# INTERIM MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE & SIGNIFICANT GROWTH POTENTIAL - EAST SAMPSON DAM

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

20 July 2021

## HIGHLIGHTS:

- **264,000 t @ 2.5g/t Au for 21,600 ounces Au at 0.5g/t cut-off grade for Interim JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) at Moho's 100%-owned East Sampson Dam (ESD) project**
- **Mineralisation is open to the north, south and at depth**
- **70.2% (13,800 ounces) of MRE in Indicated category - provides scope to expedite mining at ESD**
- **93% (19,000 oz) of MRE located within softer, near-surface zones**
- **MRE grade highly sensitive to cut-off, increasing to 4.3g/t Au for 18,700 oz Au at 1.0 g/t Au cut-off grade**

## NEXT STEPS

- **Appointment of Mine Engineer to commence Scoping Study to progress mine development at ESD using toll milling facility – July 2021**
- **Aircore drill program at adjoining Tyrells and Hodges prospects testing 2.5km of gold anomalism defined by soil geochemistry - late July 2021**
- **RC drill program at ESD to test extensions of mineralisation along strike to north and south and at depth - H2 2021**
- **Aircore drill program to test multiple gold soil anomalies at Silver Swan North Project, including at Happs and Yalumba prospects southeast of ESD – H1 2022**

**"Completion of the interim JORC Mineral Resource Estimate marks a major milestone for Moho in advancing the East Sampson Dam prospect to potential gold production. Importantly there is significant potential to increase the resource estimate given mineralisation is open to the north, south and at depth. With that in mind, we are aggressively accelerating drill programs into H2 2021 while commencing a Scoping Study to progress mine development."**

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## Interim JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate

Moho Resources Ltd (ASX:MOH) (Moho or the Company) is pleased to report the interim Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for East Sampson Dam (ESD) of 264,600 tonnes at 2.5g/t Au for 21,600 ounces Au at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off (Table 1). The MRE has been prepared by Moho's Mineral Resource Consultant CSA Global Pty Ltd which is provided as a Memorandum in Appendix 1.

| Domain | Class | Tonnes (kt) | Au g/t | Au Metal (koz) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| OXIDE | Indicated | 68.4 | 2.3 | 5.0 |
| | Inferred | 14.4 | 3.2 | 1.5 |
| | **Total** | **82.9** | **2.4** | **6.4** |
| LOWER SAPROLITE | Indicated | 81.7 | 2.0 | 5.3 |
| | Inferred | 34.5 | 3.3 | 3.6 |
| | **Total** | **116.2** | **2.4** | **9.0** |
| TRANSITION | Indicated | 29.0 | 3.4 | 3.2 |
| | Inferred | 18.2 | 3.9 | 2.3 |
| | **Total** | **47.2** | **3.6** | **5.5** |
| FRESH | Indicated | 6.6 | 1.3 | 0.3 |
| | Inferred | 11.8 | 1.2 | 0.5 |
| | **Total** | **18.4** | **1.2** | **0.7** |
| TOTAL | Indicated | 185.7 | 2.3 | 13.8 |
| | **Inferred** | 78.9 | 3.1 | 7.8 |
| | **Total** | **264.6** | **2.5** | **21.6** |

*Note: Data is reported to significant figures and differences may occur due to rounding.*

***Table 1 East Sampson Dam Mineral Resources by classification at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off, and current to July 14, 2021***

## Geology and Geological Interpretation

East Sampson Dam lies within the northwest-trending Kanowna Greenstone Belt on the eastern flanks of the Kanowna/Scotia Dome (Figure 1). This belt is one of several which make up the Boorara Domain of the Kalgoorlie Terrane. The greenstone belts of the Kalgoorlie Terrane are host to many world class nickel and gold deposits.

The Kanowna Belle, Gordon Sirdar, Mulgarrie and Gindalbie gold mining camps are all within 30 km of East Sampson Dam.

The Silver Swan North tenure covers approximately 8km strike of Achaean greenstone stratigraphy. The stratigraphic sequence recognised in the area comprises a lowermost succession of tholeiitic basalts and felsic to intermediate volcaniclastic rocks known as the Gindalbie Formation. These are overlain conformably by the Morelands Formation which consists of komatiitic ultramafic lavas and high magnesium basalts, with lesser units of intermediate intrusives and sediments.

The overall orientation of the stratigraphic sequence is north-northwest, generally dipping to the east, however local changes are observed. Structurally, the sequence is complex with numerous faults and shears of various orientations disrupting lithologies, as well as the added complication of early thrust faults which appear to repeat or duplicate the succession. There are a number of Proterozoic gabbroic dykes that cross cut the stratigraphy.

Gold appears to be associated with many of the lithological units in the area, including felsic intrusive rocks at Red Hill near Kanowna, in oligomictic conglomerates marginal to the acid complexes at Taurus and Kanowna and in fine-grained pyroclastic and clastic rocks in the Gindalbie area. The transitional zone between the Morelands and Gindalbie Formations is also a favourable region for gold mineralisation.

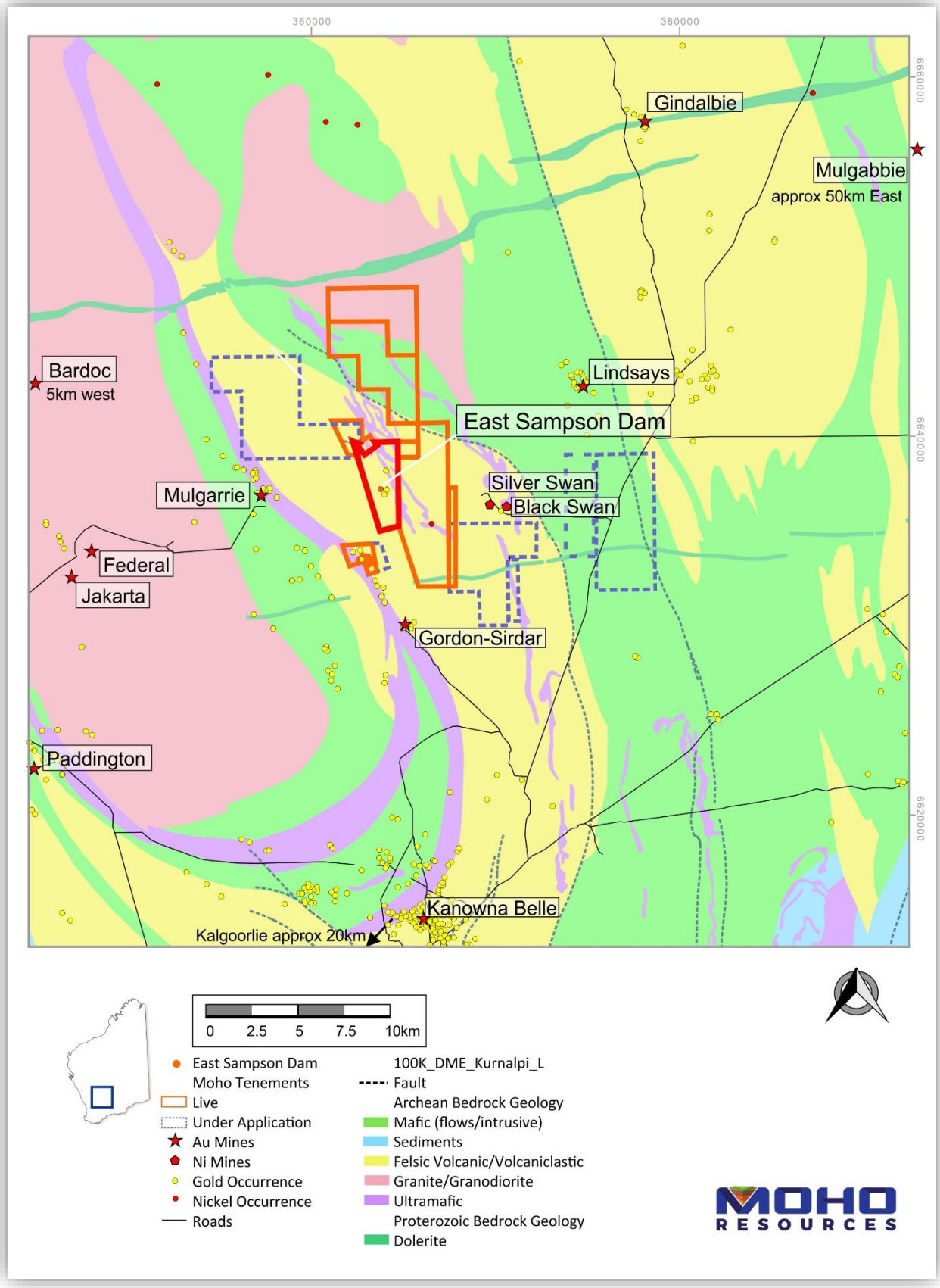


***Figure 1: Location of East Sampson Dam prospect in relation to Silver Swan North Project tenements and regional geology***

Tenement M27/263 hosts most of the local historical gold exploration. Gold is found to correlate with a quartz-feldspar porphyry, structurally associated with mafic intrusives at East Sampson Dam. Along strike from ESD, gold continues to be associated with fragmental volcanics and epiclastics.

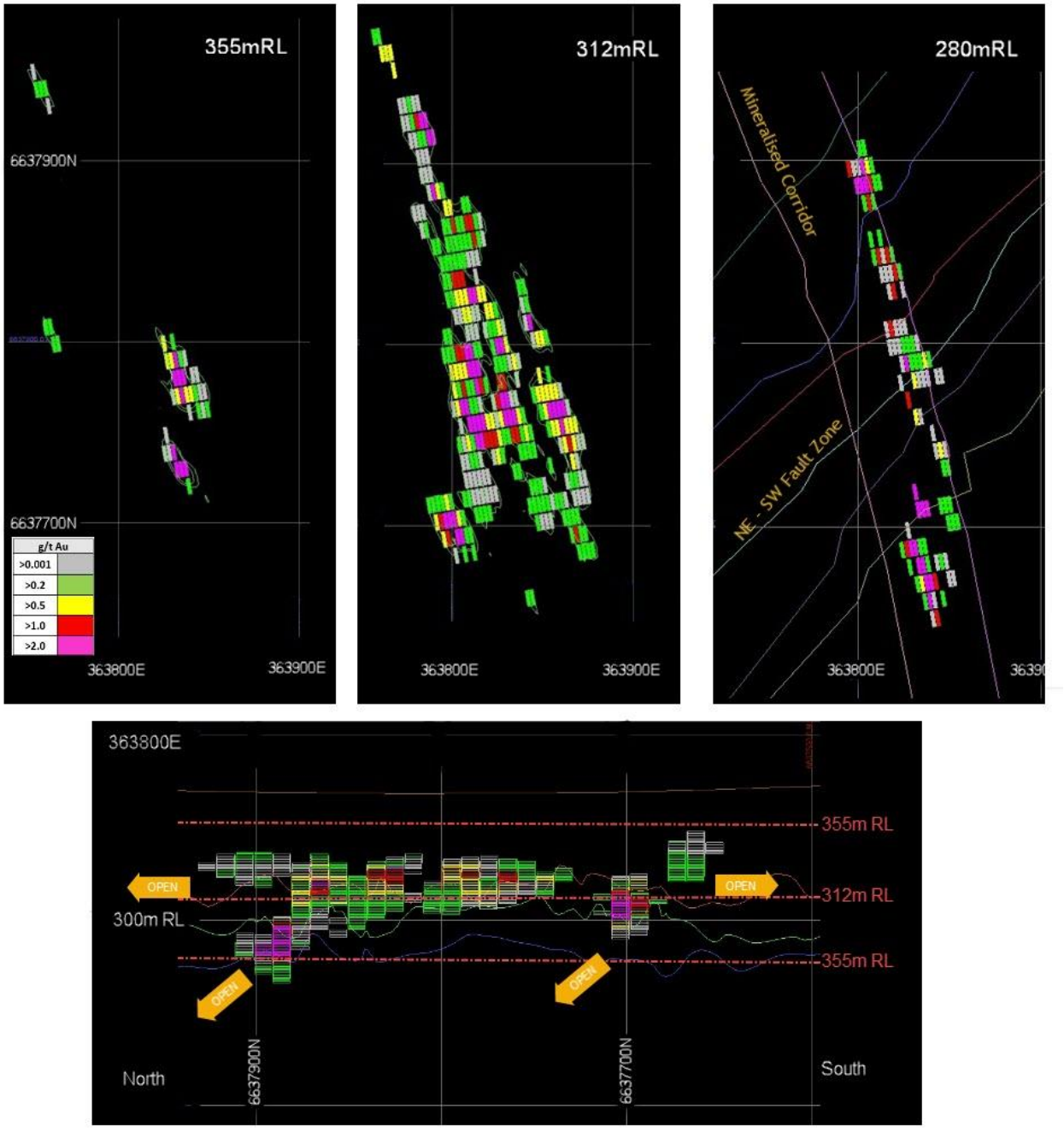


***Figure 2:*** **Flitch plans and long section showing grade distribution, interpreted faults, weathering profiles within the East Sampson Dam MRE**

SWIR-VNIR spectral mineral data were recorded based on 4577 Moho pulp samples from 51 drill holes using the Terraspec Halo instrument.

The data were processed and interpreted using The Spectral Geologist (TSG) dedicated software. Mineral classification was completed with the identified two classes for the SWIR (Short Wave Infra-red) and one mineral class for the VNIR (Visible Near Infra-red) spectral ranges. These outputs were checked and refined, and where appropriate simplified, to provide a single SWIR spectral mineralogy classification.

TSG also delivered a number of numerical scalar outputs that were used for further analysis of the composition of specific mineral groups, for example white mica and chlorites. Spectral mineralogy classifications were integrated with geological and geochemical information to update a regolith stratigraphy model and assist with further geological modelling. Regolith domaining has been completed on a drill hole basis. The mineral groups identified were further confined to major regolith zones including the Transported Overburden (TO), Upper Saprolite (US), Lower Saprolite (LS), Transition Zone (TR) and Fresh Rocks (FR).

Wireframe models have been generated for the purposes of aiding the deposit's understanding and assisting the resource estimation. Geological, structural and mineralisation models were created using the available data in Micromine and leapfrog software packages.

Geological logs, geochemistry, downhole data (magsus, geophysics, photos etc) and mapped lithogeochemistry were all used to make sectional interpretations of the data, and group into broad stratigraphic categories.

A structural model was produced for ESD using available logging and downhole information including optical televiewer data. Three distinct Fault Sets were identified at ESD and modelled using sectional interpretation where possible.

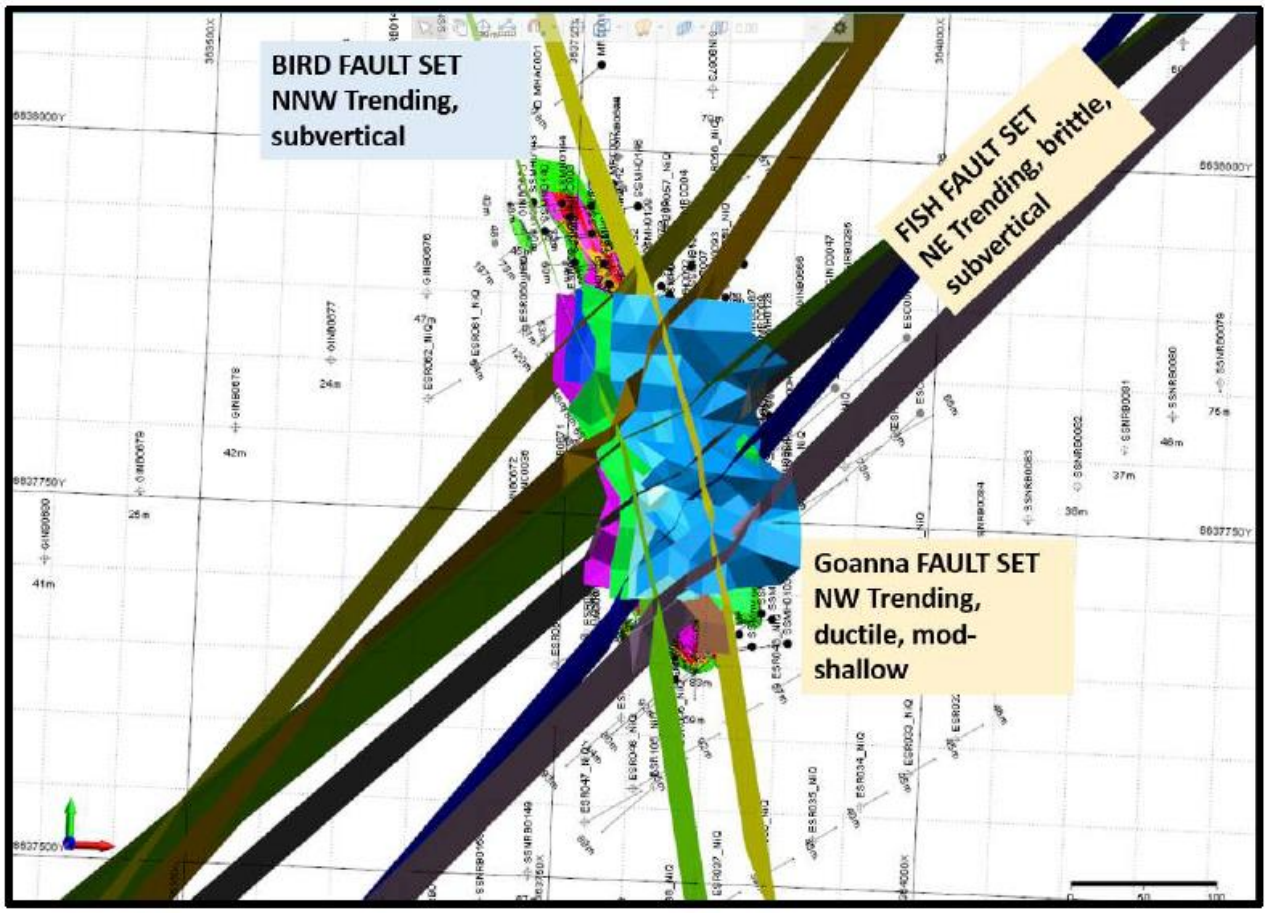


***Figure3: Overview of East Sampson Dam Fault Sets***

Mineralisation has been modelled using a combination of leapfrog implicit modelling and sectional interpretation. Leapfrog models were created using the available assay data and a structural trend 67/063 degrees. This trend was noted by CSA during structural data review and aligned with empirical observations of mineralisation. In the northern end of the deposit, sectional interpretation was used to improve accuracy of the models where implicit models were not considered representative. Four wireframes were produced in the following grade bins, 0.2 – 0.5g/t Au, 0.5 – 1.0g/t Au, 1.0 – 2.0g/t Au and >2.0g/t Au.

