



Matador Mining Acquires Option Agreements For Hermitage

Matador Mining Limited (ASX:MZZ | OTCQB:MZZMF) (“Matador” or the “Company”) is pleased to announce that it has entered into two new option agreements (collectively “Agreement”) for additional mineral licenses adjacent to the Company’s Hermitage property (“Hermitage”). These mineral licenses are contiguous with the most eastern portion of the Company’s existing Hermitage mineral licenses.

Matador’s Managing Director and CEO, Sam Pazuki Comments

“The option to fully acquire two mineral licenses allows us to further increase our exposure to the highly prospective Hermitage property, which we have spent the Canadian summer prospecting on. Hermitage is currently the largest arsenic and antimony anomaly in Newfoundland and has an analogous geological setting and attributes to world-class gold deposits in the Bendigo gold fields in eastern Australia.

“The newly optioned licenses are strategic due to distinct geological features that motivated us to transact with counterparties with a long, rich history of prospecting in Newfoundland and abroad. These features include complete coverage of the fold-closure within a key geological unit that is highly prospective for hosting orogenic gold deposits throughout Newfoundland.

“Early this year, we announced the first ever multi-gram gold samples, including a 7.8 g/t gold sample, ever discovered at Hermitage from the limited prospecting work we completed in the Canadian autumn of 2022¹. For 2023, we have been focused on completing a comprehensive prospecting program at Hermitage to identify specific drill targets.”

