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Adrian Larking



31 July 2023

QUARTERLY REPORT TO 30 JUNE 2023

Peak Charles - REE Exploration

- Significant clay-hosted rare earth elements intersected in maiden reconnaissance aircore drilling on E74/695 at Peak Charles
- The first pass reconnaissance drill program highlights the strong potential upside for further targeted TREO drilling at the Pyramid – Ned's Corner Road Prospect
- Grades up to 1890ppm Total Rare Earth Oxides (TREO)
- High grade Magnet Rare Earth oxides encountered up to 35.3% of TREO grade
- Critical Rare Earth Oxides observed up to 41% of TREO grade
- REE mineralised clays encountered up to 20m thick
- TREO target area based on current drilling data is roughly 15 km x 12 km
- Discrete radiometric anomaly identified at Gimli prospect west of Salmon Gums
 - Recently completed airborne geophysical survey identified discrete radiometric anomaly within E63/2163
 - Signature of radiometric anomaly, with elevated responses in potassium, uranium and thorium, could be a reflection of a carbonatite intrusion
 - Exploration licence application lodged to expand ground holding north and west of radiometric anomaly
- Follow-up (Phase 2) aircore drill program commenced in late June with the following objectives:
 - Top Block (target area ~12km x 8km):
 - Extend drill coverage to test continuity of clay-hosted REE concentrations between Northern Track, Pyramid Road and Ned's Corner prospects where grades up to 1,890ppm TREO were intersected
 - Re-drill, using aircore hammer, Phase 1 aircore holes which did not penetrate the near surface hardcap layer
 - Rollond Road East:
 - Test area close to OD6 Metals' Grass Patch – Belgian Road prospect where high grades up to 3,300ppm TREO were recently reported
 - Gimli:
 - Test area around discrete radiometric anomaly to determine potential for REE-bearing carbonatite intrusion

Tambellup – Ni-Cu-PGE and REE Exploration

- Reconnaissance soil sampling program and airborne magnetic and radiometric survey recently completed
- E70/6008 (100% Moho) covers 142km²
- Adjoins tenements held by Pinnacle Resources, Chalice Mining and Fortescue Metals

Commenting on technical developments during the quarter, Managing Director Mr Ralph Winter said:

“Moho is excited by the results from this first pass untargeted exploration program at Peak Charles which has shown consistent high-grade clay hosted REE results. Moho believes the identified target zone of 15 x 12km thus far, with further room for growth across the tenement package, puts the company in a competitive position in the REE supply in Australia.”

“This second phase of drilling should provide Moho with an improved understanding of the geological constraints to REE mineralisation at Peak Charles. We anticipate improved confidence and an expanded REE target to be generated at the Top Block prospect area, and possibly a new REE target to be identified at the Rollond Road East prospect. We are also very excited about the hard rock and clay hosted REE potential of the radiometric anomaly at the Gimli prospect.”

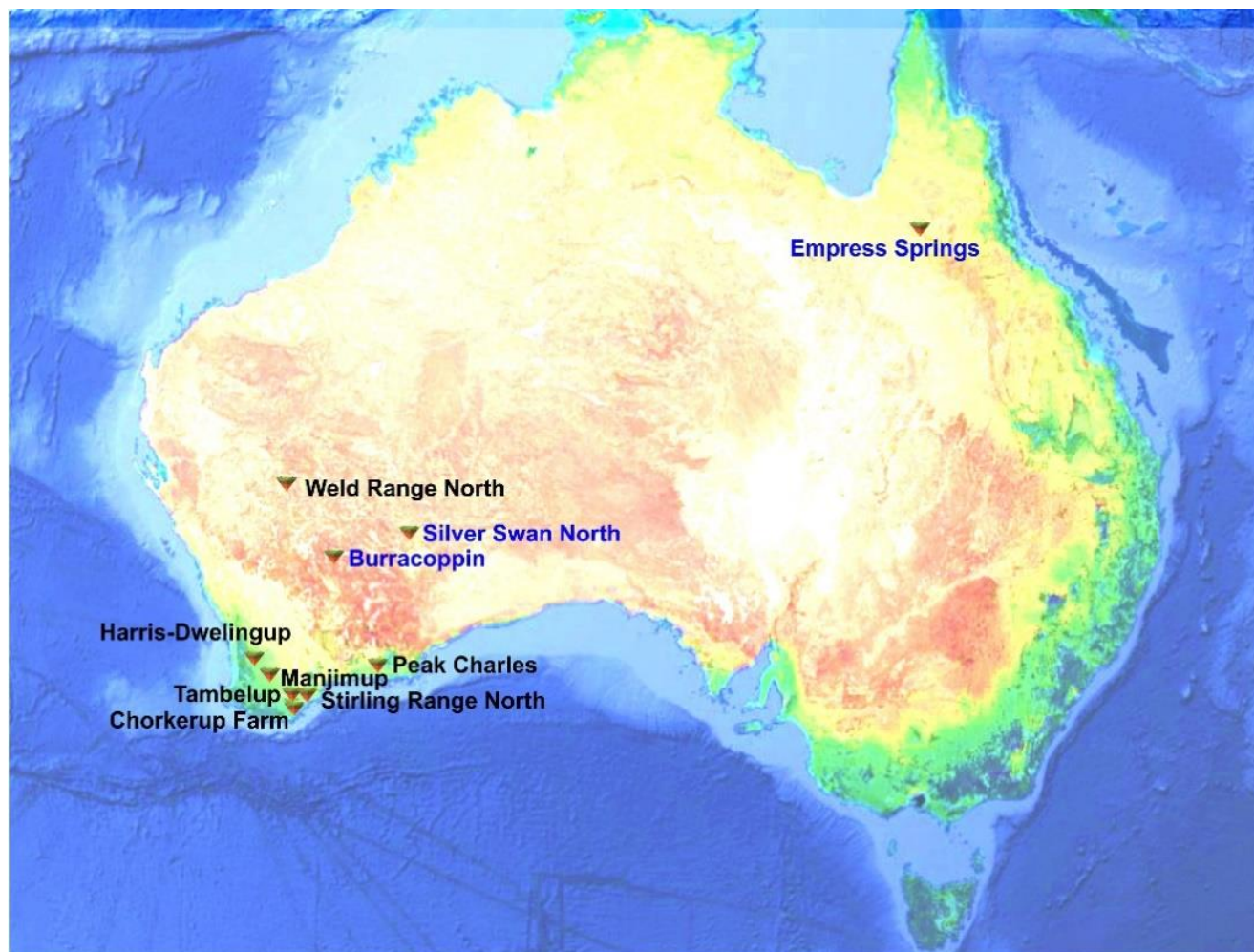


Figure 1: Moho Resources projects located in Australia

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

During the quarter Moho's exploration activities were focused on the Peak Charles and Tambellup Projects in Western Australia.

Peak Charles REE Exploration

Moho's 100% owned Peak Charles Project (Figure 1) is an 874km² contiguous tenement package located approximately 88 km northwest of Esperance, Western Australia. The project comprises three granted exploration licenses (E74/695, E63/2162, E63/2163) and pending exploration license applications (E74/694, E74/766 and

E63/2344). The Peak Charles Project was acquired through a deal with Whistlepipe Exploration Pty Ltd (ASX announcement; *MOHO EXPANDS NICKEL & GOLD SEARCH IN WA, 25 October 2021*). Although the original target commodities for the Peak Charles Project were Ni-Cu sulphide and gold, the project has now shown potential for large scale, clay-hosted REE mineralisation.