## Drilling, Sampling and Sample Analysis

Since commencement of drilling by Moho Resources at East Sampson Dam in 2018, 9 HQ and PQ sized diamond drillholes for 652.7m have been drilled from surface and 111 5.5" reverse circulation and 1 aircore hole (9921m) have been completed.

The holes were drilled at an inclination of -60° towards 250°and 270°, directions considered suitable to intersect the lithology and known mineralisation at an optimal angle. Sample recovery was very good, with only minor losses occurring at the surface. All holes were logged for lithology, alteration and structure, veining and mineralisation. Magnetic susceptibility and pXRF measurements were taken on selected intervals to aid lithological identification. Core was photographed before sampling.

Bulk samples from all Moho RC and AC holes were collected at 1m intervals in green plastic bags from below the cone splitter and generally were dry. 1m split samples were collected from the cone splitter in prenumbered calico bags. Duplicate split samples were regularly taken, at a minimum of 1 in 50 samples, showing acceptable levels of variation given the nuggety nature of gold in the area.

1 metre samples were taken from PQ core with one quarter cut for assay and half core cut for HQ core. In clayey horizons core was manually split using a putty knife and more competent zones were cut using an industry standard mechanised core saw. Duplicates were collected from drill core every 50m during the program. The remainder of core, and chip trays of each metre of RC drilling are retained for future checking and testwork.

Samples submitted to the assay laboratory were weighed, crushed and pulverized to +95% passing -75 micron. A 40g or 50g charge was selected for Fire Assay and AAS finish with a detection limit of 0.01 g/t Au. Assay reference standard material was inserted every 33 samples and showed good agreement with specifications. Blank samples were also inserted every 50 samples. Internal laboratory assay repeats demonstrated satisfactory agreement with first results and internal standards were in line with specifications.

## Estimation Methodology

Information supplied to CSA Global by Moho included a validated database, quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) information and assessment, a density database including results from downhole gamma analysis, core measurements and moisture content analysis, 3D modelled Leapfrog wireframes for mineralisation as >0.2g/t Au grade shells, 3D modelled Leapfrog wireframes for geology and 3D modelled Leapfrog wireframes for structural faults.

CSA Global modelled weathering surfaces as 3D wireframes using GEMS software and updated the topographic surface.

A comprehensive statistical examination in Datamine's Supervisor of all elements was completed, checking domaining by geology, weathering and within the mineralised shells. CSA Global note that the data values (assays) within the modelled mineralisation solids represent less than 15% of the total assay database. This potentially raises an issue with domaining within tight grade shells due to the relatively small population to derive valid statistical results. A total of 11,805 assays were used, of which 910 were coded within the mineralised shells >0.2g/t Au.

All available elements were statistically evaluated, and the decision was made to include Silver (Ag ppm) Arsenic (As ppm) and Sulphur (S%), as well as Gold (Au g/t) in the grade interpolations to understand any potential associations.

A top-cut to assay data was applied following analysis for Au on the data within the mineralised grade shells, split by the weathering domains.

A framework for the block models was constructed using the parameters summarised in Figure 4. The block model was rotated 10° to the west to better cover the strike of mineralisation as defined by the Leapfrog mineralisation models.

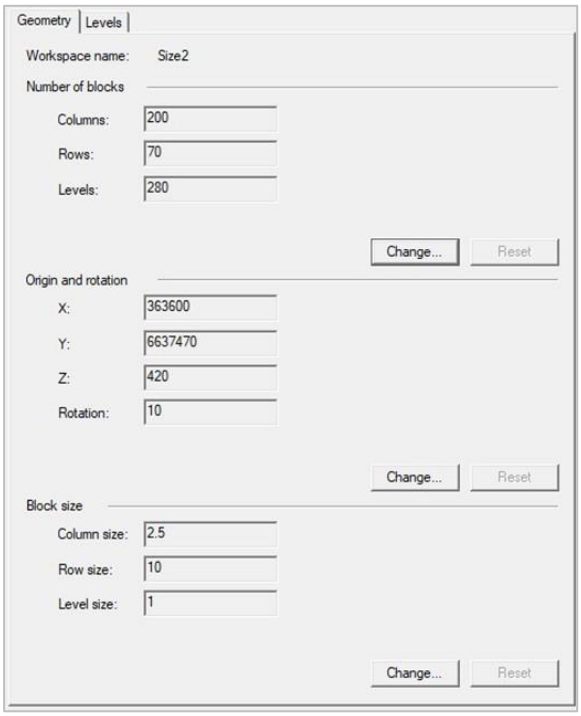


***Figure 4: East Sampson Dam MRE framework parameters***

Density has been interpolated into the block model using information for in situ (wet) density (ISD) accumulated from down-hole gamma measurements, moisture content and measured historical dry bulk density (DBD) from diamond drill core. Density and moisture values were domained by both regolith and geology.

Models were interpolated using the Inverse Distance (ID2) method. As there was little correlation between the locations of the ISD samples, moisture content samples and DBD samples, the approach was to interpolate the models individually with real data, then inform the remaining blocks with calculated values based on the following equations -

DBD = ISD –(Moisture%/100)

ISD = DBD + (Moisture %/100)

Classification of the resource has been based on drill hole spacing, distance to nearest point for interpolation, slope of regression and kriging variance, as well as confidence in the geological model and continuity of the mineralisation. Figure 5 shows a long section looking east through the MRE.

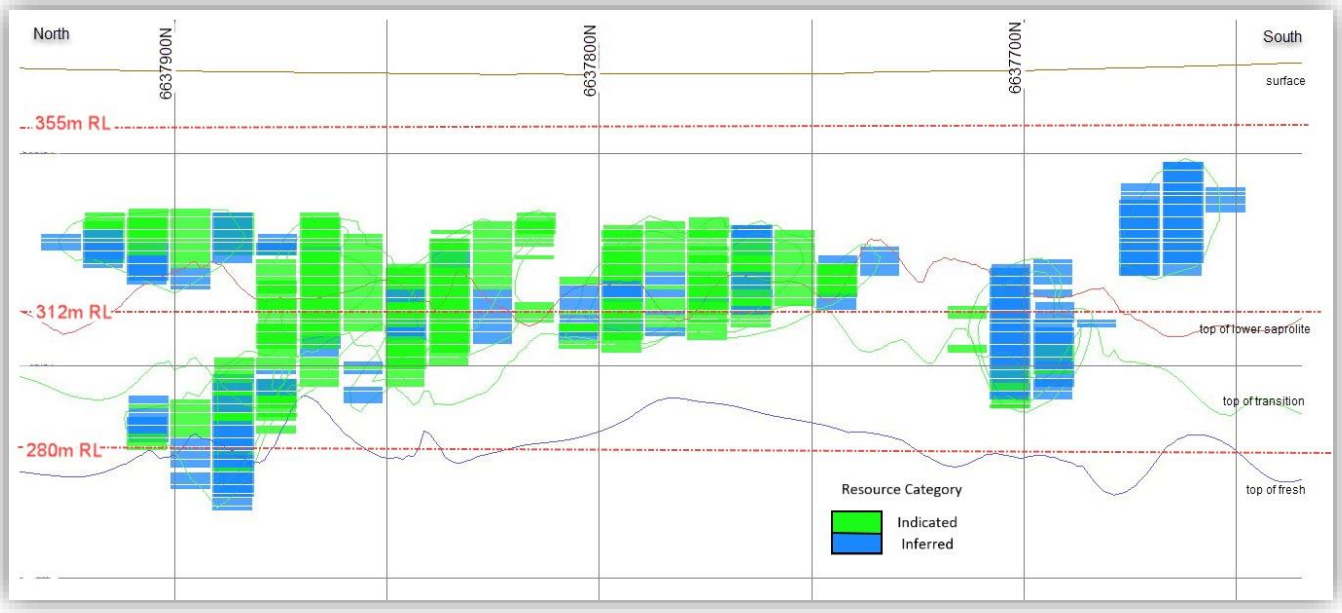


***Figure 5: Long Section 63800E (looking East) showing MRE classification***

Table 2 summarises the classified ID2 model Mineral Resources current to July 14, 2021, at a cut-off of 0.5g/t Au. Subsequently 70.2% of the global Mineral Resource has been classified as Indicated with the remainder as Inferred and reported according to the JORC Code 2012 Edition.

A 0.5 g/t cut off was applied when reporting the resource. This is based on the geometry, thickness and depth to which the mineralisation has been modelled, estimated grades, metallurgical recoveries, anticipated mining method and proximity to infrastructure.

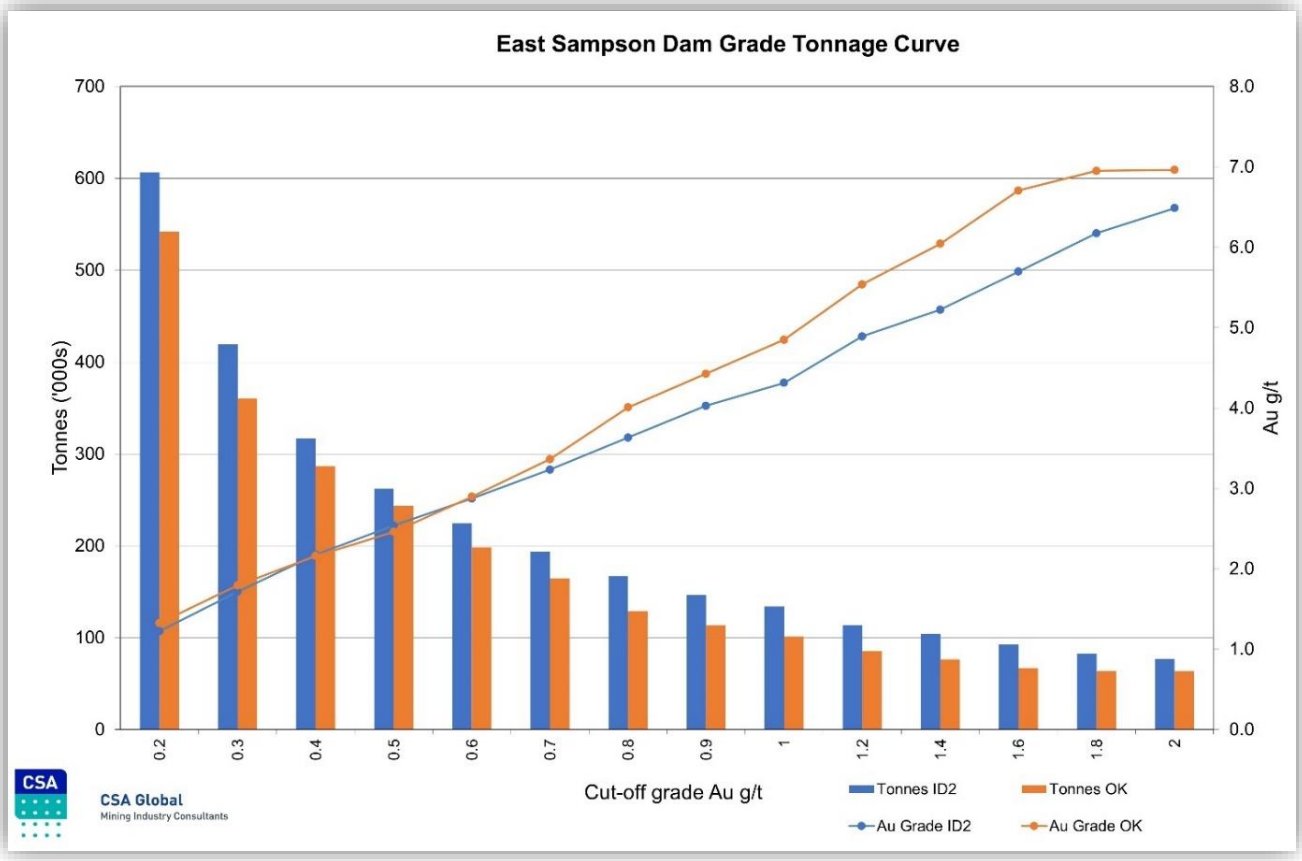


**Figure 6: Global Grade-Tonnage curve**

| Cut-Off Au g/t | Oxide | | | Lower Saprolite | | | Transition | | | Fresh | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Kt | Au g/t | Au Oz | Kt | Au g/t | Au Oz | Kt | Au g/t | Au Oz | Kt | Au g/t | Au Oz | Kt | Au g/t | Au Oz |
| **1.0** | 41.7 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 57.4 | 4.1 | 7.7 | 25.4 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 10.1 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 134.7 | 4.3 | 18.7 |
| **0.5** | **82.9** | **2.4** | **6.4** | **116.2** | **2.4** | **9.0** | **26.7** | **5.9** | **5.0** | **10.9** | **1.6** | **0.6** | **264.6** | **2.5** | **21.6** |
| **0.2** | 204.9 | 1.1 | 7.6 | 278.9 | 1.1 | 10.6 | 30.7 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 12.8 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 641.5 | 1.2 | 25.3 |

***Table 2: East Sampson Mineral Resource Estimate, reported at 0.2, 0.5 and 1.0 g/t Au cut-off***

*Note: Data is reported to significant figures and differences may occur due to rounding*

## NEXT STEPS

### Appointment of Mine Engineer to commence Scoping Study to progress mine development at ESD– July 2021

Moho is encouraged by the Interim Mineral Resource Estimate for the ESD deposit arising from CSA Global's detailed analysis of the exploration data and supporting information. ESD is favourably located close to mining contractors and infrastructure, including numerous current and proposed gold processing facilities (Fig. 7), some of which have entered into agreements to toll treat or purchase ore from other parties.