¹ See ASX Announcement dated 17 May 2023

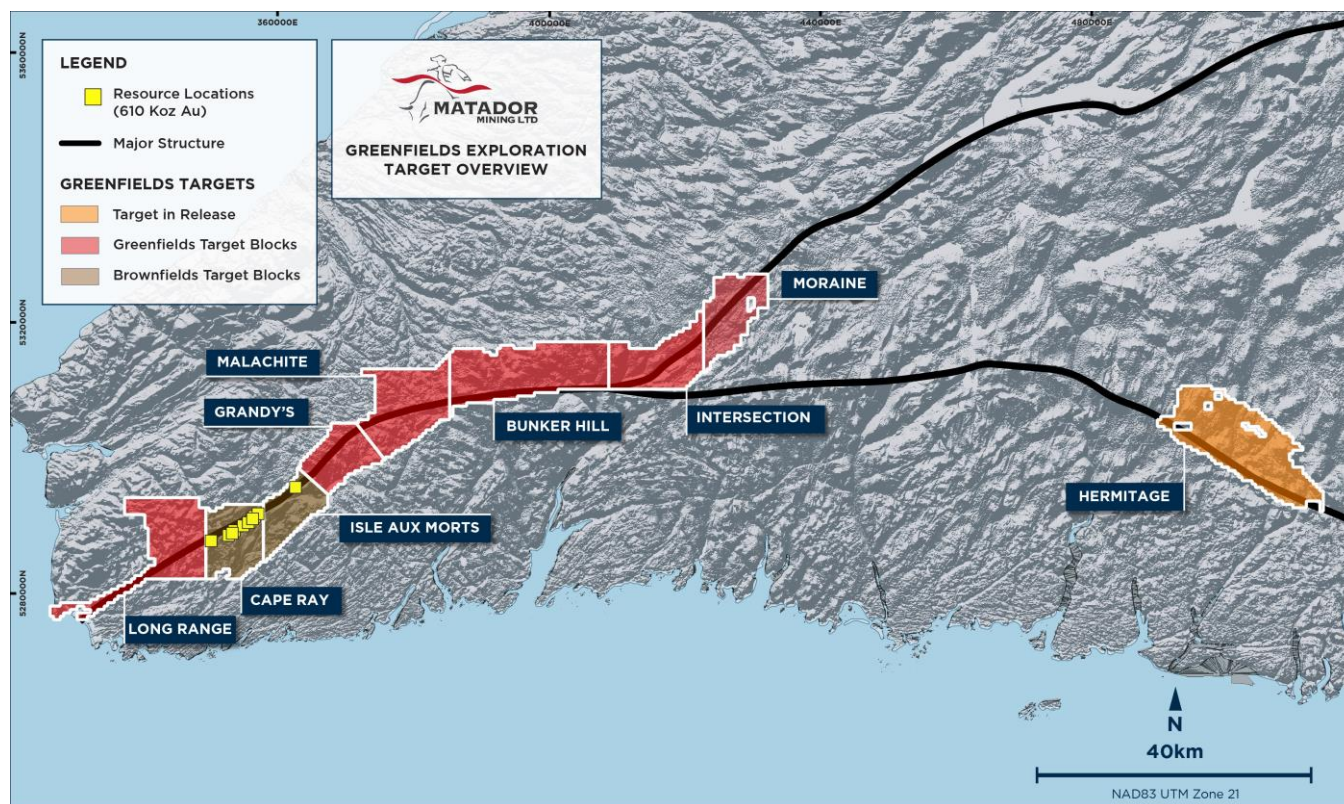


FIGURE 1: MATADOR TENEMENT OVERVIEW PRIORITY DIAMOND DRILL TARGETS

Commercial Terms

The Agreement has a three-year term with set milestones that require Matador to make cash payments and share issuances (Table 1). The Agreement includes a modest 1% Net Smelter Return (“NSR”) that can be partially repurchased (0.5%) by the Company at a price of C\$500,000 at a later date. The Company retains the first right of refusal on the full sale of the NSR.

TABLE 1: MATADOR AGREEMENT DETAILS

COMMERCIAL TERMS		
Period	Cash Payment	Share Issuance
On Effective Date	C\$10,000	75,000
One-year anniversary	C\$15,000	100,000
Two-year anniversary	C\$25,000	200,000
Three-year anniversary	C\$35,000	300,000

As part of the commercial agreement, registered ownership of the mineral licences have been transferred to Matador on the effective date of 25 August 2023.

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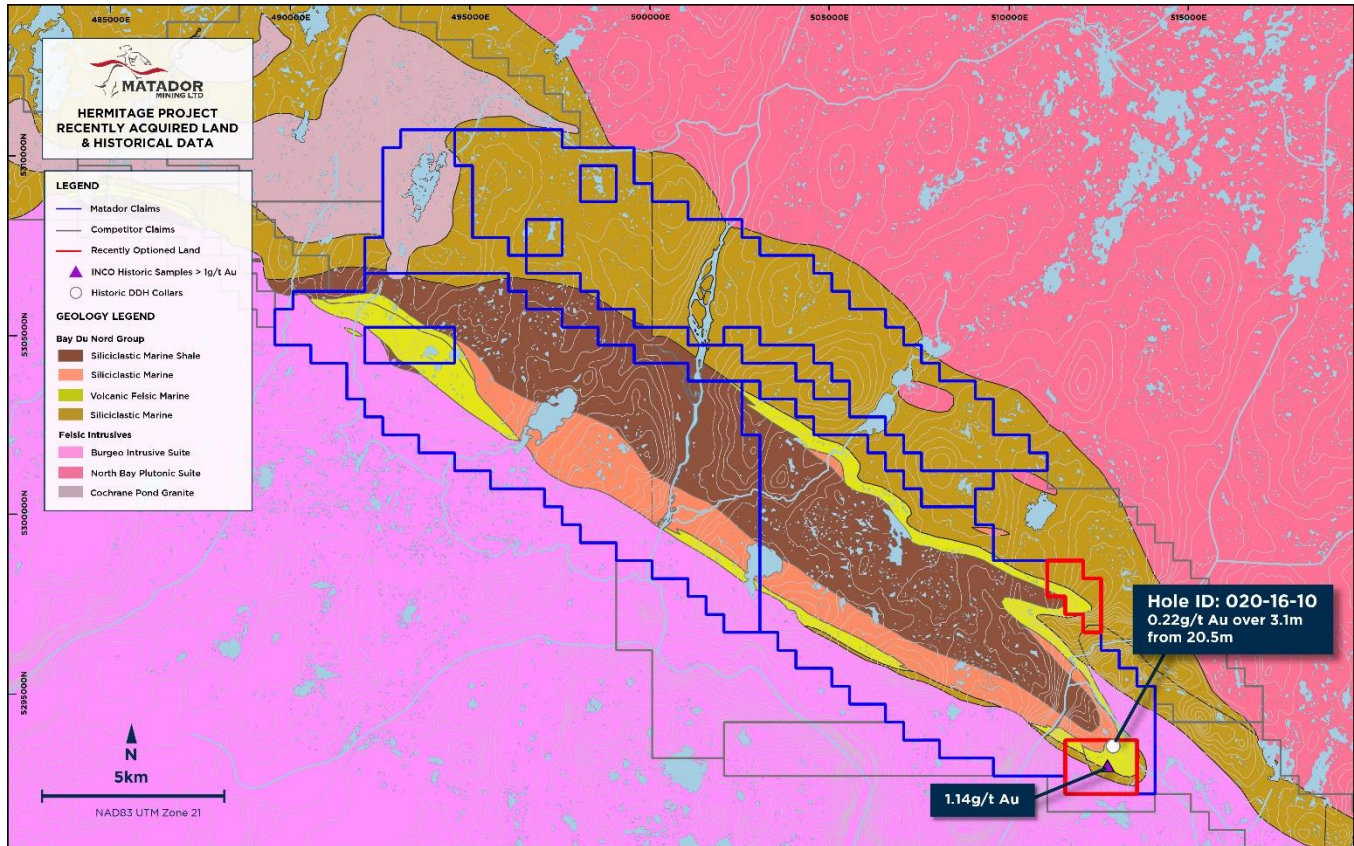