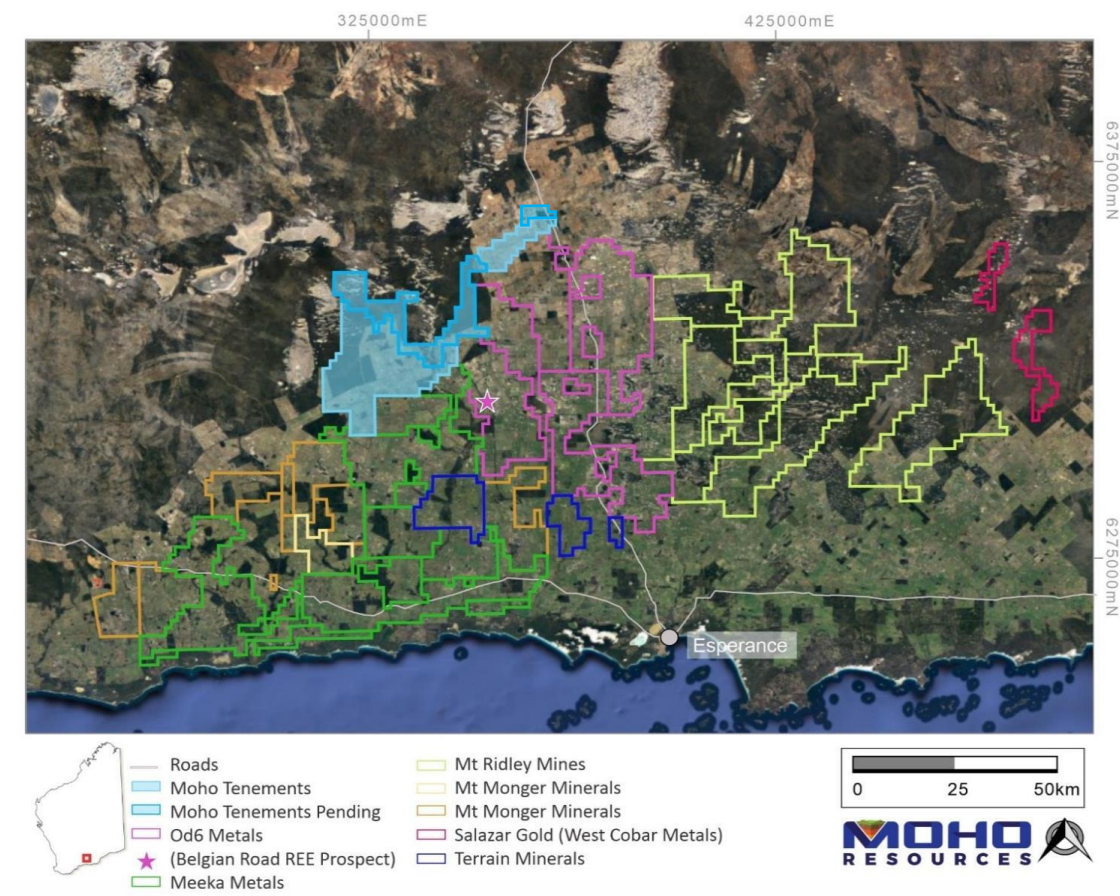


Figure 1: Moho's Peak Charles Project in relation to other companies exploring for REE (on Google Earth image)

The Peak Charles Project tenements adjoin the Grass Patch tenements of OD6 Metals Ltd. OD6 reported recently high-grade clay REE on their regional reconnaissance drilling at Grass Patch Project (OD6 ASX announcement 24 March 2023).

REE, particularly neodymium (Nd) and praseodymium (Pr), are becoming increasingly important in the global economy, with uses including advanced electronics, permanent magnets in electric motors and electricity generators and battery technologies. Currently, clay-hosted REE deposits are primarily economically extracted in China, with a number of other projects being explored elsewhere in the world including Western Australia.

Phase One Reconnaissance Drilling:

The first phase 81-hole reconnaissance aircore drill program at E 74/695 was designed to further understand the geological setting of the project area, follow up historic surface gold mineralisation and to test for clay-hosted REE mineralisation. Limited land access at the time restricted drilling to road reserves and existing tracks at a 200m hole spacing and drilled to refusal (average depth 22.6m).

All assays were undertaken using an Aqua Regia ICP-MS package for multi elements with 12 RE-element add on.

The location of all drill holes with assays >300ppm TREO are highlighted in Figure 2.

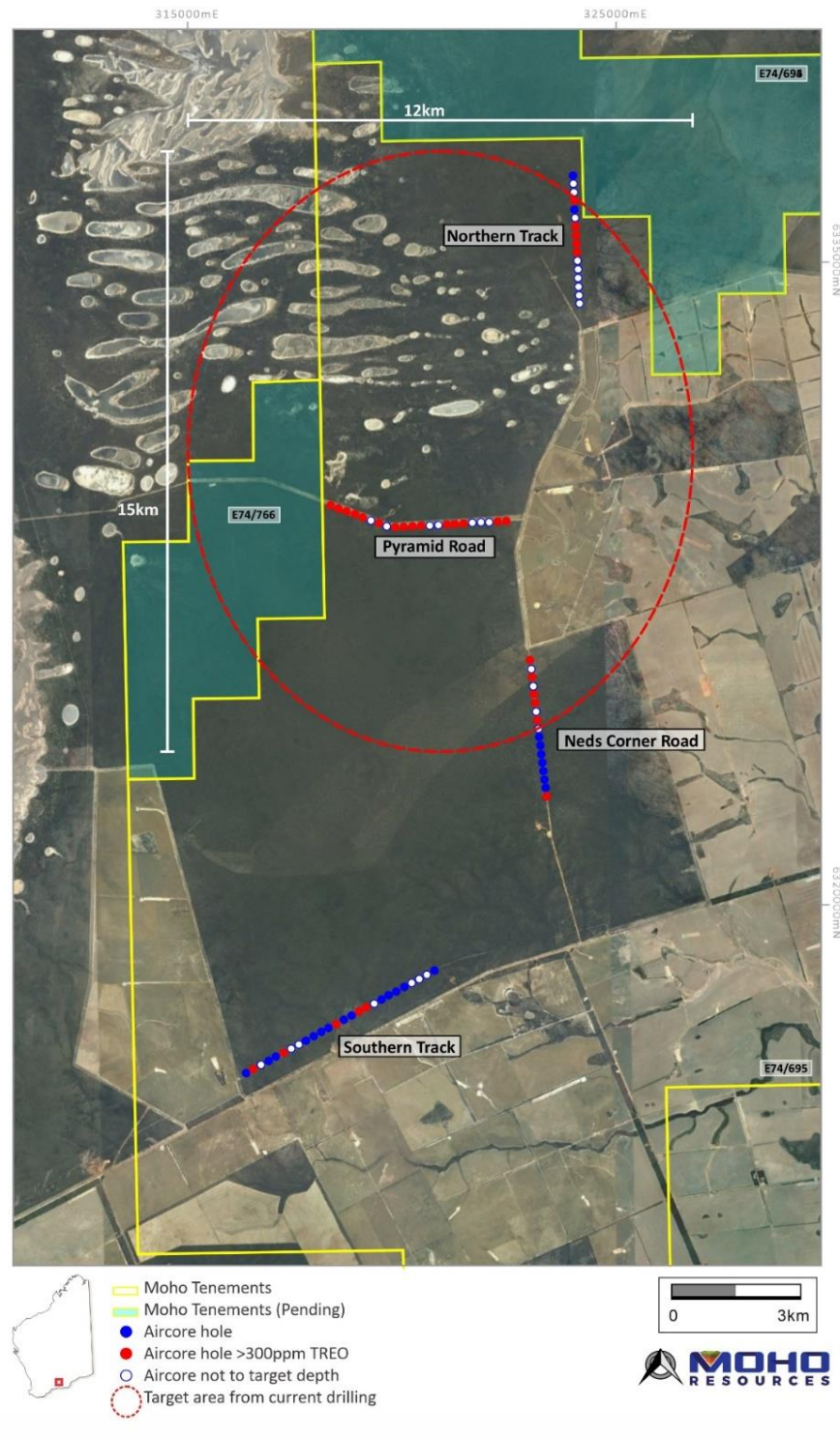


Figure 2: Moho's Peak Charles Project Aircore Drillhole location plan showing drillholes with >300ppm TREO (on Google Earth image)