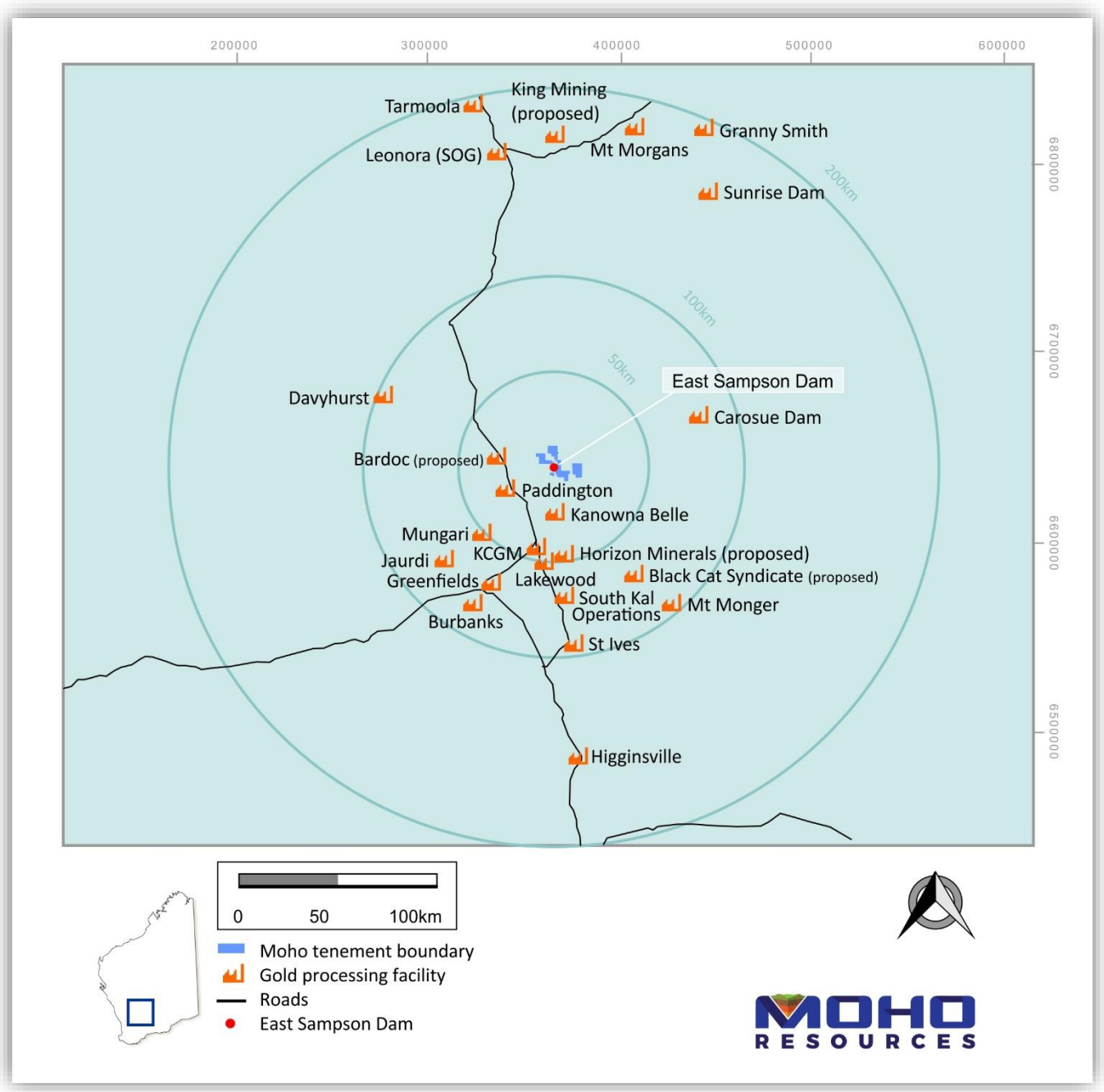


***Figure 7: Proximity of East Sampson Dam Gold Prospect in relation to gold treatment facilities in the Kalgoorlie area***

The Company proposes to shortly appoint a qualified party experienced in open-cut gold mining and toll treatment to:

- Arrange for and oversee pit optimisation on the current drilling information;
- Make recommendations for any further RC drilling, metallurgical testwork and mining studies;
- Undertake a Scoping Study on the economic benefits of mine development using a toll milling facility.

## Aircore drill program

An aircore rig from Gyro Australia Drilling has been contracted to begin drilling ~8,000m to test auger soil anomalies extending over about 2.5km on strike of and contiguous with the ESD mineralisation (Fig. 8). The soil anomalies are located on adjoining granted mining leases.

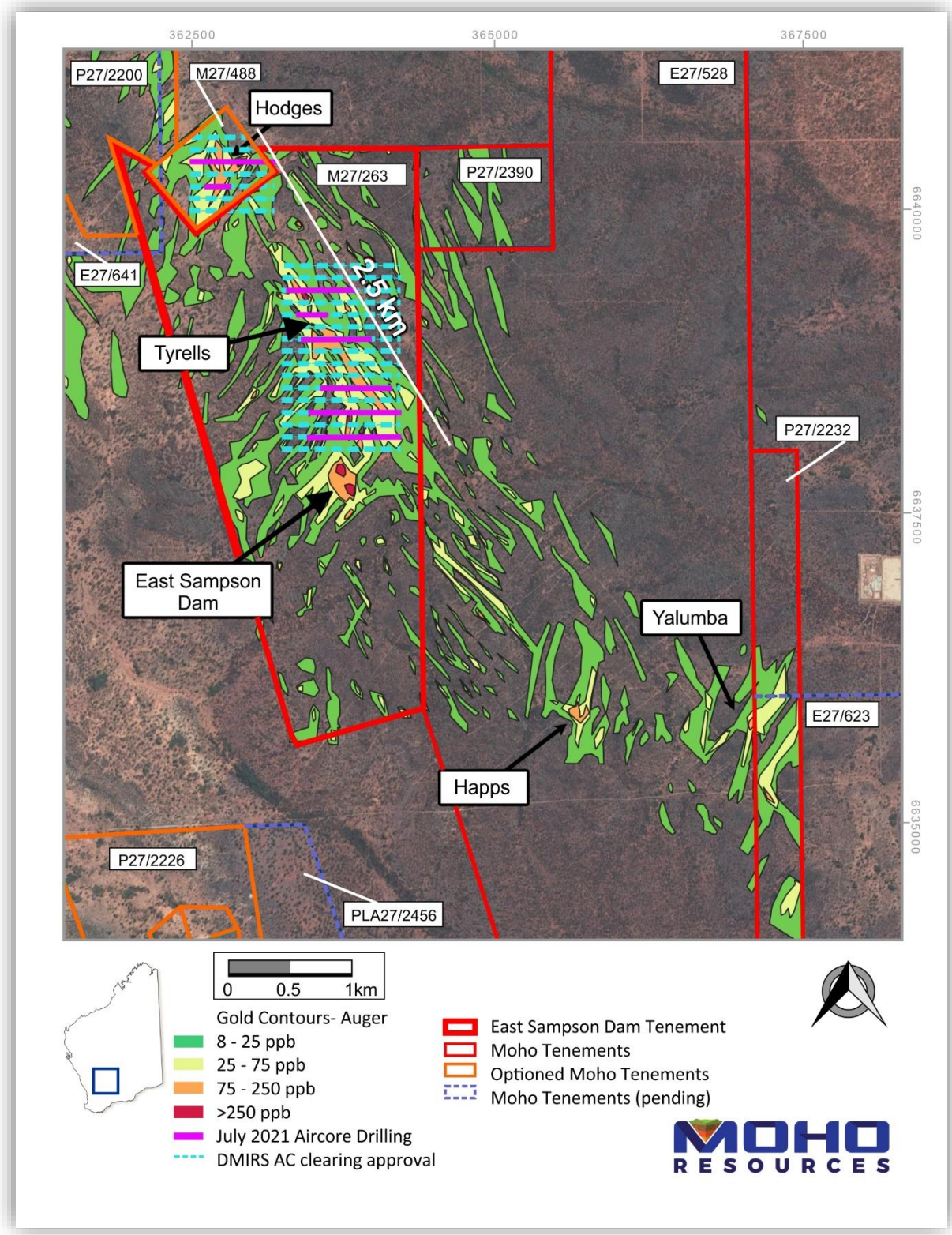


***Figure 8: Auger gold in soil anomalies to be targeted by aircore drilling northwest of East Sampson Dam prospect on M27/263 and M27/488***

## RC drill program at ESD - H2 2021

As a result of the encouraging Interim Mineral Resource Estimate, Moho has prioritised an RC program at ESD to test extensions of mineralisation along strike to north and south and at depth.

## Aircore drill program to test gold soil anomalism at Silver Swan North Project – H1 2022

Moho's soil auger sampling program in 2020 has identified a number of soil anomalies within the Silver Swan North Project (Fig. 8). The Company plans to use aircore drilling to test these anomalies early in 2022, including the Happs and Yalumba prospects southeast of ESD on Moho's 100%-owned E27/528, as well as on tenements under option from various prospectors proximal to ESD.

## COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENTS

The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results, geology and data compilation is based on information compiled by Ms Lyndal Money, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Ms Money is the Technical Manager for the Company, is a full-time employee and holds options in the Company. Ms Money has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which she 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'. Ms Money consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to the East Sampson Dam Interim Mineral Resource Estimate is based on information compiled and generated by Ms Felicity Hughes, an associate of CSA Global Pty Ltd ("CSA"). CSA consents to the inclusion, form and context of the relevant information herein as derived from the original resource reports. Ms Hughes has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'.

This report contains information extracted from previous ASX market announcements reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) and available for viewing at **www.mohoresources.com.au**. Moho Resources confirms that in respect of these announcements it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in any original ASX market announcement. The announcements are as follows: 8 November 2018, 16 November 2018, 19 December 2018, 27 November 2019, 4 February 2020, 11 February 2020, 16 April 2020, 22 June 2020, 29 June 2020, 10 July 2020, 16 July 2020, 25 August 2020, 27 August 2020, 10 September 2020, 30 September 2020, 1 October 2020, 3 November 2020, 9 November 2020, 19 November 2020, 3 December 2020, 12 January 2021, 2 February 2021, 2 March 2021, 30 March 2021 and 4 June 2021

## 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.

***Forward-Looking Statements***

*This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Moho Resources Limited's planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Moho believes that its expectations reflected in these forward- looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that further exploration activities will result in the actual values, results or events expressed or implied in this document.*

## 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 geologist Lyndal Money (Technical Manager) is 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). Dr Jon Hronsky (OA) provides high level strategic and technical advice to Moho.

**ENDS**

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

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# JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1 - East Sampson Dam 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 (e.g. 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.* | All data presented herein from past exploration work have been obtained from joint venture datasets. Moho has undertaken a full validation of the nature and quality of sampling undertaken. Early stage exploration samples comprise surface soil and rock sampling, auger sampling, RAB, aircore and RC drilling and 2 diamond holes. Moho has completed three phases of RC drilling (including one AC hole) and one phase of PQ_HQ diamond drilling. Sample quality was monitored by the logging geologist, and were very high for all programs. Drilling was conducted with a focus on sample quality and recovery. |
| | *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* | Moho has completed validation of sampling techniques during the Company's drilling programmes. The Competent Person's opinion is that sufficient confidence in sampling was performed to adequate industry standards and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs, generating targets for investigation and completing Mineral Resource estimations. |
| | *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* | All references to mineralisation have been taken from reports and documents prepared by previous explorers, joint venture partners and Moho, and have been reviewed by Moho and are considered fit for purpose. |
| | *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.* | Moho sampled RC and Diamond drillholes at 1m intervals, to generate a sample of 3kg or more, pulverized in entirety to produce a 40g or 50g for fire assay to determine Au grades. RC samples were obtained directly from the rig through a cone splitter, PQ core was quartered, HQ core was halved. In clayey horizons, the core was manually split using a putty knife and more competent zones were cut using a automated core saw. |
| **Drilling techniques** | *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).* | A range of drilling techniques including auger, RAB, aircore, RC and diamond have been completed on the project.<br>The Moho RC drilling is usually 5.5", utilising a face sampling hammer whilst diamond drilling utilised triple tube PQ and HQ sized equipment. Diamond holes were cored from surface. |
| **Drill sample recovery** | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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.* | Moho has undertaken validation of the historical data to determine whether this information has been collected in full. Only limited data on this historical work is available in open file reports and joint venture partner datasets. Two diamond drill holes and 7 RC holes from historical drilling were able to be validated and were used in the resource<br>Sample recoveries for Moho drilling were monitored by the logging geologist, and were very high for all programs. Drilling was conducted with a focus on sample quality and recovery. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| **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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>*The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | All holes have been logged to varying degrees of detail. Moho has undertaken verification of the quality and level of detail of the geological logging, including field checking of spoil piles by Moho geologists.<br>Moho has done sufficient verification of the data, in the Competent Person's opinion to provide sufficient confidence that the logging has been performed to adequate industry standards and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs, generating targets for investigation and Mineral Resource estimation.<br>All Moho drilllholes were thoroughly logged by an experienced geologist, in a qualitative nature. Chip trays and remaining core is retained for oversight and check logging |
| **Subsampling techniques and sample preparation** | *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>*If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>*For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>*Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>*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.*<br>*Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | It has been confirmed that mineralised intervals of core were half cut for sampling for Ni or Au.<br>Various sampling methods have been employed previously for non-core drilling, and as discussed above the absence of detailed information on this criteria is not considered material to an assessment of the exploration potential of the area.<br>Moho has done sufficient verification of the data, in the Competent Person's opinion to provide sufficient confidence that past sampling was performed to adequate industry standards and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for investigation.<br>Bulk samples from all Moho RC and AC holes were collected at 1m intervals in green plastic bags from below the cone splitter and generally were dry. 1m split samples were collected from the cone splitter in prenumbered calico bags. Duplicate split samples were regularly taken, at a minimum of 1 in 50 samples, showing acceptable levels of variation given the nuggety nature of gold in the area.<br>1 metre samples were taken from PQ core with one quarter cut for assay and half core cut for HQ core. In clayey horizons core was manually split using a putty knife and more competent zones were cut using an industry standard mechanised core saw. Duplicates were collected from drill core every 50m during the program |
| **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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether* | Moho has done sufficient verification of the assay data, in the Competent Person's opinion to provide sufficient confidence that past assaying appropriate for the mineralisation present and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for investigation.<br>Moho has compiled historical geophysical datasets for the project areas. In consolidation and reprocessing of the geophysical data, Moho applied checks on the quality of the data and concluded that they were appropriate for target generation purposes.<br>Moho has done sufficient verification of the data, in the Competent Person's opinion to provide sufficient confidence that quality control measures were performed |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.* | to industry standard and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for investigation.<br>Samples submitted to the assay laboratory were weighed, crushed and pulverized to +95% passing -75 micron. A 40g or 50g charge was selected for Fire Assay and AAS finish with a detection limit of 0.01ppm Au. Assay reference standard material was inserted every 33 samples and showed good agreement with specifications. Blank samples were also inserted every 50 samples. 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.* | Significant intersections have been taken from previous work by Lawson Gold Ltd which the Competent Person has assessed as being of high quality. No verification or check assaying of previous explorer's holes has been undertaken to date.<br>Significant intersections were checked by alternative Moho company personnel prior to announcement. Geological logging was on laptop using Ocris logging software which was then incorporated into Moho's SQL database. |
| | *The use of twinned holes.* | Moho has not twinned any holes from previous work and is not aware of any twinned holes at the project areas. |
| | *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* | Moho has done sufficient verification of the data, in the Competent Person's opinion to provide sufficient confidence that past data entry, storage and validation of assay data were performed to industry standard and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for investigation. |
| | *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | No adjustments have been 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.* | Moho has done sufficient verification of the data, in the Competent Person's opinion to provide sufficient confidence in the accuracy and quality of survey data and that is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for investigation.<br>DGPS is routinely used by Moho Resources to peg collar locations, with an accuracy of 0.3m |
| | *Specification of the grid system used.* | Several grid systems have been used previously, including AGD 1966 AMG Zone 51, AGD 1984 AMG Zone 50 and GDA 1994 MGA Zone 51.<br>Moho uses GDA 1994 MGA Zone 51 and previous data in AGD 1966 AMG Zone 51 and AGD 1984 AMG Zone 50 have been converted to GDA 1994 MGA Zone 51. |
| | *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | Topography is generally undulating in the project area and nominal RLs or RLs taken from handheld GPS devices are assumed to have been used historically. Moho continues to verify the data and no problems or material issues have been discovered to date. DGPS is routinely used by Moho Resources to collect collar data, with an accuracy of 0.3m, providing robust topographic control. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| **Data spacing and distribution** | *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* | Various data spacing has been used at various prospects by previous explorers. Examples of data spacing are provided in the Independent Technical Assessment Report (as reported in the Independent Technical Assessment Report contained in Annexure B of the Company's prospectus dated 5 November 2018). A summary of all relevant historic drillhole information and intersections for the East Sampson Dam prospect are shown in a table reported in the Independent Technical Assessment Report contained in Annexure B of the Company's prospectus dated 5 November 2018. Previous Moho drilling at East Sampson Dam prospect has been at a nominal 20 x 20m spacing. |
| | *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.* | Drill density across the Mineral Resource area is sufficient for JORC (2012) indicated and inferred categories. Further infill drilling will be required for other categories. |
| | *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | Insufficient information is available to assess whether historical past explorers have applied sample compositing. |
| **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.*<br>*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 mineralization-controlling structures has not been fully determined and a variety of drill orientations have been used previously. Lawson Gold used oriented drill core in its 2010 drilling which clarified the orientation of mineralising structures at the East Sampson Dam prospect.<br>Moho recognises the importance of understanding the structural controls on gold mineralisation and will prioritise the collection of oriented drill core in future gold diamond drilling programs.<br>Moho's validation and review has not located any situations where drilling orientation is considered to have introduced a material bias to reported results. |
| **Sample security** | *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | Given the historic nature of the data, this has not and may not be determinable. Moho believes that only past drill core has been preserved and knows of no threats to its security or integrity.<br>Samples generated though Moho drilling were delivered to the laboratory in batches at regular intervals, being stored in a secure facility prior to and following delivery. |
| **Audits or reviews** | *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | The company engages independent consultants who regularly audit the data for inconsistencies and other issues. None have been reported to date |

