MOHO RESOURCES

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

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NICKEL EXPLORATION UPDATE

SILVER SWAN NORTH PROJECT

Highlights:

- **Exploration started on recently granted tenement E27/613 (100% Moho) located ~7km NW of high-grade Silver Swan nickel sulphide deposit:**
  - **~3.3km long belt of mafic and ultramafic rocks identified in government maps**
  - **Initial data review indicates no historical nickel exploration with all prior exploration for gold**
- **Applied for strategic tenement ELA27/623 adjoining southern boundary of Black Swan Nickel Operations increases Moho's nickel exploration exposure**
- **Drilling program close to N and NW boundaries of Black Swan Nickel Operations:**
  - **43 aircore drill holes completed (3,430m)**
  - **Anomalous silver mineralisation intersected in 8 holes; no anomalous nickel encountered**
  - **Stratigraphic drilling (subsidised by WA government drilling incentive grant) on E27/528 identified basalt and dolerite under transported cover**

Next Steps:

- **Complete review of historical data for E27/613 to identify and prioritise targets to aggressively explore for nickel**
- **Review CSIRO final report on litho-geochemical "fingerprinting" project to identify nickel prospective ultramafic geology**

Moho Resources Ltd (ASX:MOH) (**Moho** or **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on the Company's on-going nickel sulphide exploration program at the Silver Swan North project, 50 km NE of Kalgoorlie (Figure 1).