Significant TREO Intersections

Drill assays have returned significant Total Rare Earth Oxide (TREO) grades using a >600 ppm and >300ppm cut-off grade - refer Tables 1 and 2 below. Of note are the high percentages of Magnetic Rare Earth Oxides (Mag REO) and Critical Rare Earth Oxides (CREO) [See notes on page 5] encountered at the Northern Track, Pyramid Road and the northern part of the Ned's Corner Road Prospects.

Table 1. Rare Earth Oxides significant intercepts with > 600ppm cut-off grade, sorted by TREO, high to low

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Total REO (ppm)	Magnet REO (% of TREO)	Critical REO (% of TREO)
PPAC039	24	26	2	1220	19.5	17.1
PPAC044	50	53	3	1134	20.9	18.0
PPAC054	30	32	2	864	14.8	14.0
PPAC055	36	38	2	863	19.5	16.3
PPAC048	16	19	3	858	17.6	14.3
PPAC064	26	28	2	766	27.8	23.4
PPAC047	20	22	2	727	28.0	26.0
PPAC052	30	34	4	703	25.5	23.1
PPAC074	24	26	2	699	19.8	16.2
PPAC075	34	36	2	673	16.8	13.7
PPAC065	26	28	2	626	20.1	19.0
PPAC075	30	32	2	616	20.7	16.7
PPAC059	40	41	1	609	20.3	16.2
PPAC043	38	40	2	604	23.5	21.9

Table 2. Rare Earth Oxides - significant intercepts with > 300ppm cut-off grade, sorted by TREO*Interval, high to low

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Total REO (ppm)	TREO*M (gram-m)	Magnet REO (% of TREO)	Critical REO (% of TREO)
PPAC076	42	62	20	391	7822	23.2	20.3
PPAC054	28	48	16	480	7686	20.9	20.5
PPAC039	16	28	12	573	6879	12.4	9.9
PPAC052	28	36	8	569	4553	23.6	21.7
PPAC048	12	19	7	576	4031	16.2	12.8
PPAC075	30	38	8	504	4030	25.9	21.2
PPAC064	28	32	6	643	3856	23.4	21.8
PPAC044	34	44	10	364	3642	22.3	18.6
PPAC044	50	53	3	1134	3401	21.2	18.3
PPAC073	60	68	8	386	3090	24.4	22.0
PPAC043	34	40	6	491	2943	19.9	17.9
PPAC053	32	38	6	399	2395	22.9	21.2
PPAC041	46	52	6	382	2292	26.3	24.5
PPAC065	26	30	4	499	1994	20.2	19.2
PPAC059	30	34	4	461	1846	29.1	25.6
PPAC013	14	18	4	455	1820	14.6	11.3
PPAC055	36	38	2	863	1726	19.5	16.3
PPAC045	24	28	4	365	1460	20.5	17.1
PPAC074	24	26	2	699	1399	19.8	16.2
PPAC079	18	22	4	324	1294	19.7	16.0
PPAC036	26	30	4	310	1240	17.7	14.3
PPAC058	54	57	3	359	1077	35.3	32.1
PPAC050	22	24	2	445	890	21.2	17.9
PPAC068	0	2	2	437	875	29.2	41.0
PPAC047	30	32	2	423	846	20.8	17.3
PPAC006	0	2	2	389	779	25.8	32.9
PPAC060	28	30	2	384	768	19.2	17.3
PPAC045	30	32	2	368	735	20.3	17.3
PPAC074	20	22	2	349	699	19.8	18.3
PPAC051	0	2	2	333	666	28.7	35.1
PPAC065	32	34	2	330	660	21.9	20.5
PPAC075	26	28	2	320	641	22.9	18.2
PPAC002	0	2	2	315	631	25.7	35.0
PPAC016	0	2	2	306	612	24.1	30.2
PPAC059	40	41	1	609	609	20.3	16.2
PPAC017	16	17	1	566	566	20.2	16.5
PPAC054	58	59	1	507	507	18.5	17.0
PPAC046	26	27	1	460	460	21.2	18.1
PPAC027	22	23	1	379	379	17.7	13.5
PPAC038	34	35	1	340	340	16.1	12.6

Note:

Rare earth elements are all metals which have similar properties. Due to this they are often found together in geologic deposits. These are often referred to as “rare earth oxides” due to being typically sold as oxide compounds.

TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxide) = $\text{La}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{CeO}_2 + \text{Pr}_6\text{O}_{11} + \text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Sm}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Tb}_4\text{O}_7 + \text{Dy}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Ho}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Er}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Tm}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Yb}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Lu}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Y}_2\text{O}_3$

TREO*Interval = TREO grade (ppm) multiplied by the Interval length (m)

MREO (Magnet Rare Earth Oxide) = $\text{Dy}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Pr}_6\text{O}_{11} + \text{Tb}_4\text{O}_7$ [Magnet Rare Earth Oxides often used to make magnets used in technological applications.]

CREO (Critical Rare Earth Oxide) = $\text{Dy}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Tb}_4\text{O}_7 + \text{Y}_2\text{O}_3$ [Critical Rare Earth Oxides have significant importance in use in clean energy.]

% Mag REO = (Magnetic REO / TREO) * 100

% Critical REO = (Critical REO / TREO) * 100

Northern Track Prospect

Drilling at the Northern Track prospect was hampered by the hard top layer of calcrete and paleo channel clays which often couldn't be penetrated with the aircore blade. The southern few holes also encountered a thick paleo channel with swelling clays and lignite, however drillholes PPAC073 to PPAC063 intersected mineralised clays up to 20m >300ppm TREO.

Pyramid Road Prospect

Drilling at the Pyramid Road prospect was more successful than at the Northern Track with most holes penetrating past the hard top layer of calcrete and paleo channel clays. All drill holes that were drilled past the hard top layer encountered significant mineralisation >300ppm TREO within the clay zone above the granite basement (Fig 3). Moho is confident that holes that did not reach the clay zone would also likely been mineralised above 300ppm TREO.