## 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.* | On 27 July 2015, Moho entered into a farm-in and joint venture agreement with Lawson Gold Ltd (now Odin Metals Ltd) on M27/263 and E27/345; both of which are subject to a 1.5% net smelter royalty under a prior agreement to Mithril Resources Ltd. Under variation agreements; dated 20 March |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *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.* | 2017 and 3 October 2017; Moho can earn staged interests up to a total of 70% in the tenements:<br>• Earn 25% before 30 September 2018 by either drilling an electromagnetic (EM) target on each tenement or 2,000 m of drilling for gold across the tenements<br>• Earn 26% by spending $400,000 on exploration before 30 June 2021 on the tenements (includes the amount already spent by Moho)<br>• Earn a further 19% by spending $1,000,000 (includes amounts already spent from Stage 1 and Stage 2) on exploration before 30 June 2025 on the tenements.<br>On 9 August 2016, Moho entered into a variation agreement with Nearology to buy 100% of E27/528 for $2,500 and the issue of 500,000 shares. On 26 June 2018 the sale agreement was completed, and Moho now has 100% beneficial rights to the tenement.<br>Moho has applied for 100% of ELA27/613 and PLA27/2390 and holds 100% of PL27/2232.<br>All tenements are located on pastoral leases on Mount Vetters and Gindalbie stations. A heritage survey for the first stage of drilling has been completed with the Maduwongga People. Refer to the Solicitor's Report and Tenement Schedule for more detailed information and other material issues. |
| **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:<br>• Australian-Anglo American JV (1969–1976)<br>• Union Miniere/WMC Resources Ltd JV (1974–1975)<br>• Esso Australia Ltd (1979–1981)<br>• Amax Resources Ltd (1982–1984)<br>• CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (1985–1989)<br>• Mount Kersey Mining (1990–1999)<br>• Aurora Gold (1991–1994)<br>• Fodina (MPI/Outokumpu) (1994–1995)<br>• NiQuest (2000–2005)<br>• Mithril Resources (2006–2007)<br>• Lawson Gold (2010–2012)<br>• Moho Resources (2015 to present). |
| **Geology** | *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | The East Sampson Dam Project is highly prospective for nickel and gold mineralisation. Gold is related to quartz-feldspar porphyry bodies which have intruded dilational zones within shear zones. It also can be spatially associated with fine-grained pyroclastic and clastic rocks in the Gindalbie area. Gold mineralisation in the area is locally associated with quartz-carbonate stockwork veins, breccia zones, sulphide-quartz-carbonate stringers and sheeted vein arrays. The focus for nickel sulphides is either komatiite- or intrusive-hosted (i.e. magmatic nickel deposits. Within the East Sampson Dam Project area, the regional felsic Gindalbie Group contains ultramafic units that host numerous massive and disseminated nickel sulphide deposits |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| **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:*<br>• *easting and northing of the drillhole collar*<br>• *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar*<br>• *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>• *downhole length and interception depth*<br>• *hole length.* | A summary of all relevant historic drillhole information and intersections for the East Sampson Dam prospect are shown in a table reported in the Independent Technical Assessment Report contained in Annexure B of the Company's prospectus dated 5 November 2018. Previous Moho drilling at East Sampson Dam has been reported in MOH:ASX announcements dated: 16/11/2018, 19/12/2018, 11/02/2020, 27/08/2020, 19/11/2020, 03/12/2020, 12/01/2021, 02/02/2021, 02/03/2021, 30/03/2021. Only the significant results are discussed and reported. |
| | *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.* | Not applicable, as no information has been excluded. |
| **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 averaging or cut offs have been applied to the data. |
| | *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.* | Aggregation of intersections was undertaken on the East Sampson Dam prospect drillholes. All intervals aggregated were of equal length and variable grades. |
| | *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.*<br>*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>*If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'downhole length, true width not known').* | Historical drilling has been undertaken on various drill orientations, and thus does not represent true width intersections. Future work by Moho will involve validation and reinterpretation of historical data.<br>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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.* | Refer to diagrams in the body of the announcement and the Mineral Resource Estimate July 2021 Statement. |
| **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.* | A large historical database has been compiled by previous tenement holders. Detailed historic assay results for the East Sampson Dam prospect are displayed and tabled as reported in the Independent Technical Assessment Report contained in Annexure B of the Company's prospectus dated 5 November 2018. Previous Moho drilling at East Sampson |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | Dam has been reported in MOH:ASX announcements dated: 16/11/2018, 19/12/2018, 11/02/2020, 27/08/2020, 19/11/2020, 03/12/2020, 12/01/2021, 02/02/2021, 02/03/2021, 30/03/2021. Only the significant results are discussed and reported. |
| **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.* | Geological interpretations are taken from historical and ongoing exploration activities. Previous work has provided a reasonable understanding of the style and distribution of local gold mineralized structures. Other areas outside the existing East Sampson Dam prospect are at a relatively early stage and further work will enhance the understanding of the gold prospectivity of these areas. All historical data is yet to be completely validated by Moho for its quality and applicability to current exploration. |
| **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).*<br>*Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | RC drilling is planned to upgrade areas of the Resource and test along strike and down plunge/dip extensions of the East Sampson Dam mineralisation. Moho plans to undertake aircore drilling to follow up anomalism identified by geochemical sampling on M27/263. |

## JORC 2012 Table 1 Section 3 – Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Database integrity* | *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* | |
| | *Data validation procedures used.* | CSA Global checked the drill hole files for the following errors prior to Mineral Resource estimation:<br>• Absent collar data<br>• Multiple collar entries<br>• Questionable downhole survey results<br>• Absent survey data<br>• Overlapping intervals<br>• Negative sample lengths<br>• Sample intervals which extended beyond the hole depth defined in the collar table. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Site visits* | *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* | Felicity Hughes, Competent Person for the Mineral Resource estimate, completed a site visit on December 11, 2020.<br>During the site visit, the following was completed:<br>• Inspection of sample processing facilities<br>• Brief inspection of East Sampson Dam prospect site<br>• Inspection of several drill holes from Moho<br>The core shed appeared to be relatively clean and well-organised, and related procedures were being followed. Data collection systems were found to be consistent with industry good practice. Furthermore, geological controls to the mineralisation were sufficiently understood to enable a Mineral Resource to be reported in accordance with the JORC Code. |
| | *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.* | Not applicable. |
| *Geological interpretation* | *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* | Mineralisation interpretation was completed by Moho who supplied Leapfrog grade shells at 0.2, 0.5, 1.0 and 2.0 g/t gold for modelling. Modelled fault zones were also supplied by Moho. |
| | *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* | No material assumptions have been made which effects the Mineral Resource estimate reported herein. |
| | *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* | Alternative interpretations are not likely to materially impact on the global Mineral Resource estimate. |
| | *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*<br>*The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.* | The main controls to the mineralisation are stratigraphic and structural, with mineralisation occurring in a series of steeply dipping ore shoots striking NNW. |
| *Dimensions* | *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.* | The East Sampson Dam deposit constitutes of a mineralised zone which has been modelled between 363,600m E and 364,100m E, 6,637,490m N and 6,638,100m N. The dip extent extends from –375m RL to 240m RL. The average width and strike of the modelled lode is approximately 130m by 400m. |
| | *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key* | Quantitative kriging neighbourhood analysis (QKNA) was undertaken to assess the effect of changing key |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Estimation and modelling techniques* | *assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* | kriging neighbourhood parameters on block grade estimates. All data within the mineralised shells >0.2g/t Au were subject to QKNA. Kriging efficiency and slope of regression were determined for a range of block sizes, minimum/maximum samples, search dimensions and discretisation grids.<br>A three-pass search ellipse strategy was adopted whereby search ellipses were progressively increased if search criteria could not select sufficient data for the block estimate. The primary, secondary and tertiary search ellipse dimensions represent 50%, 100 % and 200% of the variogram range respectively.<br>Inverse Distance methods (ID2) was adopted to interpolate grades into cells.<br>Statistical analysis was completed using Datamine's Supervisor software. All geological modelling and grade estimation were completed using GEMS software. |
| | *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* | An Ordinary Kriging model was completed for comparison.<br>No Mineral Resource has been previously reported for East Sampson Dam. |
| | *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* | No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of by-products. |
| | *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* | Ag, As and S were estimated in addition to the potentially economic element Au |
| | *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* | A 2.5 m E by 10 m N by 1 m RL parent cell size was used to honour wireframe boundaries. The drill hole data spacing is highly variable, from 10 to 120 m apart. The block size represents approximately a quarter of the drill spacing in the more densely drilled central area of the deposit. |
| | *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* | No assumptions were made regarding selective mining units. |
| | *Any assumptions about correlation between variables* | No assumptions have been made regarding correlation between variables. |
| | *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* | The main controls on mineralisation are structural and stratigraphic. Gold is associated with the intrusion of a felsic porphyry unit into a succession of mafic and felsic volcanics and black shales. Cross-cutting and strike-parallel faults have modified the mineralisation into steeply dipping shoots. |
| | *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* | The requirement for top-cuts was reviewed given the potential for extreme grades to bias block grade estimation. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | For each variable in each statistical domain, histograms and log-probability plots were reviewed to determine the point at which the number of samples supporting a high-grade distribution diminishes. |
| | *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.* | Drillhole grades were initially visually compared with cell model grades. Domain drill hole and block model statistics were then compared. Swath plots were also created to compare drillhole grades with block model grades for easting, northing and elevation slices throughout the deposit. The block model reflected the tenor of the grades in the drill hole samples both globally and locally. |
| *Moisture* | *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.* | Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis. Moisture content was measured in a selection of RC drillholes considered representative over the entire area of the deposit. Moisture content was interpolated into the block model using ID2 methods.<br>Tonnes are reported on a dry basis. |
| *Cut-off parameters* | *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.* | The Mineral Resource reported above a cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au, representing mineralisation within the modelled grade shells |
| *Mining factors or assumptions* | *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.* | In selecting the reporting cut-off grade, the mining method has been considered. It is anticipated that East Sampson Dam will be an open pit mining scenario. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Metallurgical factors or assumptions* | *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.* | A metallurgical test work program was undertaken by JT Metallurgical Services Pty Ltd to reflect the treatment of ESD mineralisation through Kalgoorlie toll treatment facilities. The test work conditions were designed to replicate these toll milling facilities operating parameters namely grind size, cyanide and dissolved oxygen concentrations, residence time and pH. Kalgoorlie sourced, hypersaline raw water was utilised in all tests to best gauge consumption rates of lime and cyanide. All compositing and metallurgical test work was conducted at Metallurgy Pty Ltd in Perth with solid assays conducted at NATA accredited Nagrom Laboratories in Perth. All composites were assayed via Bulk Leach Extractable Grade with Fire Assay finish (BLEG) to mitigate any possible effect of coarse gold with comprehensive assays completed on six of the nine variability composites. The other three variability composites were acquired purely for rheological test work. The comprehensive head assays showed that the six composites had low concentrations of common deleterious elements such as As, Cu, Sb and Te. Elevated organic carbon at 0.58% was noted in the 'Shale' variability composite. Bulk 20 kg representative samples of six of the nine variability composites were ground to P80 300 micron then passed through a laboratory sized Knelson concentrator prior to intensive leaching of the gravity concentrate. This aimed to match the operation of an ACACIA leach reactor commonly used in the Goldfields for treatment of gravity gold concentrates. The conditions used mirrored those expected in a typical Kalgoorlie toll processing plant. Details in MOH:ASX announcement 25/08/2020 |
| *Environmental factors or assumptions* | *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.* | It is assumed that there will be no significant environmental impediments to developing the project. This is an early-stage project and potential environmental impacts require review. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Bulk density* | *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* | Down-hole gamma logging for in situ wet density was completed on approximately 20% of the holes, and moisture content determined on approximately 12% of the holes. Selection of holes covered the entire area of the deposit and compete weathering profile.<br>Dry bulk density values were available from historical diamond drillholes. |
| | *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* | The Archimedes method measurements were determined for the selected core samples by measuring the weight of part or the entire sample in air and water and then applying the formula bulk density = weight_air/(weight_air-weight_water). |
| | *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.* | As there was a reasonable amount of density and moisture data in the modelled mineralisation envelope at East Sampson Dam, in situ wet density, moisture content and dry bulk density were estimated in the block model. |
| *Classification* | *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* | The Mineral Resource has been classified following due consideration of all criteria contained in Section 1, Section 2 and Section 3 of JORC 2012 Table 1.<br>After considering data quality and geological continuity, grade estimation quality was assessed.<br>The Competent Person classified the East Sampson Dam Mineral Resource as indicated and Inferred. |
| | *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* | Appropriate account has been taken of all relevant criteria including data integrity, data quantity, geological continuity, and grade continuity. |
| | *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* | The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the Competent Person's views of the deposit. |
| *Audits or reviews* | *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.* | The current model has not been audited by an independent third party but has been subject to CSA Global's internal peer review processes. |
| *Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence* | *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the* | The Mineral Resource accuracy is communicated through the classification assigned to this Mineral Resource. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* | The Mineral Resource estimate has been classified in accordance with the JORC Code, 2012 Edition using a qualitative approach. All factors that have been considered have been adequately communicated in Section 1 and Section 3 of this Table. |
| | *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* | The Mineral Resource statement relates to a global tonnage and grade estimate. Grade estimates have been made for each block in the block model. |
| | *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.* | No production data is available. |

CSA Global
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# MEMORANDUM

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**To:** Shane Sadleir
**Cc:** Ralph Winter, Lyndal Money
**Date:** July 14, 2021
**From:** Felicity Hughes, Principal Consultant
**Report Nº:** R312.2021

**Re:** **East Sampson Dam – Interim Mineral Resource Estimate Statement**

## INTRODUCTION

CSA Global has been requested by Moho Resources Limited (Moho) to complete a maiden JORC (2012)[1] mineral resource estimate for their East Sampson Dam gold deposit.

### METHODOLOGY

Information supplied to CSA Global by Moho included a validated database, quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) information and assessment, a density database including results from downhole gamma analysis, core measurements and moisture content analysis, 3D modelled Leapfrog wireframes for mineralisation as >0.2g/t Au grade shells, 3D modelled Leapfrog wireframes for geology and 3D modelled Leapfrog wireframes for structural faults.

CSA Global modelled weathering surfaces as 3D wireframes using GEMS software and updated the topographic surface.

A comprehensive statistical examination in Datamine's Supervisor of all elements was completed, checking domaining by geology, weathering and within the mineralised shells. CSA Global note that the data values (assays) within the modelled mineralisation solids represent less than 15% of the total assay database. This potentially raises an issue with domaining within tight grade shells due to the relatively small population to derive valid statistical results. A total of 11,805 assays were used, of which 910 were coded within the mineralised shells >0.2g/t Au.

All available elements were statistically evaluated, and the decision was made to include Silver (Ag ppm) Arsenic (As ppm) and Sulphur (S%), as well as Gold (Au g/t) in the grade interpolations to understand any potential associations.

[1] Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The JORC Code, 2012 Edition. Prepared by: The Joint Ore Reserves Committee of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia (JORC).

Top-cut analysis for Au was completed on the data within the mineralised grade shells, split by the weathering domains; results are summarised in Table 1. The 99% was used as the cut-off percentile as there is a tail-off of high-grade values rather than specific outliers.

CSA Global note that mineralisation is also associated with some of the north-east cross-cutting faults. Domaining by fault zone was not completed due to insufficient sample data within the domains. CSA GLOBAL recommends potentially targeting these faults with further exploration.

*Table 1 Au Top-Cut Analysis by Weathering and Mineralised Shells*

| | >2.0g/t Au | | | | 1.0-2.0g/t Au | | | | 0.5-1.0g/t Au | | | | 0.2 – 0.5g/t Au | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | OX | LS | TR | FR | OX | LS | TR | FR | OX | LS | TR | FR | OX | LS | TR | FR |
| N | 81 | 42 | 24 | 2 | 64 | 28 | 11 | 5 | 102 | 58 | 33 | 4 | 244 | 135 | 64 | 13 |
| min | 2.02 | 2.03 | 2.04 | 2.04 | 1.01 | 1.00 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.55 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| max | 51.75 | 46.90 | 42.60 | 6.80 | 1.96 | 1.96 | 1.98 | 1.98 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.94 | 0.80 | 0.49 | 0.48 | 0.49 | 0.47 |
| mean | 8.12 | 7.01 | 10.25 | 4.42 | 1.40 | 1.44 | 1.44 | 1.44 | 0.72 | 0.73 | 0.67 | 0.65 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.30 |
| median | 5.15 | 3.61 | 3.90 | 4.42 | 1.35 | 1.41 | 1.39 | 1.39 | 0.68 | 0.72 | 0.65 | 0.63 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.29 | 0.29 |
| 97.5% | 34.80 | 43.00 | 36.60 | 6.68 | 1.95 | 1.94 | 1.95 | 1.92 | 0.95 | 0.97 | 0.92 | 0.79 | 0.48 | 0.48 | 0.49 | 0.46 |
| 98.5% | 48.04 | 44.81 | 39.00 | 6.73 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.96 | 1.93 | 0.96 | 0.97 | 0.93 | 0.79 | 0.48 | 0.48 | 0.49 | 0.46 |
| 99% | 51.43 | 45.51 | 40.20 | 6.75 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.97 | 1.93 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 0.93 | 0.80 | 0.49 | 0.48 | 0.49 | 0.47 |

The small dataset issue was also noted in the variographic analysis; normal score variograms were constructed as normal variograms were unable to be modelled. The variography confirmed the high gold nugget effect of the deposit. There were insufficient samples to model variograms for the separate grade shells, so a single variogram within the >0.2g/t envelope was used throughout, using the mineralisation shells as hard boundaries and confining input samples to within the shells. Table 2 summarises the variogram parameters used for the OK interpolation, and the search ellipse orientation used for both the OK and ID2 interpolations.