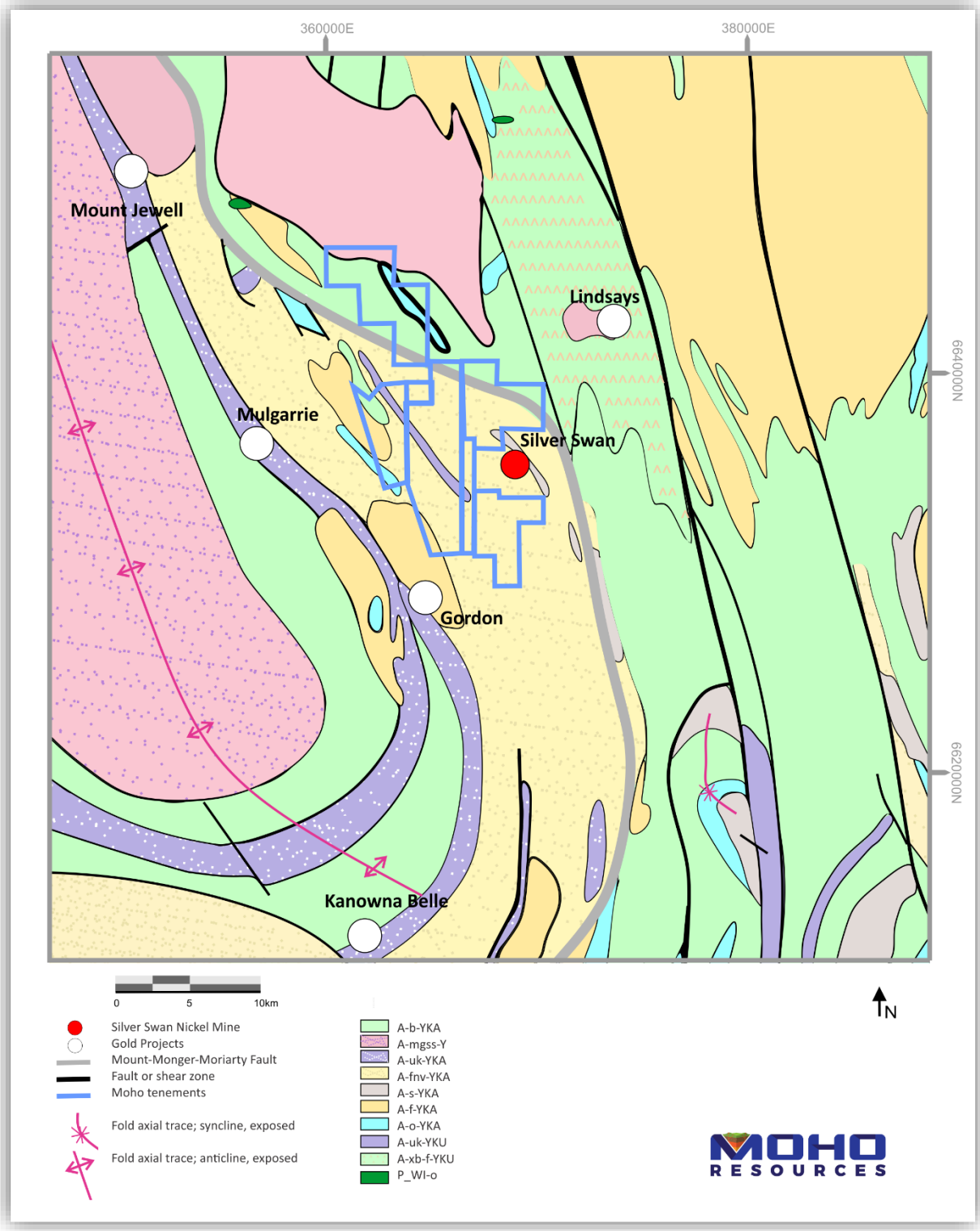

Figure 1: Regional geological setting of Moho's Silver Swan North Project

Aircore drilling at Silver Swan North project

As outlined in Moho's announcement to the ASX on 28th April 2019, the Company continues to actively explore the Silver Swan North project for potential nickel sulphide mineralisation, especially given any discovery would be in close proximity to Poseidon Nickel's Black Swan Nickel Operations.