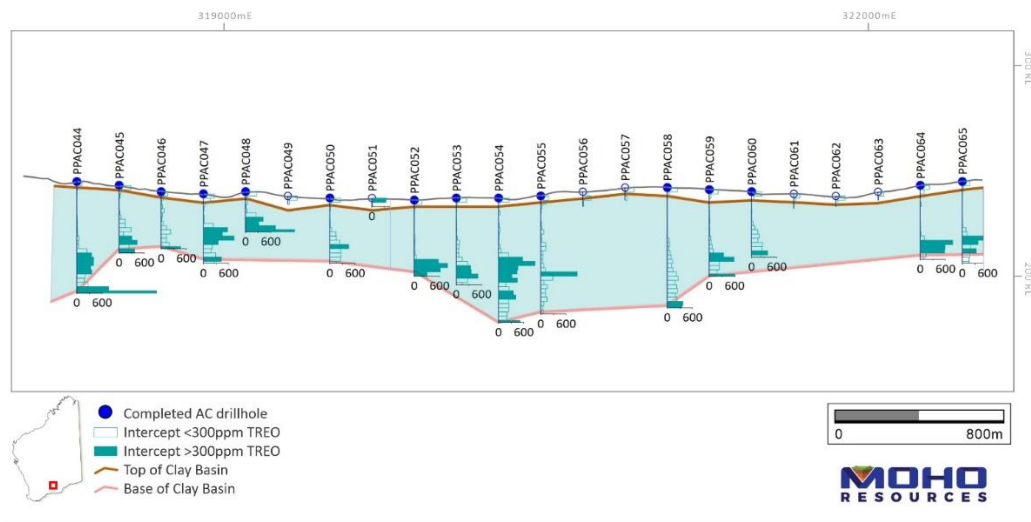


Figure 3: Pyramid Road Prospect Aircore Drillhole Section. (Vertical exaggeration 10X)

Ned's Corner Prospect

Drilling at the Ned's Corner Road prospect was similar to that at Pyramid Road. With most holes penetrating past the hard top layer of calcrete and paleo channel clays. The drill holes from the northern section of Ned's Corner Road (PPAC035 to PPAC043) that were drilled past the hard top layer encountered mineralisation >300ppm TREO within the clay zone above the granite basement (Fig 4). Moho is confident that holes that did not reach the clay zone would also likely have been mineralised above 300ppm TREO. It is also possible that this intersected mineralised clay zone is part of the same clay zone intersected at Pyramid Road. Further to the south (PPAC027 to PPAC034) the intersected clay zone only contained low grade TREO mineralisation.

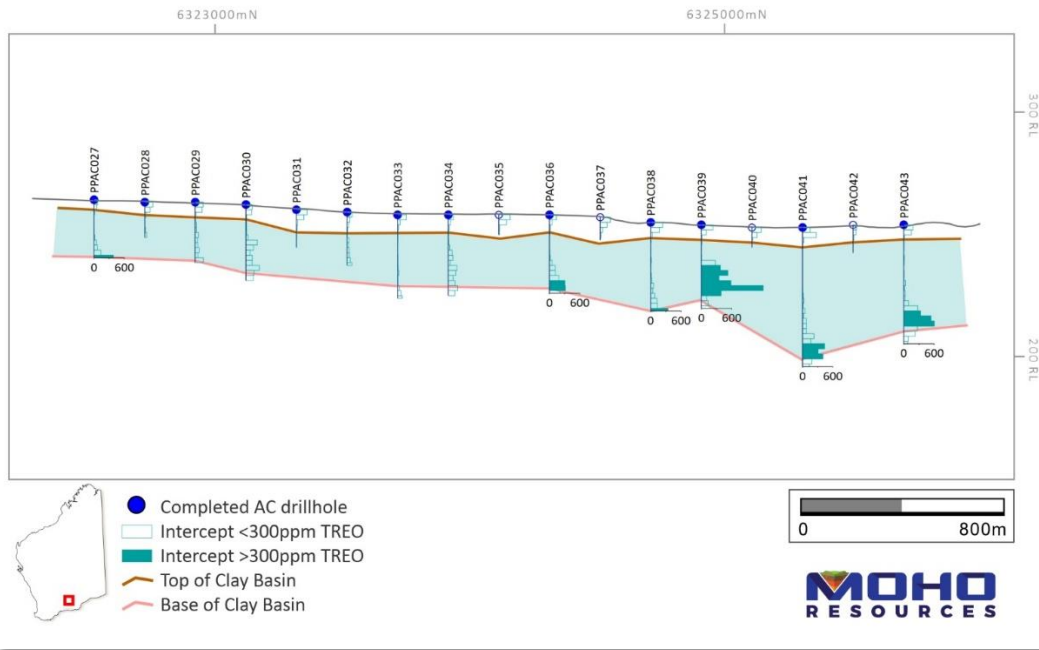


Figure 4: Ned's Corner Road Prospect Aircore Drillhole Section. (Vertical exaggeration 10X)

Southern Track Prospect

Drilling at the Southern Track prospect revealed a poorly developed clay zone with minor mineralisation >300ppm TREO, with a number of holes completed within several metres in the granite basement.

Airborne Geophysical Survey

The aim of the airborne survey was to provide important detailed aeromagnetic, radiometric and SRTM - Digital Elevation Model data. This data will be used in conjunction with drilling and assay data to refine geophysical and geochemical targets for future exploration programs for rare earths, gold and nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation. The airborne survey consisted of 10,339 line-kilometres of gradiometer magnetics and radiometric surveying at 100m line spacing, greatly improving the existing aeromagnetic data undertaken at a 400m line spacing.

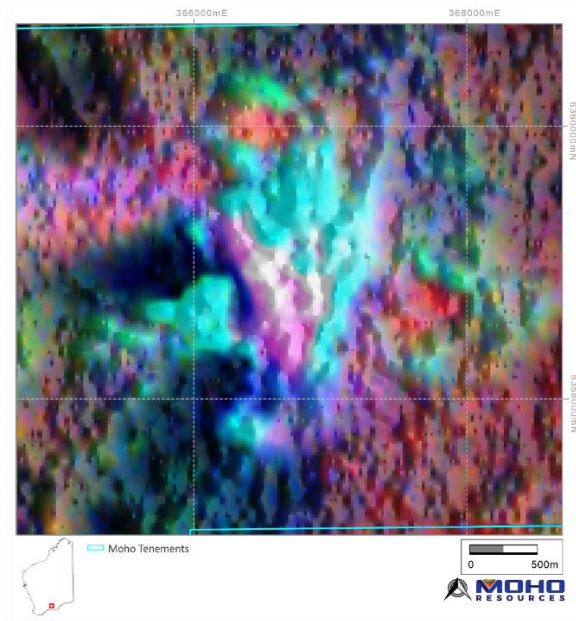


Figure 5: Ternary image of radiometrics (potassium - red, uranium - blue, thorium – green) overlain on shaded relief from Dose Rate

The gradiometer magnetic and radiometric has defined a discrete radiometric anomaly within E63/2163. The anomaly (Figure 5) which was analysed by Kim Francombe (Moho's geophysical consultant) consists of a narrow, linear radiometric 3 element (K, U and Th) high (shown as white) striking NNW-SSE with several linear features with elevated uranium and thorium (shown as cyan) radiating from it. These linear features coincide with subtle topographic highs visible on processed digital elevation models and which are not related to changes in vegetation. In addition, they are not magnetic which makes it unlikely that they derive from mafic dykes. Carbonatite dykes can exhibit elevated uranium and thorium responses in airborne radiometric data and are often non-magnetic. Carbonatites may contain elevated levels of Rare Earth Elements (REEs).

A brown ironstone staining halo is visible around the radiometric anomaly on the Google Earth satellite image (Figure 6). This might be the result of the weathering of iron rich carbonates contained in a carbonatite.