FIGURE 2: OPTION AGREEMENT LOCATIONS

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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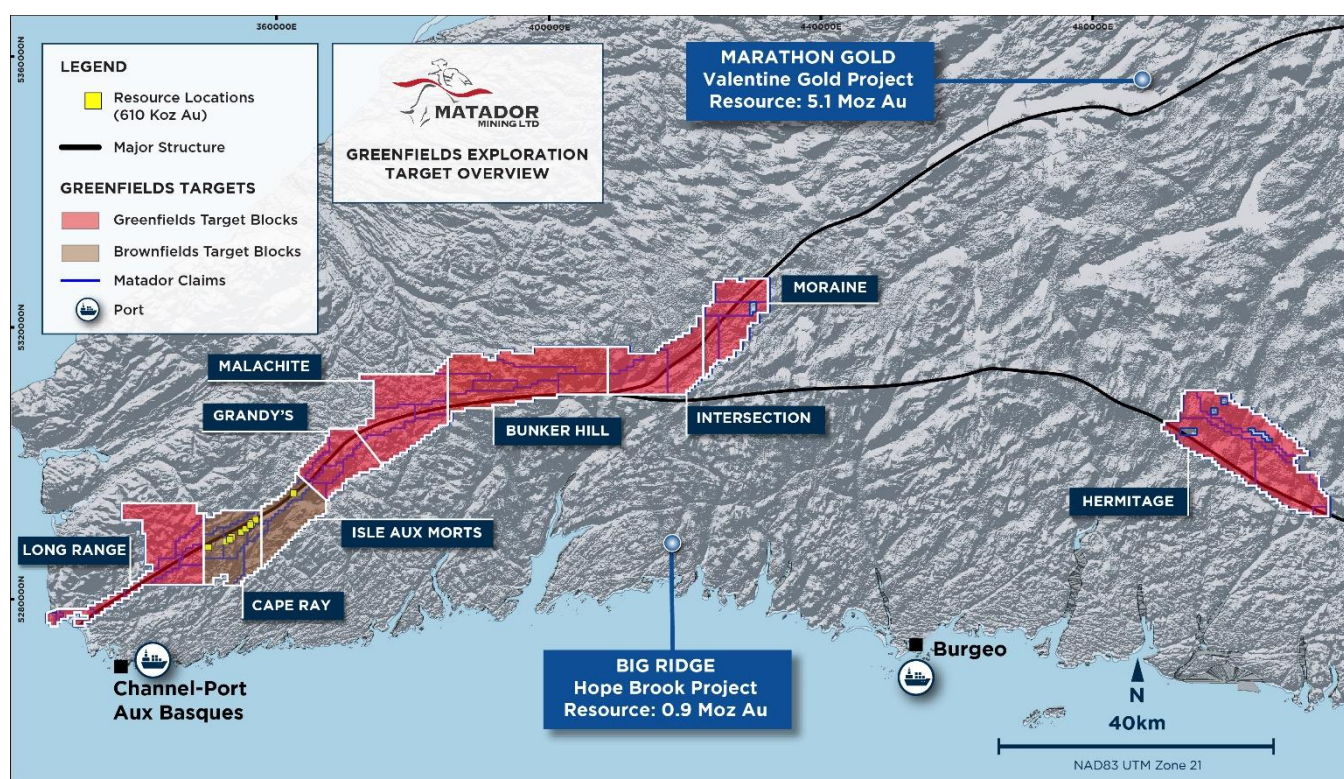
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About the Company