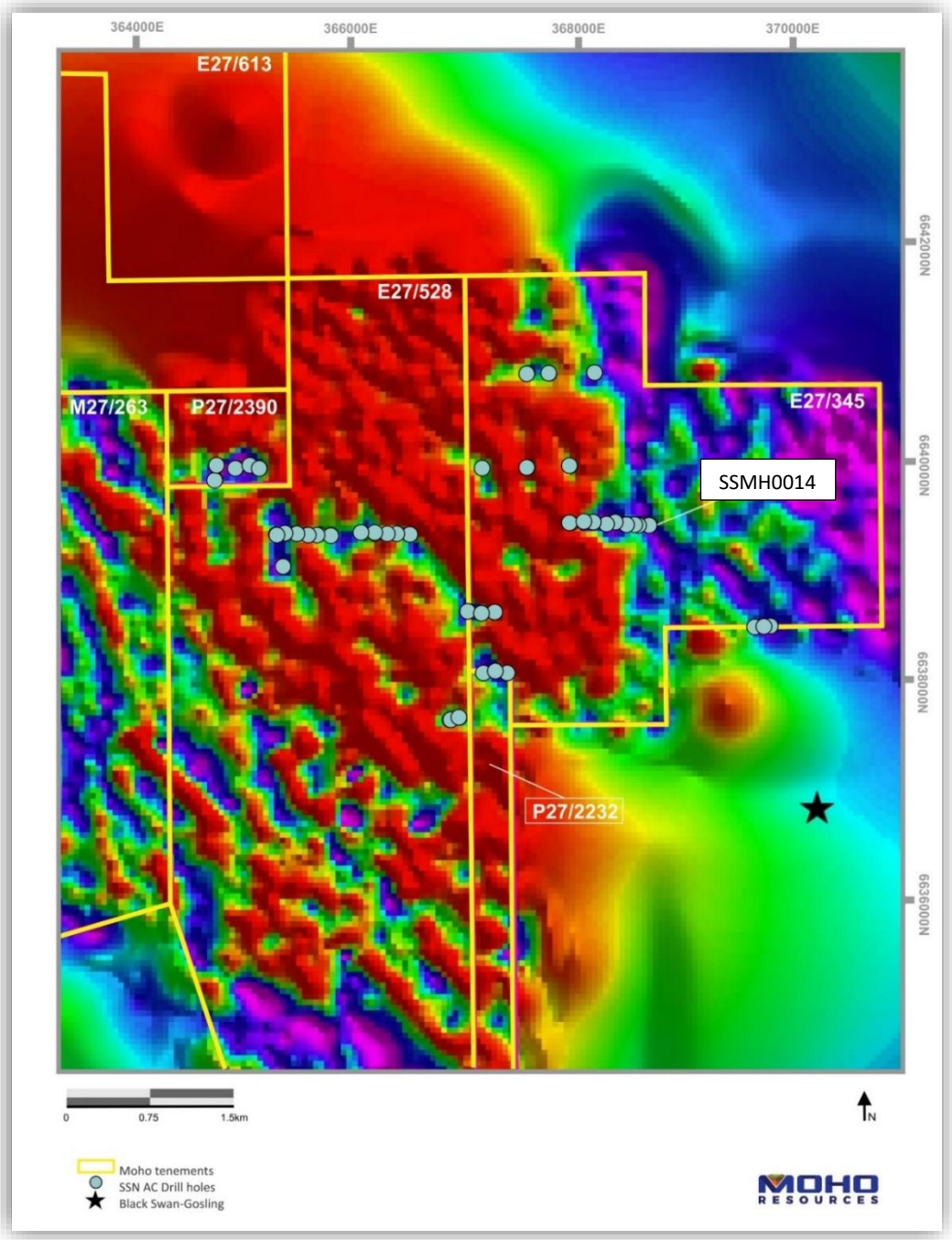

Figure 2: Location of aircore drill holes on 1VD gravity of the Silver Swan North project

The Company has recently completed a programme of 43 aircore holes across four project tenements (E27/345, E27/528, P27/2390, P27/2232) for a total of 3430m of drilling (Figures 1 & 2; Appendix 1).

The majority of holes were drilled on E27/345 (21 holes totalling 1553m) to test gravity lows with coincident elevated nickel in historic auger soils for potential Black Swan style disseminated and/or blebby mineralisation. Five holes were drilled (437m) on P27/2390 to test for potential ultramafics in a major gravity low identified in a 2011 geophysical interpretation of the project geology.

On P27/2232, three holes were drilled (219m) to test for potential ultramafics in a gravity low along a major NW trending break in a large regional gravity high.

Fourteen stratigraphic aircore holes were drilled (1221m) across E27/528 to test the major regional gravity high for possible accumulations of nickel sulphides that could exist within non-magnetic ultramafic rocks under deep cover. This drilling was subsidised by a DMIRS Exploration Incentive Scheme co-funding grant (ASX release, 7 December 2018) to the Company that will pay for 50% of the drilling costs (up to $150,000).

354 samples were submitted to SGS Kalgoorlie for Au and base metals analyses. Assay results have been received and the only anomalism reported is for silver (Table 1).

Table 1: Anomalous aircore intercepts

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)
SSMH0007	34	38	4	1
SSMH0009	41	45	4	1
SSMH0010	36	40	4	1.1
SSMH0010	40	44	4	1
SSMH0010	60	64	4	1
SSMH0010	92	96	4	1.4
SSMH0014	77	81	4	1.2
SSMH0021	38	39	1	2
SSMH0037	3	7	4	1.4
SSMH0043	38	42	4	1.1
SSMH0045	108	112	4	1.1

Note: anomalous intersection of >1 g/t Ag

The majority of silver anomalism (SSMH0007-0014) is associated with saprolite in a large circular gravity low on the eastern side of the major gravity high in E27/345. In SSMH0014 the silver anomalism is in saprolitic clay weathered black shale. This interval is approximately 400 m S and 200 m E of the anomalous silver mineralisation intersected in previous reverse circulation hole SSMH0003, which is hosted in a massive black shale unit sandwiched within a larger sequence of felsic volcanic tuffs.

Moho interprets from this drilling and historical drilling further N and S of SSMH0014 that the pronounced, thin sinuous N-S gravity low on the eastern side of the major gravity high in E27/345 reflects a unit of black shale (Figure 2).

While interesting, for now the significance of the anomalous silver mineralisation remains unclear.

No recognisable ultramafic rocks were intersected in any of the drill holes. The gravity lows tested on P27/2390 and 2232 are comprised of basalt.

The limited reconnaissance stratigraphic drilling undertaken on E27/528 in the central area of the large gravity high, has shown this part of E27/528 is predominantly comprised of basalt and dolerite. Most of the major gravity high on E27/528 remains untested.

