MOHO RESOURCES

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

2 February 2021

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

NON EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN
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MANAGING DIRECTOR
Shane Sadleir

COMMERCIAL DIRECTOR
Ralph Winter

NON EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Adrian Larking

COMPANY SECRETARY
Ralph Winter

ASX: MOH

CORPORATE ADDRESS
L11/216 ST GEORGES TCE
PERTH 6000

T +61 (08) 9481 0389
+61 (08) 9463 6103

E admin@mohoresources.com.au

mohoresources.com.au

PROGRESS REPORT - EAST SAMPSON DAM GOLD PROSPECT

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **First 9 holes of Phase 2 RC drilling return encouraging results, including:**
  - **SSMH0102: 2m @ 4.48 g/t Au from 100m**
    incl. 1m @ 8.31 g/t Au from 100m
  - **SSMH0103: 3m @ 1.13 g/t Au from 115m**
  - **SSMH0105: 6m @ 2.3 g/t Au from 105m**
    incl. 1m @ 3.63 g/t Au from 105m,
    incl. 1m @ 6.80 g/t Au from 110m
  - **SSMH0109: 2m @ 2.98 g/t Au from 58m**
    incl. 1m @ 5.26 g/t Au from 58m
  - **SSMH0110: 2m @ 2.61 g/t Au from 61m**
    incl. 1m @ 8.27 g/t Au from 62m
- **SSMH0102 and SSMH0103 extend high-grade mineralisation 20m south; open to south**
- **Downhole logging of RC holes for structural, density data completed**
- **Master Composite metallurgical testwork underway**
- **Geotechnical reporting on diamond core underway**

NEXT STEPS:

- **Collate Phase 2 RC drill assay results with downhole density and structural data**
- **Complete metallurgical sighter testwork with master composite analysis**
- **Complete review of downhole logging & diamond drill data to define structural controls on gold mineralisation – Q1 2021**
- **Review geotechnical consultant report on ESD diamond core**
- **Undertake aircore drilling of historic auger gold anomalies north of ESD – H1 2021**
- **Resource model and JORC Mineral Resource Estimate- H1 2021**

"Moho's exploration team continue to make excellent progress at East Sampson Dam. The initial phase 2 RC drill results extend gold mineralisation down plunge at the southern end of the prospect and highlight the potential to discover additional gold mineralisation at the prospect"

Mr Shane Sadleir, Moho Managing Director

Moho Resources Ltd (ASX:MOH) (**Moho** or **Company**) is pleased to announce encouraging results for the first 9 holes of the Phase 2 reverse circulation (RC) drilling program as part of its resource definition studies, to infill and extend gold mineralisation, at the East Sampson Dam (ESD) prospect, M27/263 (Figure 1).

