



ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

NEW AIRCORE RESULTS UPGRADE GIDJI TARGETS

- **Significant results from re-splits of Phase 2 Gidji aircore drilling**
- **New results upgrade prospectivity of all four targets**

Miramar Resources Limited (ASX:M2R, "Miramar" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that it has received a number of significant new results from aircore drilling at its 80% owned Gidji JV Project ("Gidji" or the "Project") 15km north of Kalgoorlie, in the Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia.

The new assay results, from 1 metre re-splits of the Phase 2 aircore drilling campaign, upgrade the prospectivity of the Gidji Project, with all four targets now containing multiple aircore holes with results over 1g/t Au.

At Marylebone, three consecutive aircore holes on one drill section have now returned results >1.5g/t Au, including the high-grade result in **GJAC096 (2m @ 7.7g/t Au, including 1m @ 13.57gt Au)**

At Piccadilly, **GJAC251** returned a thick zone of supergene gold and arsenic anomalism immediately adjacent to **GJAC058**, which ended in **4.53g/t Au**.

Significant new results include:

- **Marylebone**
 - GJAC151 – **3m @ 0.84g/t Au** from 55-58m
 - GJAC182 – 1m @ 2.33g/t Au from 56-57m
 - GJAC183 – 1m @ 1.56gt Au from 55-56m
 - GJAC205 – 1m @ 1.57g/t Au from 48-49m (potential new target south of Marylebone)
- **Piccadilly**
 - GJAC251 – 1m @ 0.90g/t Au from 39-40m and 1m @ 1.96g/t Au from 46-47m
- **Railway**
 - GJAC120 – **3m @ 1.94g/t Au** from 44-47m, including **1m @ 5.21g/t Au**
- **8-Mile**
 - GJAC092 – 1m @ 1.17g/t Au from 46-47m
 - GJAC097 – **3m @ 1.22g/t Au** from 54-57m, including 1m @ 2.82g/t Au
 - GJAC099 – 1m @ 1.78g/t Au from 49-50m

A summary of all results from aircore drilling completed by Miramar to date is included as Figure 1.

Miramar's Executive Chairman, Mr Allan Kelly, said the results reinforced the prospectivity of the Project.

"After two phases of relatively wide-spaced aircore drilling across the granted tenements, all four targets have developed into coherent gold anomalies with associated pathfinder anomalism indicating a potential relationship to primary mineralisation," Mr Kelly said.

"Notably, most significant gold results to date have come from sample intervals at depths of greater than 50m vertically below surface, whilst the average depth of historic drilling across the Gidji Project is only about 40m," he added.

Mr Kelly said the Company was excited about the next stage in exploration at Gidji which will involve systematic deeper drill testing of the targets with the aim of outlining bedrock gold mineralisation.

The Company advises that it is currently waiting on assay results from the RC and Phase 3 aircore programmes recently completed at Gidji.

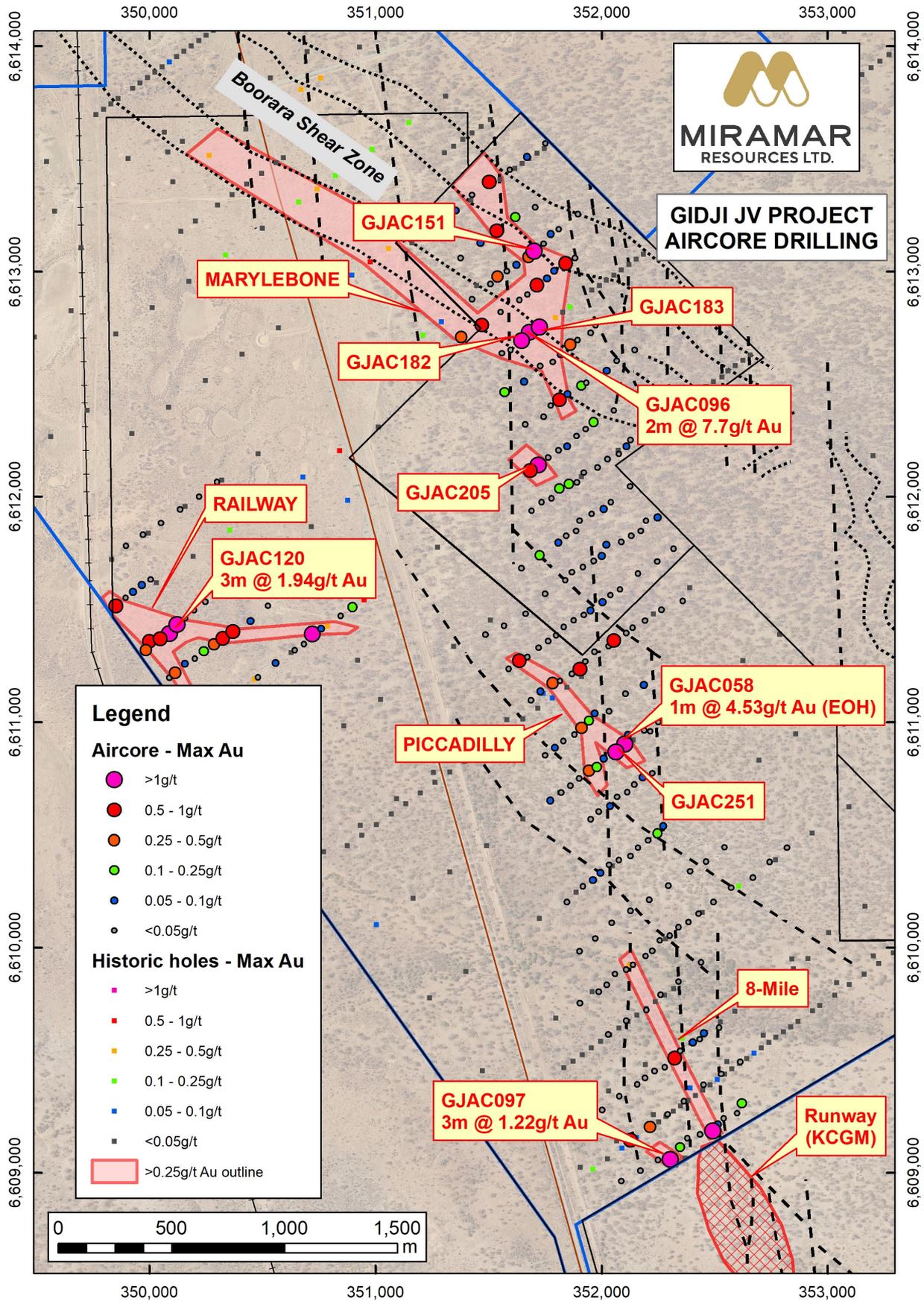
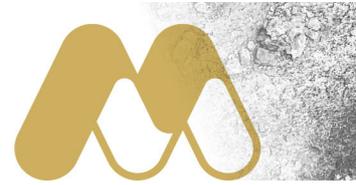


