ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

MIRAMAR RESOURCES LTD.

GIDJI DIAMOND DRILLING – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Miramar Resources Limited (ASX:M2R, "Miramar" or "the Company") provides the following additional information regarding the results of diamond drilling at the Company's 80% owned Gidji JV Project ("Gidji") located approximately 15km north of Kalgoorlie, in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

The information is provided to supplement the Company's ASX announcement entitled *"**GIDJI DRILLING EXTENDS RUNWAY AND HITS VISIBLE GOLD**"* on 12 April 2021.

8-Mile Diamond Drilling

The Company is pleased to advise that diamond drilling at the "8-Mile" target has confirmed the presence of the "Runway Porphyry" 60m north of the nearest diamond hole and intersected visible gold in a quartz vein within the hanging wall sediments.

GJDD001 and **GJDD002** both intersected an intrusive unit which is interpreted to represent an extension of the same geological unit that hosts the 314,000 ounce "Runway" deposit immediately south of the Gidji project boundary.

Both holes also intersected numerous quartz/manganese/sulphide veins in the hanging wall sandstone unit, with several specks of visible gold observed in hole **GJDD002** at 124.7m downhole (Figure 3).

Notably, numerous quartz veins with high-grade gold results up to **4m @ 5.96g/t Au** (including **0.4m @48.6g/t Au**), were recorded in the hanging wall within holes drilled by KCGM immediately south of the Project boundary.

Significantly, the two diamond holes previously drilled by KCGM within the current Gidji JV Project tenements (EMD0031 and 0032) were apparently not assayed through the hanging wall sequence.

A third diamond hole collared 50m to the north of GJDD001 and 002 has also been completed but has not yet been logged.

Table 1 provides summary collar information for the three diamond holes whilst Table 2 provides a "Summary Log" of the first two holes. Examples of the styles of mineralisation observed are shown in the attached figures.

Core from the first two holes has been logged and submitted for analysis with results expected in approximately 3 weeks. The third hole will be logged and core samples sent for analysis in the next week.

Table 1. 8-Mile diamond drill hole locations

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
GJDD001	352320	6609100	360	-60	054	319.1m
GJDD002	352319	6609099	360	-50	054	331m
GJDD003	352319	6609149	360	-60	054	355m

Cautionary Statement

The Company advises that visual estimations of sulphide and gold mineralisation observed in the drill core are subjective and should not be relied upon in advance of the receipt of assay results.

Laboratory assay results will be required to determine the grade and width of any potentially economic mineralisation.

The Company will update the market when those results are received.

Table 2. Summary Geological Log for 8-Mile diamond drill holes

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Lithology	Mineralisation	Ref.
GJDD001	0	18.6	Weathered zone (no recognisable lithology)		
	18.6	84	Weathered fine/medium-grained sandstone	Several thin oxidised quartz veins	
	84	174.5	Medium-grained sandstone with bands of coarse-grained gravel/conglomerate Moderate-strong epidote alteration	Numerous 1-10cm quartz/carbonate veins plus coarse-grained pyrite (1-5%) Widespread manganese veinlets up to 10% throughout sandstone increasing in abundance adjacent to quartz veins	Figs 1 and 2
	174.5	256	Very coarse-grained cobble conglomerate Cobbles of bright green heavily epidote altered material	Occasional quartz carbonate veins with pyrite and arsenopyrite (1-2%)	
	256	278.6	Strongly altered fine-grained felsic/mafic porphyry	Very coarse-grained pyrrhotite blebs (2-10%) overprinting porphyry texture	
	278.6	279.6	Quartz-sulphide breccia	Semi-massive pyrite (10%) in quartz vein plus coarse-grained chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and galena (each 1-2%)	Fig 3
	279.6	291.8	Felsic porphyry	20cm quartz vein with coarse-grained pyrrhotite (5%)	
	291.8	304	Medium-grained gritty sandstone (unaltered)		
	304	319 EOH	Very fine-grained siltstone/shale	1-2% disseminated pyrite	
GJDD002	0	84.5	Weathered fine/medium-grained sandstone	Several thin oxidised quartz veins	
	84.5	168	Medium-grained sandstone with bands of coarse-grained gravel/conglomerate Moderate-strong epidote alteration	Numerous 2-10cm quartz/carbonate veins plus coarse-grained pyrite (1-25% of vein) Widespread manganese veinlets up to 10% throughout sandstone increasing intensity adjacent to quartz veins One semi-massive quartz manganese/pyrite vein with at	Fig 4