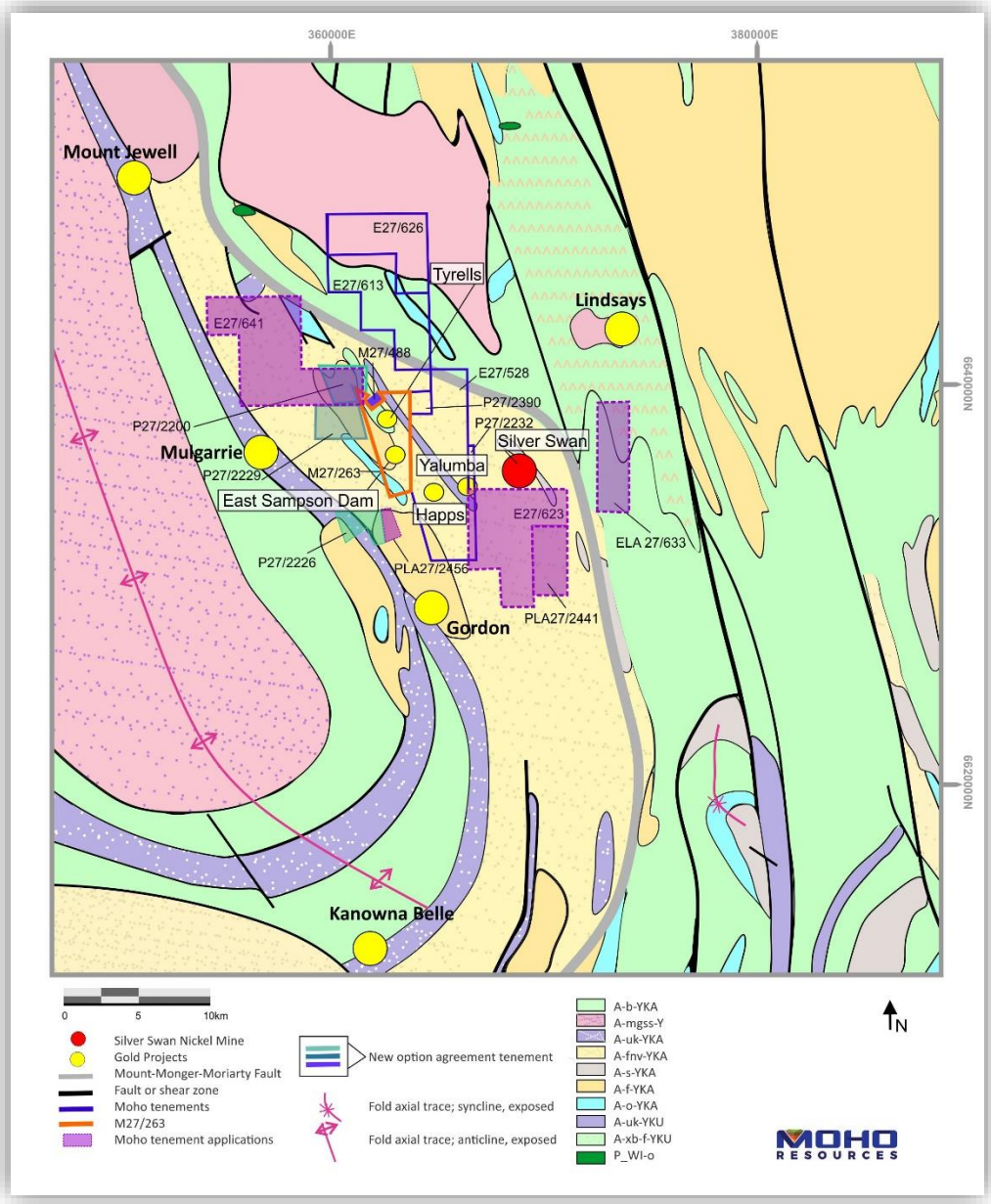


Figure 1: Moho's Silver Swan North Project tenements, including M27/263 (highlighted) in relation to regional geology

PHASE 2 RC DRILLING RESULTS

Phase 2 of the current resource infill drilling program finished in early January 2021 and totalled 45 holes for 3,850m of drilling (Table 1). Refer to Figure 2 for final drill hole collar locations in relation to gold projected to the surface as outlined from previous Moho drilling. This release will discuss available assay results for the first 9 drillholes, SSMH0102 to SSMH0110 which cover the southern quarter of the ESD gold prospect.

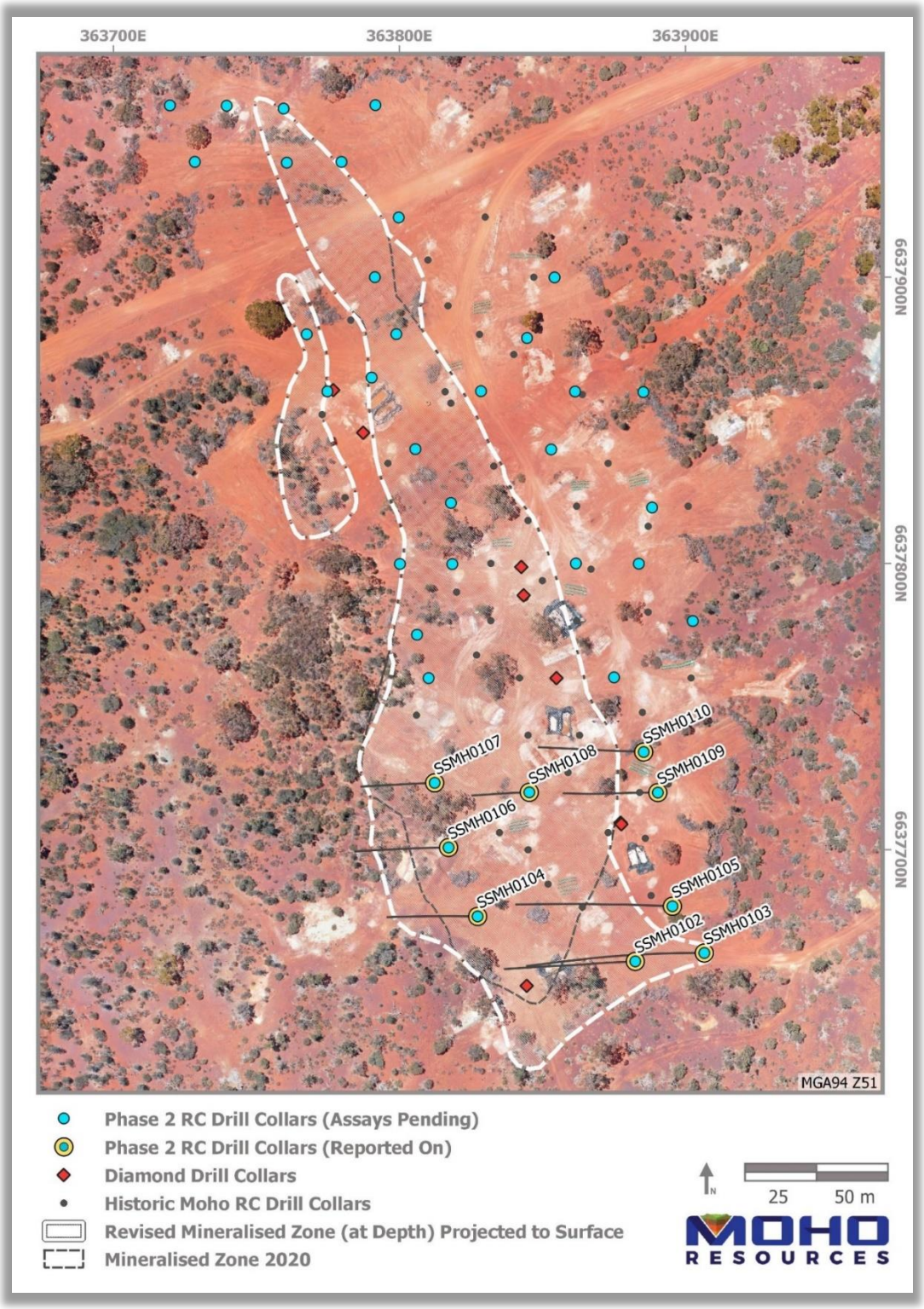


Figure 2: Phase 2 ESD RC drill program collars in relation to known mineralised zones

The drilling highlighted a number of significant gold intersections (Table 2, Figure 2). All holes were sampled with a primary and duplicate sample collected on a 1m basis from the cone splitter. All samples were analysed at Bureau Veritas Laboratories Perth by 40g fire assay and AAS finish, with certified reference material (CRM) inserted every 33 samples and duplicates assayed every 50 samples throughout the program. Moho continues to experience long delays of up to 8 weeks in receiving assay results from Perth assay laboratories. Additional ESD RC assay results will be reported as they become available.