Matador Mining Limited (**ASX:MZZ** | **OTCQB:MZZMF**) is an exploration company focused on making gold discoveries in Newfoundland, Canada. The Company is one of only four gold companies with a defined gold Mineral Resource, currently 610,000 ounces grading 1.96 grams per tonne. Matador is well positioned with an extensive land package comprising 120-kilometres of continuous strike along the under-explored, multi-million-ounce Cape Ray Shear, a prolific gold structure in Newfoundland that currently hosts several major mineral deposits. Additionally, the Company holds 27-kilometres of continuous strike at the Hermitage prospect which is located on the highly prospective Hermitage Flexure.

Matador acknowledges the financial support of the Junior Exploration Assistance Program, Department of Industry, Energy and Technology, Provincial Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada.



Reference to Previous ASX Announcements

In relation to the Mineral Resource estimate announced on 30 May 2023, the Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that 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 Statements

Exploration Results

The information contained in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based upon information reviewed by Mr. Spencer Vatcher, P. Geo. who is an independent consultant employed with Silvertip Exploration Consultants Inc. Mr. Vatcher is a Member of the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Newfoundland and Labrador (PEGNL) 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 JORC Code 2012. Mr. Vatcher 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 Rock Chip Sample Information

Table 1 – Sample Locations and Au Assays

Sample No.	Sample Type	X (NAD83)	Y (NAD83)	Au (ppb)
120592	Rock	512736.246	5293003.8	1140

Table 2 – Historic Diamond Drill Collar Location and Au Assays

Hole ID	NAD83 East	NAD83 North	RL (m)	Dip	Azi	Depth (m)	Company	Year
020-16-10	512889	5293538	256	-45	213	77.2m	Falconbridge	1981

Appendix 2 JORC Code 2012 Table 1 Reporting

Section 1. Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., 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.	Rock chip samples discussed in this release: Rock chip samples and drill core reported were collected during historic reconnaissance work.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	N/A
Drilling Techniques	Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., 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).	N/A
Drill Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	N/A.
	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.	N/A

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.	Rock chip samples and drill core were geologically logged during historic work by previous companies.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	N/A
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	N/A
Sub-Sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	N/A
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	N/A
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Rock chip samples discussed in this release: Rock chip samples reported were collected during historic reconnaissance work. Drill core samples discussed in this release: Drill core samples reported were collected during historic reconnaissance work.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.	N/A
	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.	N/A
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.	N/A

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	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 new geophysical surveys are reported in this release.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (e.g., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	N/A
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	All assays are reviewed by Matador Mining. All significant results are checked by senior geologist and the Competent Person.
	The use of twinned holes.	N/A
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	N/A
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	N/A
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.	N/A
	Specification of the grid system used	N/A
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control	SRTM (satellite) DEM data provides approximately 5m topographic elevation precision across the entire project. Lidar survey coverage provides <1m topographic elevation precision across the main Cape Ray Shear Zone corridor.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Rock chip sample spacing is ad-hoc based on the availability of outcrop (which is patchy and limited).

