ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

13 April 2022

EXPLORATION UPDATE - TYRELLS AND HODGES GOLD PROSPECTS

KEY POINTS:

- **Single metre split assays of 4 metre composite samples from aircore drilling confirm multiple mineralised gold zones**
- **Combined strike length of two main mineralised zones at Tyrells prospect extends over about 1.2km**
- **Best results include:**
  - **7m @ 1.59g/t Au from 14m (including 2m @ 2.75g/t Au from 16m) in SSA0145**
  - **5m @ 1.57g/t Au from 49m (including 2m @ 2.20g/t Au from 51m) in SSA0091**
  - **10m @ 0.98g/t Au from 50m in SSA0146**
  - **1m @2.47g/t Au from 28m and 2m @ 2.16g/t Au from 38m in SSA101**
  - **3m @ 1.61g/t Au from 18m (including 1m @ 3.04g/t from 20m) in SSA0016**

NEXT STEPS:

- **Aircore drilling to test continuity and strike extensions of of two main mineralised zones at Tyrells prospect**
- **RC drilling to test extent of gold mineralisation below refusal depth of aircore drilling and supergene blanket following receipt of aircore drilling results**

We're very encouraged by the potential for additional gold mineralisation in the two main zones at Tyrells, north of East Sampson Dam. We're looking forward to drill testing these areas as a priority in the near future.

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

Moho Resources Limited ("Moho", "MOH") is pleased to advise that final assay results have been received from the 2021 aircore program at the Tyrells and Hodges gold prospects within the Silver Swan North Project (Figure 1), located 45km from Kalgoorlie-Boulder.

Consultant geochemist Richard Carver of GCXplore Pty Ltd has reviewed and interpreted the assay results in the context of the lithogeochemistry and geology of the prospect areas.

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The Aircore drilling has located the sources of the historical soil and auger anomalies. The best 4m intervals have been re-assayed at 1m sub samples and there are 22 samples with gold assays over a 1g/t ie 1ppm, including three samples in the 3 - 4g/t range.

Assay results of 1m single metre samples confirm and, in places, upgrade the gold results from the 4m composites from the 2021 aircore drilling program (Figure 1). Table 1 outlines the significant intercepts >0.5g/t Au received. Tables 1 and 2 in Appendix 1 provide drill hole details and gold assay results for the 1m split samples.

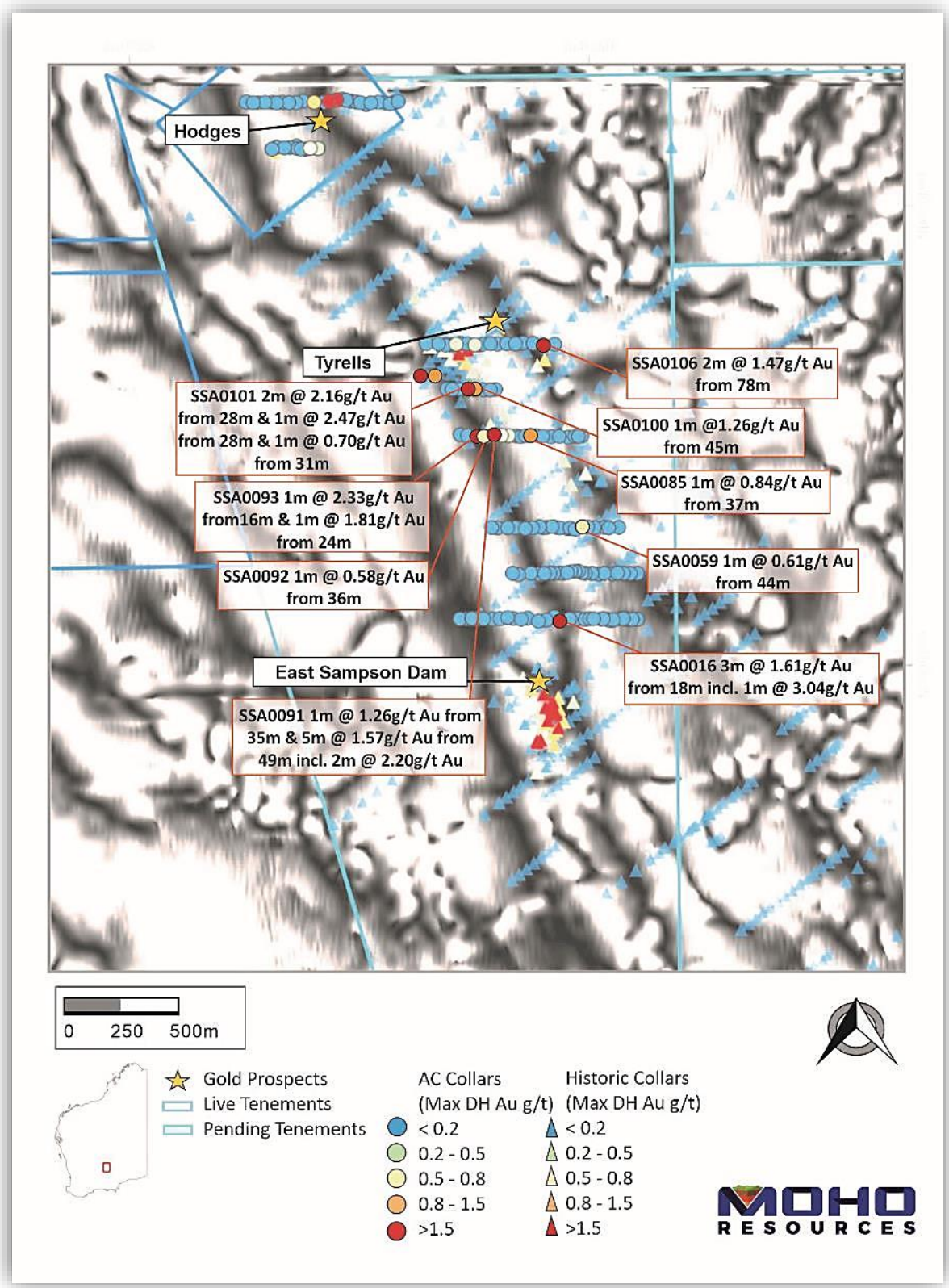


Figure 1: Significant intersections (>0.5g/t Au) and maximum gold values from 1m split samples in 2021 aircore drilling at Tyrells and Hodges prospects in relation to East Sampson Dam (overlain on magnetics).