Table 2: East Sampson Dam – SSMH0102-SSMH0110 significant gold assay results > 0.5 g/t Au

PROSPECT	Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Significant Intercept
ESD	SSMH0102	77	78	1	1m @ 1.32 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0102	96	97	1	1m @ 0.67 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0102	100	102	2	2m @ 4.48 g/t Au
ESD	*incl*	100	101	1	**1m @ 8.31 g/t Au**
ESD	SSMH0103	115	118	3	3m @ 1.13 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0104	57	58	1	1m @ 0.76 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0105	105	111	6	6m @ 2.3 g/t Au
ESD	*incl*	105	106	1	**1m @ 3.63 g/t Au**
ESD	*incl*	110	111	1	**1m @ 6.80 g/t Au**
ESD	SSMH109	58	60	2	2m @ 2.98 g/t Au
ESD	*incl*	58	59	1	**1m @ 5.26 g/t Au**
ESD	SSMH110	61	63	2	2m @ 2.61 g/t Au
ESD	*incl*	62	63	1	**1m @ 4.27 g/t Au**
ESD	SSMH110	111	112	1	1m @ 1.71 g/t Au

Notes:

1. Results are based on a 1m samples from RC rig cone splitter.
2. Samples were assayed for gold using 40g charge fire assay with AAS finish.
3. Sample intervals are down-hole and true widths are yet to be determined.

SSMH0102

This hole (Figure 3) confirmed moderate grade mineralisation previously found in ESR235 with 1m @1.32 g/t Au, which is higher than previously located. Moho geologists believe this mineralisation is spatially related to low angle east dipping structures and may be the continuation of high-grade mineralisation discovered in SSMH0049. It was also successful in extending high grade mineralisation down plunge from SSMH0051 on section 6637680 to the north with 1m @ 8.31 g/t Au from 100m down hole. This mineralisation sits on the lower contact of black shale against a narrow quartz-porphyry (leucotonalite) unit.

SSMH0103

This hole (Figure 3) successfully extended the high-grade mineralised pod, 20m down dip from SSMH102 with 3m @ 1.13 g/t Au in black shale beneath andesite.

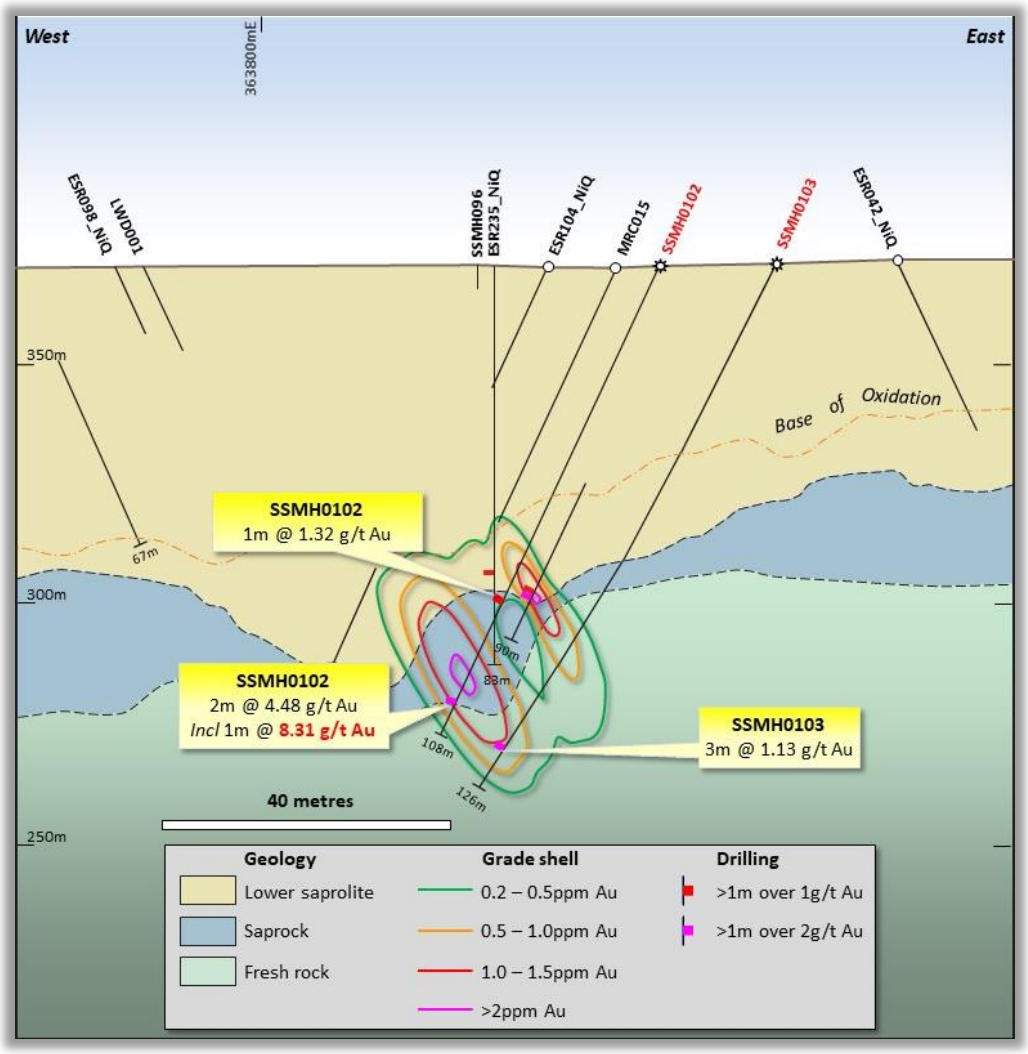


Figure 3: East Sampson Dam cross section 6637660N, looking north, showing current drilling with oxidation interpretation

