MOHO RESOURCES

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

1 July 2019

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BROAD ZONES OF GOLD AND BASE METALS INTERSECTED AT EMPRESS SPRINGS

RC DRILLING EXTENDS GOLD DEPTH AND WIDTH AT ARROWHEAD; NEW ZONE OF MINERALISATION IDENTIFIED NEAR CALDERA RIM

Highlights:

- **Positive results from 24 RC drill holes to test 2.2km NW trend along track near gold discovery hole ESA0023 at Arrowhead prospect**
- **Drilling significantly extended Arrowhead gold discovery zone vertically and laterally:**
  - **ESMH0001: 22m @ 1.0g/t Au from 46-68m (0.2g/t Au cut-off grade (COG))**
    Including 12m @ 1.4g/t Au from 46-60m (0.5g/t Au COG)
  - **ESMH0024: 24m @ 0.7g/t Au from 46-70m (0.2g/t Au COG)**
- **Strong coincidence between Au mineralisation and Pb-Zn-Cu+/-Ag anomalism within altered granite at Arrowhead prospect**
- **9 out of 15 drill holes with assay results received to date intersected anomalous base metal mineralisation (Cu+Pb+Zn >1,000 ppm)**
- **Highly anomalous zone of base metal sulphides and pathfinder elements identified near rim of caldera ~1.3km NW of Arrowhead discovery zone, with a different Zn-S-Cu-Cd-Sn association - *"may represent a halo to gold mineralisation in a zoned hydrothermal system"* (Dr Brauhart, CSA Global)**

Next Steps:

- **7,000m aircore drill program underway at Arrowhead to determine extent and orientation of mineralisation within heritage-cleared area near:**
  - **ESMH0001 & ESMH0024 at Arrowhead prospect, and**
  - **ESMH0018 with anomalous base metals**
- **Explore for additional zones of mineralisation along existing tracks across the Project area by testing favourable geophysical targets and structures**
- **First results from AC program expected in late July**
- **Engagement of renowned consultants to review geochemical data**

"Our highly experienced technical team has done a tremendous job in identifying and extending the gold mineralisation under cover at the Arrowhead prospect since listing in November. It confirms our initial assessment that Empress Springs has the potential to host major mineralised systems." **- Mr Shane Sadleir, Moho Managing Director**

Moho Resources Ltd (ASX:MOH) (**Moho** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on its recently completed RC drill program at the Empress Springs project, 50km south of Croydon in Central North Qld (Figure 1). The 24 hole RC drill program, which was restricted to existing tracks, was focused on extending the recently discovered gold mineralisation around reconnaissance hole ESA023 at the Arrowhead prospect.