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Significant Intercept >0.5g/t Au, 2m max internal dilution
SSA0016	18	21	3	1.61	3m @ 1.61 g/t Au from 18m *including **1m @ 3.04g/t Au** from 20m*
SSA0059	44	45	1	0.61	1m @ 0.61g/t Au from 44m
SSA0085	37	38	1	0.84	1m @ 0.84g/t Au from 37m
SSA0091	35	36	1	1.26	1m @ 1.26g/t Au from 35m
	49	54	5	1.57	5m @ 1.57g/t Au from 49m *including **2m @ 2.20g/t Au** from 51m*
SSA0092	36	37	1	0.58	1m @ 0.58g/t Au from 36m
SSA0093	16	17	1	2.33	**1m @ 2.**33g/t Au from 16m
SSA0093	24	25	1	1.81	1m @ 1.81g/t Au from 24m
SSA0100	45	46	1	1.26	1m @ 1.26g/t Au from 45m
SSA0101	28	29	1	2.47	**1m @ 2.47g/t Au** from 28m
	31	32	1	0.7	1m @ 0.70g/t Au from 31m
	38	40	2	2.16	**2m @ 2.16g/t Au** from 38m
SSA0106	78	80	2	1.47	2m @1.47 g/t Au from 78m
SSA0145	14	21	7	1.59	7m @ 1.59g/t Au from 14m *including **2m @ 2.75g/t Au** from 16m*
SSA0146	50	60	10	0.98	10m @ 0.98g/t Au from 50m *including 1m @ 1.92g/t Au from 51m*
SSA0148	50	53	3	0.82	3m @ 0.82g/t Au from 50m

Table 1: Significant Intercepts > 0.50g/t Au from 1m split samples in 2021 aircore drilling at Tyrells and Hodges prospects. Intercepts have been calculated using a 0.5g/t Au lower cut with a maximum internal dilution of 2m.

Tyrells Gold Prospect:

At Tyrells (Figure 2), there is a clear separation into two zones of drill gold anomalism. This anomalism is best developed on the western side and just to the east of the high magnesium basalt, particularly on sections 6639000N and 6639200N where there appear to be multiple zones of gold anomalism with apparent dips of about 45 to the east. The southern most traverse (6638200N) also has anomalism in this position.

In the centre of the northern-most traverse the anomalism is weak, although the complexity in the magnetics would suggest a break at about this position.

The anomalism on the ultramafic contact area at the eastern end of the traverses is best developed on sections 6638600N and 66390000N with the source about 100-160m W of the ultramafic contact. The higher arsenic anomalism lies to the east of the drill gold anomalism.