SSMH0104

The drill hole (Figure 4) was designed to clarify mineralisation located in an historical RAB hole (ESR054) and confirmed low grade mineralisation with 1m @ 0.79 g/t Au in tuff.

SSMH0105

SSMH0105 (Figure 4) was designed to explore down dip of mineralisation previously found in SSMH0051 and SSMH0062. It intercepted additional high-grade mineralisation of 6m @ 2.3 g/t Au from 105m downhole, including 1m @ 3.63 from 105m and 1m @ 6.80 g/t Au from 110m. The high-grade intervals are hosted in quartz-porphyry (leucotonalite) and tuff.

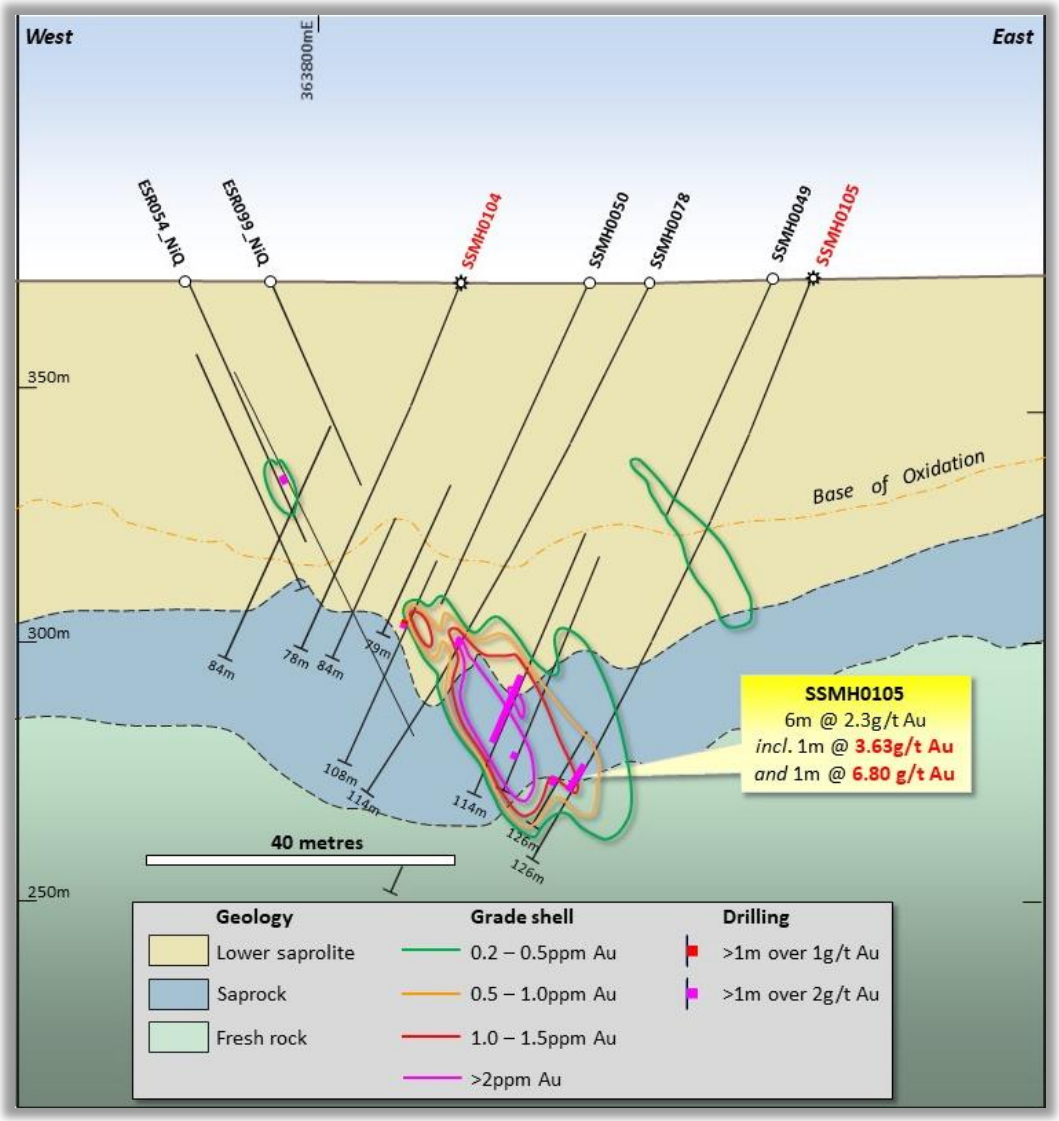


Figure 4: East Sampson Dam cross section 6637680N, looking north, showing current drilling with oxidation interpretation

SSMH0106

This hole was designed to explore structures believed to be offsetting high grade shoots in the western wall of the preliminary Whittle pit shell successfully locating quartz veins associated with an NNE trending fault.