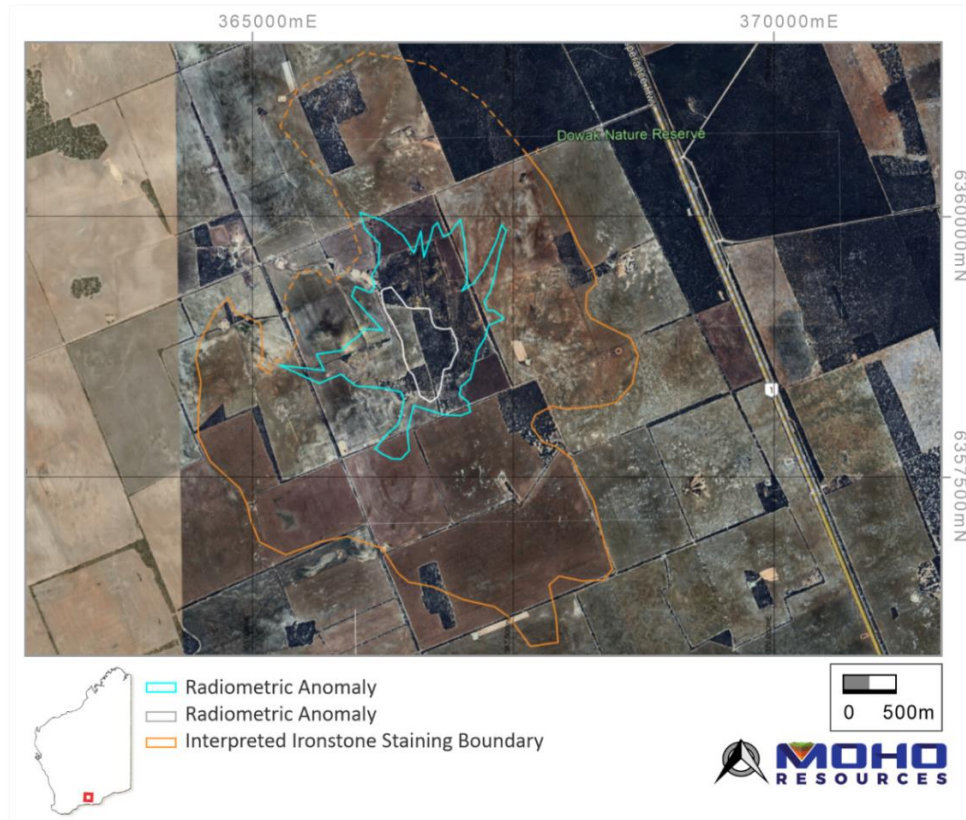


Figure 6: Gimli Radiometric anomaly showing K, U, Th high (white); U, Th high (cyan) and surface ironstone staining (brown) on Google Earth satellite image

Carbonatite REE Deposits

Carbonatites are a special group of carbonate-rich igneous rocks and are the world's primary source of rare earth elements (REE), niobium, zirconium, and phosphate oxide. They contain more than 50% primary carbonate minerals, less than 20% silicate minerals (pyroxene, amphibole, and olivine), and generally lesser phosphate minerals.

Carbonatite deposits exist around the world, primarily in continental rift settings. In most cases, carbonatites are intrusive or subvolcanic, forming cone sheets, volcanic necks, dykes, sills, breccias, and veins. Carbonatites have the highest known concentration of REEs in any igneous rock, making them an attractive mining target.

Mineralisation is often enriched in weathered and altered zones of the carbonatite. The high-grade lateritic REE mineralisation commonly can be extracted using a low strip ratio open pit technique.

Peak Charles Phase 2 REE drill program

E74/695:

The location of the phase 1 and 2 drill holes is shown in Figure 7. Follow-up (phase 2) aircore drill commenced in late June with the following objectives:

- Top Block prospect (Target area ~12km x 8km):
 - Extend drill coverage to test continuity of clay-hosted REE concentrations between Northern Track, Pyramid Road and Ned's Corner prospects where grades up to 1,890ppm TREO were intersected; and
 - Re-drill, using aircore hammer, Phase 1 aircore holes which did not penetrate the near surface hardcap layer.
- Rollond Road East:
 - Test area close to OD6 Metals' Grass Patch – Belgian Road prospect where high grades up to 3,300ppm TREO were recently reported.

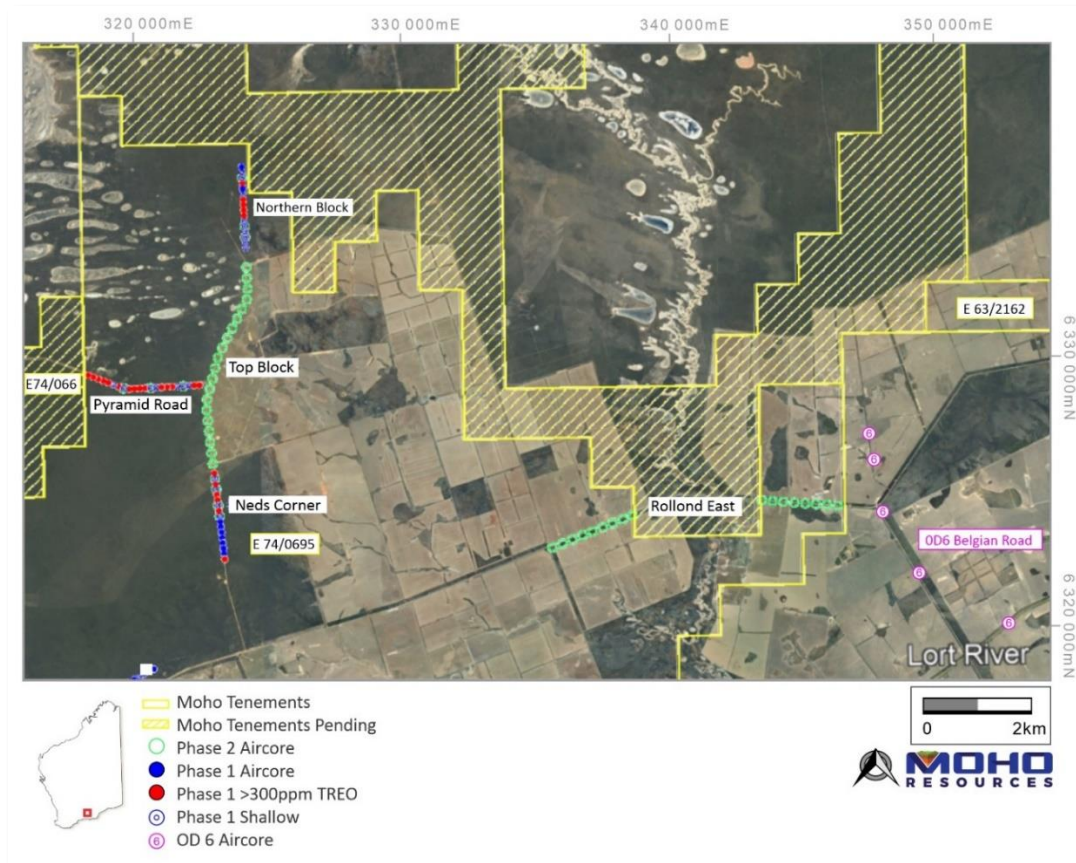


Figure 7: Moho's Peak Charles Project Aircore Drillhole location plan showing phase 1 and 2 collars on Google Earth image)

E63/2163

The proposed reconnaissance drilling program for the Gimli prospect on E63/2163 consists of 33 aircore drill holes. The drilling will test the area around discrete radiometric anomaly (identified in recent airborne geophysical survey¹ to determine the likelihood of a REE bearing carbonatite intrusion.) The drilling will be carried out along road reserves at 400m hole spacing and closing in to 200m over the radiometric anomaly, again drilled to refusal at the base of the clay horizon. The location of the Gimli drill holes is shown in Figure 8. The program had to be abandoned due to the wet ground conditions and associated safety concerns on the road reserves but will be rescheduled for a later date.