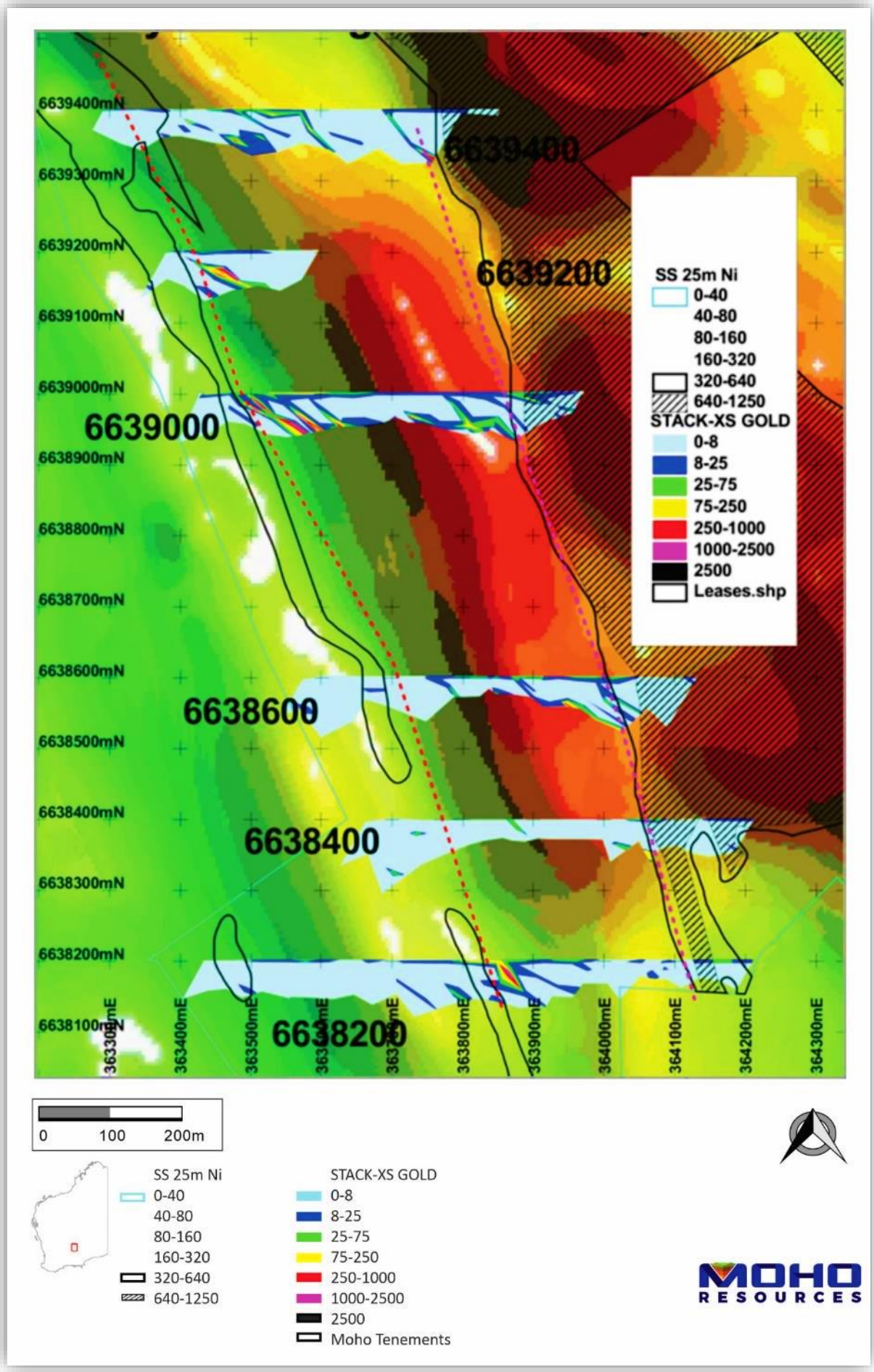


Figure 2: Stacked drill cross-sections of 2021 aircore drilling at Tyrells prospect (overlain on magnetics). Interpreted lithologies: Ni >640ppm = ultramafics & 320-640ppm = high magnesium basalts

Hodges Gold Prospect:

At Hodges (Figure 3), significant gold anomalism occurs on section 66404450N both within a steep east-dipping zone from surface at the ultramafic contact and also in a flat supergene blanket extending about 160m to west of the contact. The anomalism is potentially open towards the next traverse 800m to the south. There is arsenic anomalism on the ultramafic contact but this gold lies to the W of the arsenic high.

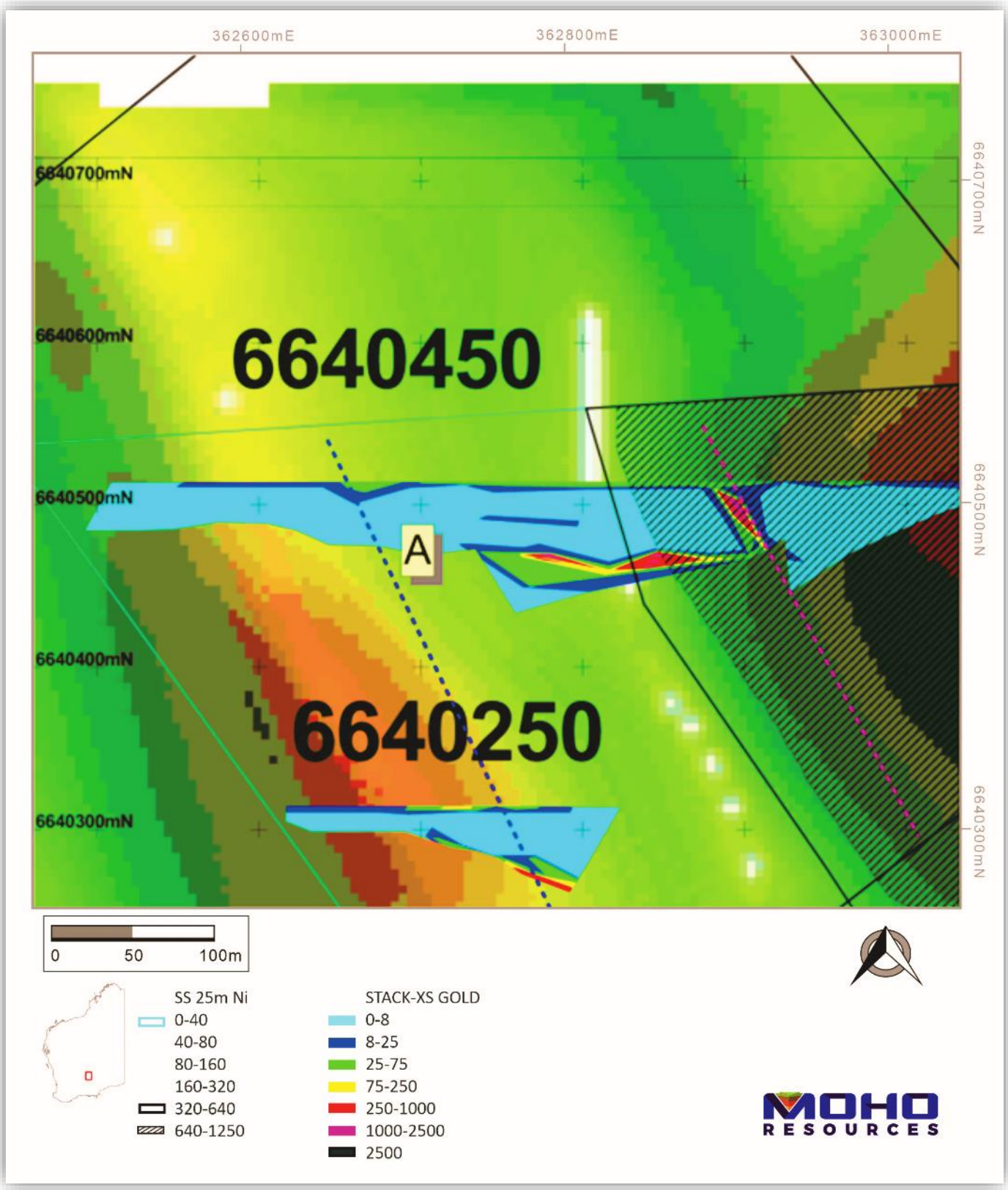


Figure 3: Stacked drill cross-sections in 2021 aircore drilling at Hodges prospect (overlain on magnetics). Interpreted lithologies: >640ppm Ni = ultramafics, 320-640ppm Ni = high magnesium basalts

Follow-up Drilling:

The assay results have focused attention on a number of areas to test below the refusal depth of the drilling and the supergene blanket.

