ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

2 March 2021

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NEW HIGH GRADE GOLD ZONES AT EAST SAMPSON DAM GOLD PROSPECT

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Further encouraging high grade gold results:**
  - **SSMH0117: 1m @ 9.6 g/t Au from 92m**
  - **SSMH0126: 5m @ 5.95 g/t Au from 47m**
    incl. 1m @ 15.2 g/t Au from 49m, &
    1m @ 11.1 g/t Au from 51m
  - **SSMH0123: 6m @ 3.57 g/t Au from 83m**
    incl. 2m @ 2.43 g/t Au from 84m, &
    1m @ 15.6 g/t Au from 88m
  - **SSMH0119: 2m @ 2.67 g/t Au from 43m**
    incl. 1m @ 4.04 g/t Au from 43m

- **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 – Q1 2021**
- **Refine structural controls on gold mineralisation and build new geological model of ESD – Q1 2021**
- **Complete metallurgical sighter testwork with master composite analysis – Q2 2021**
- **Resource model and JORC Mineral Resource Estimate for ESD - H1 2021**
- **Undertake aircore drilling of historic auger gold anomalies north of ESD – H1 2021**

"The latest RC drilling results have identified a number of high-grade mineralised intervals and new mineralised zones at the East Sampson Dam gold prospect. This new information, in combination with the ongoing structural control interpretation and geological modelling by Moho's geologists and consultants, provides further confidence that the prospect has the potential to generate a suitable gold resource which could provide important cash flow for the Company"

- **Mr Shane Sadleir, Moho Managing Director**

Moho Resources Ltd (ASX:MOH) (**Moho** or **Company**) is pleased to announce the identification of additional high grade gold zones during 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 on M27/263 (Figure 1).