Figure 1. Gidji JV Project granted tenure showing summary of all aircore drilling to date.



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 and listed on the ASX in October 2020, following a heavily oversubscribed \$8 million IPO.

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 discovery of high-quality mineral deposits.

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.

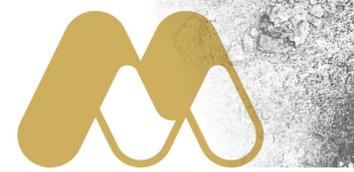
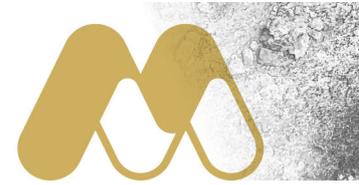


Table 1. Significant results from 1m resplits of Gidji Phase 2 aircore drilling

Target	Hole	From	To	width	(g/t)	Notes
Marylebone	GJAC140	52	54	2	0.65	Open to NW, 6.53g/t Ag
	GJAC147	55	56	1	0.60	2.19g/t Ag
	GJAC151	55	58	3	0.84	
		60	61	1	0.52	
	GJAC155	49	50	1	0.84	
	GJAC158	56	57	1	0.98	3.44g/t Ag
	GJAC161	45	46	1	0.61	
	GJAC179	52	53	1	0.59	
	GJAC182	56	57	1	2.33	4.76g/t Ag
	GJAC183	55	56	1	1.56	3.09g/t Ag
	GJAC205	48	49	1	1.57	
	GJAC206	35	36	1	0.57	
Railway	GJAC118	44	45	1	0.95	9.06g/t Ag
	GJAC120	44	47	3	1.94	
		44	45	1	5.21	
	GJAC121	54	55	1	0.64	
	GJAC129	35	36	1	0.83	
	GJAC130	51	52	1	0.81	
Piccadilly	GJAC161	45	46	1	0.61	
	GJAC233	64	65	1	0.98	
	GJAC235	61	62	1	0.68	4.48g/t Ag
	GJAC251	39	40	1	0.90	
		45	48	3	0.80	
		46	47	1	1.96	
8-Mile	GJAC092	46	47	1	1.17	2.87g/t Ag
	GJAC097	54	57	3	1.22	
	GJAC099	49	50	1	1.78	
	GJAC107	42	43	1	0.88	



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 Glandore Project, including JORC Table 1 and 2 information, is included in the Miramar Prospectus dated 4 September 2020.



JORC 2012 Table 1 – Gidji JV Aircore Drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4m composite samples compiled from individual 1m sample piles • Samples average 3kg in weight • Samples with significant results are resplit by taking individual 1m samples for re-assay
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aircore drilling to “blade refusal”
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comments recorded for samples with low recovery
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were logged for colour, weathering, grain size, geology, alteration and mineralisation where possible



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>relevant intersections logged.</i>	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4m composite samples combined from individual 1m samples piles to achieve approximately 3kg of sample • Samples with significant results are resplit by taking individual 1m samples for re-assay
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were assayed using an aqua-regia digest followed by analysis of gold and multi-elements by ICPMS with lower detection limit of 1ppb Au • QAQC samples inserted at frequency of 4 QAQC samples (i.e. standard, blank duplicate) per 100 samples
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples with >0.1g/t Au will be re-assayed as 1m re-splits
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hole collar locations were recorded with a handheld GPS in MGA Zone 51S • RL was also recorded with handheld GPS but accuracy is variable
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling was planned to infill phase 1 aircore drilling to achieve an average spacing of 200m x 50m • The spacing is appropriate for the stage of exploration • 1m sample piles were composited over 4m • Samples with significant results are resplit by taking individual 1m samples for re-assay



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>applied.</i>	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were transported from site directly to the laboratory by Miramar staff
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration has been previously completed by other companies including Goldfields and KCGM, and included auger drilling, RAB, aircore and limited RC drilling.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The target is Archaean greenstone-hosted mesothermal gold mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Table 1 and Figure 1.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intervals reported over 0.5g/t Au with maximum of 1 sample of internal dilution
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No assumptions about true width or orientation of mineralisation can be made from the current programme
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See attached Tables and Figures
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All holes shown in Figure 1
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other relevant data
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further aircore, RC and/or diamond drilling planned