Follow-up drill targets at Tyrells are outlined in Figure 4. Zones 1 and 2, with a combined NNW-trending strike length of 1.2km, represent the two main gold mineralised trends and are considered a priority.

Zone 3 is similar to zone 1 and would be followed up if work in Zone 1 was encouraging.

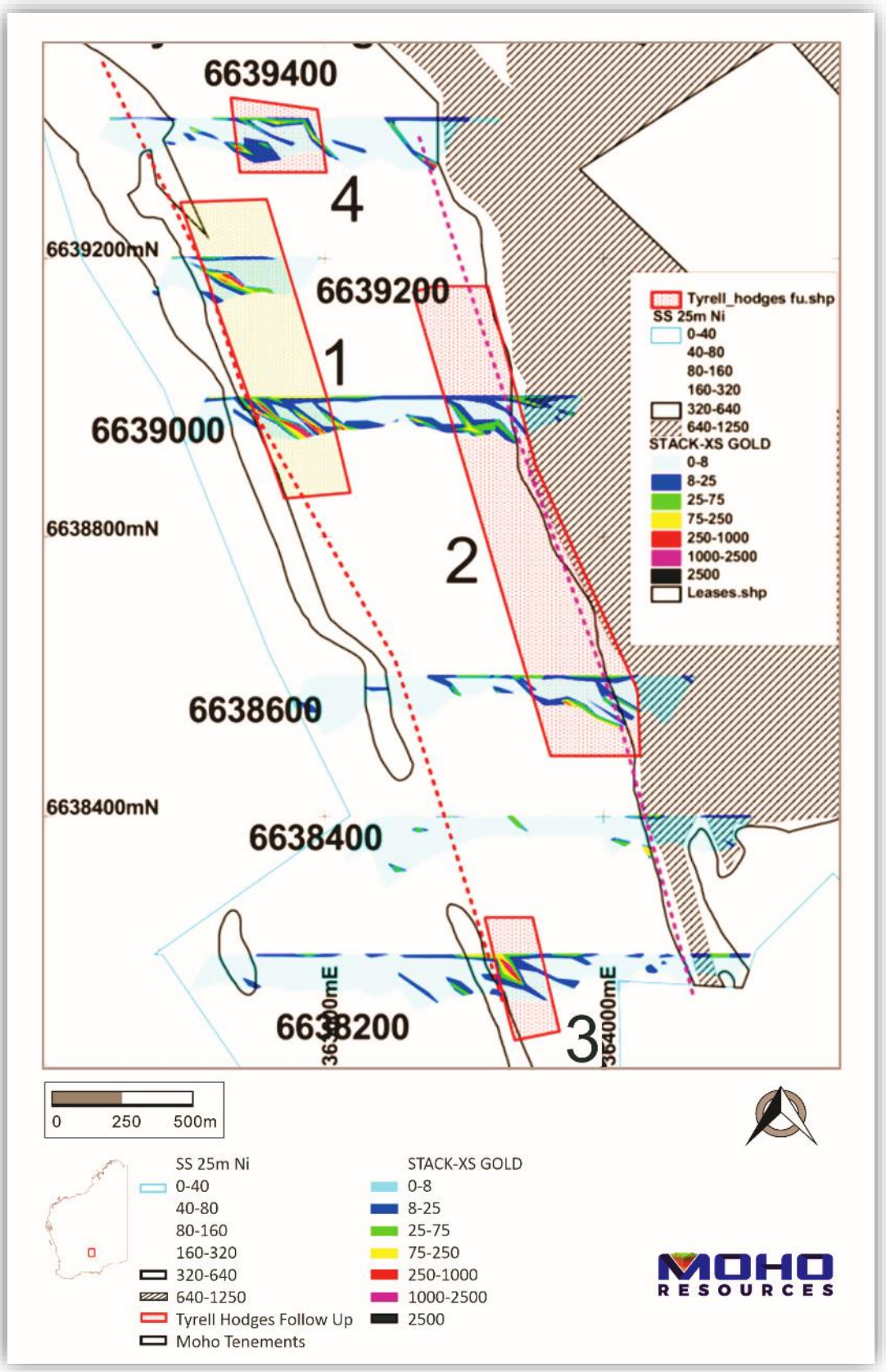


Figure 4: Areas to be followed up at Tyrells prospect with aircore drilling

The zone for potential follow-up at the Hodges prospect is shown in Figure 5. As this anomalism is not well constrained this would be of lower priority than those at the Hodges prospect.