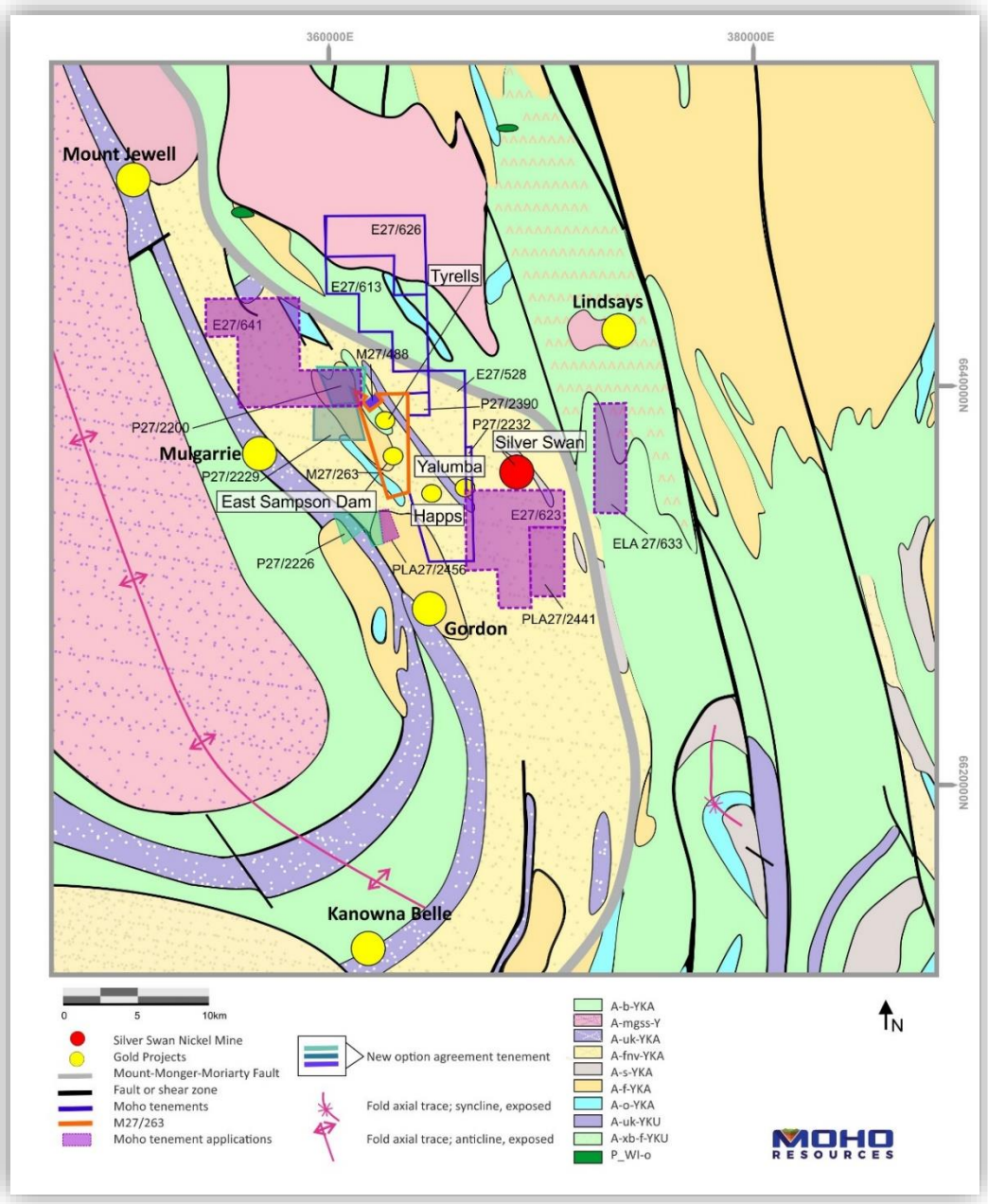

Figure 1: Moho's Silver Swan North Project tenements, including M27/263 (highlighted) in relation to regional geology

NEW PHASE 2 RC DRILLING RESULTS

Results from an additional twelve holes, SSMH115-SSMH0126 (Table 1), have been received and contain a number of significant high grade mineralised intervals and new mineralised zones. Figure 2 shows drill hole collar locations in relation to the gold mineralising envelope projected to the surface. This release discusses the available assay results for the drillholes above that cover infill RC drilling in the central portion of the ESD gold prospect.