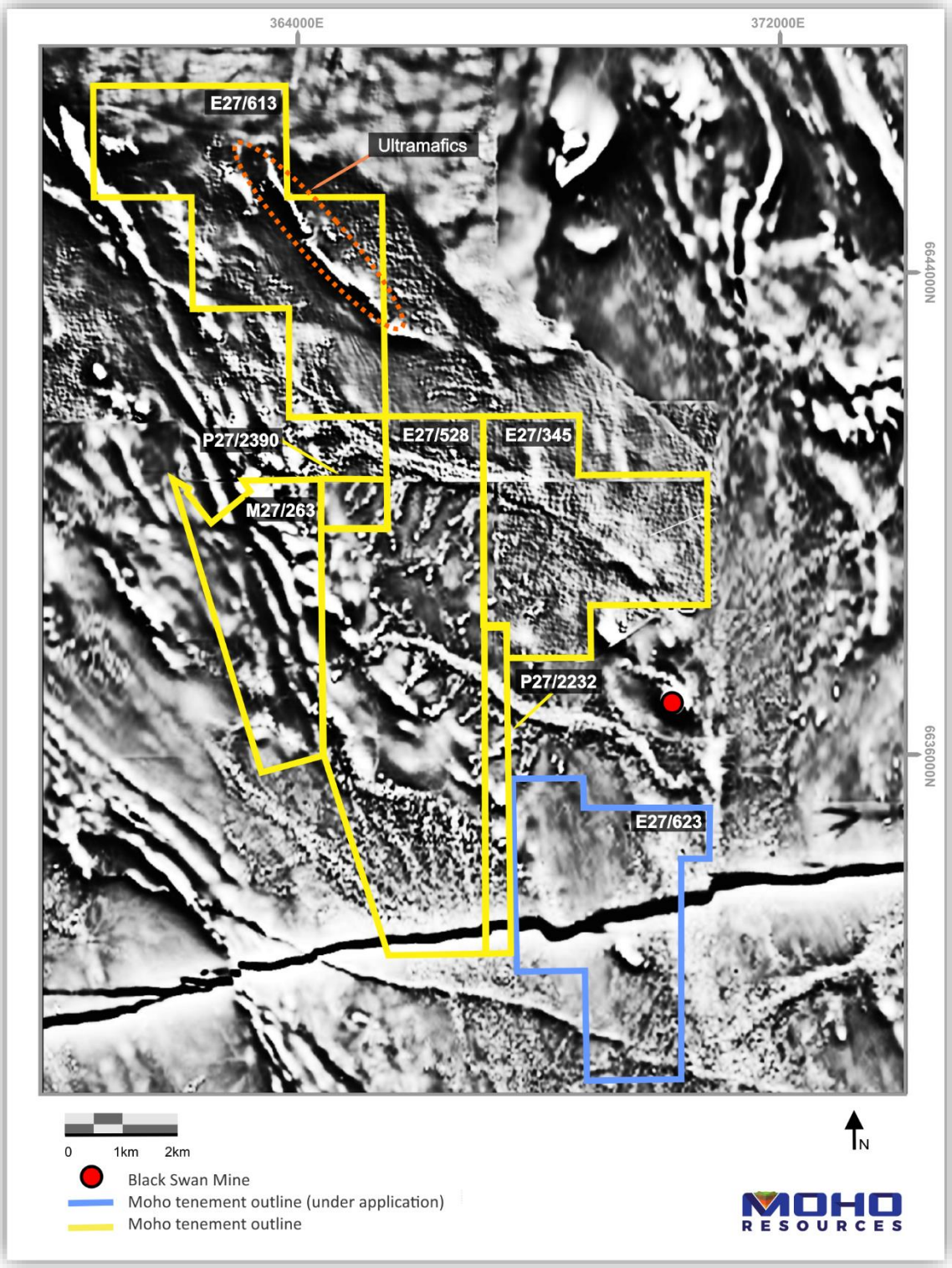

Figure 3: Silver Swan North project tenements on 1VD greyscale magnetics

Nickel Sulphide Exploration Commenced on E27/613

E27/613 (100% Moho tenure) covering 14.8km^2 was granted on 27th August 2019. The tenement is located ~7km NW of the high-grade Silver Swan nickel sulphide deposit (Figures 1 & 3).