*Table 2 Back-Transformed Variogram Parameters for Au >0.2g/t*

| Nugget C0 | 0.42 | Range 1 | Range 2 | Range 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sill C1 | 0.39 | 8 | 7 | 10 |
| Sill C2 | 0.13 | 19 | 29 | 30 |
| Sill C3 | 0.06 | 76 | 44 | 32 |
| GEMS XYZ Search Ellipse | | 15 | 60 | -10 |

## Block Model Interpolation

A framework for the block models was constructed using the parameters summarised in Figure 1.

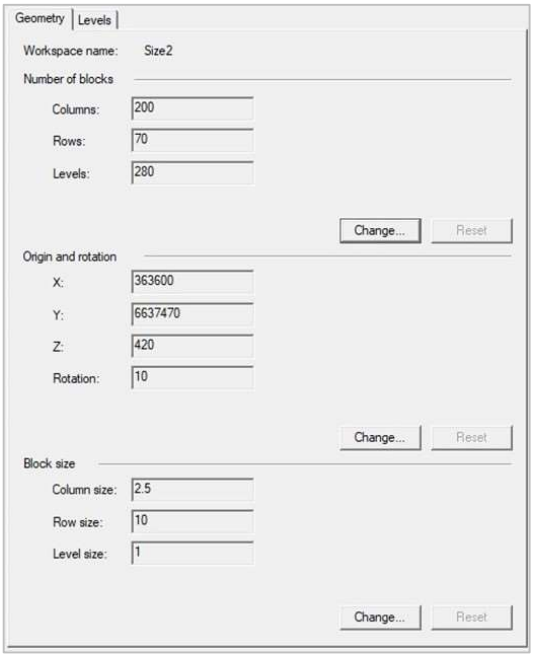



*Figure 1 Block Model Parameters*

The block model was rotated 10° to the west to better cover the strike of mineralisation as defined by the Leapfrog mineralisation models.

### *KNA Analysis*

Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA) is a process for optimising estimation parameters, including block size, number of informing samples, search range and the number of discretisation points.

A KNA analysis was carried out for a range of block sizes and numbers of informing samples for East Sampson Dam. Results show a relative insensitivity to changes in block size, and this is attributed to the rigid boundaries of the mineralised Leapfrog shells. A block size was selected that best fit the orientation of the modelled mineralisation.

Figure 2 shows the global KNA analysis for the chosen block size of 2.5m (E) x 10m (N) x 1m (RL). The small block size was selected to best fit the modelled mineralisation.

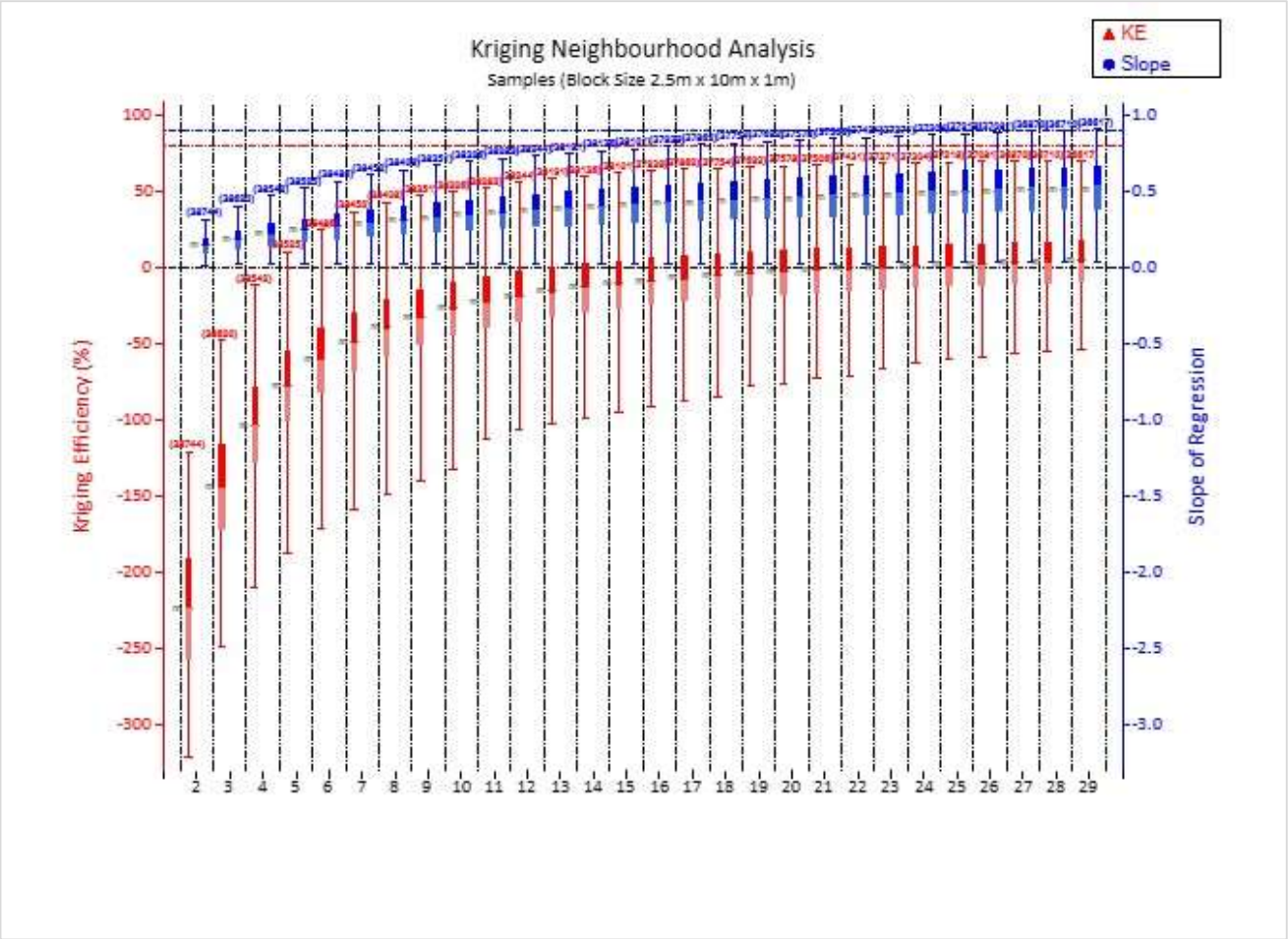



*Figure 2 KNA Analysis for block size optimisation*

## *Grade Interpolation*

The East Sampson Dam gold deposit was interpolated using both Ordinary Kriging (OK) and Inverse Distance (ID2) methods. A cumulative probability plot of the two models compared with the input data highlights over estimation of Au at lower grades in the OK model compared with the input and ID2 model (Figure 3).

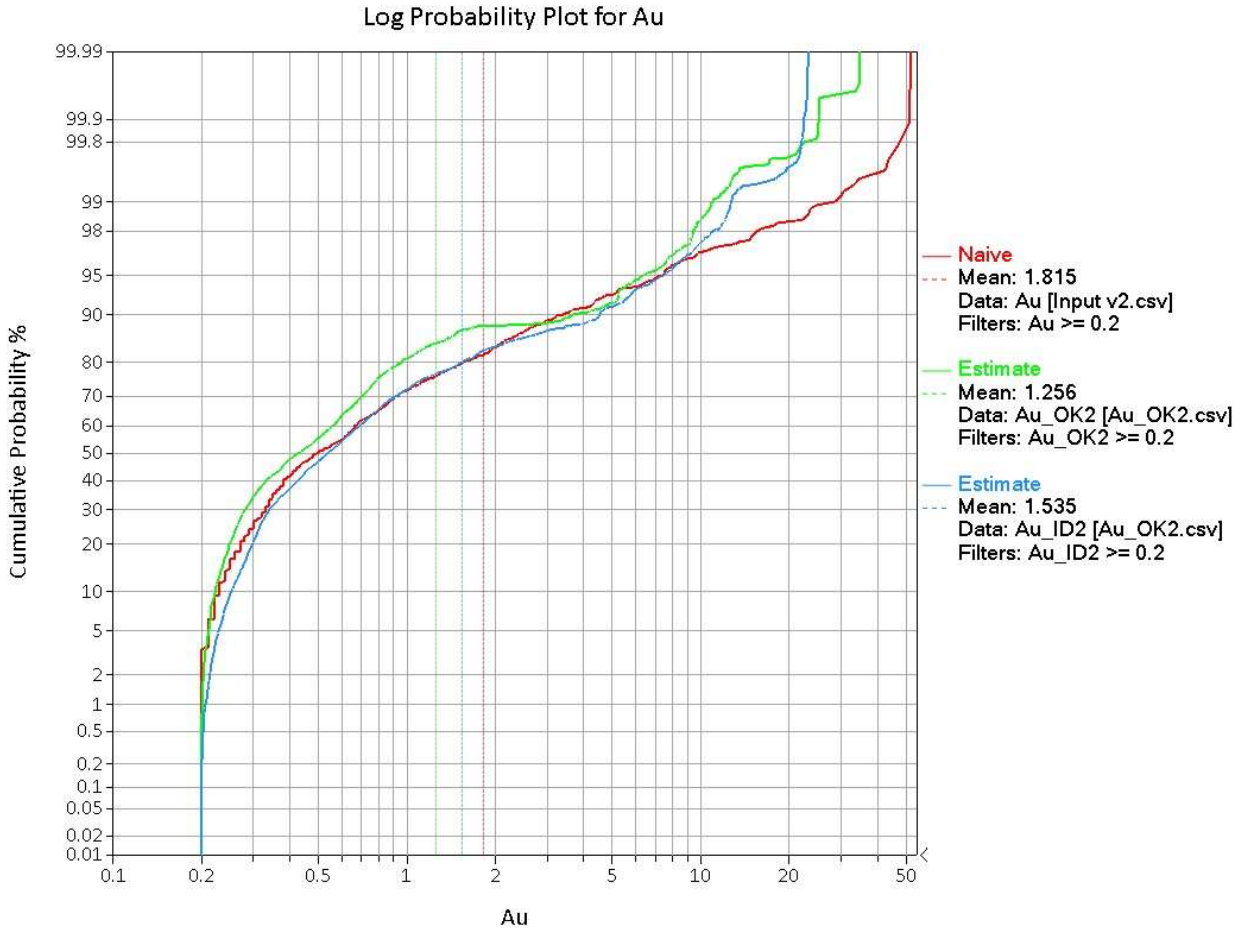



*Figure 3 Cumulative Probability Plot comparing Global OK, ID2 and input data*

The ID2 model appears to show a better statistical correlation with the input grades overall, as shown in Table 2.

*Table 3 Statistical Comparison of Interpolation Methods*

| Parameter | Input Samples | Au_OK | | Au_ID2 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Tonnage Weighted | Sample %Diff | Tonnage Weighted | Sample %Diff |
| **Points** | 911 | 10284 | 1029 | 9232 | 913 |
| **Mean** | 1.81 | 1.26 | -30.8 | 1.54 | -15.4 |
| **Std Dev** | 4.90 | 2.53 | -48.3 | 2.76 | -43.7 |
| **Variance** | 24.02 | 6.42 | -73.3 | 7.62 | -68.3 |
| **CV** | 2.70 | 2.02 | -25.3 | 1.80 | -33.4 |
| **Geom. Mean** | 0.69 | 0.57 | -17.3 | 0.72 | 4.1 |
| **Maximum** | 51.75 | 34.81 | -32.7 | 23.20 | -55.2 |
| **75%** | 1.16 | 0.79 | -32.1 | 1.11 | -4.0 |
| **50%** | 0.49 | 0.43 | -12.9 | 0.54 | 9.4 |
| **25%** | 0.3 | 0.26 | -12.0 | 0.32 | 5.3 |
| **Minimum** | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.2 | 0 |

However, both models exhibit over-smoothing of the high grades (Figure 3), with the ID2 model having a better result than the OK model, as illustrated by the swath validation plots in Figures 4 and 5.

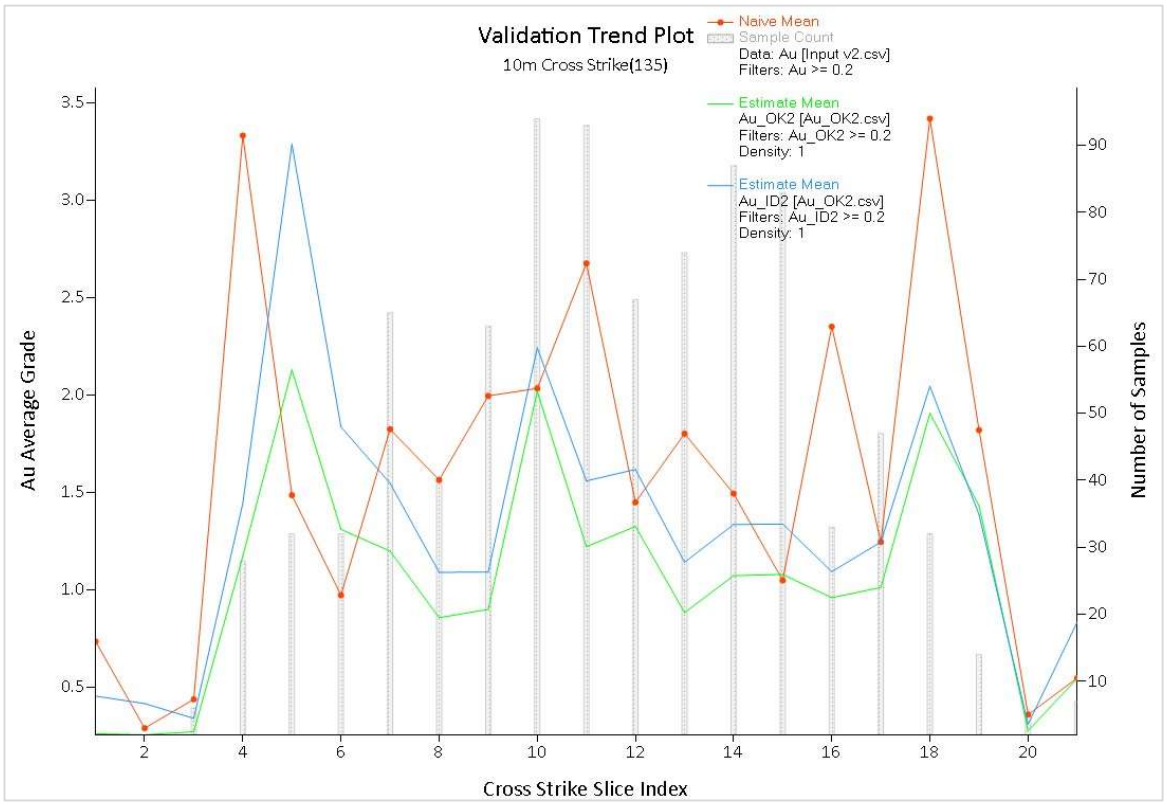



*Figure 4 Global Cross Strike Validation Swath Plot*

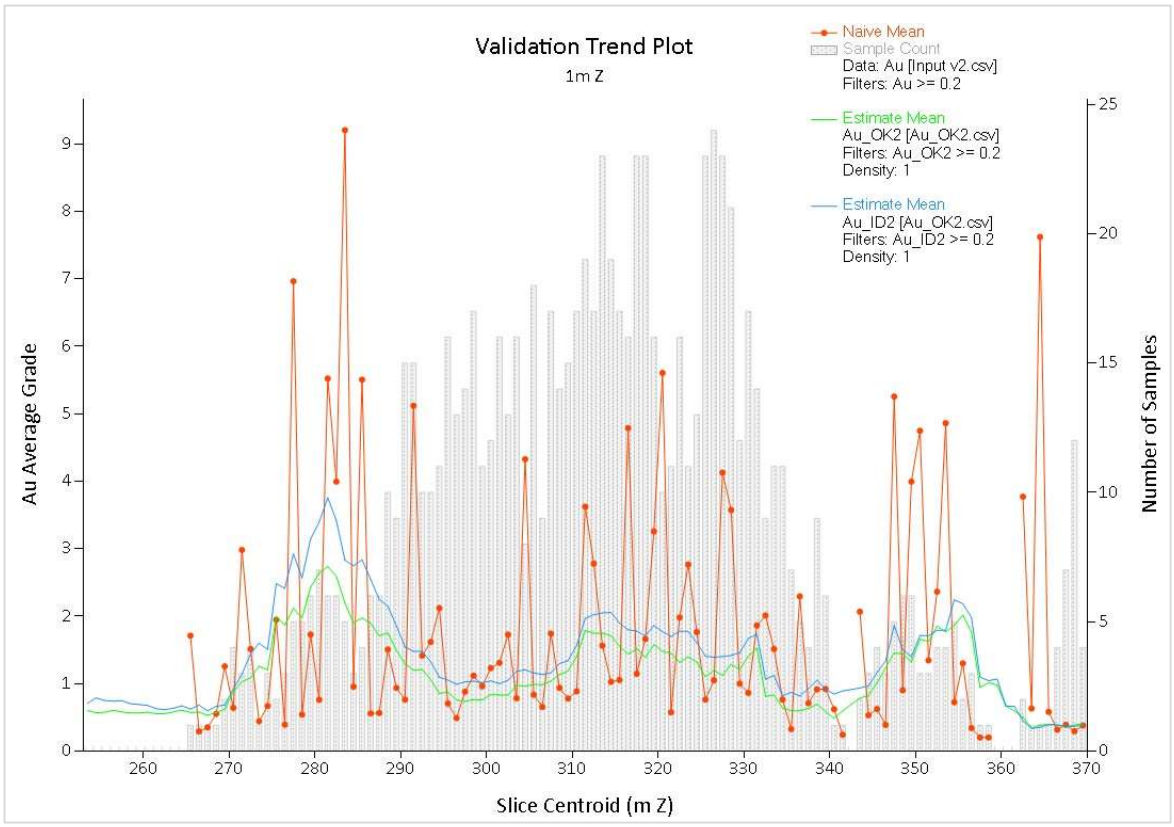



*Figure 5 Global Validation Swath Plot by 1m Z*

An oblique image of the ID2 model looking NW is displayed in Figure 6.