¹ Moho ASX announcement of 17 May 2023 "Discrete Radiometric Anomaly identified at Peak Charles REE"

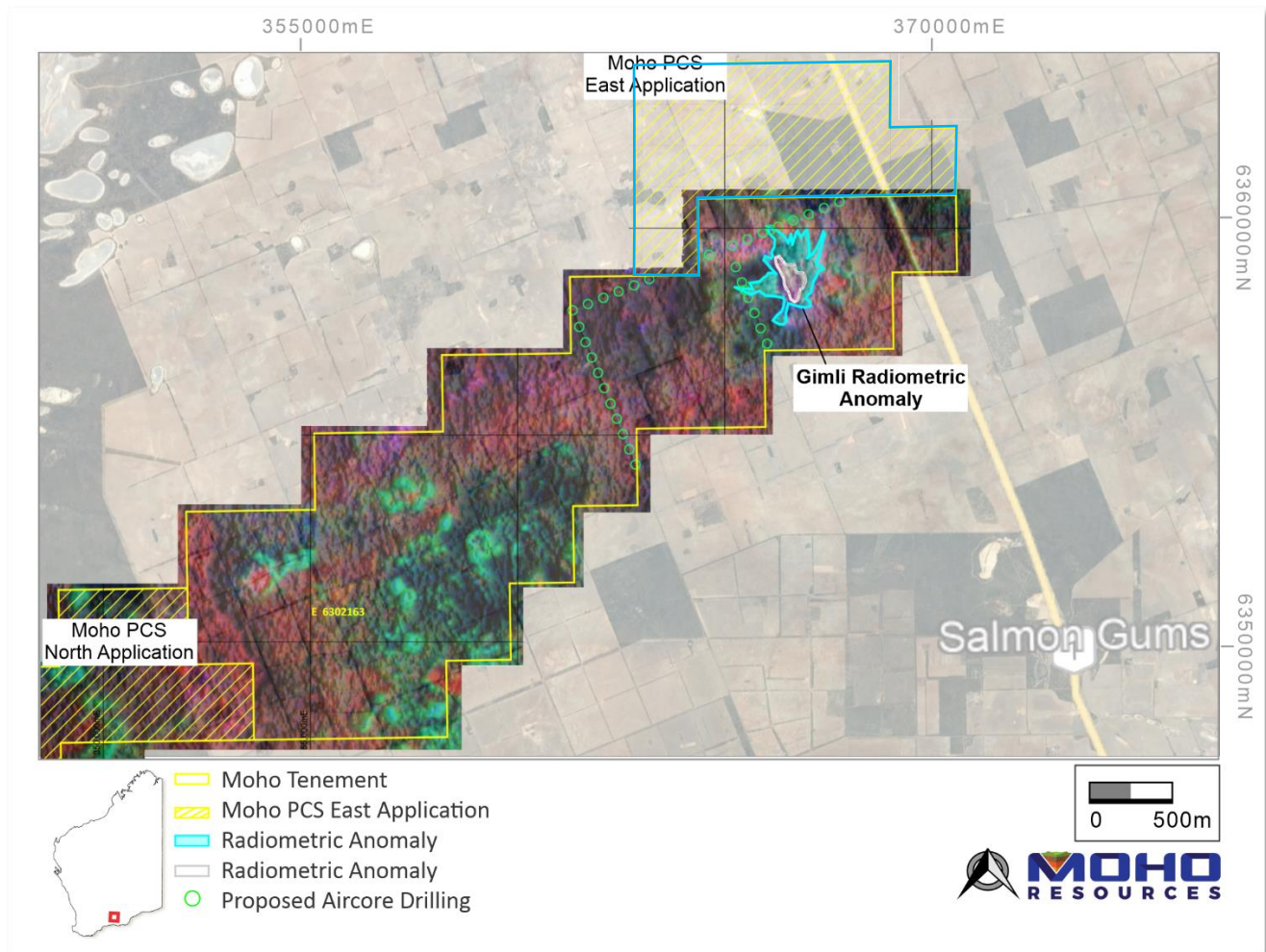


Figure 8: Location proposed aircore drillhole collars in relation to radiometric anomaly at Gimli prospect (Ternary radiometric image and Google Earth image)

Next Steps

- Phase 2 Pyramid, Ned's Corner Road and Rollond Road East aircore drilling (now completed)
- Gimli Aircore drilling yet to be conducted due to access issues and rain delays
- Metallurgical test work to determine TREO extraction rates from the clays
- Further geophysical interpretation of the airborne magnetics to outline the granite basement topography required for the ionic clay basin target modeling
- Land access agreements with land holders

Tambellup Ni-Cu-PGE and REE Exploration:

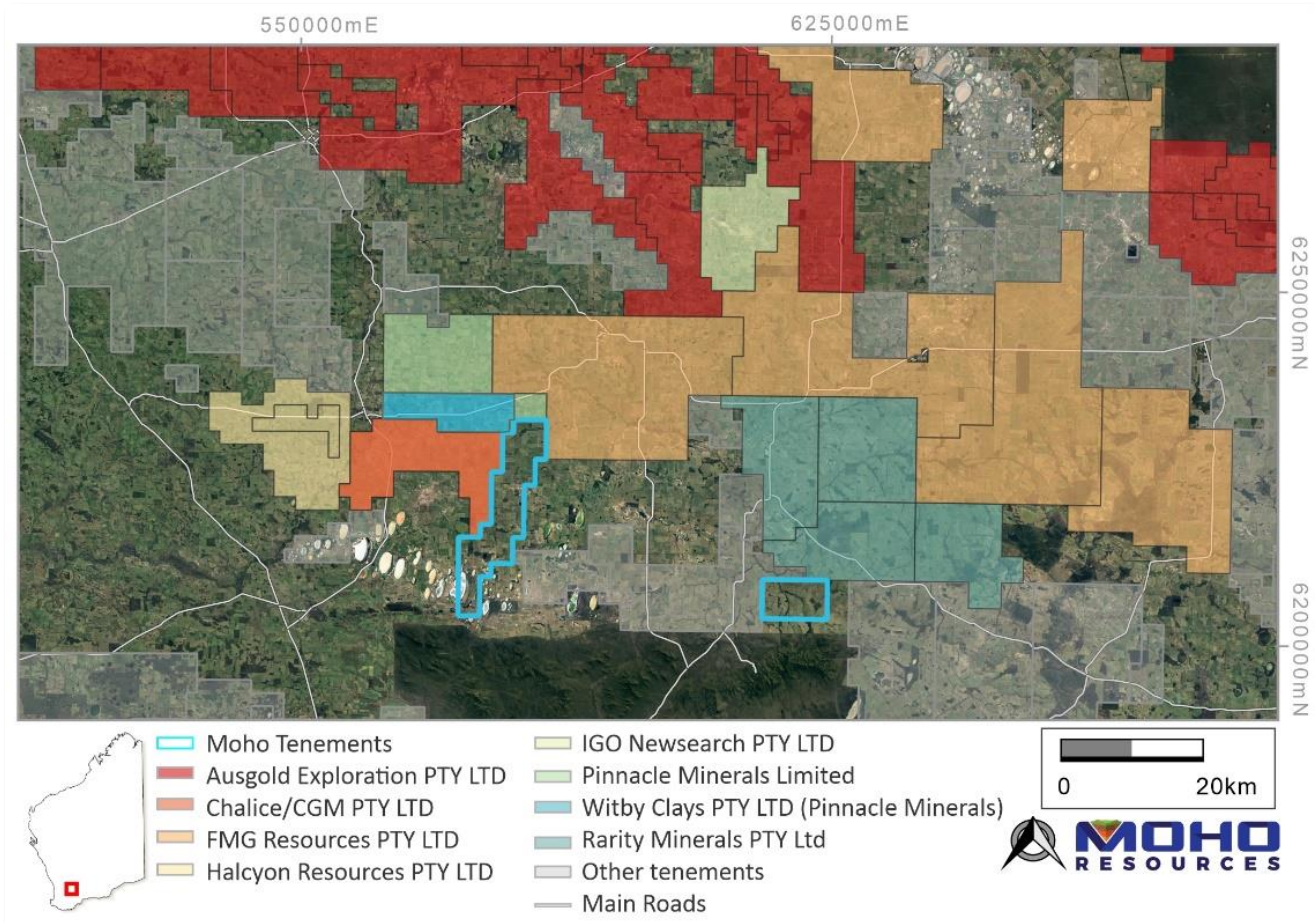


Figure 9: Moho's Tambellup Project in relation to other companies exploring in the area (on Google Earth image)

