>29.5</td><td>none</td></tr>
<tr><td>030893M</td><td>-</td><td>107</td><td>26.8</td><td>none</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Total</td><td>1567</td><td>392</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
The most proximate Aboriginal community to the Project site is the Miawpukek community in Bay d'Espoir, formerly known as the "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>
</table>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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.	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.
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 19th July 2018.
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 consisting of the 04, the 41, the 51 Zones, Window Glass Hill, 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 Cape Ray Igneous Complex comprises mainly large mafic to ultramafic intrusive bodies that are intruded by granitoid rocks. Unconformably overlying the Cape Ray Igneous Complex is the Windsor Point Group, which consists of bimodal volcanics and volcanoclastics with associated sedimentary rocks. The Port aux Basques gneiss is a series of high grade, kyanite-sillimanite-garnet, quartzofeldspathic pelitic and granitic rocks intercalated with hornblende schist or amphibolite. • Hosted by the Cape Ray Fault Zone 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 Windsor Point Group and the Port aux Basques gneiss. • 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 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 nature of quartz veins, grade of metamorphism, and alteration style are all generally compatible with classic mesothermal lode gold deposits.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Drill hole information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length.	2019 drill hole details are provided in Appendix 3. For previous drilling refer to MZZ ASX Announcements 30th January 2019, 1 October 2019, 17 October 2019,19 November 2019, and 17 December 2019.
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.	Significant reported historical intercepts were determined based on length-weighted averages.
	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.	Significant reported historical intercepts are reported with a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au, and internal dilution of up to 3m.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	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 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 reported intercepts were reported as downhole lengths.
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.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.	Soil geochemistry sampling and structural geology mapping programs were undertaken on the property in 2018 and 2019 – refer to previous exploration announcements.
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.	Further drilling may be carried out to extend the strike and depth extents of the current resource, planning for further progams is currently in progress.