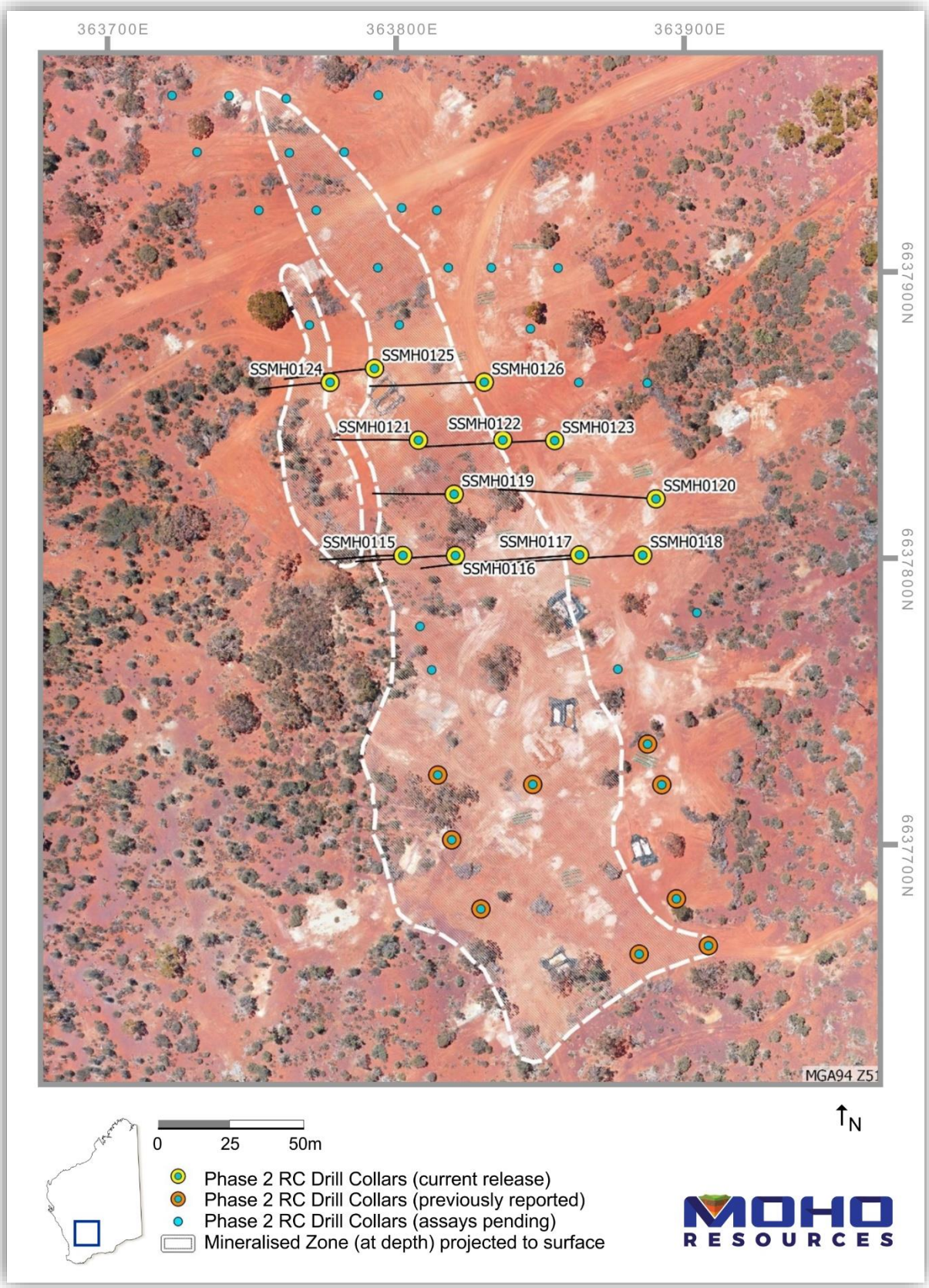

Figure 2: Phase 2 ESD RC drill program collars in relation to known mineralised zones

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 has experienced long delays of up to 8 weeks in receiving assay results from Perth assay laboratories, in part due to several pallets of samples being erroneously shipped to Adelaide in late December. Additional ESD RC assay results will be reported as they become available.

Table 2: East Sampson Dam – SSMH0115-SSMH0126 significant gold assay results

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Significant Intercept
ESD	SSMH0115	46	47	1	1m @ 0.59 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0116	48	49	1	1m @ 1.95 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0116	57	58	1	1m @ 0.51 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0117	66	67	1	1m @ 1.54 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0117	75	78	3	3m @ 0.96 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0117	92	93	1	**1m @ 9.6 g/t Au**
ESD	SSMH0118	67	68	1	1m @ 0.73 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0118	76	77	1	1m @ 0.68 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0118	85	86	1	1m @ 0.50 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0119	1	2	1	1m @ 0.98 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0119	43	45	2	2m @ 2.67 g/t Au
	incl	43	44	1	**1m @ 4.04 g/t Au**
ESD	SSMH0119	58	59	1	1m @ 0.57 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0122	32	35	3	3m @ 0.79 g/t Au
	incl	34	35	1	1m @ 1.49 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0122	38	40	2	2m @ 0.76 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0122	45	46	1	1m @ 0.62 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0122	64	68	4	4m @ 1.49 g/t Au
	incl	65	66	1	1m @ 2.75 g/t Au
	incl	67	68	1	1m @ 1.82 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0122	75	76	1	1m @ 1.96 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0123	47	49	2	2m @ 0.99 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0123	83	89	6	**6m @ 3.57 g/t Au**
	incl	84	86	2	2m @ 2.43 g/t Au
	incl	88	89	1	**1m @ 15.6 g/t Au**
ESD	SSMH0126	34	37	3	3m @ 1.26 g/t Au
	incl	34	35	1	1m @ 2.62 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0126	47	52	5	**5m @ 5.95 g/t Au**
	incl	49	50	1	**1m @ 15.2 g/t Au**
	incl	51	52	1	**1m @ 11.1 g/t Au**
ESD	SSMH0126	55	59	4	4m @ 1.15 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0126	62	63	1	1m @ 2.60 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0126	65	66	1	1m @ 1.03 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0126	67	68	1	1m @ 0.90 g/t Au

Notes:

1. *Intercepts are an aggregation of 1m intercepts ≥0.5 g/t Au with up to 1m of internal dilution*
2 *Results are based on a 1m samples from RC rig cone splitter.*
3. *Samples were assayed for gold using 40g charge fire assay with AAS finish.*
4. *Sample intervals are down-hole and true widths are yet to be determined.*