SSMH0107

SSMH0107 was also drilled in the western section of the preliminary Whittle pit shell to essentially sterilise the area. It did not intersect any gold mineralisation > 0.5 g/t Au.

SSMH0108

This hole (Figure 5) targeted the inferred southerly plunge extension of shallow high-grade intersections on section 6637740 to the North but failed to locate mineralisation. It is now believed the mineralisation may have been truncated and offset to the west by an NNE trending fault. Further drilling at a later date will be required to test for this mineralisation.

SSMH0109

This eastern hole on section 6637720 (Figure 5) explored for mineralisation down dip of grade previously located in SSMH0081 and MRC012. SSMH0109 intersected 2m @ 2.98 g/t Au including 1m @ 5.26 g/t Au hosted by quartz veins in tuff. This extends the mineralised pod containing the SSMH0081 and MRC012 intercepts 12m down dip and has successfully delineated this mineralisation on the southern side of an NNE trending fault.

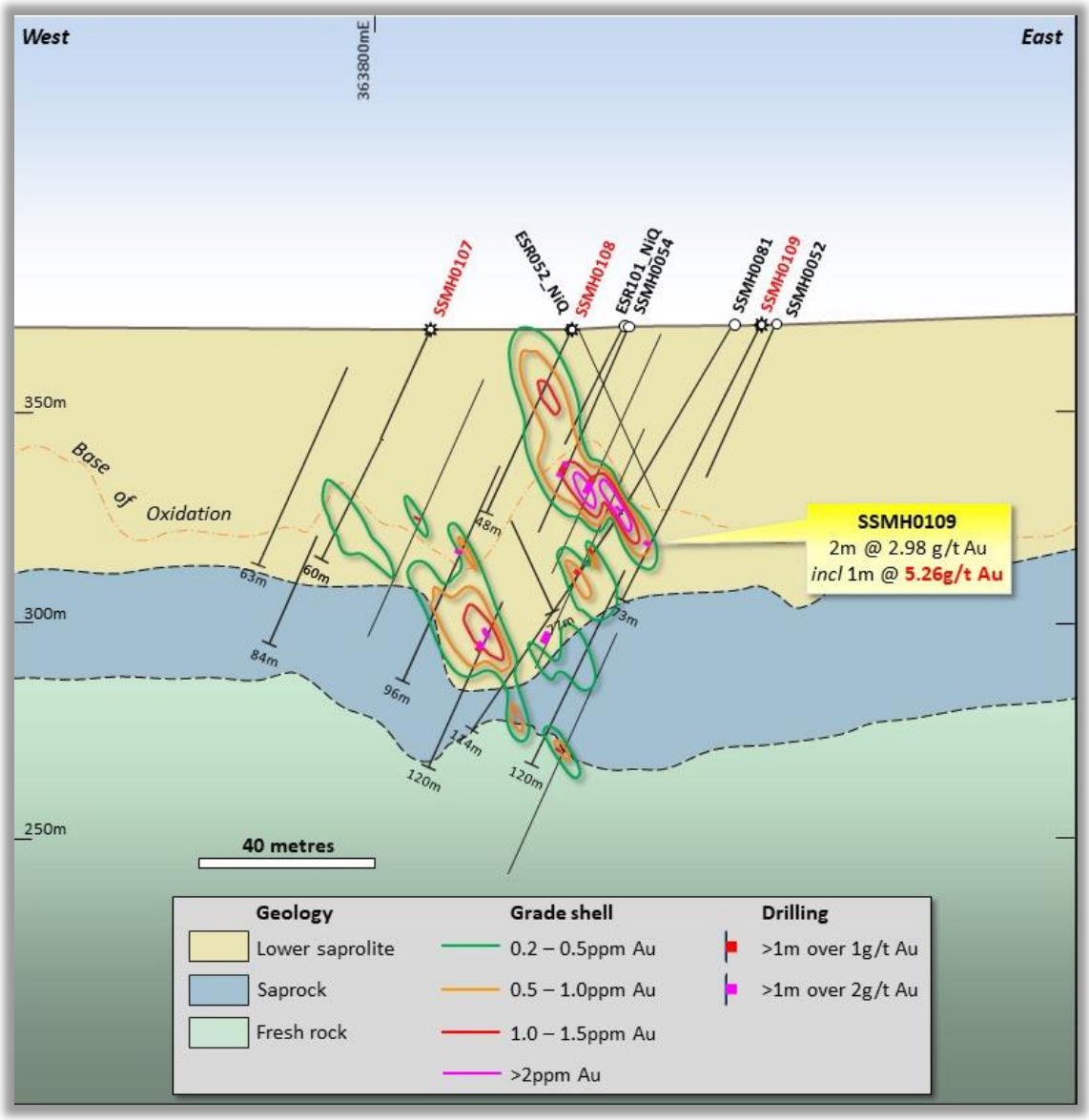


Figure 5: East Sampson Dam cross section 6637720N, looking north, showing current drilling with oxidation interpretation

SSMH0110

This hole drilled in the east targeted the southerly down plunge extensions to high grade mineralisation 20m north in SSMH0056 on section 6637760 (Figure 6). SSMH0110 intersected 2m @ 2.61 g/t Au from 61m including 1m @ 4.27 g/t Au from 62m. In addition, it located moderate grade mineralisation of 1m @ 1.71 g/t Au from 111m on the underside of a quartz vein in quartz-porphyry. This drill hole, like SSMH0109, has successfully delineated new mineralisation on the southern side of an NNE trending fault in a previously untested area.