				least 6 specks of gold @ 124.7m	
	168	229	Very coarse-grained cobble conglomerate Cobbles of bright green heavily epidote altered material		
	229	247	Strongly altered fine-grained felsic/mafic porphyry	5-10cm quartz carbonate vein with 5-10% coarse-grained pyrite	
	247	253.3	Quartz-sulphide breccia	Disseminated to semi-massive pyrite (up to 10%) plus coarse-grained arsenopyrite (10%) chalcopyrite (2-5%) and galena (1-2%)	Figs 5 and 6
	253.3	255	Basalt	1% medium-grained disseminated chalcopyrite	Fig 7
	255	268	Cobble conglomerate/coarse-grained sandstone		
	268	272.5	Fine grained siltstone		
	272.5	320.7	Coarse-grained sandstone		
	320.7	331 EOH	Fine grained siltstone	1-2% disseminated pyrite	

GJDD003			Not yet logged		

Figure 1. *Pervasive manganese veinlets in altered hanging wall sandstone (GJDD001).*

Figure 2. *Quartz/manganese/pyrite "ladder" vein in altered hanging wall sandstone (GJDD001).*

Figure 3. *Quartz-sulphide breccia with semi-massive pyrite and lesser pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and galena (GJDD001)*

Figure 4. *Quartz/manganese/pyrite "ladder" vein with visible gold in altered hanging wall sandstone with manganese veinlets (GJDD002 – 124.7m).*

Figure 5. *Quartz/sulphide breccia with very coarse grained arsenopyrite (GJDD002).*

Figure 6. *Quartz/sulphide breccia showing coarse-grained chalcopyrite and pyrite (GJDD002).*

Figure 7. *Silicified basalt with coarse-grained chalcopyrite and fine-grained disseminated pyrite (GJDD002).*

For more information on Miramar Resources Limited, please visit the company's website at www.miramarresources.com.au or contact:

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This announcement has been authorised for release by Mr Allan Kelly, Executive Chairman, on behalf of the Board of Miramar Resources Limited.

ABOUT MIRAMAR RESOURCES LTD

Miramar Resources Limited is a WA-focused mineral exploration company with highly prospective exploration projects in the Eastern Goldfields, Murchison and Gascoyne regions of Western Australia.

Miramar's Board has a track record of successful discovery, development and production within Australia, Africa, and North America, and aims to create shareholder value through the acquisition, exploration and monetisation of high-quality mineral assets.