SECTION 6637800N

Hole SSMH0116 (Figure 3) discovered 1m @ 1.95 g/t Au in ferruginised quartz veins at the contact between porphyry and tuff. This extends the medium grade mineralisation intersected in SSMH0088 another 20m up-dip. The middle hole on this section SSMH0117 broadened and extended mineralised intervals into saprock with intervals of 1m @ 1.54 g/t Au, 1m @ 1.64 g/t Au and 1m @ 9.6 g/t Au on the contact between tuff and black shale. This high grade intercept is the northern, up-plunge extension of the very high grade mineralisation (1m @ 15.0 g/t Au) intersected in MRC020 on 6637780N.

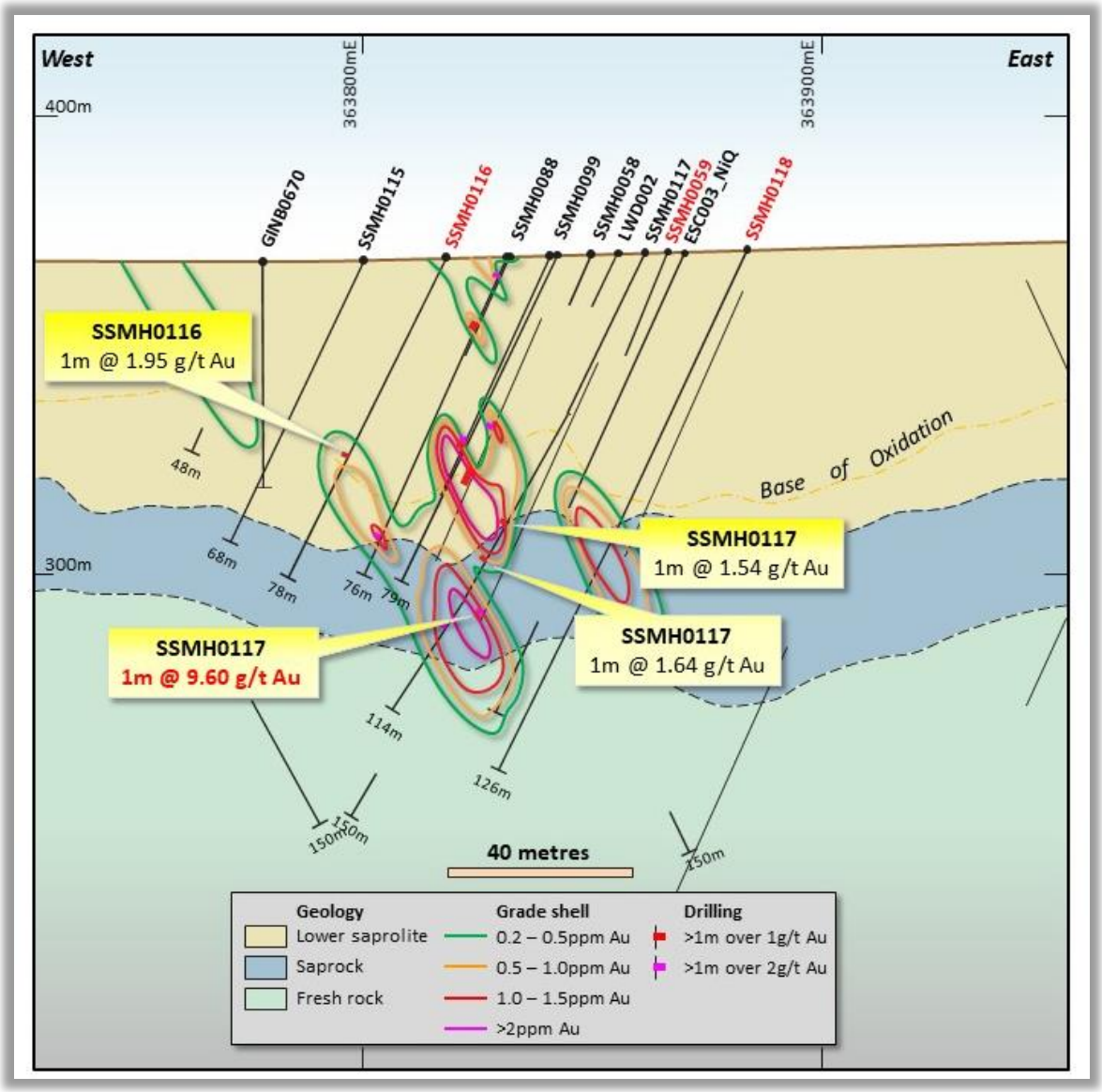

Figure 3: ESD cross section 6637800N (looking north) showing drilling and mineralised grade shells