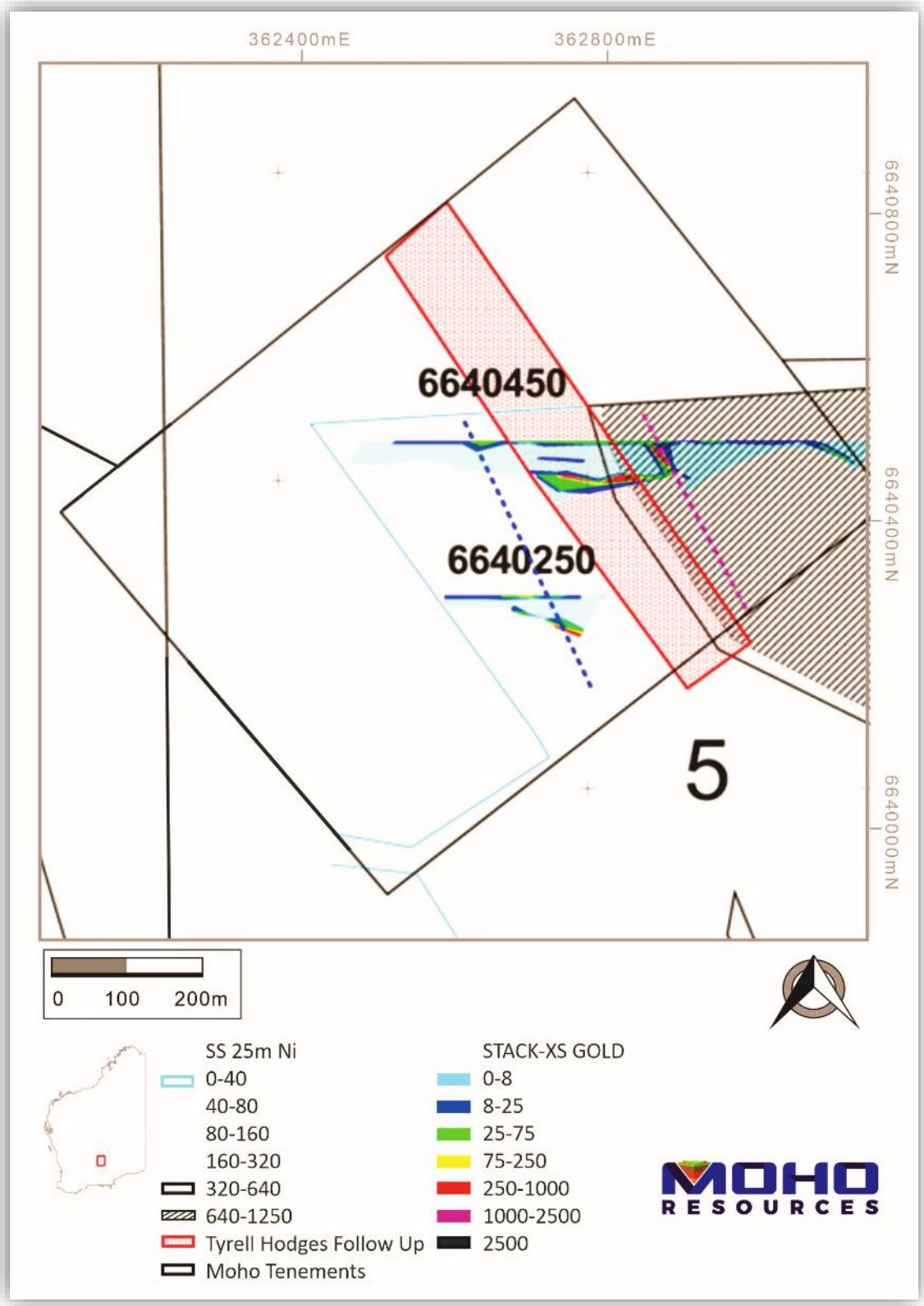


Figure 5: Areas to be followed up at Hodges prospect with aircore drilling

Next Steps at Tyrells Prospect:

- Aircore drilling to test continuity and strike extensions of two main mineralised zones at Tyrells prospect
- RC drilling to test extent and grade of gold mineralisation below refusal depth of aircore drilling and supergene blanket following receipt of aircore drilling results