Moho's 100% owned Tambellup Project comprises E70/6008 covering 142km² and is located approximately 112km north of the port of Albany in Western Australia. The Tambellup Project was acquired through an agreement with Whistlepipe Exploration Pty Ltd (*ASX announcement; MOHO EXPANDS NICKEL & GOLD SEARCH IN WA, 25 October 2021*). Moho considers the project to be under explored for Ni-Cu-PGEs and rare earth elements (REE).

The Tambellup Exploration licence E70/6008 is located on a deeply seated structural corridor between the Boddington terrain and the Lake Grace terrain, both part of the Archean Yilgarn Craton. The region is dominated by Archean granites and gneisses, with Proterozoic sediments of the Stirling Ranges located to the south of the project area.

Interpretation of government geophysical data revealed several coincidental magnetic and gravity anomalies (Figure 10) possibly indicating the presence of mafic – ultramafic intrusives under cover creating the potential for several Ni-Cu and PGE targets.

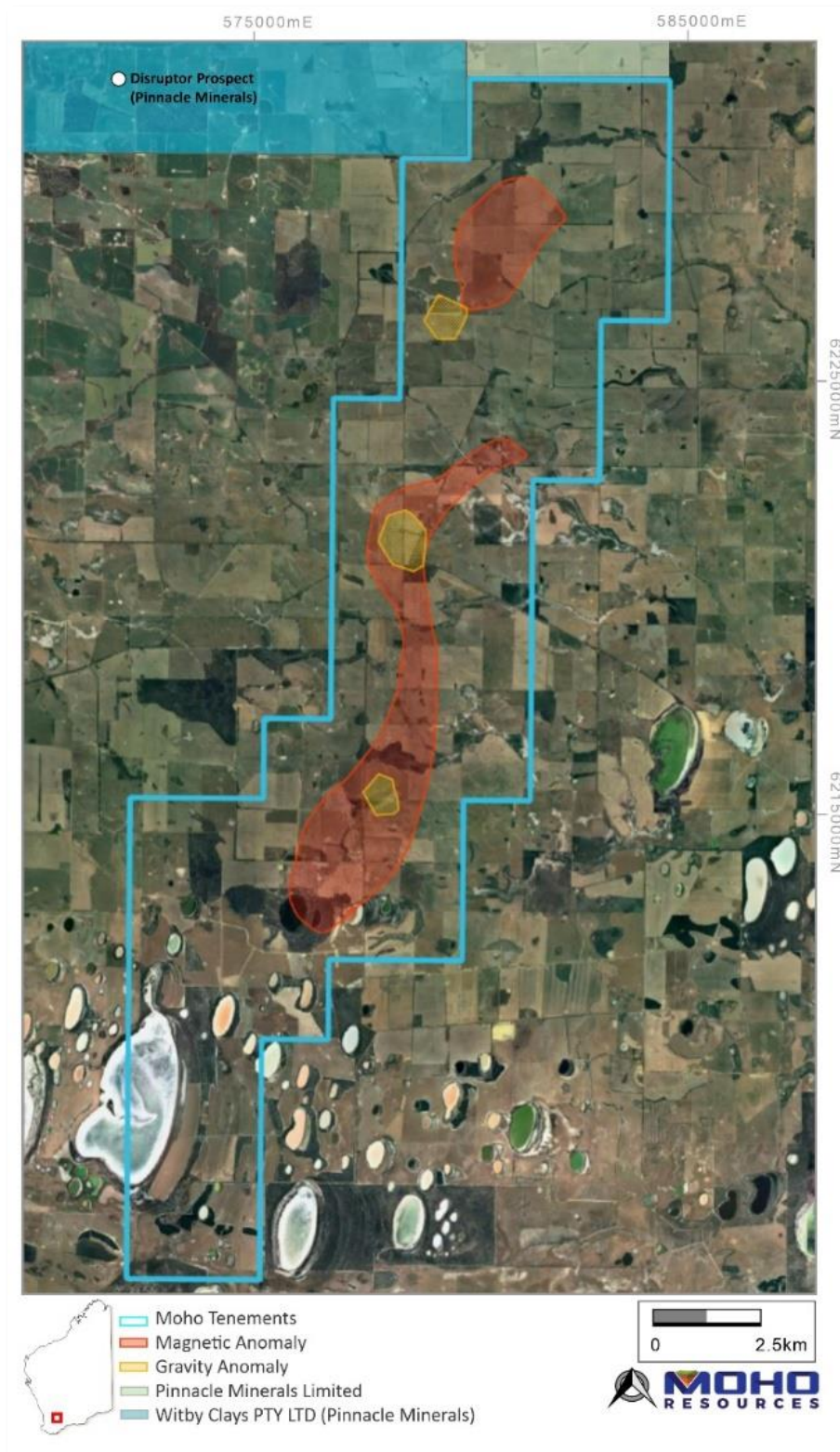


Figure 10: Tambellup Project area showing magnetic high anomalies (red) and gravity anomalies (orange) interpreted from regional government geophysical data over Google Earth satellite image

A well-developed clay regolith profile with numerous commercial quality kaolin deposits in the region opens the possibility of clay hosted REE deposits in Moho's tenement. The REE potential there is further highlighted by the nearby Disrupter prospect of Pinnacle Minerals Ltd where they reported recently as returning elevated TREOs in drill samples from a potential carbonatite (see below).

Airborne Magnetic and Radiometric Survey

Moho recently commissioned a geophysical contractor to undertake an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey across Tambellup Project. The survey is expected to provide important detailed aeromagnetic data which will be used in conjunction with drilling and assay data to refine geophysical and geochemical targets for future follow up and drilling programs.

The survey consisted of 1,641 line-kilometres of gradiometer magnetics and radiometric data acquisition at 50m line spacing, greatly improving the existing aeromagnetic surveying undertaken at a 400m line spacing.

Soil Sampling Program

148 soil samples were collected along roadsides as part of the Company's maiden reconnaissance exploration program at the Tambellup Project (Figure 11). Samples have been submitted to the laboratory for multi-geochemical analysis, including base and precious metals and REE.