SECTION 6637820N

Hole SSMH0119 (Figure 4) discovered high grade Au mineralisation (1m @ 4.04 g/t Au) associated with brecciated quartz veins in massive goethite altered tuff. The low grade Au intercept (~0.5 g/t) in SSMH0119 is associated with an interpreted low angle NW trending structure. On section 6637800N both SSMH0115 & 116 have similar low grade intercepts in the same structural position. Other holes on these and other cross sections that have intersected this structure also contain higher grades of mineralisation.

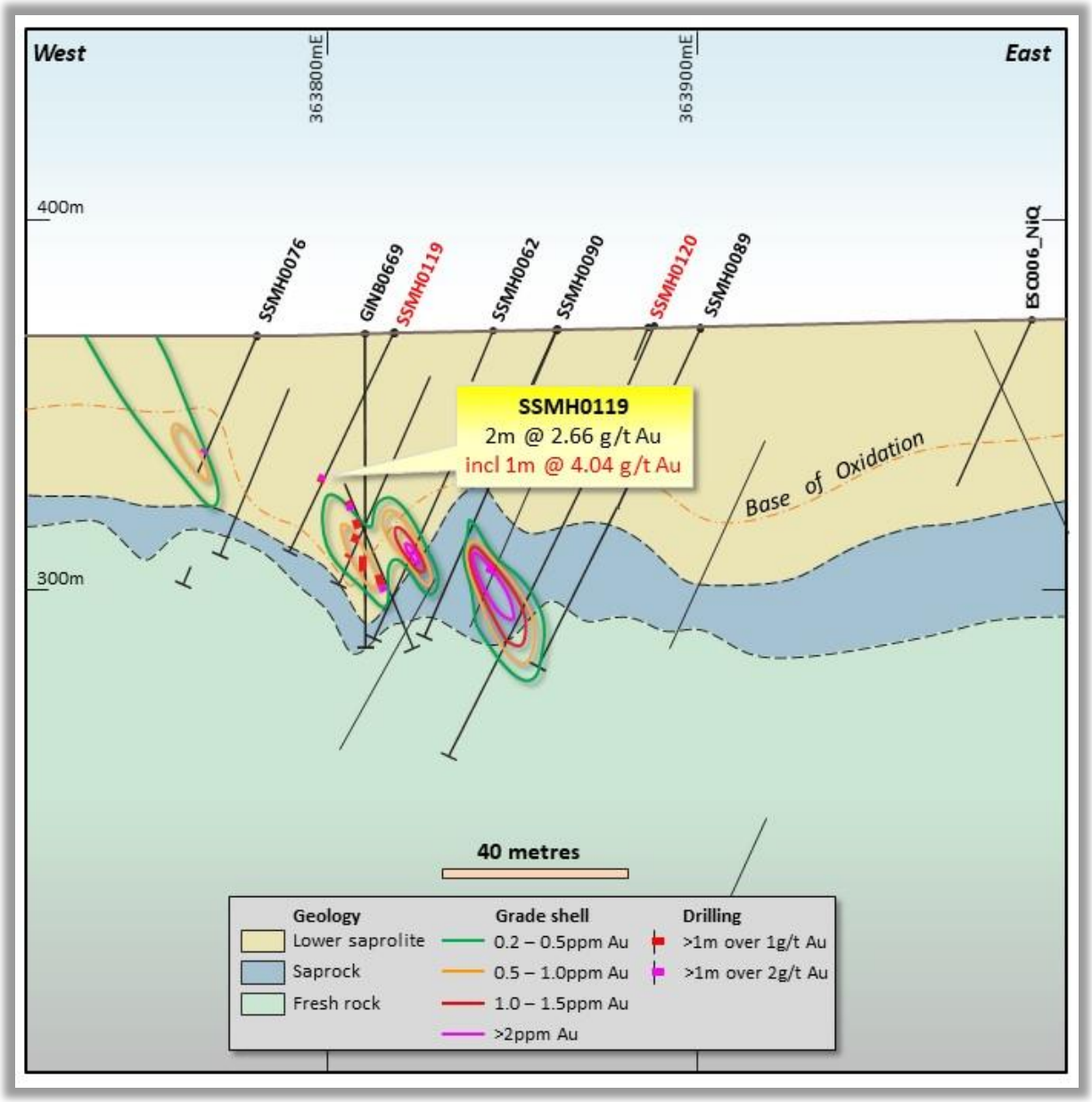

Figure 4: ESD cross section 6637820N (looking north) showing drilling and mineralised grade shells

SECTION 6637840N

Drilling on this section (Figure 5) discovered a number of new medium and high grade Au intersections that are expected to extend mineralised grade shells and enhance tonnages. Shallow mineralisation in SSMH0122 from 32m will extend grade shells up dip towards the surface while deeper mineralisation of 4m @ 1.49 g/t Au and 1m @ 1.96 g/t Au extends mineralisation for 30m between SSMH0067 and 68.