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	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.	N/A historic data are not used for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	N/A – for rock chip samples No composite sampling reported in historic diamond drilling reports
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.	N/A – for historic data reporting
	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.	N/A – for historic data reporting
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	N/A
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits/reviewed conducted on historic data reported

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 all tenements on the Cape Ray Gold Project, which is located approximately 20km northeast of Port aux Basques, and 100% of all tenements on the Hermitage Project located approximately 50km North of Grey River, Newfoundland, Canada. All tenements are in good standing at the time of reporting.				
		Licence No.	Project	No. of Claims	Area (km2)	Comments
		025560M	Cape Ray	20	5.00	
		025855M	Cape Ray	32	8.00	Royalty (d)
		025856M	Cape Ray	11	2.75	Royalty (d)
		025857M	Cape Ray	5	1.25	Royalty (d)
		025858M	Cape Ray	30	7.50	Royalty (d)
		026125M	Cape Ray	190	47.50	
		030881M	Cape Ray	255	63.75	
		030884M	Cape Ray	255	63.75	
		030889M	Cape Ray	50	12.50	
		030890M	Cape Ray	118	29.50	
		030893M	Cape Ray	107	26.75	
		030996M	Cape Ray	205	51.25	
		030997M	Cape Ray	60	15.00	Royalty (d)
		031557M	Cape Ray	154	38.5	
		031558M	Cape Ray	96	24	
		031559M	Cape Ray	32	8	
		031562M	Cape Ray	37	9.25	
		032060M	Cape Ray	81	20.25	Royalties (a) (b) (c)
		032061M	Cape Ray	76	19	Royalties (a) (b) (c)
		032062M	Cape Ray	72	18	Royalties (a) (b) (c)
		032764M	Hermitage	256	64	
		032770M	Hermitage	252	63	
		032818M	Hermitage	95	23.75	
		032940M	Cape Ray	255	63.75	
		032941M	Cape Ray	256	64	
		033080M	Cape Ray	190	47.5	
		033083M	Cape Ray	256	64	
		033085M	Cape Ray	256	64	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary				
		033110M	Hermitage	183	45.75	
		034316M	Cape Ray	247	61.79	
		032256M	Hermitage	8	3.00	
		032774M	Hermitage	12	2.00	
		Total		4,152	1,038	
		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 Cape Ray Project and approximately 88km east of the Hermitage Project. 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. Royalty Schedule legend: a) 1.75% net smelter returns royalty (NSR) held by Alexander J. Turpin pursuant to the terms of an agreement dated June 25, 2002, as amended February 27, 2003 and April 11, 2008. The agreement between Alexander J. Turpin, Cornerstone Resources Inc. and Cornerstone Capital Resources Inc., of which 1.0% NSR can be repurchased for \$1,000,000 reducing such royalty to a 0.75% NSR. The agreement which royalty applies to Licences 14479M, 17072M, 9338M, 9339M and 9340M covering 229 claims, all as described in the foregoing agreements. b) 0.25% net smelter returns royalty (NSR) held by Cornerstone Capital Resources Inc. and Cornerstone Resources Inc. (collectively the "Royalty Holder") pursuant to the terms of an agreement dated December 19, 2012, as amended June 26, 2013, between the Royalty Holders and Benton, which royalty applies to Licence 017072M, as described in the foregoing agreement. c) Sliding scale net smelter returns royalty (NSR) held by Tenacity Gold Mining Company Ltd. pursuant to the terms of an agreement dated October 7, 2013 with Benton Resources Inc.: i. 3% NSR when the quarterly average gold price is less than US\$2,000 per ounce (no buy-down right); ii. 4% NSR when the quarterly average gold price is equal to or greater than US\$2,000 per ounce but less than US\$3,000 per ounce with the right to buy-down the royalty from 4% to 3% for CAD\$500,000; and iii. 5% NSR when the quarterly average gold price is equal to or greater than US\$3,000 per ounce with the right to buy-down the royalty from 5% to 4% for CAD \$500,000; On Licences 7833M, 8273M, 9839M and 9939M as described in Schedule C of the foregoing agreement. d) 1.0% net smelter returns royalty (NSR) held by Benton Resources Inc pursuant to the terms of the sale agreement between Benton and Matador of which 0.5% NSR can be repurchased for \$1,000,000 reducing such royalty to a 0.5% NSR. The agreement which the royalty applies to covers Licences 025854M, 025855M, 025858M, 025856M and 025857M covering 131 claims.				