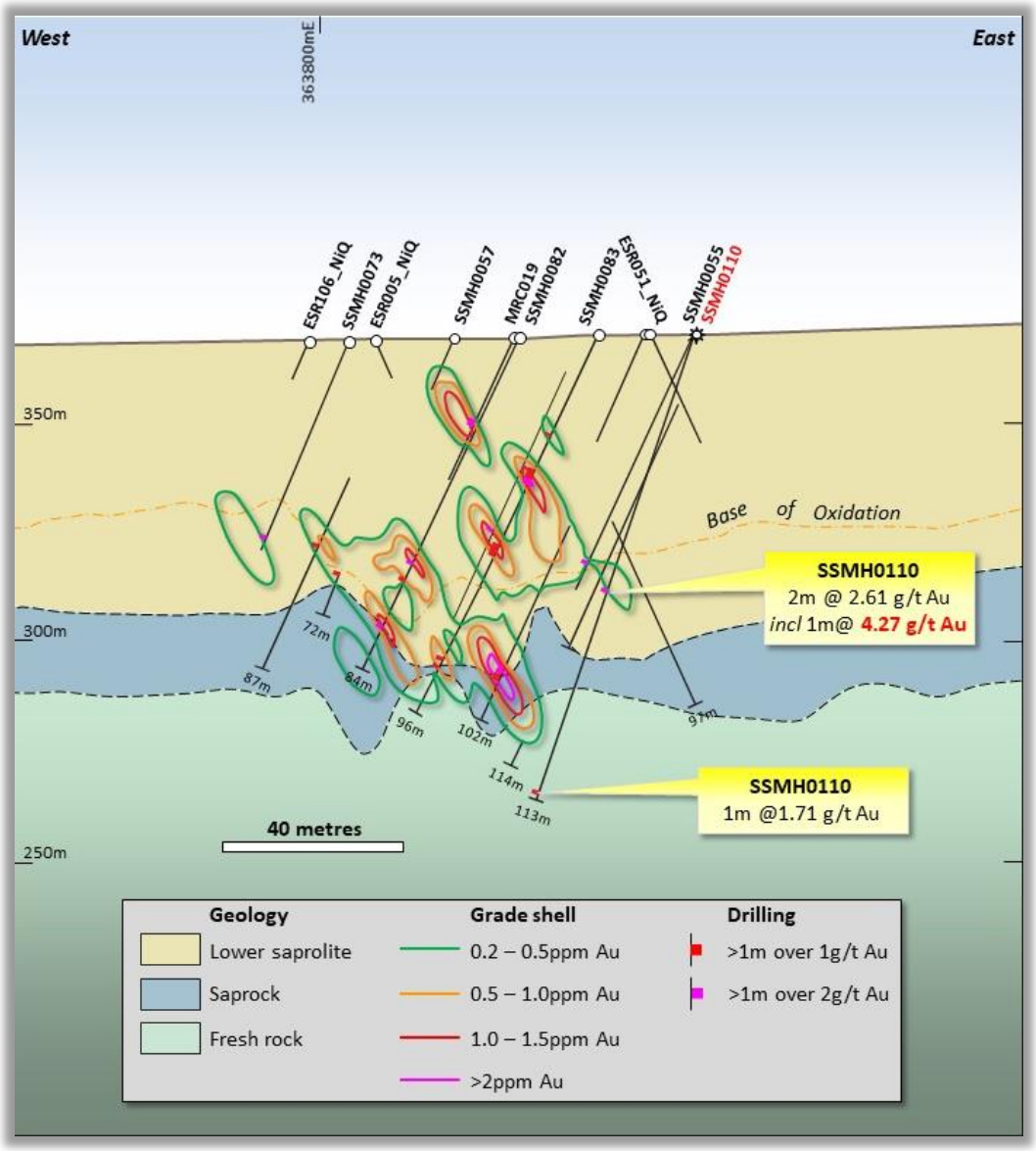


Figure 6: East Sampson Dam cross section 6637740N, looking north, showing current drilling with oxidation interpretation

GEOPHYSICAL LOGGING OF RC HOLES

Following the completion of drilling at East Sampson Dam in January 2021, Moho contracted Wireline Services Ltd from Perth to undertake down hole logging with geophysical probes of the 7 diamond holes and 10 RC holes. The output from this work was magnetic susceptibility, density and calliper, as well as televiewer (optical and acoustic) data for each hole. These data will be used to elucidate structural information and rock density to aid resource modelling and planning of further drill holes.

METALLURGICAL TESTWORK

JT Metallurgical services of Perth have been commissioned to finalise sighter testwork started in 2020 and prepare a master composite of likely mill feed from the ESD prospect and complete testwork as soon as possible. Moho has also been in discussions on parameters for phase 2 testwork using diamond drill core or current high-grade RC samples.

GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Consultant geotechnical engineer Mike Turner has been commissioned to prepare a report on the structural integrity of the rocks at ESD. This work will analyse all the available structural data to assess the competency of the rocks to support pit wall stability design for a future pit. This data will also be critical in defining the potential angles of the pit walls.

The East Sampson Dam gold Project is well located close to existing gold processing facilities and mining infrastructure. Moho believes that, if a suitable gold resource is established, it could provide important cash flow for the Company.