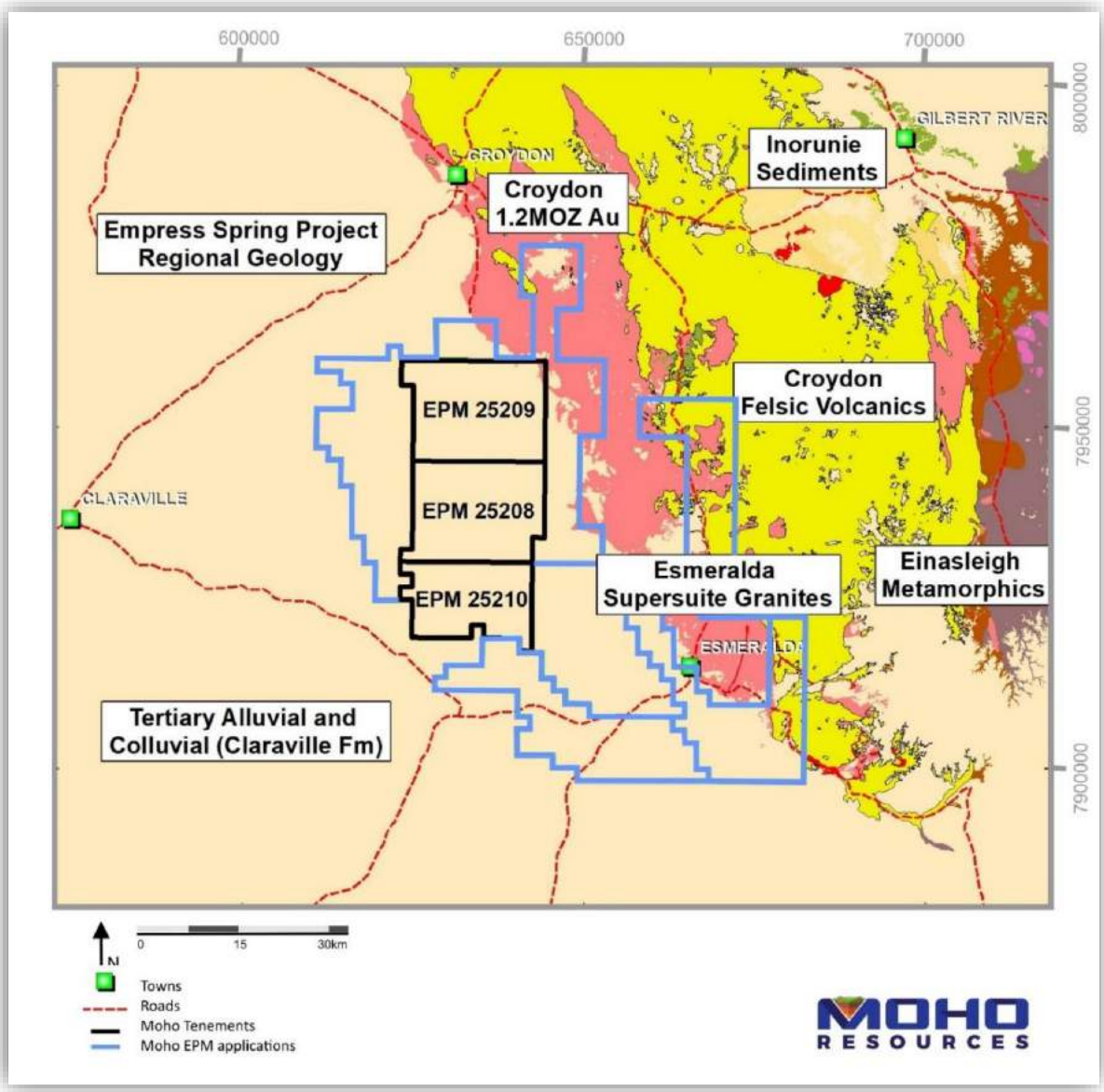

Figure 1: Moho's tenements at Empress Springs Project in relation to regional geology

DRILLING ADJACENT TO ESA023, DISCOVERY HOLE ARROWHEAD PROSPECT

Moho has received assay results for fifteen RC holes drilled on the existing tracks on which discovery hole ESA023 (Table 1). ESA023 was drilled in November 2018. The discovery, was a vertical reconnaissance hole which assayed at **9m @ 1.3g/t Au from 45m-54m**[1]. The hole ended in significant Au and base metal mineralisation (1m @ 1.7g/t Au, 1.0 g/t Ag, 0.15% Pb, 0.25% Zn) in intensely altered and silicified granite. Latest RC drilling aimed to determine the extent of mineralisation laterally and vertically around hole ESA023.

[1] Refer to Table 1 in ASX announcement of 28 May 2019 "Exploration Update - Empress Springs"

Hole_ID	Results	Max_Depth	Dip	MAG_Azimuth	Z54_East	Z54_North	RL
ESMH0001	*Au;SBMP*	108	-90	360	633697	7937048	120
ESMH0002	NSA	120	-90	360	633723	7937030	120
ESMH0003	SBMP	132	-90	360	633672	7937066	120
ESMH0004	SBMP	78	-90	360	634039	7936805	120
ESMH0005	NSA	96	-90	360	633953	7936869	120
ESMH0006	SBMP	108	-90	360	633885	7936916	120
ESMH0007	NSA	96	-90	360	633791	7936988	120
ESMH0008*		114	-90	360	633589	7937131	120
ESMH0009*		96	-90	360	633511	7937195	120
ESMH0010*		114	-90	360	633419	7937283	120
ESMH0011*		108	-90	360	633330	7937366	120
ESMH0012*		108	-90	360	633261	7937422	120
ESMH0013*		108	-90	360	633179	7937486	120
ESMH0014*		96	-90	360	633102	7937545	120
ESMH0015*		126	-90	360	632500	7938117	120
ESMH0016*		121	-90	360	632517	7937975	120
ESMH0017*		132	-90	360	632587	7937898	120
ESMH0018	SBMP	132	-90	360	632682	7937808	120
ESMH0019	SBMP	108	-90	360	632820	7937713	120
ESMH0020	NSA	138	-90	360	632900	7937676	120
ESMH0021	NSA	108	-90	360	632988	7937628	120
ESMH0022	SBMP	132	-90	360	632703	7937793	120
ESMH0023	SBMP	120	-90	360	632660	7937826	120
ESMH0024	*Au;SBMP*	150	-59.2	294	633733	7937027	120

** - Assays Pending;* *Au;SBMP* - Au and base metal assays - refer to Tables 2, 3 and Appendix 1, SBMP - Base metal and pathfinder assays - refer to Table 4; NSA - No significant assays

Table 1: RC holes drilled at Arrowhead Prospect

During the RC drilling program, Moho trialled and successfully used an onsite geo-analytical processing and pXRF system to determine indicative levels of base metal and pathfinder elements in drill samples within 24 hours of holes being drilled. Moho geologists were able to use the Zn, Cd, Pb and Cu readings in a timely manner to direct the rig to areas of greatest potential.