Moho's Interest in Silver Swan North Tenements

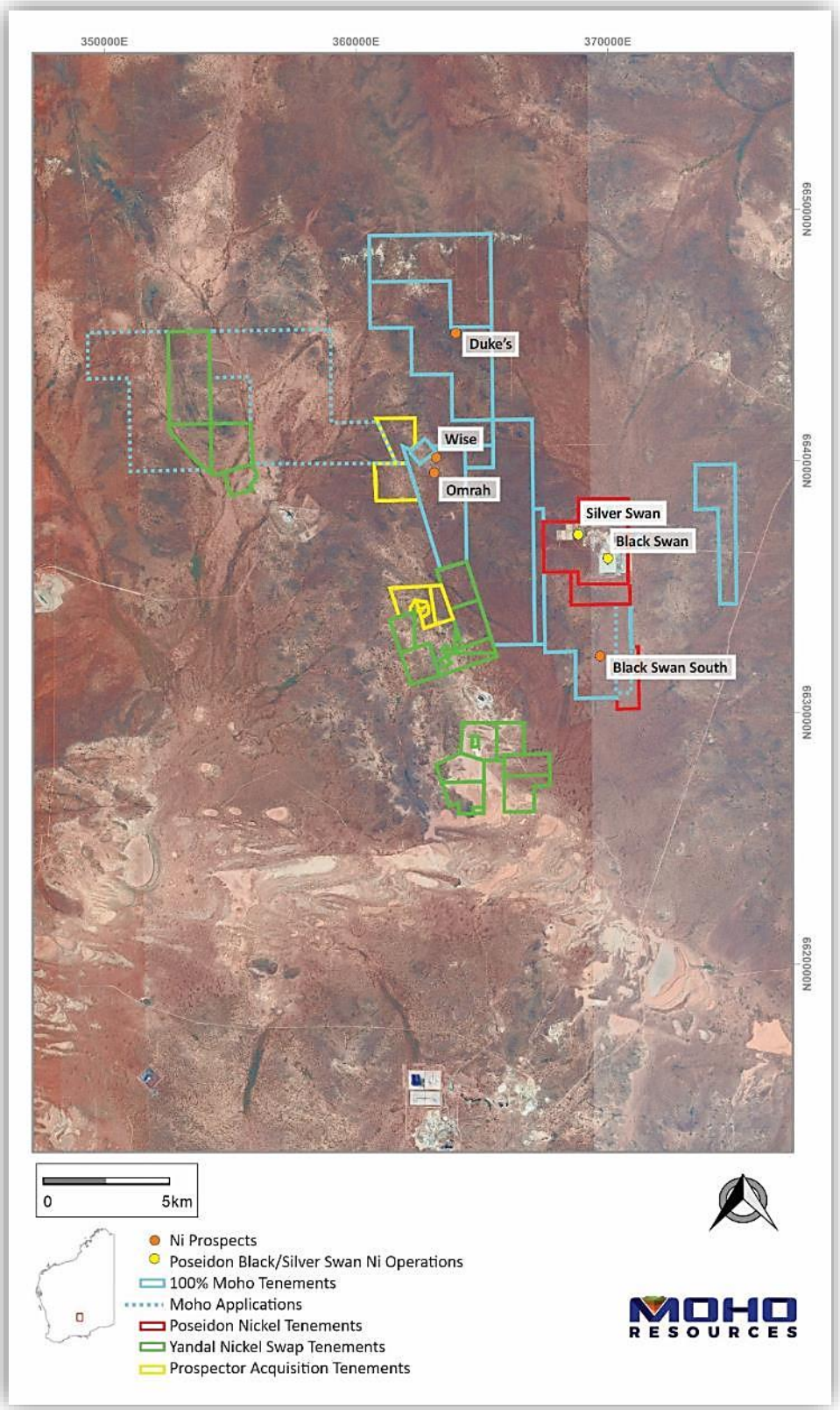


Figure 6: Silver Swan North tenements in relation to interpreted regional geology, current nickel exploration targets and Poseidon's Black Swan Nickel Operation

Moho is the 100% registered owner of granted tenements M27/263, E27/528, E27/626, P27/2232, P27/2390, E27/613 and E27/623 and applications for E27/633, E27/641, P27/2441, P27/2456, E24/235 and E27/687 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 (Figure 6)

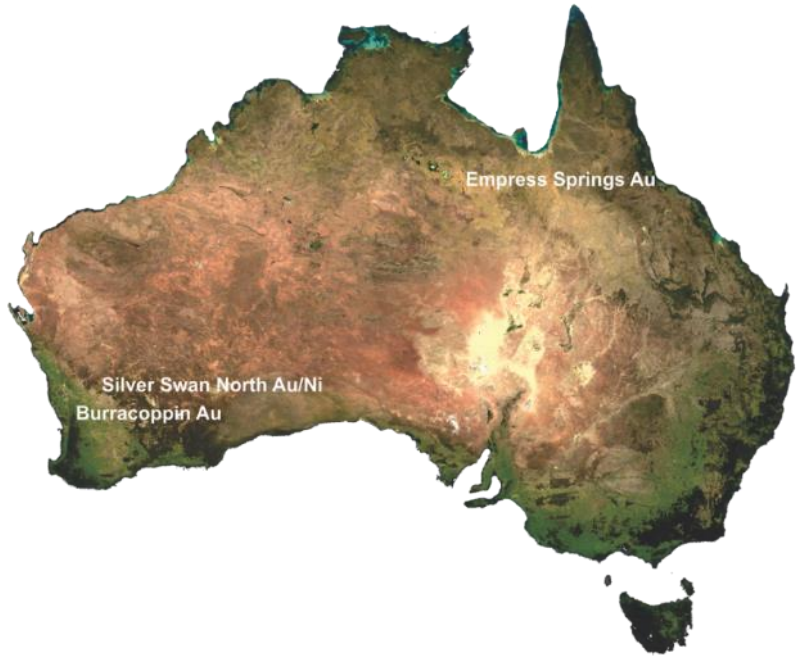
In October 2021 Moho entered into a binding Heads of Agreement with Yandal Resources Ltd (Yandal)[1]. Under the Heads of Agreement which is subject to final sale and transfers being completed, in exchange for a 1.0% Net Smelter Royalty, Moho will acquire from Yandal the exclusive right to access, explore for, own, mine, recover, process and sell all nickel, copper, cobalt and Platinum Group Elements (PGE) extracted from the tenements and associated minerals on 15 granted mining tenements held by Yandal. The Company will also vend four mining tenements under option and a tenement application to Yandal while retaining the ownership rights to nickel, copper, PGE and NSR gold royalties.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results, geology and data compilation is based on information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Richard Carver, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Carver is a consultant to the Company and holds shares in the Company.

Mr Carver 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'. Mr Carver consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

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.

Moho's Senior Exploration Geologist Nic d'Offay is supported by leading industry consultant geophysicist Kim Frankcombe (ExploreGeo Pty Ltd) and experienced consultant geochemists Richard Carver (GCXplore 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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[1] Moho Resources Ltd [MOH] ASX announcement – "Moho Increases Nickel Exposure At Silver Swan North" (11/11/2021)

APPENDIX 1

Table 1: Drill Hole Location Table

HoleID	Collar East (MGA94_51)m	Collar North (MGA94_51)m	Collar RL (nominal) m	Total Depth (m)	Collar Dip	Collar Azimuth (magnetic)
SSA0014	363953	6638203	400	72	-60°	270°
SSA0016	363874	6638192	400	63	-60°	270°
SSA0059	363969	6638603	400	47	-60°	270°
SSA0085	363746	6638998	400	46	-60°	270°
SSA0090	363619	6639001	400	62	-60°	270°
SSA0091	363587	6639001	400	71	-60°	270°
SSA0092	363552	6638996	400	63	-60°	270°
SSA0093	363519	6638995	400	44	-60°	270°
SSA0100	363503	6639199	400	62	-60°	270°
SSA0101	363475	6639201	400	81	-60°	270°
SSA0106	363799	6639392	400	82	-60°	270°
SSA0114	363503	6639395	400	60	-60°	270°
SSA0117	363421	6639398	400	43	-60°	270°
SSA0145	362902	6640461	400	54	-60°	270°
SSA0146	362869	6640455	400	60	-60°	270°
SSA0148	362803	6640451	400	89	-60°	270°