An initial review of the historical data indicates the tenement has received no nickel exploration to date, with all prior exploration for gold. An approximately 3.3km long, magnetic unit coincident with a zone of ultramafic rocks has been identified by GSWA mapping within the tenement (Figure 3). Moho is in the process of undertaking a more detailed review and assessment of open file historical geophysical, geological and geochemical data on this tenement.

Moho intends to explore targets generated from the historical data synthesis, which will initially include field verification, mapping, soil and rock chip sampling where appropriate, and potentially detailed ground gravity and SQUID EM surveying.

New tenement application close to Poseidon's Black Swan Nickel Operations

Moho has applied for ELA27/623 adjacent to the southern boundary of Poseidon Nickel's Black Swan Nickel Operations (Figures 1 & 3). This new tenement application covers and replaces previous applications for ELA27/620 and PLA27/2418 (since withdrawn) plus additional ground under G27/0002 held by Poseidon Nickel Atlantis Operations Pty Ltd. Moho continues to actively monitor lease holdings in the region.

CSIRO Litho-geochemical "Fingerprinting" Project

Moho has received the final report from CSIRO for the lithogeochemical "fingerprinting" project covering E27/528 and M27/263. The aim of this research project was to distinguish and map from historical diamond drill holes ultramafic stratigraphy which may be prospective for nickel sulphide mineralisation. Moho will review this report and consider the implications for nickel exploration at the Silver Swan North Project.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Max Nind, who is a Competent Person and Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Nind is employed full-time as Principal Geologist of Moho Resources Ltd.

Mr Nind has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity which is 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 Nind consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1: Silver Swan North project AC collar details

Hole No.	MGA94_Z51 mE	MGA94_Z51 mN	RL (mASL)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
SSMH0006	368000	6639398	375	30	-60	270
SSMH0007	368101	6639401	375	70	-60	270
SSMH0008	368200	6639414	375	100	-90	270
SSMH0009	368301	6639399	375	112	-90	270
SSMH0010	368401	6639406	375	117	-60	270
SSMH0011	368501	6639396	375	70	-60	270
SSMH0012	368604	6639394	375	80	-60	270
SSMH0013	368649	6639388	375	93	-60	270
SSMH0014	368700	6639398	375	99	-60	270
SSMH0015	369683	6638476	375	81	-60	270
SSMH0016	369728	6638476	375	85	-60	270
SSMH0017	369779	6638477	375	88	-60	270
SSMH0018	367194	6639891	375	47	-90	360
SSMH0019	367612	6639906	375	30	-90	360
SSMH0020	367987	6639909	375	57	-90	360
SSMH0021	368202	6640742	375	78	-90	360
SSMH0022	367799	6640737	375	67	-90	360
SSMH0023	367605	6640747	375	84	-90	360
SSMH0024	367296	6638598	375	45	-90	360
SSMH0025	367200	6638594	375	78	-90	360
SSMH0026	367092	6638601	375	42	-90	360
SSMH0027	365203	6639892	375	82	-90	360
SSMH0028	365102	6639913	375	36	-90	360
SSMH0029	364998	6639900	375	98	-90	360
SSMH0030	364805	6639904	375	111	-90	360
SSMH0031	364800	6639792	375	110	-60	135
SSMH0032	365338	6639302	375	87	-90	360
SSMH0033	365421	6639299	375	116	-90	360
SSMH0034	365533	6639298	375	75	-90	360
SSMH0035	365628	6639299	375	50	-90	360
SSMH0036	365736	6639301	375	93	-90	360
SSMH0037	365839	6639299	375	107	-90	360
SSMH0038	366132	6639307	375	119	-90	360
SSMH0039	366234	6639295	375	48	-90	360
SSMH0040	366332	6639302	375	84	-90	360
SSMH0041	366437	6639306	375	56	-90	360
SSMH0042	366541	6639297	375	94	-90	360
SSMH0043	365403	6639003	375	114	-90	360
SSMH0044	367203	6638065	375	47	-90	360
SSMH0045	367301	6638068	375	116	-90	360
SSMH0046	367409	6638056	375	57	-90	360
SSMH0047	366896	6637632	375	114	-90	360
SSMH0048	366996	6637653	375	66	-90	360

Moho's Interest in Silver Swan North Tenements

Moho is the 100% registered owner of granted tenements E27/528, P27/2232, P27/2390, E27/613 and the applicant for ELA27/623.