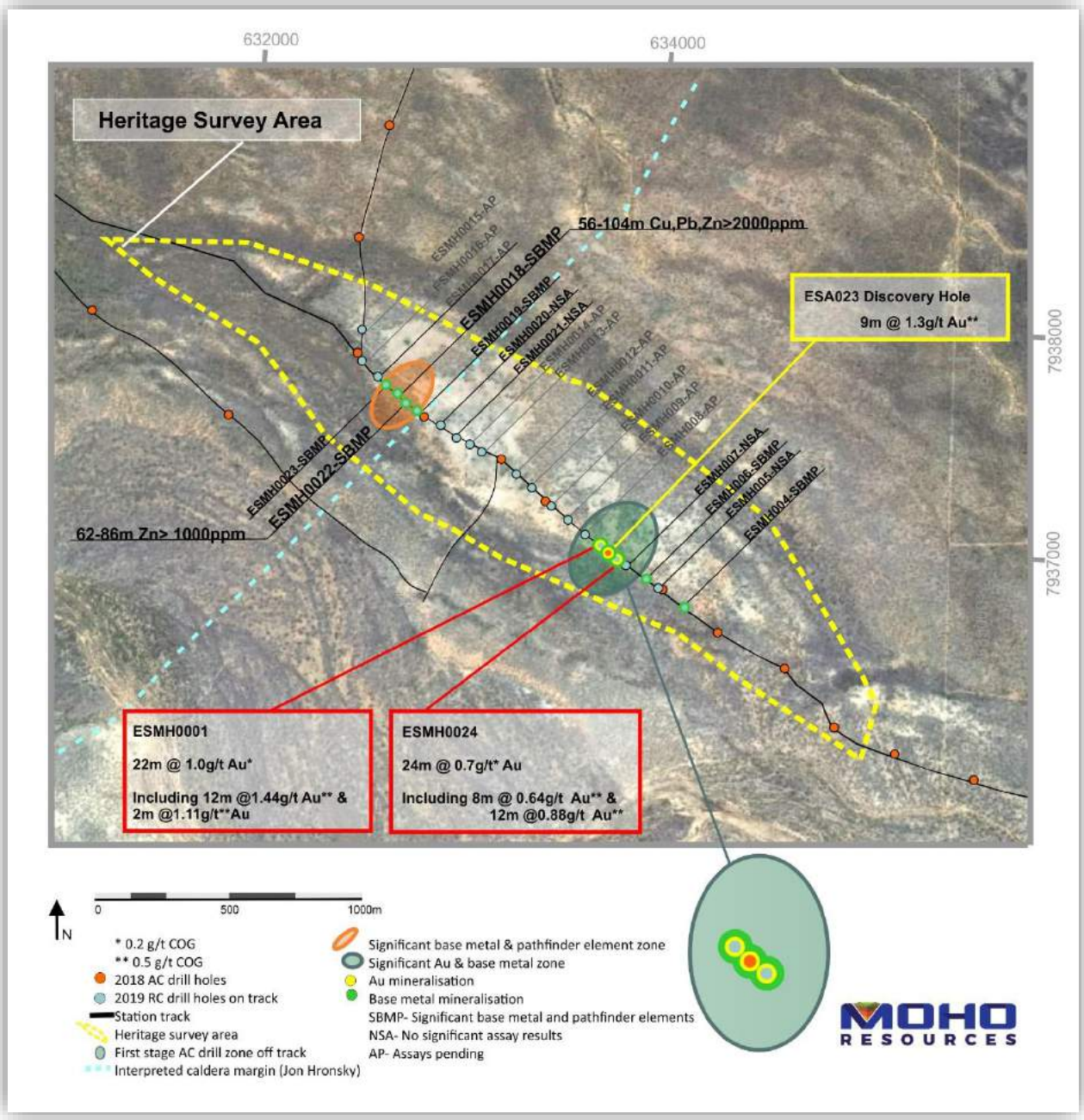

Figure 2: Recently completed RC drill holes at Arrowhead prospect

SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERSECTIONS

Significant assay results received to date from the RC drilling at Arrowhead are shown in Tables 2 and Table 3 below. Some assays are pending and will be reported separately.

RC drilling has successfully extended Au and base metal mineralisation at the Arrowhead prospect around discovery hole ESA023, both laterally and at depth (Figure 3). The Au mineralisation is situated in a broader zone of Cu, Pb and Zn sulphide mineralisation and occurs within a sequence of highly-altered granite, crosscut by numerous dolerite and andesitic dykes (Figure 4).

HoleID	Depth From m	Depth To m	Interval Length m	Significant Intercept	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
ESMH0001	48	60	12	**12m @ 1.44g/t Au**	2.67	246	2656	3025
ESMH0001	66	68	2	**2m @ 1.11g/t Au**	0.7	99	885	3577
ESMH0024	48	56	8	**8m @ 0.64g/t Au**	0.65	87	908	226
ESMH0024	58	70	12	**12m @ 0.88g/t Au**	4.47	393	2675	2135

Table 2: Significant Au Intersections (0.5g/t Au cut-off) and associated base metals

HoleID	Depth From m	Depth To m	Interval Length m	Significant Intercept	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
ESMH0001	46	68	22	**22m @ 0.98g/t Au**	1.83	182	1881	2454
ESMH0001	72	74	2	**2m @ 0.4g/t Au**	9.6	615	3270	1785
ESMH0024	46	70	24	**24m @ 0.70g/t Au**	2.63	257	1844	1495
ESMH0024	76	77	1	**1m @ 0.23g/t Au**	7.8	473	5	7221

Table 3: Significant Au Intersections (0.2g/t Au cut-off) and associated base metals

SIGNIFICANT BASE METAL ANOMALISM

The gold and base metal/pathfinder element geochemistry has been reviewed by Dr Carl Brauhart of CSA Global, with the major findings as follows:

- The Au-Pb-Ag-(Cu-Zn-Cd-S-As) association is well developed in adjacent holes ESMH001 - ESMH0024 & ESA023
- A different Zn-S-Cu-Cd-Sn association is developed in ESMH0018 & ESMH0022, and in a third hole inbetween those two holes. This base metal association without Au and Pb lies about 1.3 km northwest of hole ESA023
- This associated mineralisation may represent a halo to gold mineralisation in a zoned hydrothermal system

Moho notes that the Zn-S-Cu-Cd-Sn mineralisation in ESMH0018 & ESMH0022 is situated close to the inferred rim of a buried caldera (Hronsky 2019).