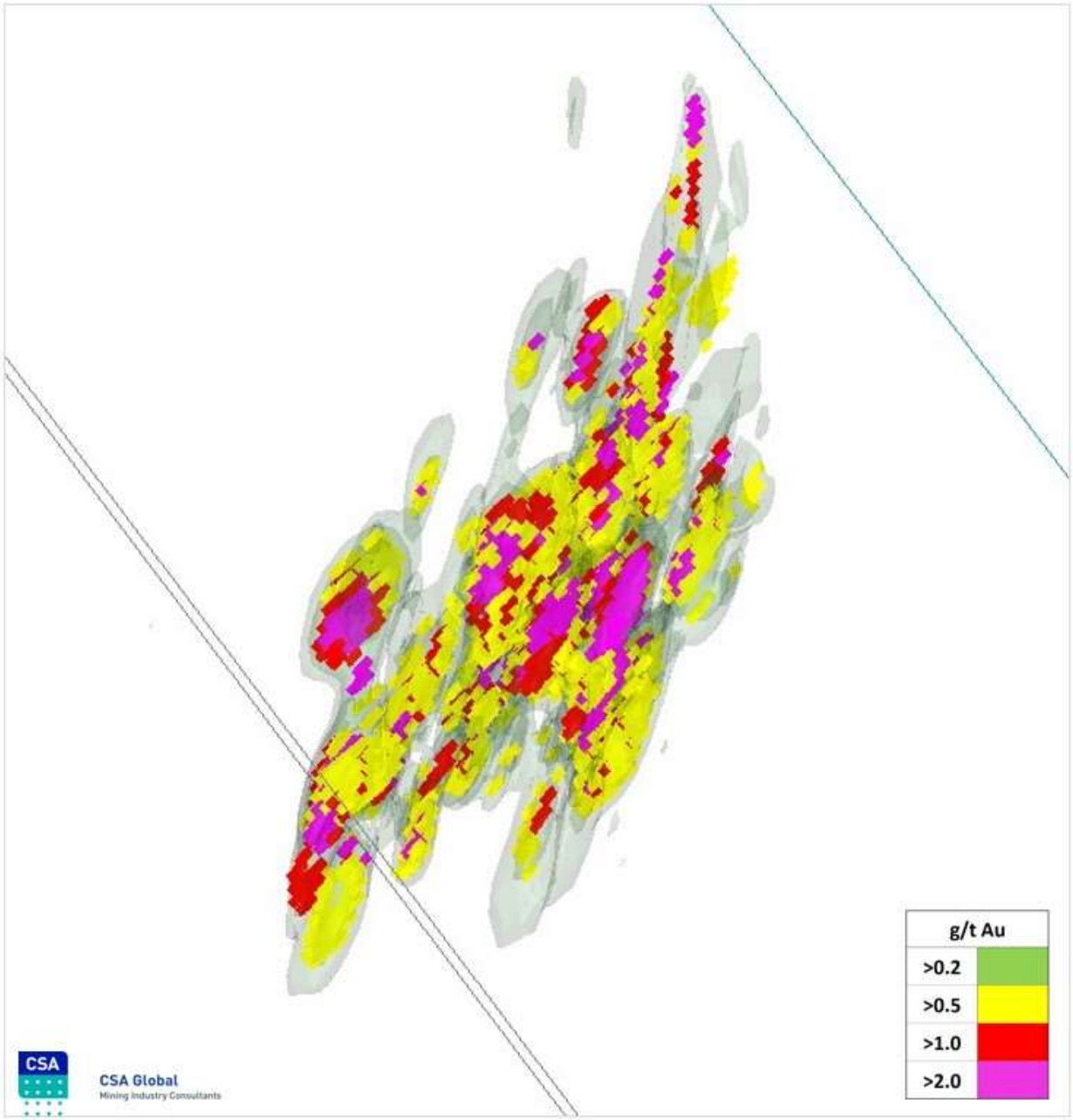



*Figure 6 Oblique view looking NW - blocks >0.5g/t Au within the >0.2 g/t Au mineralised shell*

### *Density*

Density has been interpolated into the block model using information for in situ (wet) density (ISD) accumulated from down-hole gamma measurements, moisture content and measured historical dry bulk density (DBD) from diamond drill core. Density and moisture values were domained by both regolith and geology.

Models were interpolated using the Inverse Distance (ID2) method. As there was little correlation between the locations of the ISD samples, moisture content samples and DBD samples, the approach was to interpolate

the models individually with real data, then inform the remaining blocks with calculated values based on the following equations -

DBD = ISD –(Moisture%/100)

ISD = DBD + (Moisture %/100)

Figure 6 displays a quantile-quantile (Q-Q) plot of input and output data for DBD. There is a very good correlation between the two data sets, giving confidence that the interpretation of the density values is robust.

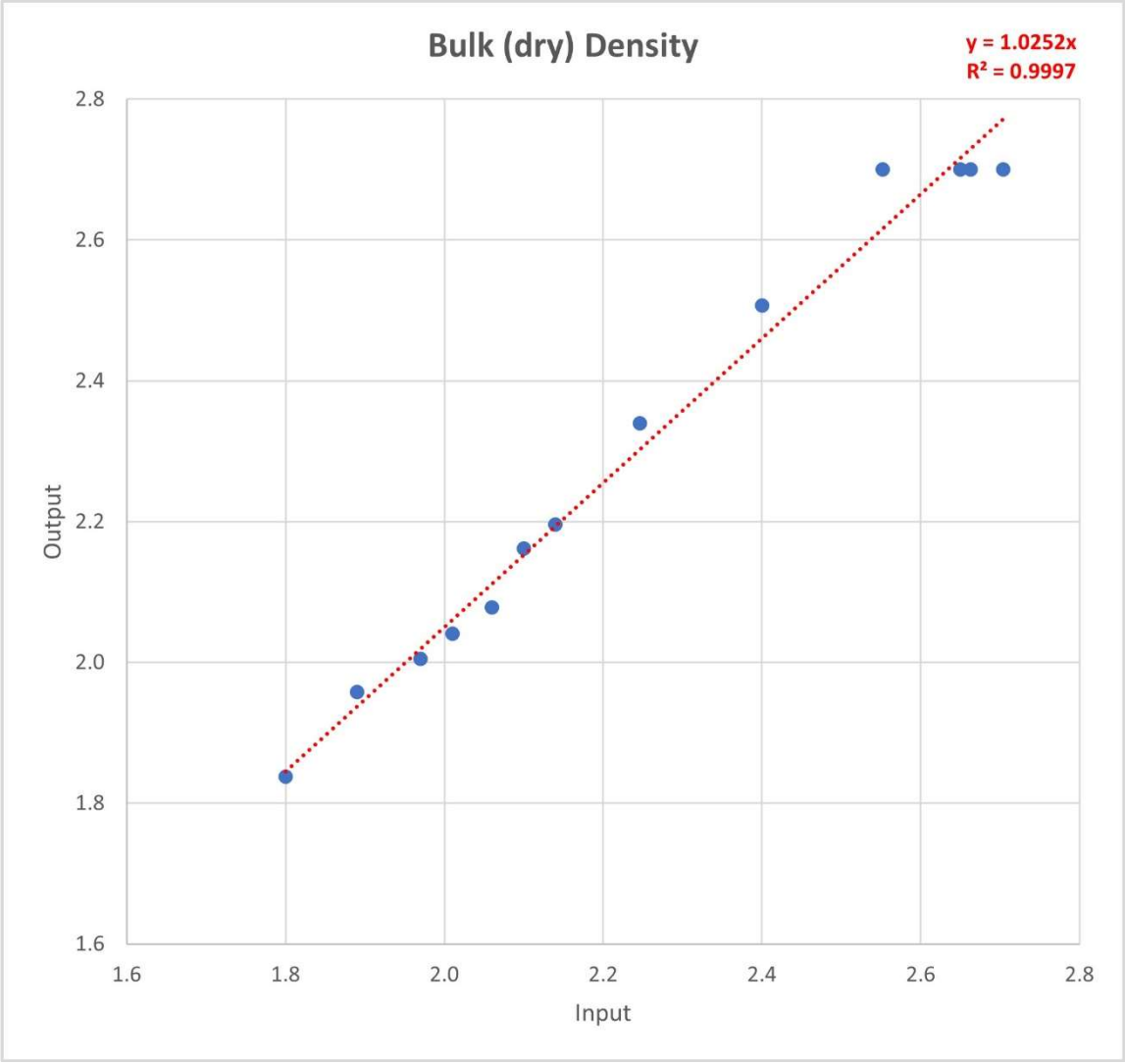



*Figure 7 Q-Q plot for Dry Bulk Density (DBD)*

Table 3 summarises the average of the interpolated values for DBD, moisture content (%) and ISD. Previous preliminary resource estimates used a single average global value for DBD in each regolith domain. It is worth noting that only values for DBD were available to inform the Fresh zone, but they approximate the original global value. CSA Global has used the recently interpolated DBD as the preferred model for the East Sampson Dam resource estimate.

*Table 4 Average Values of Interpolated Density Parameters*

| Domain | DBD g/cm³ | ISD g/cm³ | Moisture % | DBD Global Estimate | % estimated values above previously used Global values |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Oxide** | 2.07 | 2.13 | 6.05 | 1.9 | 70 |
| **Lower Saprolite** | 2.09 | 2.16 | 6.6 | 2.1 | 30 |
| **Transition** | 2.17 | 2.20 | 2.83 | 2.4 | 10 |
| **Fresh** | 2.70 | 2.72 | 2.17 | 2.7 | |
| **Total** | 2.14 | 2.19 | 5.41 | 2.12 | |

## EAST SAMPSON DAM GOLD DEPOSIT JORC (2012) RESOURCE SUMMARY

The East Sampson Dam gold deposit was modelled using both OK and ID2 methods. The ID2 method has been selected as the model with which to report resources. A summary of Global Mineral Resources reported at multiple cut-off grades is presented in Table 5.

*Table 5 Mineral Resources for East Sampson Dam at multiple cut-off grades*

| Cut-Off g/t Au | Tonnes (kt) | Au g/t | Au Metal koz |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2.0 | 77.2 | 6.5 | 16.1 |
| 1.8 | 82.9 | 6.2 | 16.4 |
| 1.6 | 92.8 | 5.7 | 17.0 |
| 1.4 | 104.6 | 5.2 | 17.6 |
| 1.2 | 114.2 | 4.9 | 18.0 |
| 1.0 | 134.7 | 4.3 | 18.7 |
| 0.9 | 147.1 | 4.0 | 19.1 |
| 0.8 | 167.9 | 3.6 | 19.6 |
| 0.7 | 194.9 | 3.2 | 20.3 |
| 0.6 | 226.4 | 2.9 | 20.9 |
| 0.5 | 264.6 | 2.5 | 21.6 |
| 0.4 | 320.1 | 2.2 | 22.4 |
| 0.3 | 427.3 | 1.7 | 23.6 |
| 0.2 | 641.5 | 1.2 | 25.3 |
| 0.1 | 870.3 | 0.9 | 26.4 |

*Note: Data is reported to significant figures and differences may occur due to rounding.*

Figures 7-8 illustrate grade-tonnage curves and grade-ounces curve for East Sampson Dam, showing a comparison between the two models. The ID2 model overall contains more ounces with slightly lower grades at relative cut-offs compared with the OK model.