Table 2: Split Sample Assay Results Table

Hole ID	From	To	Au (g/t)
SSA0014	44	45	<0.01
SSA0014	45	46	<0.01
SSA0014	46	47	<0.01
SSA0014	47	48	<0.01
SSA0016	16	17	0.03
SSA0016	17	18	0.03
SSA0016	18	19	1.34
SSA0016	19	20	0.45
SSA0016	20	21	3.04
SSA0016	21	22	0.27
SSA0016	22	23	0.12
SSA0016	23	24	0.36
SSA0059	44	45	0.61
SSA0059	45	46	0.09
SSA0085	36	37	0.09
SSA0085	37	38	0.84
SSA0085	38	39	0.39
SSA0085	39	40	0.02
SSA0090	52	53	0.11
SSA0090	53	54	0.48
SSA0090	54	55	0.56
SSA0090	55	56	0.18
SSA0090	56	57	0.14
SSA0090	57	58	0.6
SSA0090	58	59	0.42
SSA0090	59	60	0.04
SSA0091	32	33	0.04
SSA0091	33	34	0.09
SSA0091	34	35	0.02
SSA0091	35	36	1.26
SSA0091	36	37	0.15
SSA0091	37	38	0.08
SSA0091	38	39	<0.01
SSA0091	39	40	0.04
SSA0091	40	41	<0.01
SSA0091	41	42	<0.01
SSA0091	42	43	<0.01
SSA0091	43	44	<0.01
SSA0091	44	45	<0.01
SSA0091	45	46	<0.01
SSA0091	46	47	0.01
SSA0091	47	48	<0.01
SSA0091	48	49	0.03
SSA0091	49	50	1.00
SSA0091	50	51	1.56
SSA0091	51	52	2.29
SSA0091	52	53	2.11
SSA0091	53	54	0.9
SSA0091	54	55	0.35
SSA0091	55	56	0.07

Hole ID	From	To	Au (g/t)
SSA0093	25	26	0.18
SSA0093	26	27	0.18
SSA0093	27	28	0.05
SSA0100	44	45	<0.01
SSA0100	45	46	1.26
SSA0100	46	47	0.42
SSA0100	47	48	0.06
SSA0101	28	29	2.47
SSA0101	29	30	0.32
SSA0101	30	31	0.13
SSA0101	31	32	0.7
SSA0101	32	33	0.16
SSA0101	33	34	0.08
SSA0101	34	35	0.32
SSA0101	35	36	0.23
SSA0101	36	37	0.18
SSA0101	37	38	0.08
SSA0101	38	39	3.36
SSA0101	39	40	0.95
SSA0106	76	77	<0.01
SSA0106	77	78	0.06
SSA0106	78	79	1.16
SSA0106	79	80	1.78
SSA0114	48	49	0.04
SSA0114	49	50	0.27
SSA0114	50	51	0.29
SSA0114	51	52	0.17
SSA0117	20	21	<0.01
SSA0117	21	22	<0.01
SSA0117	22	23	<0.01
SSA0117	23	24	<0.01
SSA0145	12	13	0.01
SSA0145	13	14	0.29
SSA0145	14	15	1.31
SSA0145	15	16	1.92
SSA0145	16	17	2.39
SSA0145	17	18	3.11
SSA0145	18	19	0.92
SSA0145	19	20	0.18
SSA0145	20	21	1.3
SSA0145	21	22	0.36
SSA0145	22	23	0.14
SSA0145	23	24	0.05
SSA0146	48	49	<0.01
SSA0146	49	50	0.32
SSA0146	50	51	0.82
SSA0146	51	52	1.92
SSA0146	52	53	0.85
SSA0146	53	54	0.68
SSA0146	54	55	0.58

SSA0092	36	37	<0.01
SSA0092	37	38	0.58
SSA0092	38	39	0.04
SSA0092	39	40	0.05
SSA0093	16	17	2.33
SSA0093	17	18	0.16
SSA0093	18	19	0.02
SSA0093	19	20	0.09
SSA0093	20	21	0.01
SSA0093	21	22	<0.01
SSA0093	22	23	<0.01
SSA0093	23	24	<0.01
SSA0093	24	25	1.81

SSA0146	55	56	1.47
SSA0146	56	57	0.96
SSA0146	57	58	0.42
SSA0146	58	59	0.47
SSA0148	48	49	0.01
SSA0148	49	50	0.02
SSA0148	50	51	0.52
SSA0148	51	52	1.42
SSA0148	52	53	0.53
SSA0148	53	54	0.07
SSA0148	54	55	0.26
SSA0148	55	56	0.09