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	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.	Initial exploration began in 1957 when Buchans Mining Company carried out reconnaissance geologic surveys, noting rhyolite-hosted scheelite and arsenopyrite. In 1979, Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Ltd. Carried out regional geological and geochemical surveys, whilst that same year Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. conducted an airborne EM and magnetometer survey. Any anomalies identified by airborne EM were followed up on via gridding, VLF, magnetic, geological, and geochemical surveys. One borehole was drilled in 1981 to test a conductor and intersected graphitic shales with minor pyrrhotite. Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. Carried out reconnaissance geochemical and geological surveys with negative results in 1985. In 1989 IETS staked the area and conducted geological and geochemical surveys. That same year, the Newfoundland Department of Mines and Energy released Au analyses from lake bottom samples. Further work was conducted in 1989 by Tec Exploration Limited and included a systematic geochemical survey. In 2003 Cornerstone Resources Inc. carried out a compilation of historic work which was later followed up on in 2004 with reconnaissance prospecting. In 2005 Pathfinder Resources Ltd. completed airborne geophysical surveys to identify potential Uranium targets in the area. No further exploration has been conducted since.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Hermitage Project area occurs on the east trending Hermitage Flexure (HF), which runs from southwest Newfoundland to the Facheux Bay area. The HF forms a major structural boundary between volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Dunnage and Gander tectonostratigraphic zones. The regional bedrock geology is comprised of the lower to middle Ordovician Bay du Nord Group (BNG), which has been intruded by the Silurian to Devonian North Bay Granite Suite (NBGS) in the north, and the Silurian Burgeo Intrusive Suite (BIS) in the south. Both intrusive suites occur outside of the main project area. The BNG exhibits local recumbent folds that have been further deformed by upright tight folds with a northeast trend. The BNG is subdivided into three unnamed units in the area; a phyllitic zone with local thin siltstone and fine-grained sandstone beds; a fine-grained felsic tuff, quartz-feldspar lapilli tuffs, and minor volcanic breccias containing interbedded graphitic pelite unit and psammitic, semipelitic, and pelitic unit containing minor sandstone, conglomerate, graphitic pelite, and amphibolite. Little significant mineralisation has been found historically in the region, due to the thick glacial till cover. However, despite the cover numerous small mineral occurrences are listed on the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador mineral occurrence database. Mineralisation in the region primarily consists of base metals including Cu, W, Fe Sn, As, Pb, and Mo hosted in shales, magmatic-hydrothermal systems, and structurally controlled veins.

Criteria	JORC Code 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: -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.	See Table 2 for drill hole metadata.			
		Hole ID	From_m	To_m	Au (ppb)
		020-16-10	20.5	23.6	220
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	N/A			

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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 (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	N/A
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All rock chip samples have been reported in Appendix 1.
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.	All relevant/material data has been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., 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.	Follow up mapping and diamond drilling are critical next steps to assess and validate multiple high priority greenfield targets.