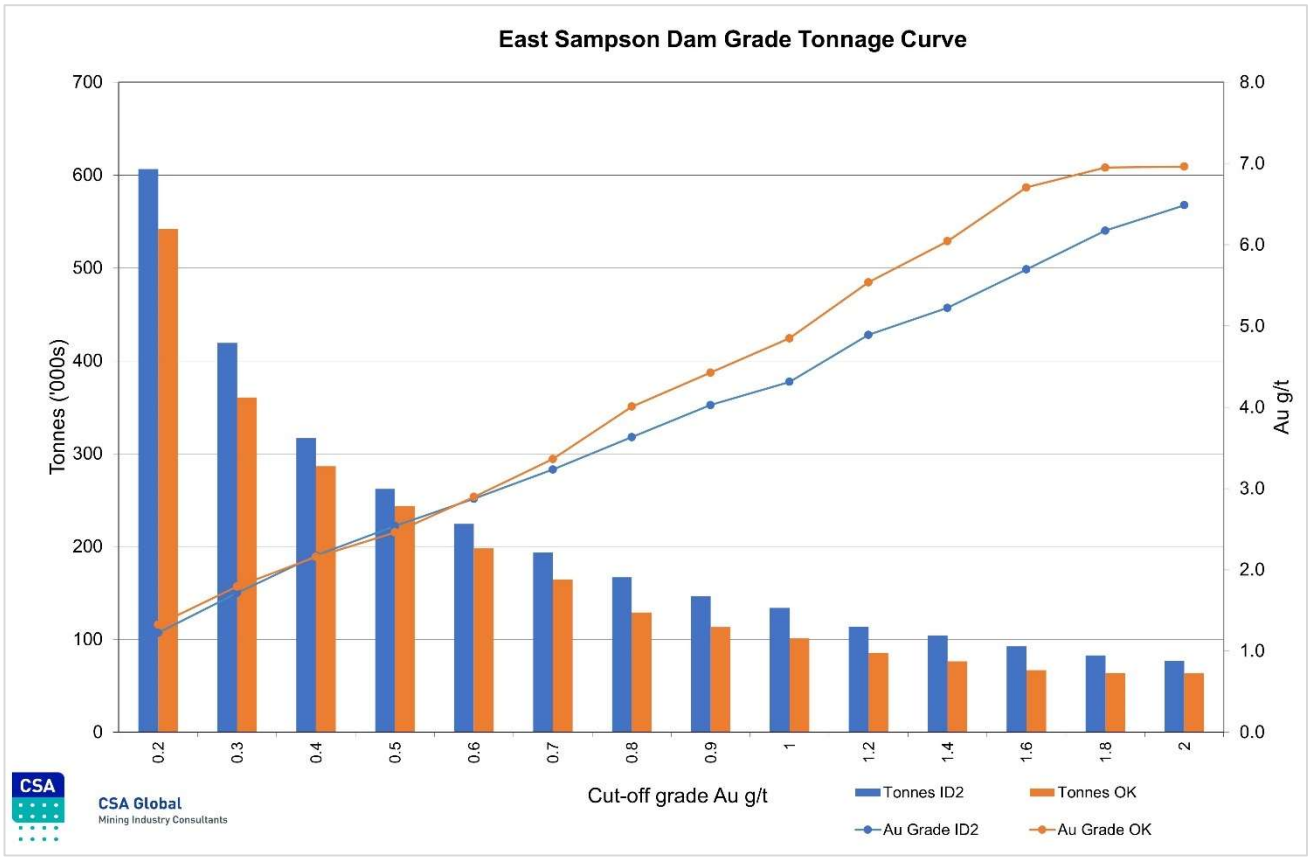



*Figure 8 Global Grade-Tonnage curve*

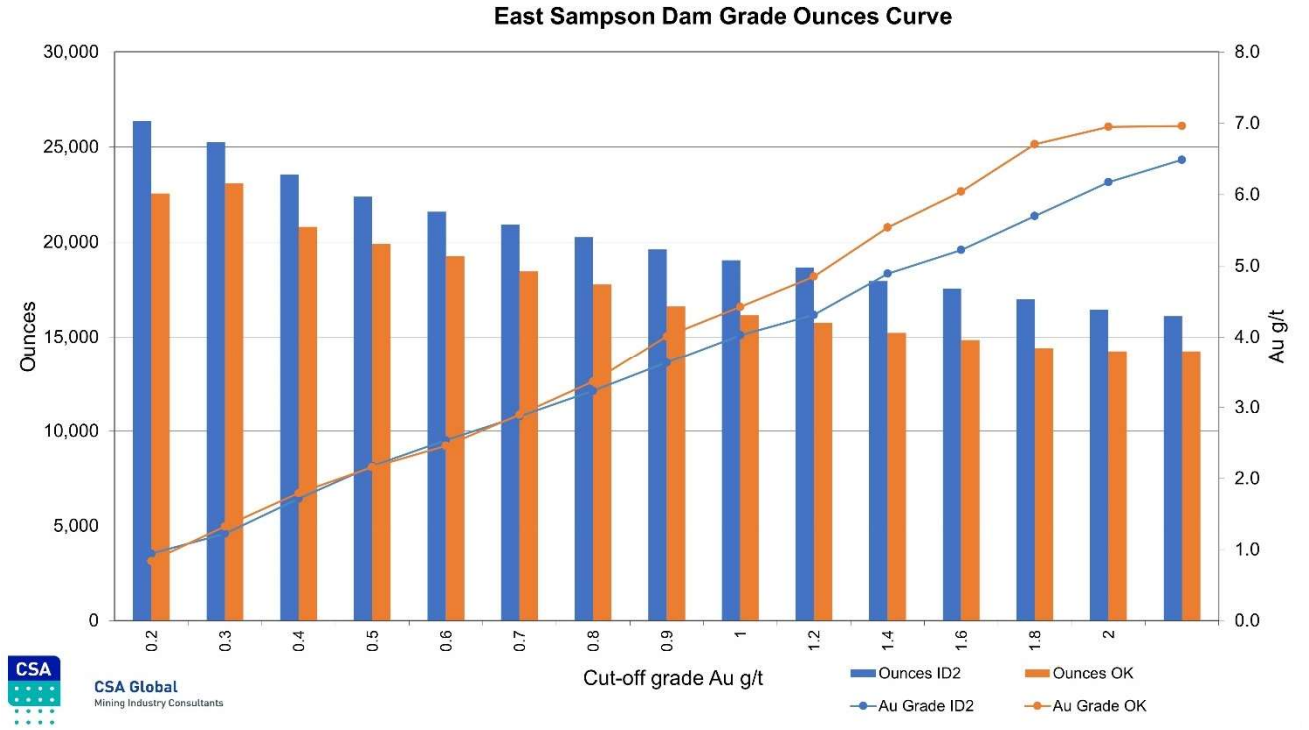



*Figure 9 Global Grade-Ounces curve*

Figure 10 shows the breakdown of the ID2 resources by weathering domains. The highest grades are to be found in the Transition zone; the potential for Fresh domain resources is currently limited by lack of information.

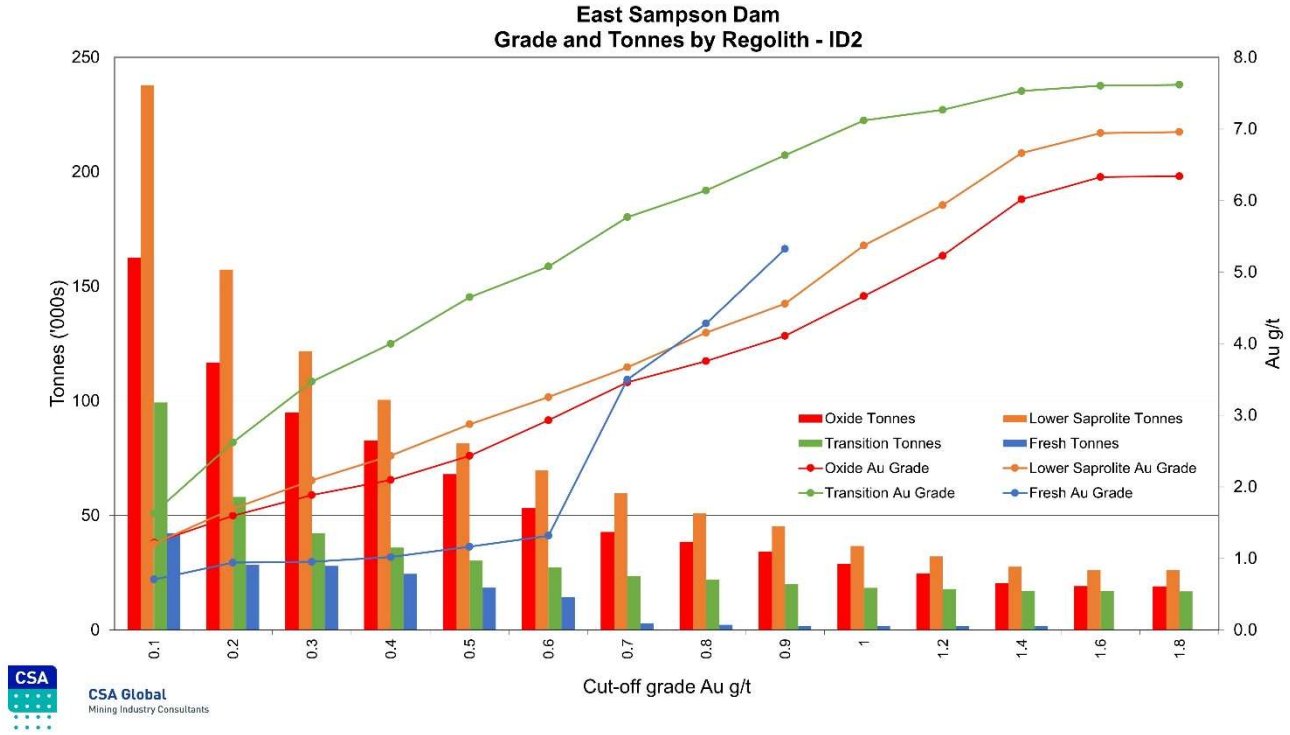



*Figure 10 Grade and Tonnes by Weathering for the East Sampson Dam gold project – ID2 model*

Table 6 summarises the resources by cut-off within each regolith domain. This provides an opportunity to select suitable mining cut-off grades unique to each domain.

*Table 6 Summary of Mineral Resources by weathering domains*

| Cut-Off | Oxide | | | Lower Saprolite | | | Transition | | | Fresh | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tonnes (kt) | Au | Ounces (koz) | Tonnes (kt) | Au | Ounces (koz) | Tonnes (kt) | Au | Ounces (koz) | Tonnes (kt) | Au | Ounces (koz) |
| **2.0** | 27.0 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 32.1 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 17.6 | 8.2 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 11.5 | 0.2 |
| **1.8** | 28.8 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 35.5 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 17.9 | 8.1 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 11.2 | 0.2 |
| **1.6** | 31.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 42.0 | 5.2 | 7.0 | 19.0 | 7.7 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 11.2 | 0.2 |
| **1.4** | 33.8 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 49.7 | 4.6 | 7.4 | 20.5 | 7.3 | 4.8 | 0.6 | 10.9 | 0.2 |
| **1.2** | 36.5 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 54.1 | 4.3 | 7.5 | 22.7 | 6.7 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 7.7 | 0.2 |
| **1.0** | 41.7 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 57.4 | 4.1 | 7.7 | 25.4 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 10.1 | 1.6 | 0.5 |
| **0.9** | 46.7 | 3.8 | 5.6 | 62.9 | 3.9 | 7.8 | 26.7 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 10.9 | 1.6 | 0.6 |
| **0.8** | 53.7 | 3.4 | 5.8 | 70.8 | 3.5 | 8.0 | 30.7 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 12.8 | 1.5 | 0.6 |
| **0.7** | 61.5 | 3.0 | 6.0 | 81.9 | 3.2 | 8.3 | 34.6 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 16.9 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| **0.6** | 71.7 | 2.7 | 6.2 | 96.0 | 2.8 | 8.6 | 41.3 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 17.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| **0.5** | 82.9 | 2.4 | 6.4 | 116.2 | 2.4 | 9.0 | 47.2 | 3.6 | 5.5 | 18.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 |
| **0.4** | 96.9 | 2.1 | 6.6 | 141.6 | 2.0 | 9.3 | 61.8 | 2.9 | 5.7 | 19.9 | 1.2 | 0.8 |
| **0.3** | 129.3 | 1.7 | 7.0 | 195.2 | 1.6 | 9.9 | 81.9 | 2.2 | 5.9 | 20.9 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| **0.2** | 204.9 | 1.1 | 7.6 | 278.9 | 1.2 | 10.6 | 124.3 | 1.6 | 6.2 | 33.4 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| **0.1** | 279.1 | 0.9 | 7.9 | 361.5 | 0.9 | 11.0 | 172.2 | 1.2 | 6.5 | 57.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 |

*Note: Data is reported to significant figures and differences may occur due to rounding.*

### *Classification*

Classification of the resource has been based on drill hole spacing, distance to nearest point for interpolation, slope of regression and kriging variance. Table 7 summarises the classified ID2 model Mineral Resources current to July 14, 2021, at a cut-off of 0.5g/t Au.

*Table 7 East Sampson Dam Mineral Resources by classification at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off, and current to July 14, 2021*

| Domain | Class | Tonnes (kt) | Au g/t | Au Metal (koz) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| OXIDE | Indicated | 68.4 | 2.3 | 5.0 |
| | Inferred | 14.4 | 3.2 | 1.5 |
| | **Total** | **82.9** | **2.4** | **6.4** |
| LOWER SAPROLITE | Indicated | 81.7 | 2.0 | 5.3 |
| | Inferred | **34.5** | **3.3** | **3.6** |
| | **Total** | 116.2 | 2.4 | 9.0 |
| TRANSITION | Indicated | 29.0 | 3.4 | 3.2 |
| | Inferred | 18.2 | 3.9 | 2.3 |
| | **Total** | **47.2** | **3.6** | **5.5** |
| FRESH | Indicated | 6.6 | 1.3 | 0.3 |
| | Inferred | 11.8 | 1.2 | 0.5 |
| | **Total** | **18.4** | **1.2** | **0.7** |
| TOTAL | Indicated | 185.7 | 2.3 | 13.8 |
| | **Inferred** | 78.9 | 3.1 | 7.8 |
| | **Total** | **264.6** | **2.5** | **21.6** |

*Note: Data is reported to significant figures and differences may occur due to rounding.*

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CSA Global has provided technical assistance to Moho Resources throughout the East Sampson Dam project and note the highly professional work completed by the Moho team. The quality of geological interpretation, data collection and commitment to quality control and assurance (QAQC) was of a high quality and suitable for the ensuing MRE.

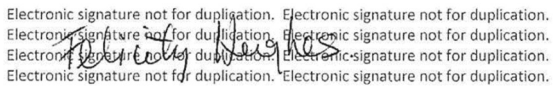
The resource estimation process has confirmed the high nugget gold effect at East Sampson Dam. The following recommendations are suggested to improve and optimise the resource –

- Additional information is required to define the effect of the NE-trending faults on the orientation of the high- grade mineralisation. The overall NNW trend of mineralisation was tightly constrained by the 3D modelling, which impeded optimisation of direction from variography. It is recommended that the structural model for East Sampson Dam be incorporated as part of the domaining process for the next resource update, and that some closer-spaced drilling is allocated to provide more information for this to occur.
- Less constraint on the mineralisation by interpolating within the 0.2g/t Au mineralisation envelope and reducing the search ellipse for Au >5g/t may improve comparison of interpolated high grades with input data. The cumulative probability plot for Au indicates that there is a single sample population from around 1.0 -5.0 g/t Au, which suggests that grade range could be modelled as a single domain.
- Assess the use of grade indicators as an alternative method for mineralisation domaining.
- Drilling at a close-spaced grade control level to increase the confidence in the local grade estimates and convert a proportion of the resource to Measured category is recommended.

## Competent Person Sign-Off

I, Felicity Hughes, confirm that:

- I have read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ("JORC Code, 2012 Edition").
- I am a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 JORC Edition, having five years' experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit described in this report, and to the activity for which I am accepting responsibility.
- I am a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
- I am an Associate Consultant of CSA Global Pty Ltd.
- I have disclosed to the reporting company the full nature of the relationship between myself and the company, including any issue that could be perceived by investors as a conflict of interest.




Felicity Hughes

Principal Consultant, CSA Global Pty Ltd

14 July 2021

## APPENDIX 1 JORC (2012) TABLE 1

# JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1 - East Sampson Dam 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 (e.g. 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.* | All data presented herein from past exploration work have been obtained from joint venture datasets. Moho has undertaken a full validation of the nature and quality of sampling undertaken. Early stage exploration samples comprise surface soil and rock sampling, auger sampling, RAB, aircore and RC drilling and 2 diamond holes. Moho has completed three phases of RC drilling (including one AC hole) and one phase of PQ_HQ diamond drilling. Sample quality was monitored by the logging geologist, and were very high for all programs. Drilling was conducted with a focus on sample quality and recovery. |
| | *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* | Moho has completed validation of sampling techniques during the Company's drilling programmes. The Competent Person's opinion is that sufficient confidence in sampling was performed to adequate industry standards and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs, generating targets for investigation and completing Mineral Resource estimations. |
| | *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* | All references to mineralisation have been taken from reports and documents prepared by previous explorers, joint venture partners and Moho, and have been reviewed by Moho and are considered fit for purpose. |
| | *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.* | Moho sampled RC and Diamond drillholes at 1m intervals, to generate a sample of 3kg or more, pulverized in entirety to produce a 40g or 50g for fire assay to determine Au grades. RC samples were obtained directly from the rig through a cone splitter, PQ core was quartered, HQ core was halved. In clayey horizons, the core was manually split using a putty knife and more competent zones were cut using a automated core saw. |
| **Drilling techniques** | *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).* | A range of drilling techniques including auger, RAB, aircore, RC and diamond have been completed on the project.<br>The Moho RC drilling is usually 5.5", utilising a face sampling hammer whilst diamond drilling utilised triple tube PQ and HQ sized equipment. Diamond holes were cored from surface. |
| **Drill sample recovery** | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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.* | Moho has undertaken validation of the historical data to determine whether this information has been collected in full. Only limited data on this historical work is available in open file reports and joint venture partner datasets. Two diamond drill holes and 7 RC holes from historical drilling were able to be validated and were used in the resource<br>Sample recoveries for Moho drilling were monitored by the logging geologist, and were very high for all programs. Drilling was conducted with a focus on sample quality and recovery. |
| **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 holes have been logged to varying degrees of detail. Moho has undertaken verification of the quality and level of detail of the geological logging, including field checking of spoil piles by Moho geologists. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>*The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | Moho has done sufficient verification of the data, in the Competent Person's opinion to provide sufficient confidence that the logging has been performed to adequate industry standards and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs, generating targets for investigation and Mineral Resource estimation.<br>All Moho drilllholes were thoroughly logged by an experienced geologist, in a qualitative nature. Chip trays and remaining core is retained for oversight and check logging |
| **Subsampling techniques and sample preparation** | *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>*If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>*For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>*Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>*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.*<br>*Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | It has been confirmed that mineralised intervals of core were half cut for sampling for Ni or Au.<br>Various sampling methods have been employed previously for non-core drilling, and as discussed above the absence of detailed information on this criteria is not considered material to an assessment of the exploration potential of the area.<br>Moho has done sufficient verification of the data, in the Competent Person's opinion to provide sufficient confidence that past sampling was performed to adequate industry standards and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for investigation.<br>Bulk samples from all Moho RC and AC holes were collected at 1m intervals in green plastic bags from below the cone splitter and generally were dry. 1m split samples were collected from the cone splitter in prenumbered calico bags. Duplicate split samples were regularly taken, at a minimum of 1 in 50 samples, showing acceptable levels of variation given the nuggety nature of gold in the area.<br>1 metre samples were taken from PQ core with one quarter cut for assay and half core cut for HQ core. In clayey horizons core was manually split using a putty knife and more competent zones were cut using an industry standard mechanised core saw. Duplicates were collected from drill core every 50m during the program |
| **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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.* | Moho has done sufficient verification of the assay data, in the Competent Person's opinion to provide sufficient confidence that past assaying appropriate for the mineralisation present and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for investigation.<br>Moho has compiled historical geophysical datasets for the project areas. In consolidation and reprocessing of the geophysical data, Moho applied checks on the quality of the data and concluded that they were appropriate for target generation purposes.<br>Moho has done sufficient verification of the data, in the Competent Person's opinion to provide sufficient confidence that quality control measures were performed to industry standard and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for investigation.<br>Samples submitted to the assay laboratory were weighed, crushed and pulverized to +95% passing -75 micron. A 40g or 50g charge was selected for Fire Assay and AAS finish with a detection limit of 0.01ppm Au. Assay reference standard material was inserted every 33 samples and showed good agreement with specifications. Blank |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | samples were also inserted every 50 samples. 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.* | Significant intersections have been taken from previous work by Lawson Gold Ltd which the Competent Person has assessed as being of high quality. No verification or check assaying of previous explorer's holes has been undertaken to date.<br>Significant intersections were checked by alternative Moho company personnel prior to announcement. Geological logging was on laptop using Ocris logging software which was then incorporated into Moho's SQL database. |
| | *The use of twinned holes.* | Moho has not twinned any holes from previous work and is not aware of any twinned holes at the project areas. |
| | *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* | Moho has done sufficient verification of the data, in the Competent Person's opinion to provide sufficient confidence that past data entry, storage and validation of assay data were performed to industry standard and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for investigation. |
| | *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | No adjustments have been 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.* | Moho has done sufficient verification of the data, in the Competent Person's opinion to provide sufficient confidence in the accuracy and quality of survey data and that is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for investigation.<br>DGPS is routinely used by Moho Resources to peg collar locations, with an accuracy of 0.3m |
| | *Specification of the grid system used.* | Several grid systems have been used previously, including AGD 1966 AMG Zone 51, AGD 1984 AMG Zone 50 and GDA 1994 MGA Zone 51.<br>Moho uses GDA 1994 MGA Zone 51 and previous data in AGD 1966 AMG Zone 51 and AGD 1984 AMG Zone 50 have been converted to GDA 1994 MGA Zone 51. |
| | *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | Topography is generally undulating in the project area and nominal RLs or RLs taken from handheld GPS devices are assumed to have been used historically. Moho continues to verify the data and no problems or material issues have been discovered to date. DGPS is routinely used by Moho Resources to collect collar data, with an accuracy of 0.3m, providing robust topographic control. |
| **Data spacing and distribution** | *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* | Various data spacing has been used at various prospects by previous explorers. Examples of data spacing are provided in the Independent Technical Assessment Report (ITAR). Maps and figures in the ITAR show drill collars to illustrate the data density at the various prospects. |
| | *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.* | Drill density across the Mineral Resource area is sufficient for JORC (2012) indicated and inferred categories. Further infill drilling will be required for other categories. |
| | *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | Insufficient information is available to assess whether historical past explorers have applied sample compositing. |
| **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.* | The orientation of mineralization-controlling structures has not been fully determined and a variety of drill orientations have been used previously. Lawson Gold used oriented drill |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *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.* | core in its 2010 drilling which clarified the orientation of mineralising structures at the East Sampson Dam prospect. Moho recognises the importance of understanding the structural controls on gold mineralisation and will prioritise the collection of oriented drill core in future gold diamond drilling programs.<br>Moho's validation and review has not located any situations where drilling orientation is considered to have introduced a material bias to reported results. |
| **Sample security** | *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | Given the historic nature of the data, this has not and may not be determinable. Moho believes that only past drill core has been preserved and knows of no threats to its security or integrity.<br>Samples generated though Moho drilling were delivered to the laboratory in batches at regular intervals, being stored in a secure facility prior to and following delivery. |
| **Audits or reviews** | *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | The company engages independent consultants who regularly audit the data for inconsistencies and other issues. None have been reported to date |