APPENDIX 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1: Silver Swan North Gold Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Aircore drilling was utilised • Holes angled at -60° towards 270° to intersect the assumed vertical to steeply east dipping stratigraphy • Holes were sampled over the entire length of hole. Samples were collected at 1m intervals via a rig mounted cyclone and cone splitter. From the drill sample, a 2 – 3kg composite sample was collected in a numbered calico bag. 1m samples were collected from the bottom of the hole for multielement analysis. 1m split samples were submitted where initial composite assays returned >0.2g/t Au, the subject of this announcement. Samples are prepared and pulverized at the laboratory to produce a 40g charge for aqua regia digest with analysis for As, Au, Bi, Cu, Co, Fe, Mn, Ni, Pb, S, Ti, Zn, Cr and Mg by ICP-MS or ICP-OES
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Aircore drilling to refusal • Nominal 105mm hole diameter
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• All 1m samples visually logged for drilling recovery • All 1m samples visually logged for moisture content • No known relationship between recovery and grade known
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All aircore samples geologically logged by a suitably qualified geoscientist • The entire lengths of holes logged on a one metre interval basis
Sub-sampling techniques and sar preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation*	• No core samples are the subject of this announcement • 1m samples collected directly from the drill rig via a cyclone and cone splitter • Composite samples collected by scoop from each 1m interval with a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	technique. • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	representative sample selected for each 4m length. 2m and 3m composites may also be collected if required. • Composite samples returning a result >0.2g/t Au have their individual 1m samples submitted, the subject of this announcement. • Certified Reference Material (CRM) standards were inserted at regular intervals in the sample process. Duplicates were taken in the field and by the labs, which also inserted their own standards and blanks • Soil sampling is an industry standard technique utilised in first pass geochemical sampling over suitable regolith landform regions. • Sample sizes (~1kg) are considered appropriate for the technique.
Quality of assay data and labora tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All samples were dried and a 40g split was taken from the sample for assaying. The samples were assayed by Bureau Veritas, Perth. The samples have been digested with Aqua Regia, an extremely efficient partial digest for the extraction of gold. Analysis for As, Au, Bi, Cu, Co, Fe, Mn, Ni, Pb, S, Ti, Zn, Cr and Mg by ICP-MS or ICP-OES. The laboratory procedures are appropriate for the testing of gold at this project • QAQC procedures involved the use of certified reference materials (1 in 33), field duplicates (1 in 50) and or blanks (1 in 50). Results were assessed for QAQC and confirmed for release • Magnetic Susceptibility readings were collected for each metre interval of every drillhole • QAQC procedures in the laboratory are in line with industry best practice including the use of CRM's, blanks, duplicate and replicate analyses that were conducted as part of internal laboratory checks. External laboratory checks have not been conducted as they are not deemed material to these results. • Certified reference materials demonstrate that sample assay values are accurate
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• MOH's Technical Manager has inspected AC chips in the field to verify the correlation of the mineralised zones between assay results and lithology /alteration / mineralisation • No twinned holes were completed • Data was collected in the field using digital methods (OCRIS) and paper records, with regular data transfer from the field to MOH's Database Administrator (DBA). The DBA imports the data into SQL, managed through SQL Server Studio Management.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used*	• All drillholes have their collar location recorded from a handheld GPS unit • Downhole surveys are not completed as they are not material to this early stage

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	in Mineral Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	exploration • MGA94 Zone 51 • Topographic control was by GPS for AHD.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The nominal spacing is 200m x 40m • This report is for the reporting of recent exploration drilling. The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is appropriate for the nature and style of mineralization being reported • The majority of AC holes were sampled via 4m composites, with 1m split samples submitted for the bottom of hole sample and where anomalous assay results were returned
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• No relationship between drilling orientation and sampling bias is recognised at this time • The current understanding of the the mineralised zones indicates drillhole orientation is close to perpendicular to the main lithological trends. Other structures may influence or control anomalous results
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were collected and transported to the lab in Perth by company and/or contractor personnel. A chain of control was maintained from the field to the lab.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Internal review by various company personnel has occurred.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure sta	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Moho is the 100% registered owner of granted tenements M27/263, E27/528, P27/2232, P27/2390, E27/613, E27/623, E27/626, P27/2216-2218 and P27/2226 and the applicant for E24/235, E27/687, E27/641, P27/2441, E27/633 and P27/2456 all of which comprise the Silver Swan North Project. The Company has also entered into option agreements to purchase 100% of M27/488, P27/2229 and P27/2200 • Tenements P27/2216-2218, P27/2226 P27/2456 are subject to Heads of Agreement announced on 11 November 2021 with Yandal Resources Ltd. Should the deal be executed in full, Yandal will own 100% of the tenements, with Moho retaining the rights in the Ni-Cu-Co-PGE gold and related metals and a 1% NSR on the gold minerals produced from the tenements • No other known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historical exploration has been completed over various areas covered by Moho's tenements. Companies who have worked in the area include: • Australian-Anglo American JV (1969–1976); • Union Miniere/WMC Resources Ltd JV (1974–1975); • Esso Australia Ltd (1979–1981);

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Amax Resources Ltd (1982–1984); • CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (1985–1989); • Mount Kersey Mining (1990–1999); • Aurora Gold (1991–1994); • Fodina (MPI/Outokumpu) (1994–1995); • NiQuest (2000–2005); • Mithril Resources (2006–2007); • Lawson Gold (2010–2012); & • Moho Resources (2015 to present).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The East Sampson Dam 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
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.*	• 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/Silver Swan North 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, 20/07/2021, 28/07/2021, 04/08/2021, 29/09/2021, 21/10/2021, 11/11/2021, 29/11/2021, 23/12/2021, 23/02/2022.
	• *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.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Intercepts have been calculated using a 0.5g/t lower cut with a maximum internal dilution of 2m. No topcut has been applied
	• *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.*	• No metal equivalents have been reported.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• 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. • The intersection width is measured down the hole trace, it is not usually the true width. Cross sections in this announcement allow the relationship between true and downhole width to be viewed • All drill results in this announcement are downhole intervals only and true widths are not reported
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to diagrams within this release.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All significant intercepts >0.50g/t Au are tabulated for single metre samples from aircore drillholes. The results are length weighted composites based on the gold grade and downhole length, 2m internal dilution is included • Other holes are shown on appropriate maps
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other significant unreported exploration data for East Sampson Dam/Silver Swan North is available at this time.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Follow up air core and RC drilling of gold anomalies are required at Tyrells and Hodges prospects, this will be completed in upcoming field campaigns.