Additional drilling in the heritage cleared area near the caldera are planned to determine the nature and extent of this base metal/pathfinder anomalism and any gold mineralisation.

HoleID	Depth From	Depth To	Interval Length	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm
ESMH0001	36	74	22	184	1437	1745
ESMH0003	88	96	8	457	1607	1361
ESMH0018	56	108	52	280	29	1879
ESMH0022	62	86	24	46	25	1077
ESMH0024	46	108	62	255	1578	2017

Table 4: Significant Base Metal Intersections in RC drilling

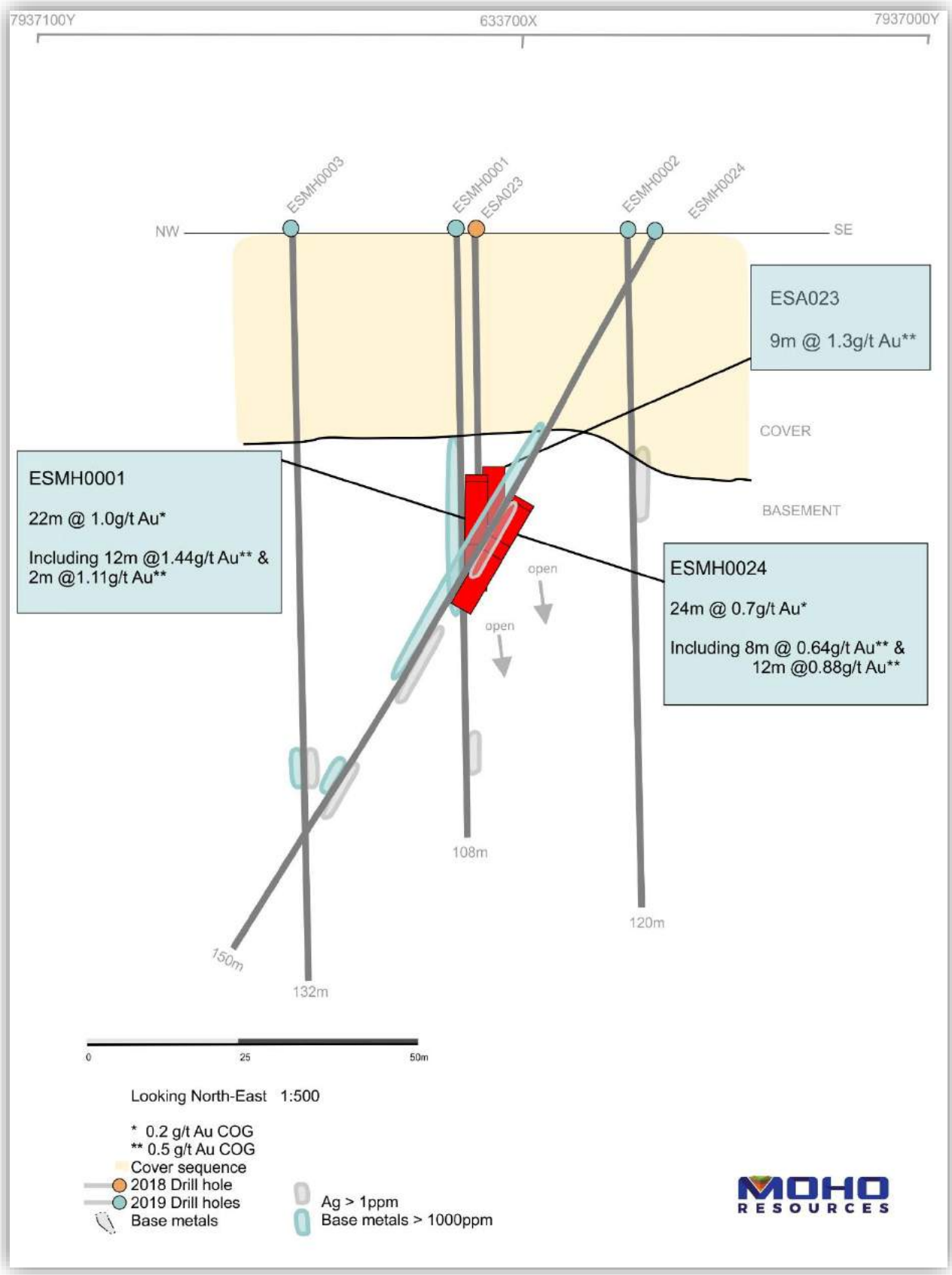

Figure 3: Significant Au intersections at Arrowhead prospect

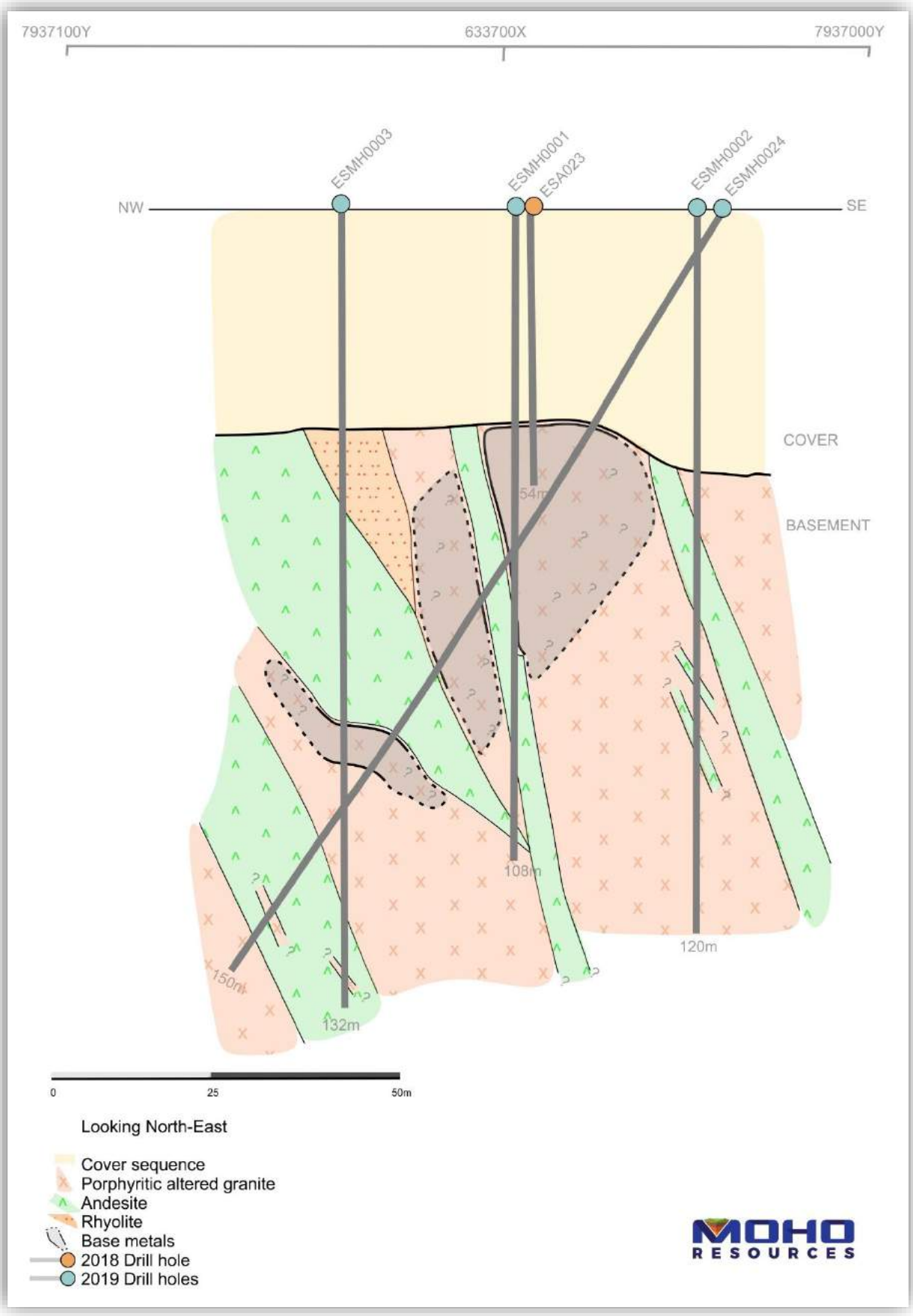

Figure 4: Base metal mineralisation envelopes (>1,000 ppm Cu+Pb+Zn) in relation to interpreted geology at Arrowhead prospect

NEXT STEPS

- 7,000m aircore drill program underway at Arrowhead to:
  - determine extent and orientation of mineralisation within heritage-cleared area near:
    - ESMH0001 & ESMH0024 at Arrowhead prospect, and
    - ESMH0018 with anomalous base metal sulphides
  - explore for additional zones of mineralisation along existing tracks across the Project area by testing favourable geophysical targets and structures (Figure 5)
- First results from AC program expected in late July
- Engagement of renowned consultants to review geochemical data

Aircore drill program is expected to take about 3 weeks to complete, with first results expected in late July.