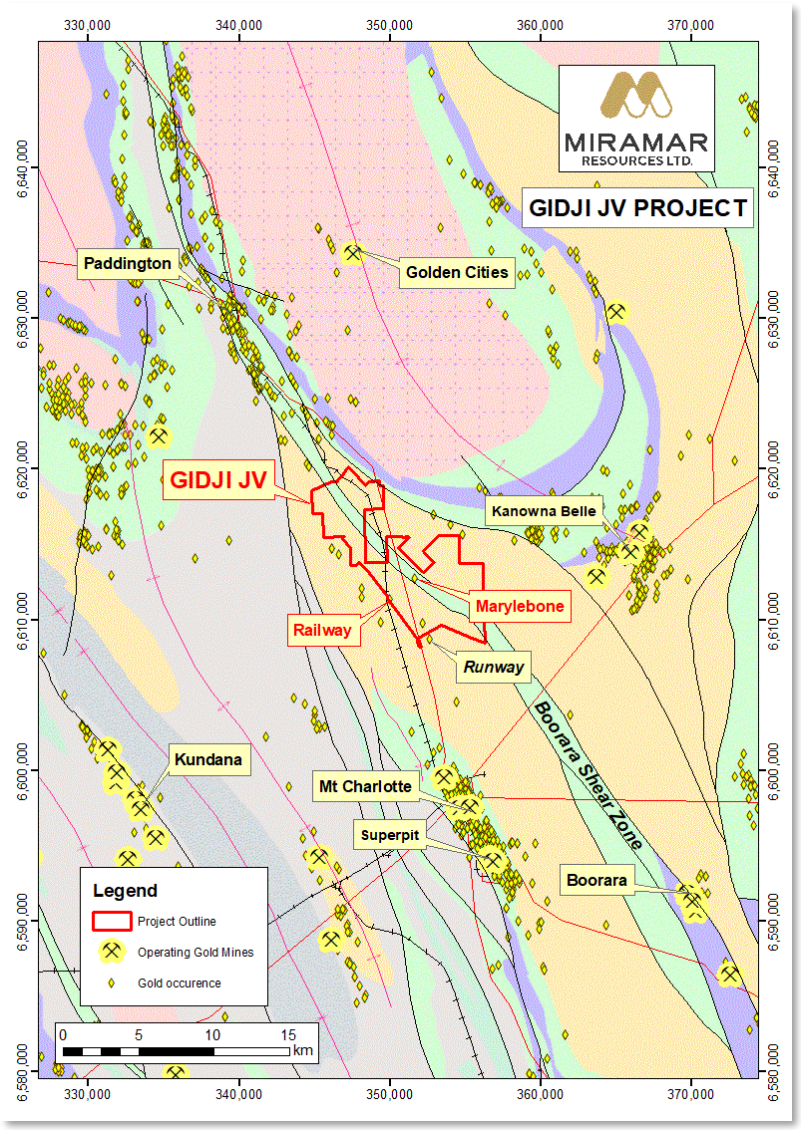
ABOUT THE GIDJI JV PROJECT

The Gidji JV Project is located approximately 15km north of Kalgoorlie and consists of 3 granted tenements and 14 applications covering a strike length of approximately 15km.

Miramar purchased an 80% interest in the Gidji JV project tenements as part of the recent IPO.

The Project is located with the Boorara Shear Zone, a major mineralised structure that hosts the Paddington and Boorara gold deposits along strike. The Project has apparently been poorly explored despite its location close to several major gold deposits.

Miramar believes the project contains numerous opportunities for the discovery of an economic gold deposit within close proximity to existing mining and processing infrastructure.



COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets or Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Allan Kelly, a “Competent Person” who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Kelly is the Executive Chairman of Miramar Resources Ltd. He is a full-time employee of Miramar Resources Ltd and holds shares and options in the company.

Mr Kelly has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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’.

Mr Kelly consents to the inclusion in this presentation of the matters based on his information and in the form and context in which it appears.

Information on historical exploration results for the Gidji JV, including JORC Table 1 and 2 information, is included in the Miramar Prospectus dated 4 September 2020.

Information on the phase 1 aircore programme, including JORC Table 1 and 2 information, is included in the ASX Announcements released on 1 February 2021 and 11 February 2021.

JORC 2012 Table 1 – Gidji JV Diamond Drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• No assays reported
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Diamond drilling with HQ core to fresh rock followed by NQ2 coring
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *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.*	• Core loss was recorded
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the*	• Samples were logged for colour, weathering, grain size, geology, alteration and mineralisation • Visual estimates of sulphide percentages were made, but should be treated with caution

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	relevant intersections logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sample intervals will be cut with half core sent for analysis and half retained
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.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• No assays reported
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No verification has been undertaken to date
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Hole collar locations were recorded with a handheld GPS in MGA Zone 51S • RL were recorded with handheld GPS
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been*	• Drilling was planned as a 50m step-out from known drilling • No inferences can be made at this stage

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	applied.	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *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.*	• Drill lines were completed perpendicular to the trend of the main geological units and parallel to previous drill lines. • It is likely that the mineralized structures trend at a different orientation to the regional geology
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Core trays were transported directly from the drill site to the assay laboratory by Miramar field staff
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been undertaken

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.*	• The exploration was conducted on E26/214, P26/4221 and P26/4222 which are owned 80% by Miramar Goldfields Pty Ltd and 20% by Thunder Metals Pty Ltd • Miramar Goldfields Pty Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Miramar Resources Limited • Miramar has an exploration JV with Thunder Metals Pty Ltd
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration has been previously completed by other companies including Goldfields and KCGM, and included auger drilling, RAB, aircore and limited RC drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The target is Archaean greenstone-hosted mesothermal gold mineralisation.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should*
		• See Table 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No assays reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No assumptions about true width or orientation of mineralisation can be made from the current programme
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 attached Tables and Figures
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.*	• Summary Log shown with representative figures
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.*	• No other relevant data
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 aircore, RC and diamond drilling planned