In July 2015 Moho entered into a farm-in and joint venture agreement with Odin Metals Ltd (ASX:ODM, then Lawson Gold Ltd) (Odin) to earn up to 70% interest in M27/263 and E27/345.

On 12th November 2018 Moho announced to the ASX that, as per the terms of the farm-in agreement, it has provided Odin with what it believes is sufficient evidence that it has now earned a 51% legal and beneficial interest in M27/263 and E27/345.

Moho and Odin have both signed formal documentation acknowledging Moho's 51% interest and the documents were registered with DMIRS on 15 January 2019.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Silver Swan North Gold & Nickel Project

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 (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.* • *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.*	• Aircore drilling was used to obtain 1m samples which were composited by spear generally into 4m intervals for assaying. • During spear sampling, field staff collected a number of passes through each 1m sample pile that made up the composite sample interval to ensure the composited assay sample was as representative as possible. • A 2-3 kg composite sample was collected for assaying. • Assays were undertaken on a multi-element suite by 4 acid digest with an ICP-OES finish and a 50g charge was selected for Au fire assay and AAS finish.
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).*	• Aircore using 3m long 3 inch rods and a 3½ inch blade bit.
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.*	• Sample recoveries were monitored by the logging geologist and were very high for the program. • Consistent drilling rate and vigilance by the logging geologist ensured optimum recoveries. Representative chips from each metre drilled are collected and stored in chip trays. • No relationship observed between recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate*	• All chips were geologically logged by a suitably qualified geologist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 relevant intersections logged.*	• Logging is qualitative and chip trays are photographed. • 100% 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.*	• No core, only drill chips. • Samples were collected by hand-held spear and most were dry. • The sample preparation technique was appropriate for the drilling method and to industry standard. • Certified reference material (CRM) standards were inserted as the 25th and 75th samples in the sampling process. • Field duplicates were collected every 50 samples as checks of the labs, which also inserted their own standards and blanks. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the drilling method.
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.*	• Gold was analysed using a 50g fire assay (FAA505) and AAS finish at SGS Kalgoorlie. Multi element samples were dissolved in a four acid digestion (DIG40Q). As hydrofluoric acid dissolves silicate minerals these digestions are often referred to as near total digestions. However, elements such as Cr, Sn, W, Zr and in some cases Ba may not fully dissolve into solution. Some minerals may dissolve or partly dissolve and precipitate the element of interest. Examples are Ag, Pb in the presence of sulphur/sulphate. Samples were analysed by SGS Perth with the DIG40Q solution presented to an ICP-OES for element determination (ICP40Q). • No geophysical instruments were used to determine element concentrations. Wet chemical assaying of samples. • CRM's and duplicate samples were inserted at regular intervals, as well as duplicate and replicate analyses that were conducted as part of internal laboratory checks.
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.*	• Anomalous intersections were checked by alternative company personnel prior to announcement. • No holes were twinned at this stage of exploration. • Data from aircore drilling was collected in the field on computer. All

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	drilling data was validated and incorporated into Moho's database. • No assay data were adjusted.
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.*	• All collars were located using a hand-held GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m. Angled drill holes were lined up on their planned azimuth using a Suunto compass and dip with a clinometer. • MGA94 Zone 51. • Topographic control was by GPS with ~5–10m accuracy for AHD.
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 applied.*	• Drill holes were variably spaced to test specific targets. • Not applicable as no resource estimates are quoted. • Individual 1m samples were predominantly composited into 4m composite samples.
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.*	• No relationship is known between sampling orientation and possible structures. • No relationship is known between drilling orientation and possible structures.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were collected by company personnel and transported to SGS Kalgoorlie.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No reviews have been conducted by external parties. Internal reviews by various Moho personnel has occurred.