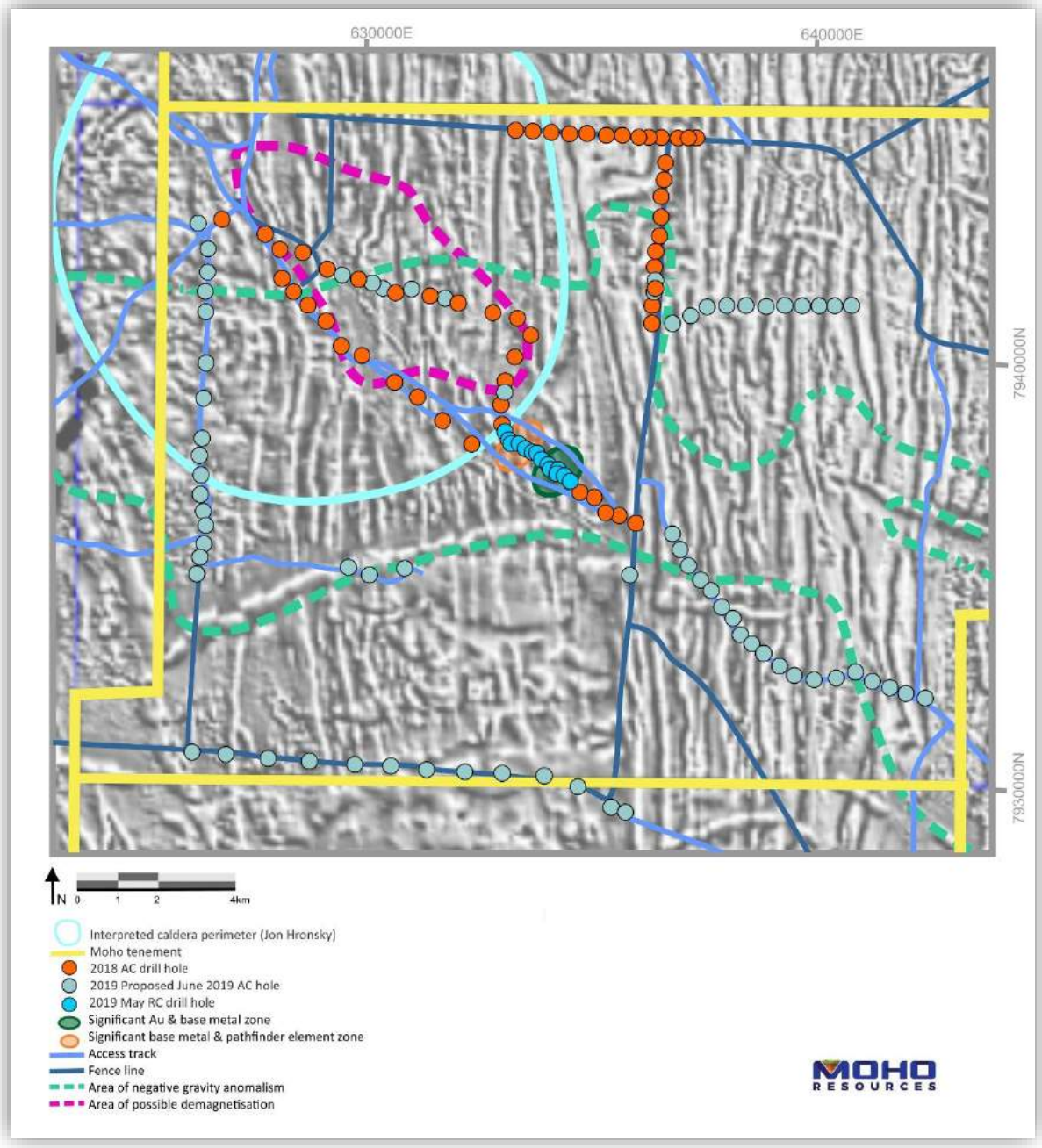

Figure 5: Recent RC and proposed reconnaissance Air Core drill holes - base airborne magnetics (1vd)

Data Review by Consultants

The Company has engaged several renowned consultants, including Dr Gregg Morrison of Klondike Exploration Services Townsville, Richard Carver of GCXplore and Dr Carl Brauhart of CSA Global to review the geochemistry, lithology and alteration styles encountered in past and on-going drilling at Empress Springs.

REFERENCES

Brauhart, C., 2019 Empress Springs June 2019 Drill Update (internal consultant report)

Hronsky, J., 2019 Empress Springs Project Update Feb 2019

APPENDIX 1

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Au average ppm	Ag ppm	Zn ppm	Pb ppm	Cu ppm
ESMH0001	46	48	0.26	0.9	772	1002	125
ESMH0001	48	50	**1.43**	4	2648	4046	490
ESMH0001	50	52	**1.71**	2.7	2881	2722	329
ESMH0001	52	54	**2.27**	4	4372	3705	264
ESMH0001	54	56	**0.71**	0.9	2749	1312	107
ESMH0001	56	58	**0.78**	1.5	2491	1951	125
ESMH0001	58	60	**1.74**	2.9	3007	2199	158
ESMH0001	60	62	0.34	1	1328	1074	92
ESMH0001	62	64	0.27	1	1905	1209	101
ESMH0001	64	66	0.21	X	1265	589	109
ESMH0001	66	68	**1.11**	0.7	3577	885	99
ESMH0001	68	70	0.18	0.8	1292	1102	93
ESMH0001	70	72	0.11	3	1456	2090	207
ESMH0001	72	74	0.4	**9.6**	1785	3270	615
ESMH0024	42	44	0.03	X	195	639	29
ESMH0024	44	46	0.15	X	147	725	54
ESMH0024	46	48	0.42	X	178	831	68
ESMH0024	48	50	**0.66**	X	210	703	81
ESMH0024	50	52	0.4	X	181	614	60
ESMH0024	52	54	**0.63**	0.8	110	664	59
ESMH0024	54	56	**0.87**	0.8	401	1650	146
ESMH0024	56	58	0.11	1.6	4049	1616	315
ESMH0024	58	60	**0.62**	1.3	1831	2975	294
ESMH0024	60	62	**0.72**	**4.7**	974	2485	357
ESMH0024	62	64	**0.67**	**5.5**	1803	4995	515
ESMH0024	64	66	**0.5**	2.7	3239	2359	251
ESMH0024	66	68	**1.99**	**8.8**	>10000	>5000	624
ESMH0024	68	70	**0.93**	3.8	4958	3233	260
ESMH0024	70	72	0.1	X	692	439	43
ESMH0024	72	73	0.11	0.6	862	874	83
ESMH0024	73	74	0.1	X	842	606	56
ESMH0024	74	75	0.05	X	1323	345	39
ESMH0024	75	76	0.15	1.8	4599	1872	199
ESMH0024	76	77	0.23	**7.8**	7221	>5000	473
ESMH0024	77	78	0.04	2.4	4452	2469	240
ESMH0024	78	79	0.03	1.9	4134	2043	164
ESMH0024	79	80	0.08	3.8	2592	3622	292
ESMH0024	80	81	0.04	0.9	1099	1038	89
ESMH0024	81	82	0.04	1.5	3902	1546	115
ESMH0024	82	83	0.07	**15.4**	2915	3889	332
ESMH0024	83	84	0.17	**6.1**	5352	4208	572