## 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.*<br>*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 2015, Moho entered into a farm-in and joint venture agreement with Lawson Gold Ltd (now Odin Metals Ltd) on M27/263 and E27/345; both of which are subject to a 1.5% net smelter royalty under a prior agreement to Mithril Resources Ltd. Under variation agreements; dated 20 March 2017 and 3 October 2017; Moho can earn staged interests up to a total of 70% in the tenements:<br>• Earn 25% before 30 September 2018 by either drilling an electromagnetic (EM) target on each tenement or 2,000 m of drilling for gold across the tenements<br>• Earn 26% by spending $400,000 on exploration before 30 June 2021 on the tenements (includes the amount already spent by Moho)<br>• Earn a further 19% by spending $1,000,000 (includes amounts already spent from Stage 1 and Stage 2) on exploration before 30 June 2025 on the tenements.<br>On 9 August 2016, Moho entered into a variation agreement with Nearology to buy 100% of E27/528 for $2,500 and the issue of 500,000 shares. On 26 June 2018 the sale agreement was completed, and Moho now has 100% beneficial rights to the tenement.<br>Moho has applied for 100% of ELA27/613 and PLA27/2390 and holds 100% of PL27/2232.<br>All tenements are located on pastoral leases on Mount Vetters and Gindalbie stations. A heritage survey for the first stage of drilling has been completed with the Maduwongga People. Refer to the Solicitor's Report and Tenement Schedule for more detailed information and other material issues. |
| **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:<br>• Australian-Anglo American JV (1969–1976)<br>• Union Miniere/WMC Resources Ltd JV (1974–1975) |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | • Esso Australia Ltd (1979–1981)<br>• Amax Resources Ltd (1982–1984)<br>• CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (1985–1989)<br>• Mount Kersey Mining (1990–1999)<br>• Aurora Gold (1991–1994)<br>• Fodina (MPI/Outokumpu) (1994–1995)<br>• NiQuest (2000–2005)<br>• Mithril Resources (2006–2007)<br>• Lawson Gold (2010–2012)<br>• Moho Resources (2015 to present). |
| **Geology** | *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | The East Sampson Dam Project is highly prospective for nickel and gold mineralisation. Gold is related to quartz-feldspar porphyry bodies which have intruded dilational zones within shear zones. It also can be spatially associated with fine-grained pyroclastic and clastic rocks in the Gindalbie area. Gold mineralisation in the area is locally associated with quartz-carbonate stockwork veins, breccia zones, sulphide-quartz-carbonate stringers and sheeted vein arrays. The focus for nickel sulphides is either komatiite- or intrusive-hosted (i.e. magmatic nickel deposits. Within the East Sampson Dam Project area, the regional felsic Gindalbie Group contains ultramafic units that host numerous massive and disseminated nickel sulphide deposits |
| **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:*<br>• *easting and northing of the drillhole collar*<br>• *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar*<br>• *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>• *downhole length and interception depth*<br>• *hole length.* | A summary of all relevant historic drillhole information and intersections for the East Sampson Dam prospect are shown in a table in the ITAR. Previous Moho drilling at East Sampson Dam has been reported in MOH:ASX announcements dated: 16/11/2018, 19/12/2018, 11/02/2020, 27/08/2020, 19/11/2020, 03/12/2020, 12/01/2021, 02/02/2021, 02/03/2021, 30/03/2021. Only the significant results are discussed and reported. |
| | *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.* | Not applicable, as no information has been excluded. |
| **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 averaging or cut offs have been applied to the data. |
| | *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.* | Aggregation of intersections was undertaken on the East Sampson Dam prospect drillholes. All intervals aggregated were of equal length and variable grades. |
| | *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | No metal equivalents have been reported. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| **Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths** | *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>*If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'downhole length, true width not known').* | Historical drilling has been undertaken on various drill orientations, and thus does not represent true width intersections. Future work by Moho will involve validation and reinterpretation of historical data.<br>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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.* | Refer to diagrams in the body of the announcement and the Mineral Resource Estimate July 2021 Statement. |
| **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.* | A large historical database has been compiled by previous tenement holders. Detailed historic assay results for the East Sampson Dam prospect are displayed and tabled in the ITAR. Previous Moho drilling at East Sampson Dam has been reported in MOH:ASX announcements dated: 16/11/2018, 19/12/2018, 11/02/2020, 27/08/2020, 19/11/2020, 03/12/2020, 12/01/2021, 02/02/2021, 02/03/2021, 30/03/2021. Only the significant results are discussed and reported. |
| **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.* | Geological interpretations are taken from historical and ongoing exploration activities. Previous work has provided a reasonable understanding of the style and distribution of local gold mineralized structures. Other areas outside the existing East Sampson Dam prospect are at a relatively early stage and further work will enhance the understanding of the gold prospectivity of these areas. All historical data is yet to be completely validated by Moho for its quality and applicability to current exploration. |
| **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).*<br>*Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | RC drilling is planned to upgrade areas of the Resource and test along strike and down plunge/dip extensions of the East Sampson Dam mineralisation. Moho plans to undertake aircore drilling to follow up anomalism identified by geochemical sampling on M27/263. |

## JORC 2012 Table 1 Section 3 – Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Database integrity* | *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* | |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *Data validation procedures used.* | CSA Global checked the drill hole files for the following errors prior to Mineral Resource estimation:<br>• Absent collar data<br>• Multiple collar entries<br>• Questionable downhole survey results<br>• Absent survey data<br>• Overlapping intervals<br>• Negative sample lengths<br>• Sample intervals which extended beyond the hole depth defined in the collar table. |
| *Site visits* | *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* | Felicity Hughes, Competent Person for the Mineral Resource estimate, completed a site visit on December 11, 2020.<br>During the site visit, the following was completed:<br>• Inspection of sample processing facilities<br>• Brief inspection of East Sampson Dam prospect site<br>• Inspection of several drill holes from Moho<br>The core shed appeared to be relatively clean and well-organised, and related procedures were being followed. Data collection systems were found to be consistent with industry good practice. Furthermore, geological controls to the mineralisation were sufficiently understood to enable a Mineral Resource to be reported in accordance with the JORC Code. |
| | *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.* | Not applicable. |
| *Geological interpretation* | *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* | Mineralisation interpretation was completed by Moho who supplied Leapfrog grade shells at 0.2, 0.5, 1.0 and 2.0 g/t gold for modelling. Modelled fault zones were also supplied by Moho. |
| | *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* | No material assumptions have been made which effects the Mineral Resource estimate reported herein. |
| | *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* | Alternative interpretations are not likely to materially impact on the global Mineral Resource estimate. |
| | *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*<br>*The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.* | The main controls to the mineralisation are stratigraphic and structural, with mineralisation occurring in a series of steeply dipping ore shoots striking NNW. |
| *Dimensions* | *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below* | The East Sampson Dam deposit constitutes of a mineralised zone which has been modelled between 363,600m E and 364,100m E, 6,637,490m N and 6,638,100m N. The dip extent extends from –375m RL |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.* | to 240m RL. The average width and strike of the modelled lode is approximately 130m by 400m. |
| *Estimation and modelling techniques* | *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* | Quantitative kriging neighbourhood analysis (QKNA) was undertaken to assess the effect of changing key kriging neighbourhood parameters on block grade estimates. All data within the mineralised shells >0.2g/t Au were subject to QKNA. Kriging efficiency and slope of regression were determined for a range of block sizes, minimum/maximum samples, search dimensions and discretisation grids.<br>A three-pass search ellipse strategy was adopted whereby search ellipses were progressively increased if search criteria could not select sufficient data for the block estimate. The primary, secondary and tertiary search ellipse dimensions represent 50%, 100 % and 200% of the variogram range respectively.<br>Inverse Distance methods (ID2) was adopted to interpolate grades into cells.<br>Statistical analysis was completed using Datamine's Supervisor software. All geological modelling and grade estimation were completed using GEMS software. |
| | *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* | An Ordinary Kriging model was completed for comparison.<br>No Mineral Resource has been previously reported for East Sampson Dam. |
| | *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* | No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of by-products. |
| | *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* | Ag, As and S were estimated in addition to the potentially economic element Au |
| | *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* | A 2.5 m E by 10 m N by 1 m RL parent cell size was used to honour wireframe boundaries. The drill hole data spacing is highly variable, from 10 to 120 m apart. The block size represents approximately a quarter of the drill spacing in the more densely drilled central area of the deposit. |
| | *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* | No assumptions were made regarding selective mining units. |
| | *Any assumptions about correlation between variables* | No assumptions have been made regarding correlation between variables. |
| | *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* | The main controls on mineralisation are structural and stratigraphic. Gold is associated with the intrusion of a felsic porphyry unit into a succession of mafic and felsic volcanics and black shales. Cross-cutting and strike-parallel faults have modified the mineralisation into steeply dipping shoots. |
| | *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* | The requirement for top-cuts was reviewed given the potential for extreme grades to bias block grade estimation.<br>For each variable in each statistical domain, histograms and log-probability plots were reviewed to |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | determine the point at which the number of samples supporting a high-grade distribution diminishes. |
| | *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.* | Drillhole grades were initially visually compared with cell model grades. Domain drill hole and block model statistics were then compared. Swath plots were also created to compare drillhole grades with block model grades for easting, northing and elevation slices throughout the deposit. The block model reflected the tenor of the grades in the drill hole samples both globally and locally. |
| *Moisture* | *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.* | Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis. Moisture content was measured in a selection of RC drillholes considered representative over the entire area of the deposit. Moisture content was interpolated into the block model using ID2 methods.<br>Tonnes are reported on a dry basis. |
| *Cut-off parameters* | *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.* | The Mineral Resource reported above a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au, representing mineralisation within the modelled grade shells that is considered economic to mine |
| *Mining factors or assumptions* | *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.* | In selecting the reporting cut-off grade, the mining method has been considered. It is anticipated that East Sampson Dam will be an open pit mining scenario. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Metallurgical factors or assumptions* | *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.* | A metallurgical test work program was undertaken by JT Metallurgical Services Pty Ltd to reflect the treatment of ESD mineralisation through Kalgoorlie toll treatment facilities. The test work conditions were designed to replicate these toll milling facilities operating parameters namely grind size, cyanide and dissolved oxygen concentrations, residence time and pH. Kalgoorlie sourced, hypersaline raw water was utilised in all tests to best gauge consumption rates of lime and cyanide. All compositing and metallurgical test work was conducted at Metallurgy Pty Ltd in Perth with solid assays conducted at NATA accredited Nagrom Laboratories in Perth. All composites were assayed via Bulk Leach Extractable Grade with Fire Assay finish (BLEG) to mitigate any possible effect of coarse gold with comprehensive assays completed on six of the nine variability composites. The other three variability composites were acquired purely for rheological test work. The comprehensive head assays showed that the six composites had low concentrations of common deleterious elements such as As, Cu, Sb and Te. Elevated organic carbon at 0.58% was noted in the 'Shale' variability composite. Bulk 20 kg representative samples of six of the nine variability composites were ground to P80 300 micron then passed through a laboratory sized Knelson concentrator prior to intensive leaching of the gravity concentrate. This aimed to match the operation of an ACACIA leach reactor commonly used in the Goldfields for treatment of gravity gold concentrates. The conditions used mirrored those expected in a typical Kalgoorlie toll processing plant. Details in MOH:ASX announcement 25/08/2020 |
| *Environmental factors or assumptions* | *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.* | It is assumed that there will be no significant environmental impediments to developing the project. This is an early-stage project and potential environmental impacts require review. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Bulk density* | *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* | Down-hole gamma logging for in situ wet density was completed on approximately 20% of the holes, and moisture content determined on approximately 12% of the holes. Selection of holes covered the entire area of the deposit and compete weathering profile.<br>Dry bulk density values were available from historical diamond drillholes. |
| | *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* | The Archimedes method measurements were determined for the selected core samples by measuring the weight of part or the entire sample in air and water and then applying the formula bulk density = weight_air/(weight_air-weight_water). |
| | *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.* | As there was a reasonable amount of density and moisture data in the modelled mineralisation envelope at East Sampson Dam, in situ wet density, moisture content and dry bulk density were estimated in the block model. |
| *Classification* | *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* | The Mineral Resource has been classified following due consideration of all criteria contained in Section 1, Section 2 and Section 3 of JORC 2012 Table 1.<br>After considering data quality and geological continuity, grade estimation quality was assessed.<br>The Competent Person classified the East Sampson Dam Mineral Resource as indicated and Inferred. |
| | *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* | Appropriate account has been taken of all relevant criteria including data integrity, data quantity, geological continuity, and grade continuity. |
| | *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* | The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the Competent Person's views of the deposit. |
| *Audits or reviews* | *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.* | The current model has not been audited by an independent third party but has been subject to CSA Global's internal peer review processes. |
| *Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence* | *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could* | The Mineral Resource accuracy is communicated through the classification assigned to this Mineral Resource.<br>The Mineral Resource estimate has been classified in accordance with the JORC Code, 2012 Edition using a qualitative approach. All factors that have been considered have been adequately communicated in Section 1 and Section 3 of this Table. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* | |
| | *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* | The Mineral Resource statement relates to a global tonnage and grade estimate. Grade estimates have been made for each block in the block model. |
| | *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.* | No production data is available. |