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*	• On 27 July 2015, Moho entered into a farm-in and joint venture agreement with Lawson Gold Ltd (now Odin Metals Ltd) on M27/263 and E27/345; both of which are subject to a 1.5% net smelter royalty under a prior agreement to Mithril Resources Ltd. Under variation agreements; dated 20 March 2017 and 3 October 2017; Moho can earn staged interests up to a total of 70% in the tenements:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• On 31 January 2019, Moho's 51% interest in M27/263 and E27/345 was officially registered with WA's DMIRS. • Earn a further 19% by spending $1,000,000 (includes amounts already spent from Stage 1 and Stage 2) on exploration before 30 June 2025 on the tenements. • Moho holds 100% of E27/528, E27/613; P27/2232 and P27/2390. • Moho has applied for 100% of ELA27/620 and PLA27/2418. • All tenements are located on pastoral leases on Mount Vetters and Gindalbie stations. A heritage clearance survey for drilling has been completed with the Maduwongga People.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical exploration has been completed over various areas covered by Moho's tenements. Companies who have worked in the area include: • Australian-Anglo American JV (1969-1976) Union Miniere/WMC Resources Ltd JV (1974-1975) Esso Australia Ltd (1979-1981) Amax Resources Ltd (1982-1984) CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (1985-1989) Mt Kersey Mining (1990-1999) Aurora Gold (1991-1994) Heron Resources (1995-1997) Fodina Minerals (MPI/Outokumpu) (1994-2002) NiQuest (2000-2005) Mithril Resources (2006-2007) Lawson Gold (2010-2012) Moho Resources (2015-present)
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Silver Swan North Project is highly prospective for nickel and gold mineralisation. Gold is related to quartz-feldspar porphyry bodies which have intruded dilational zones within shear zones. It also can be spatially associated with fine-grained pyroclastic and clastic rocks in the Gindalbie area. Gold mineralisation in the area is locally associated with quartz-carbonate stockwork veins, breccia zones, sulphide-quartz-carbonate stringers and sheeted vein arrays. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		focus for Ni sulphides is komatiite-hosted magmatic Ni deposits. Within the Silver Swan North project area, the regional felsic Gindalbie Group contains ultramafic units that host numerous massive and disseminated nickel sulphide deposits.

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 attached hole listing in this report.
		• No information has been excluded.

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 averaging or cut offs have been applied to the data. Composite grades are reported as received from the lab. • Intersection lengths and grades as reported are downhole lengths. • No metal equivalents have been 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').*	• Drill hole intersections are reported as downhole lengths and the true width is not known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to the figures in the body of this announcement for relevant plans.

Criteria	JORC Code 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.*	• The reporting is balanced and factual.
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 significant exploration data is available for reporting. All meaningful and material information has been previously reported.
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.*	• Refer to the ASX release for a synopsis of the planned future exploration work at the Silver Swan North project.

About Moho Resources Ltd

MAP OF MOHO's PROJECT AREAS

Since listing on 7th November 2018 Moho has aggressively undertaken extensive multi-faceted exploration programs across all three its highly prospective projects at Empress Springs, Silver Swan North and Burracoppin (including several RC and AC drill programs). As a result, the Company's technical team have had fantastic initial discoveries and built a foundation for the company to accelerate its exploration to further successes.

The company has diversified its internal skills to form a clear focus on both Gold and Nickel exploration.

Moho's Board is chaired by Mr Terry Streeter, a well-known and highly successful West Australian businessman with extensive experience in funding and overseeing exploration and mining companies, including Jubilee Mines NL, Western Areas NL and Midas Resources Ltd.

Moho has a strong and experienced Board lead by geoscientist Shane Sadleir as Managing Director, Commercial Director Ralph Winter and Adrian Larking, lawyer and geologist, as Non-Executive Director.

Highly experienced geologists Bob Affleck (Exploration Manager) and Max Nind (Principal Geologist) are supported by leading industry consultant geophysicist Kim Frankcombe (ExploreGeo Pty Ltd) and experienced consultant geochemists Richard Carver (GCXplore Pty Ltd) and Dr Carl Brauhart (CSA Global Pty Ltd).

Moho's geophysical programs and processing and analysis of the results are supervised by Kim Frankcombe (ExploreGeo Pty Ltd) who is a geologist and geophysicist with 40 years' experience in mineral exploration. He has worked for major mining companies, service companies and for over 20 years as an independent geophysical consultant. He was a member of the discovery team for several significant deposits including one Tier 1 deposit. He manages the ExploreGeo consulting group which provides specialist geophysical advice to explorers.

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