NEXT STEPS

- Collate Phase 2 RC drilling assay results when available along with downhole density and structural – Q1 2021
- Complete metallurgical sighter testwork with master composite analysis - Q1/Q2 2021
- Complete review of downhole logging & diamond drill data to define structural controls on gold mineralisation - Q1 2021
- Review geotechnical consultant report on ESD diamond core and site visit – Q1 2021
- Aircore drilling of auger gold anomalies and geophysical targets north of ESD – H1 2021
- Resource model and JORC resource – H1 2021

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

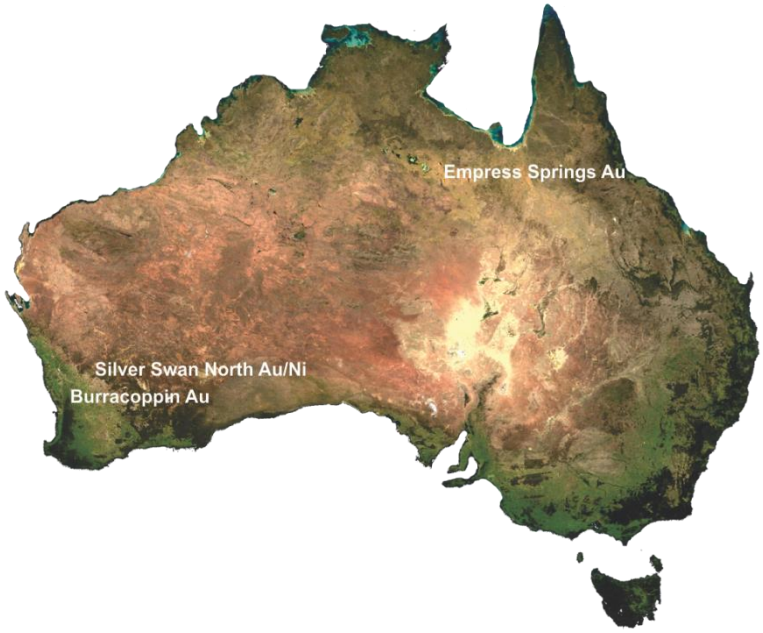
The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Robert Affleck, a Competent Person who is a RPGeo in the field of Mineral Exploration of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Affleck is Exploration Manager and a full-time employee of Moho Resources and holds shares in the Company.

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

MOHO’S INTEREST IN SILVER SWAN NORTH TENEMENTS

Moho is the 100% registered owner of granted tenements M27/263, E27/528, E27/626, P27/2232, P27/2390 & E27/613 and applications for E27/623, E27/633, E27/641, P27/2441, & P27/2456 all of which comprise the Silver Swan North Project. The Company has also signed option agreements to acquire M27/488, P27/2200, P27/2216, P27/2217, P27/2218, P27/2226 and P27/2229

About Moho Resources Ltd



Moho Resources Ltd is an Australian mining company which listed on the ASX in November 2018. The Company is focused on gold and nickel exploration 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 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.

Dr Jon Hronsky (OA) provides high level strategic and technical advice to Moho. Jon has more than thirty years of experience in the global mineral exploration industry, primarily focused on project generation, technical innovation and exploration strategy development. He has worked across a diverse range of commodities and geographies, and has particular expertise in targeting nickel sulphide and gold deposits.

ENDS

The Board of Directors of Moho Resources Ltd authorised this announcement to be given to ASX.

For further information please contact:

Shane Sadleir, Managing Director
T: +61 411 704 498
E: shane@mohoresources.com.au

Ralph Winter, Commercial Director
T: +61 435 336 538
E: ralph@mohoresources.com.au

Table 1: Collar Coordinate details – Phase 1 RC Drilling July 2020, East Sampson Dam Prospect, Silver Swan North Project (M27/263)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth-Mag
SSMH0102*	363882.489	6637661.011	371	108	-65	270
SSMH0103*	363906.618	6637663.94	371	126	-65	270
SSMH0104*	363827.364	6637676.723	370	78	-65	270
SSMH0105*	363895.478	6637680.264	370.5	126	-68	270
SSMH0106*	363817.195	6637700.792	370	72	-65	270
SSMH0107*	363812.338	6637723.375	370	60	-65	270
SSMH0108*	363845.43	6637720.069	370	48	-65	270
SSMH0109*	363890.38	6637719.976	371	73	-65	270
SSMH0110*	363885.43	6637734.148	370.9	113	-73	270
SSMH0111	363810.23	6637759.962	368.7	54	-65	270
SSMH0112	363875.068	6637760.216	371	150	-65	270
SSMH0113	363806.167	6637775.123	369	54	-65	270
SSMH0114	363902.604	6637779.886	371	144	-65	270
SSMH0115	363800.193	6637799.835	369	68	-65	270
SSMH0116	363818.503	6637799.799	369	78	-65	270
SSMH0117	363861.734	6637800.021	369	114	-65	270
SSMH0118	363883.724	6637799.922	370	126	-65	270
SSMH0119	363818.043	6637821.151	369	66	-65	270
SSMH0120	363888.36	6637819.541	370	128	-65	270
SSMH0121	363805.609	6637839.961	369	72	-65	270
SSMH0122#	6637840	363835.332	369.4	90	-65	270
SSMH0123	363853.076	6637839.836	370.2	102	-65	270
SSMH0124	363774.834	6637860.09	369.4	54	-65	270
SSMH0125	363790.289	6637864.938	369.4	66	-65	270
SSMH0126	363828.532	6637860.175	369	90	-65	270
SSMH0127	363861.455	6637860.059	370	108	-65	270
SSMH0128	363885.32	6637859.857	370.9	120	-65	270
SSMH0129	363767.6	6637880.059	369	53	-65	270
SSMH0130	363798.941	6637880.116	369	66	-65	270