ESMH0024	84	85	0.03	4.1	3988	2171	444
ESMH0024	85	86	0.05	**6.1**	2607	3734	406
ESMH0024	86	87	0.02	**12.4**	4256	>5000	1215
ESMH0024	87	88	0.03	**15.3**	7159	>5000	1032
ESMH0024	88	89	0.02	2.4	1753	1490	330
ESMH0024	89	90	0.01	1.2	596	601	158
ESMH0024	90	91	0.02	X	425	299	86
ESMH0024	91	92	0.01	X	367	262	65
ESMH0024	92	94	0.02	X	248	151	37
ESMH0024	94	96	X	X	173	97	44
ESMH0024	96	98	0.01	X	217	102	22
ESMH0024	98	100	X	X	391	272	45
ESMH0024	100	102	X	X	155	57	30
ESMH0024	102	104	X	X	202	95	15
ESMH0024	104	106	X	2.5	929	1294	265
ESMH0024	106	108	X	**7.2**	245	1660	446
ESMH0024	108	110	X	**6.5**	177	395	200
ESMH0024	110	112	X	**6.9**	102	327	41
ESMH0024	112	114	X	**6.2**	59	504	16
ESMH0024	114	116	X	4	61	237	9
ESMH0024	116	118	X	0.5	51	172	8
x = Below Detection Limit							

Appendix 1: Table of mineralised Intervals ESMH0001 and ESMH0024

APPENDIX 2

Hole_ID	Max_Depth	Dip	MAG_Azimuth	Z54_East	Z54_North	RL
ESMH0001	108	-90	360	633697	7937048	120
ESMH0002	120	-90	360	633723	7937030	120
ESMH0003	132	-90	360	633672	7937066	120
ESMH0004	78	-90	360	634039	7936805	120
ESMH0005	96	-90	360	633953	7936869	120
ESMH0006	108	-90	360	633885	7936916	120
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ESMH0020	138	-90	360	632900	7937676	120
ESMH0021	108	-90	360	632988	7937628	120
ESMH0022	132	-90	360	632703	7937793	120
ESMH0023	120	-90	360	632660	7937826	120
ESMH0024	150	-59.2	294	633733	7937027	120

Appendix 2: Table of RC Hole Collars - * Hole with Assays Pending

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Bob Affleck, who is a Competent Person and Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Affleck is employed full-time as Exploration Manager of Moho Resources Ltd and holds shares in the Company.

Mr Affleck has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves"., Mr Affleck consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Empress Springs Gold 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 downhole 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was used to obtain 1m samples which were composited by spear into 2m intervals in basement lithologies.
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).*	RC rig used 5.5 inch face sampling bit
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Sample recoveries were recorded by the logging geologist
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Consistent drilling rate and vigilance by the logging geologist ensured optimum recoveries
	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.	No known relationship exists in this regard
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.*	All chips were geologically logged by a suitably qualified geologist.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is qualitative but chip trays are photographed and petrology samples were collected to validate data.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	100% logged.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	NA.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples were taken by hand-held spear and over 95% were dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation technique was appropriate and industry standard
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Certified reference material (CRM) standards were inserted at regular intervals in the sample process.
	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.	Duplicates were collected at regular intervals in the field as checks of the labs, which also inserted their own standards and blanks.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate, as recommended industry methodologies were followed.

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.***	**Samples were analysed by Bureau Veritas in Perth using a 40g fire assay and AAS finish for precious metals and 4-acid digest with ICP finish for base metals as it is considered to be a more complete digestion than Aqua Regia.**
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical instruments were used during the sampling.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	CRMs were inserted at regular intervals as well as duplicate and replicate analyses that were conducted as part of internal laboratory checks. The performance of company CRM's will be assessed by consultants CSA Global
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Details of significant intersections was checked by alternative company personnel
	The use of twinned holes.	Hole ESMH0001 was drilled 2m from discovery hole ESA023 drilled in November and previously reported to the market. This was done to assess whether BOH mineralisation encountered in ESA023 at 52.54m downhole continued with depth.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data from RC drilling was collected in the field on computer using industry standard commercial software. All drilling data was validated and managed by external database administrators and stored on a company cloud-based server.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made to any assay data
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	All drillhole locations were recorded by handheld global positioning system (GPS) with ~3–5 m accuracy.
	Specification of the grid system used.	MGA94 Zone 54.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control was by GPS with ~5–10 m accuracy for AHD.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drillholes were variably spaced approximately 30m apart and hole 24 was drilled across the sequence to establish lithological orientations.
	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.	Not applicable as no Resource estimates are quoted.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Individual 1m samples were composited as required into 2m intervals
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.*	No relationship between sampling orientation and possible structures is known
	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 between drilling orientation and key mineralising structures is known.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples were collected by company personnel and transported courier to SGS lab in Perth. A chain of control was maintained from the field to the lab.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The SGS drillhole assays have been peer reviewed by Dr Carl Brauhart of CSA Global, and Dr Gregg Morrison of Klondike Exploration Services.