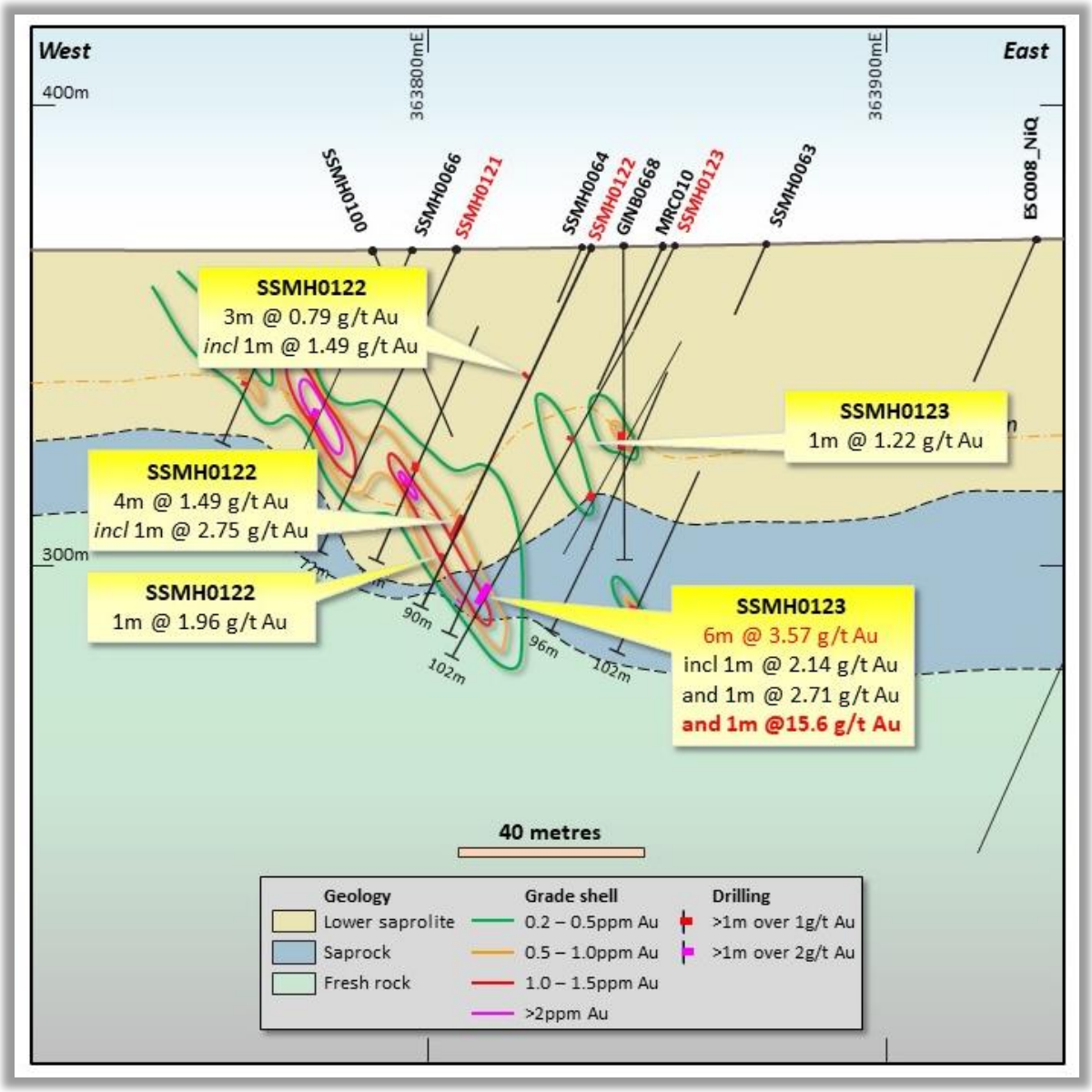

Figure 5: ESD cross section 6637840N (looking north) showing drilling and mineralised grade shells

New shallow gold intersections in SSMH0123 link with new intersections in SSMH0122 and historical mineralisation in Mt Kersey hole GINB0668 to extend modelled shoots on the eastern side of the prospect. Broad intersections of high grade gold mineralisation deeper in SSMH0123 (6m@ 3.57 g/t Au, including 1m @ 15.6 g/t Au) are related to a sheared porphyry and associated quartz veins intruding into tuff. This broad intercept significantly enhances known mineralisation in the area and may justify deepening the modelled pit in this central section of the prospect.

SECTION 6637860N

Results on this section (Figure 6) show new high grade mineralised zones and enhanced shallow mineralisation in SSMH0126 with 3m @ 1.26 g/t Au, including 1m @ 2.62 g/t Au in the oxide zone. At 47m, broad high grade mineralisation of 5m @ 5.95 g/t Au including 1m @ 15.2 g/t Au and 1m @ 11.1 g/t Au is a significant new zone. The individual very high grade intercepts are associated with ferruginised quartz veins in saprolitic tuff in close proximity to an intruding porphyry.