SSMH0131	363844.643	6637878.753	370	108	-65	270
SSMH0132	363791.44	6637900.004	369.5	68	-65	270
SSMH0133#	6637900	363816	369.8	108	-65	270
SSMH0134	6637900	363831.275	400	108	-65	270
SSMH0135	363854.262	6637899.922	369.7	148	-65	270
SSMH0136#	6637920	363750	368	48	-65	270
SSMH0137#	6637920	363770	369	60	-65	270
SSMH0138	363799.765	6637920.861	370	84	-60	270
SSMH0139#	6637920	363812	370	102	-65	270
SSMH0140	363728.489	6637940.282	368	48	-65	270
SSMH0141	363760.643	6637939.992	369	60	-65	270
SSMH0142	363779.758	6637940.266	370	72	-65	270
SSMH0143	363719.768	6637959.994	369	43	-65	270
SSMH0144	363739.615	6637959.892	369	48	-65	270
SSMH0145	363759.524	6637958.876	369	60	-65	270
SSMH0146	363791.63	6637960.1	370	78	-65	270

Notes:

1. Drill hole coordinates MGA94 Zone 51 (GDA94).
2. Collars located with Differential GPS (+/- 30cm accuracy) except for holes marked #.
3. * Denotes RC drillhole with available assays

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – East Sampson Dam RC Drilling

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 (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.*	• The results in this ASX release relates to RC drill holes SSMH0102 to SSMH0110 at the East Sampson Dam Prospect, Silver Swan North Project. • 1 metre samples were obtained direct from a cone splitter off the RC rig along with a duplicate of every metre for future QAQC. • The cyclone and cone splitter were levelled prior to every hole and checked at each rod change. In clayey horizons the splitter and cyclone were cleaned every metre.
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.).*	• A 5.5-inch face-sampling RC hammer was used throughout the program.
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. • Drillers focussed on steady advance rather than chasing metres, with pausing after each metre drilled • No relationship between recovery and grade was observed.
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*	• All holes were thoroughly logged by an experienced senior geologist and project geologist as per industry standard. • Logging is qualitative but chip trays are retained for oversight and check logging.

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.*	• All bulk samples were collected in plastic green bags at the bottom of a cone splitter and in general were dry. Two 1m samples were collected every metre from the cone splitter in pre-numbered bags • Field duplicates were collected every 50 samples. These showed acceptable levels of variation given the sometime nuggety nature of gold in the area.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples submitted to the assay laboratory were weighed, crushed and pulverized to +95% passing -75 micron. A 40g charge was selected for Fire Assay and AAS finish with a detection limit of 0.01ppm Au. Base metal analyses were determined by 4-acid and ICP-OES finish. • Assay reference standard material was inserted every 50 samples and showed good agreement with specifications. • Internal laboratory assay repeats showed good agreement with first results and internal standards were in line with specifications.
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.*	• Significant intersections were checked by alternative company personnel prior to announcement. • No holes were twinned at this stage of exploration. • Geological logging was on laptop using Ocris logging software which was then incorporated into Moho's SQL database. • No assay data are 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 picked up using a DGPS with an accuracy of 0.3m. • MGA94 Zone 51. • Topographic control was by DGPS.
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 approximately 20m apart • No resource estimates are quoted. • Individual 1m samples not composited for reporting purposes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The orientation of structures controlling grade distribution are not fully defined at this stage. • At this stage, the relationship between drilling orientation and possible mineralising structures is unclear but it is expected that forthcoming downhole geophysics and DDH drilling will clarify this.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were delivered by company personnel to assay labs and bags are secured in the field.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Inhouse and consultant audits of standards and duplicate results was carried out which showed a good performance overall.

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 license to operate in the area.*	• Moho is the 100% registered owner of granted tenements M27/263, E27/528, P27/2232, P27/2390, E27/613 and the applicant for ELA27/623 and ELA27/626, E27/638, E27/633, E27/639, P27/2441 & P27/2456 all of which comprise the Silver Swan North Project .
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) • Mount Kersey Mining (1990–1999) • Aurora Gold (1991–1994) • Fodina (MPI/Outokumpu) (1994–1995) • NiQuest (2000–2005) • Mithril Resources (2006–2007) • Lawson Gold (2010–2012) • Moho Resources (2015 to present).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The East Sampson Dam gold mineralisation is spatially related in late-stage porphyry (leucotonalite) dykes which intrude an east-dipping sequence of sediments, tuffs, black shale and diorite. The detailed controls on gold mineralisation are still unclear but high-grade intersections are close to quartz veins.
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:*	• A summary of all relevant drill hole information and intersections for the East Sampson Dam prospect are shown in Table 1 and Table 2 in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) 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.*	
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. • Aggregation of intersections was undertaken on the latest East Sampson Dam drill holes. All intervals aggregated were of variable length and variable grades. Intervals quoted contain gold values >0.5 g/t Au with up to 1m of internal dilution and quoted such as SSMH0102: 4m @ 4.48g/t Au from 100m *including* 1m @ 8.31 g/t Au from 100m. • 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All results quoted herein are downhole lengths and the true width is not known. • The geometry of high-grade mineralisation discovered in recent diamond drilling by Moho and structural measurements support a shallow plunge to the south of around 20°. This is supported by Leapfrog grade shell images created by Moho's consultant database manager. Data from downhole televiewer structural logging will assist in confirming this orientation as part of resource modelling studies.
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 drill hole plan and sections within this release.
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 > 0.5 g/t Au are quoted in Table 2 in this release.
Other substantive	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical*	• No other significant unreported exploration data for East Sampson Dam is available at this time.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*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.*	
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 studies will include; metallurgical testwork, mining studies including resource modelling. • Exact sites of any future drilling are still being assessed.