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.*	On 27 July 2016 the Company entered into a farm-in joint venture agreement with Independence Newsearch Pty Ltd (as amended on 6 April 2018) (INPL) (a wholly owned subsidiary of Independence Group NL) pursuant to which the Company may earn up to a 70% interest in EP25208, EPM25209 and EPM25210, within the Empress Springs Project. On 30th January 2019, Moho notified INPL that it had met the initial 51% Earn-in on the tenements at Empress Springs under the terms of the Letter Agreement (details below). Moho also notified INPL that it had elected to proceed with the exploration to earn an additional 19% interest in the tenements in accordance with the Empress Springs Letter Agreement. All tenements are located on pastoral land. Access and compensation agreements have been negotiated with land owners.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historical exploration within the area covered by Moho's tenements has been limited (refer to the ITAR for more detail). Companies that worked on the tenements and in the general area include: • Saracen Minerals (1973) • Esso (1973) • Strategic Minerals (1987–1990) • Peko-Wallsend (1994) • WMC (1996) • Metallica Minerals (2006) • Avalon Minerals (2007–2009) • IGO (2014–2016)
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	2018 drilling intersected a suite of intermediate volcanics and granite lithologies. At the Arrowhead prospect rock units subjected to intense qtz-sericite alteration with disseminated pyrite. A strong Au-Ag-Zn-Pb-Cu mineralising system is noted from recent drilling.
Drillhole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* • *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *downhole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	See ASX release showing drill collar coordinates
	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.	
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.*	No weighting of cutting of high grades has been undertaken.
	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.	Grades quoted are as sampled during the drilling program and quoted mineralisation intervals have had mineral grades averaged over the interval using a 0.2 g/t Au cutoff. .
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents have been reported.

Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	***These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.***	**The mineralisation discussed is under 30+m of cover sediments so no relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths is known.**
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	No detailed knowledge of mineralisation geometry is known at this stage although a steep easterly dip is suggested by drilling to date.
	If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').	Downhole lengths only are reported.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	See figures within the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All results from holes adjacent to discovery hole ESA023 are reported herein.
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.*	The current geological model for the Empress Spring Project area is based on the structural interpretation of regional gravity data; detailed magnetics; and conclusions of a comparison between the mineralisation suite in discovery hole ESA023 and ore samples in the OSNACA database run by the Centre for Exploration Targeting Perth.
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.*	Future work will entail additional aircore/reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling.

Moho's Interest in Empress Springs Tenements

On 30th January 2019, Moho notified INPL that it had met the initial 51% Earn-in on the tenements at Empress Springs under the terms of the Letter Agreement (details below). Moho also notified INPL that it had elected to proceed with the exploration to earn an additional 19% interest in the tenements in accordance with the Empress Springs Letter Agreement.

On 27 July 2016 the Company entered into a farm-in joint venture agreement with Independence Newsearch Pty Ltd (as amended on 6 April 2018) (INPL) (a wholly owned subsidiary of Independence Group NL) pursuant to which the Company may earn up to a 70% interest in EP25208, EPM25209 and EPM25210, within the Empress Springs Project, in two stages:

(a) (Earn-in Right): the Company may:

(i) earn a 51% interest in the tenements by expending $1,000,000 on exploration activities by 27 July 2019; and

(ii) in the event that the 51% interest is earned, the Company has an additional right to earn a further 19% interest in the tenements by expending a further $1,400,000 within 4 years of acquiring its 51% joint venture interest.

(b) (Formation of Joint Venture): on and from the date on which the Company earns a 51% interest in the tenements, the parties shall form an unincorporated joint venture for the purpose of exploring, and if warranted, developing and mining the tenements.

Following formation of the joint venture, the Company is proposed to be manager of the joint venture;

(c) (Free-carried Interest or Buy-back): In the event that the Company elects to earn the additional 19% interest, INPL's joint venture interest is free carried until completion of a pre-feasibility study.

(d) (Buy Back on Potential Mining Area (PMA)): Upon completion of a pre-feasibility study on a PMA, INPL may elect to contribute to the joint venture to the extent of its interest, convert its interest to a 10% free-carried interest or buy-back a 21% interest in the joint venture in that PMA. The consideration payable for the buyback will be based on the market value of the tenements or otherwise the value of 3.5 times the expenditure incurred by the Company on the tenements.

In the event that the buy-back is completed, INPL will be manager of the joint venture on the PMA. Following the buy-back, the Company will be entitled to contribute to the work programme to the extent of its interest or convert to a 30% free-carried interest in respect of the PMA.

The Company will remain manager of the remaining tenements outside the PMA and it will be required to contribute to the work programmes in proportion to its interest at the time.

In February 2019 Moho applied for an additional 2,004 km2 of highly prospective ground, mostly adjacent to the Empress Springs Project. If and when granted, most of this ground will fall under the same conditions as the Empress Springs tenements.

About Moho Resources Ltd

MAP OF MOHO's PROJECT AREAS

On 7th November 2018 Moho listed on the ASX, raising $5.3 million. As a result, the Company is well funded to advance exploration on its three highly prospective projects at Empress Springs, Silver Swan North and Burracoppin.

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 geochemist Richard Carver (GCXplore Pty Ltd).

Moho's geophysical programs and processing and analysis of the results are supervised by Kim Frankcombe 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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