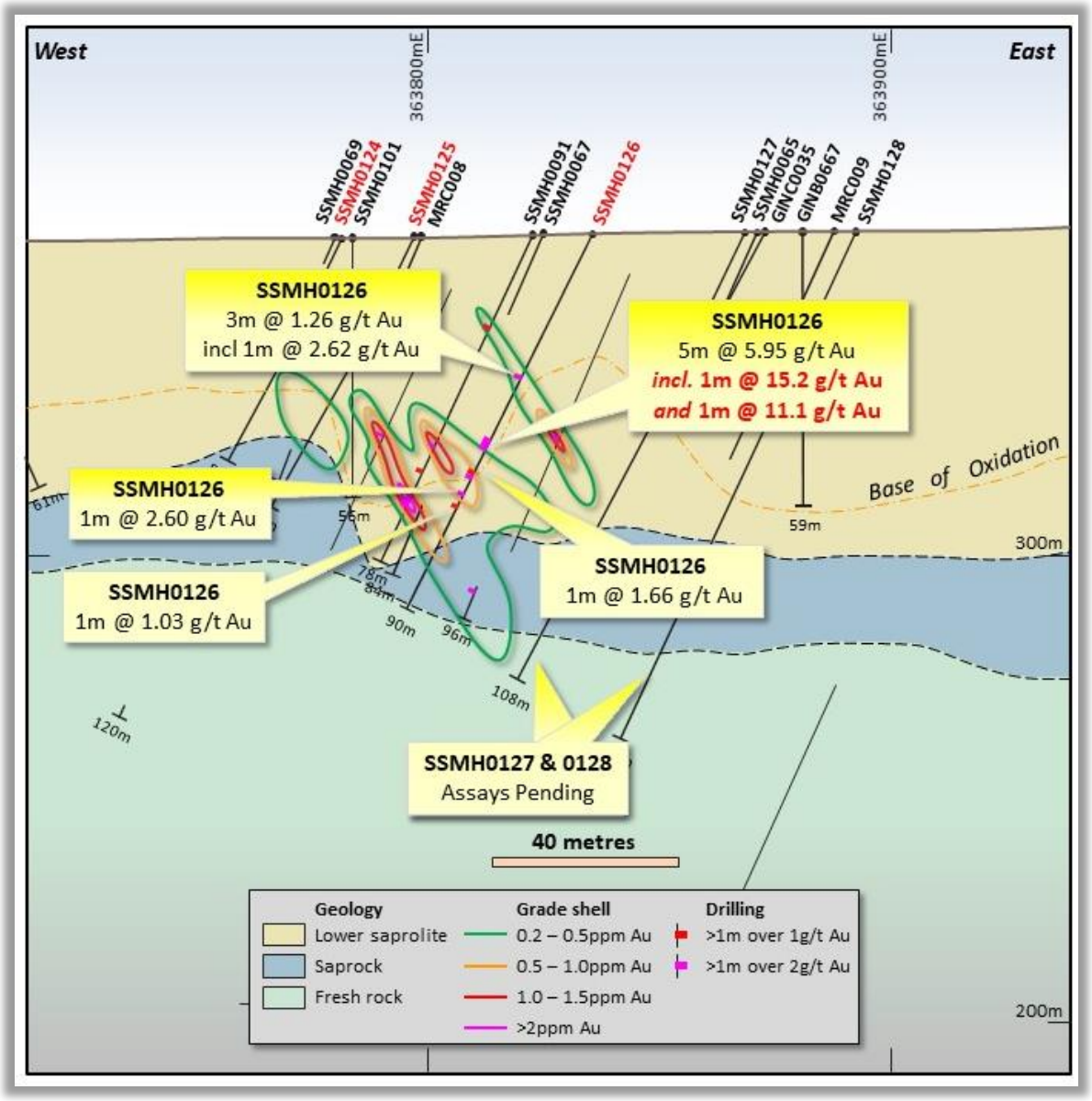

Figure 6: ESD cross section 6637860N (looking north) showing drilling and mineralised grade shells

STRUCTURAL MODELLING OF FAULTS AT ESD

Structural modelling of the ESD prospect is ongoing. Work to date has focussed on structures observed in diamond drill core and recognised in RC drill chips and tracing them from section to section using the geological information in the drill logs. This is an iterative process that has generated many queries and necessitated relogging of drill chips from some RC drill holes.

Down hole televiewer data has been acquired and received for all the diamond drill and selected RC holes over the length of the mineralised envelope. The data is being reformatted for import into the database. The next stage will be to import this data for the relevant drill holes to compare the interpreted structures with those captured by the televiewer.

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

NEXT STEPS

- Collate outstanding Phase 2 RC drilling assay results when available along with downhole density and structural data – Q1 2021
- Complete metallurgical sighter testwork with master composite analysis - Q2 2021
- Complete review of downhole logging & diamond drill data to define structural controls on gold mineralisation - Q1 2021
- Complete new geological model of ESD area in conjunction with RockIT and CSA Global
- 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.

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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*	363835.332	6637840	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#	363816	6637900	369.8	108	-65	270
SSMH0134	363831.275	6637900	400	108	-65	270
SSMH0135	363854.262	6637899.922	369.7	148	-65	270
SSMH0136#	363750	6637920	368	48	-65	270
SSMH0137#	363770	6637920	369	60	-65	270
SSMH0138	363799.765	6637920.861	370	84	-60	270
SSMH0139#	363812	6637920	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 # that were located with a handheld GPS (+/- 3m accuracy).*
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 SSMH0115t o SSMH0126 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 relevant intersections logged.*	• 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.
Sub-sampling techniques	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube*	• All bulk samples were collected in plastic green bags at the bottom of a cone splitter and in general were dry. Two 1m samples

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	*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.*	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. • 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 during this drilling phase. • 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 except for those surveyed with a GPS and noted in Table 1 in the body of the report. • 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.
Orientation of data in relation to	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• The orientation of structures controlling grade distribution are not fully defined at this stage. • At this stage, the relationship between

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	• *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.*	drilling orientation and possible mineralising structures is unclear. It is expected that ongoing analysis of downhole geophysics in conjunction with DDH logging will clarify these relationships.
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 andesite. The detailed controls on gold mineralisation are still unclear but empirically high grade intersections are closely associated 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:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters)*	• 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
	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 SSMH0126: 5m @ 5.95 g/t Au from 47m *including* 1m @ 15.2 g/t Au from 49m. • 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 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,*	• No other significant unreported exploration data for East Sampson Dam is available at this time. • Samples were collected from every metre from 12 holes of the current program to inform and assist in bulk tonnage estimation during forthcoming resource estimation studies.

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	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.