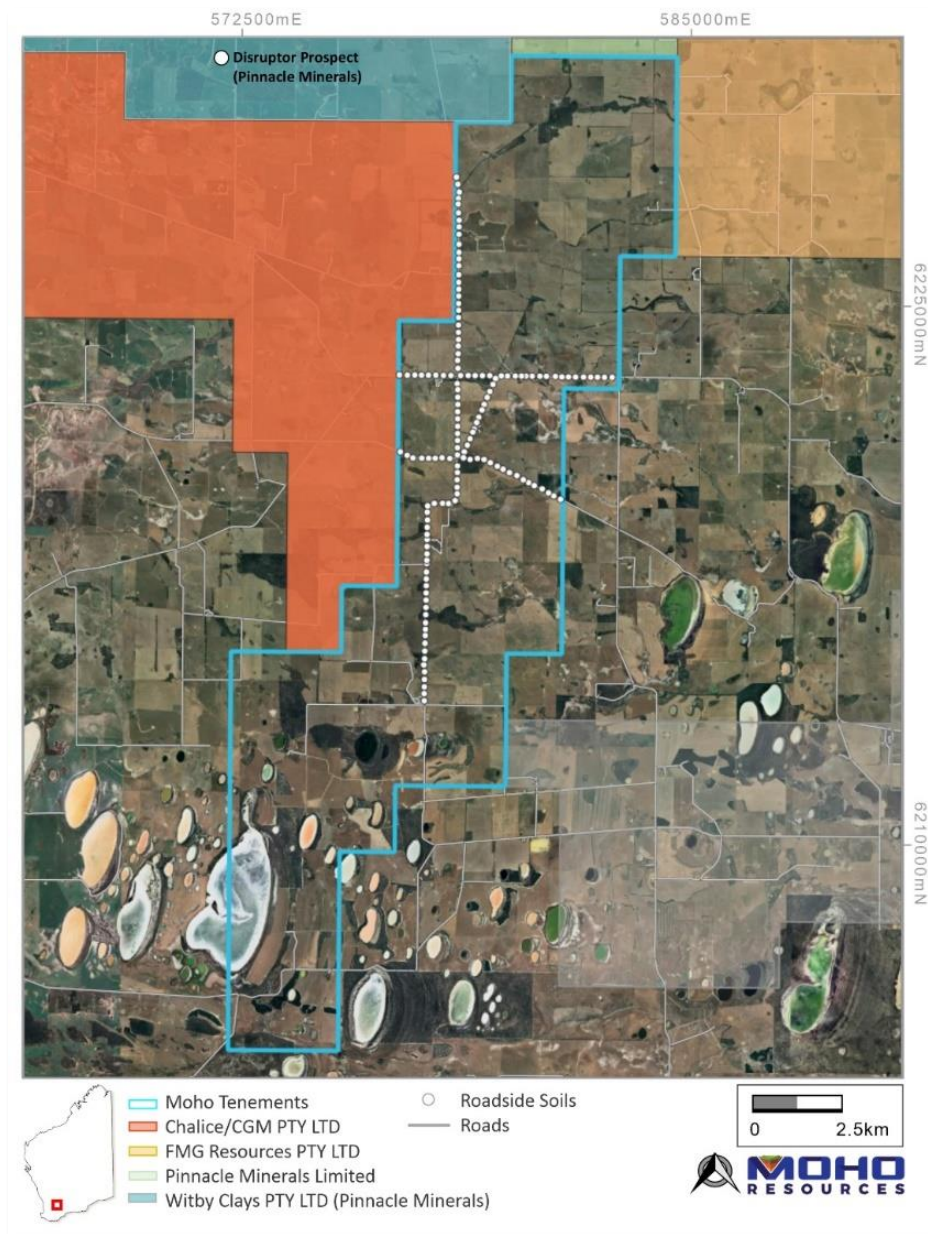


Figure 11: Location of soil samples taken along roadsides at the Tambellup Project

Pinnacle Minerals REE Exploration Activity – Disruptor Prospect

Moho notes recent announcements by Pinnacle Minerals Ltd (**ASX:PIM**)² of exploration results at their Disruptor prospect on E70/5348 which adjoins and is west of Moho's tenement E70/6008. Key points from Pinnacle's announcement relevant to Moho are:

- Drillhole targeting elevated nickel geochemical results intercepted apatite-rich "chlorite apatite hornblende rocks";
- Bottom of hole (40m) rock chips in drill hole TAM008 located about 7km WNW of Moho's tenement boundary returned elevated rare earth elements up to 626ppm TREO;
- drilling campaign starting mid-May to test potential for both hard rock and clay-hosted REE mineralisation.

Next Steps

- Soil assay results expected around June 2023 (subject to laboratory schedules);
- Process airborne geophysical data (underway);
- Interpret and integrate newly acquired geochemical and geophysical datasets to identify targets for follow up exploration and drilling (Q3 2023); and
- Land access liaison with private landowners/occupiers.

FINANCIAL COMMENTARY – 30 JUNE 2023

The Company's Quarterly Cashflow Report (Appendix 5B) follows this activities report. The Company had \$385k in cash as at 30 June 2023. Exploration Expenditure for the quarter was \$623k with most of this expenditure being associated with the geophysics and drilling activities at the Peak Charles REE targets and exploration at the Tambellup Ni-Cu-PGE and REE project. Additional exploration planning and land holder access discussions at the Peak Charles project and further exploration activities and investigations into Tambellup, Weld Range North, Stirling Range and Manjimup acquired under the Whistlepipe consulting acquisition.

The total amount paid to related parties of Moho and their associates during the quarter, as per item 6.1 of the Appendix 5B, was \$79k. Included in this amount is \$59k for Directors fees, salaries and superannuation and \$20k paid to Deadset Visuals Pty Ltd, a related party of Ralph Winter for graphic design, drafting and online design services. The amount paid to related parties of Moho and their associates, as per item 6.2 of the Appendix 5B, was \$42k for Directors salaries.

The Company raised \$778,733 through a placement of fully paid ordinary shares (Shares) to sophisticated and professional investors, at an issue price of \$0.015 (1.5 cents) each (Placement). The bookbuild was oversubscribed with strong demand from sophisticated and professional investors.

Participants in the Placement will also receive one free attaching option (Placement Option) for every two Shares subscribed for and issued (subject to shareholder approval). The Placement Options will be exercisable at A\$0.03 (3 cents) with an expiry date of 1 August 2025.

In addition to the Placement, the Company is undertaking a pro-rata non-renounceable entitlement issue. Eligible shareholders will have the right to apply for one (1) Share for every three (3) Shares held at the record date at an issue price of \$0.015 together with one (1) free attaching quoted option for every two (2) Shares subscribed for and issued (Entitlement Issue). The free attaching options to be issued under the Entitlement Issue will be issued on identical terms to the Placement Options.

² ASX Announcement Pinnacle Minerals Limited on 2 May 2023 "Disruptor Prospect drilling targeting REEs scheduled in May"

TENEMENT SCHEDULE - In line with obligations under ASX Listing Rule 5.3.3, Moho Resources provides the following information relating to its mining tenement holdings at 30 June 2023.

PROJECT	TENEMENT	AREA (km ²)	TENURE TYPE	STATUS	GRANT DATE	EXPIRY DATE	INTEREST CHANGE	CURRENT INTEREST
SILVER SWAN NORTH (WA)	E27/0528	20.45	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	11/10/2015	11/9/2020	-	100%
	M27/0263	7.93	MINING	GRANTED	7/8/1997	7/7/2039	-	100%
	P27/2232	2	PROSPECTING	GRANTED	3/8/2016	3/7/2020	-	100%
	P27/2390	0.92	PROSPECTING	GRANTED	4/2/2019	3/2/2023	-	100%
	E27/0613	5	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	27/8/2019	23/8/2023	-	100%
	P27/2441	2	PROSPECTING	GRANTED	22/04/2022	21/04/2026	-	100%
	E27/641	19	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	5/07/2022	4/07/2027	-	100%
	E20/1012	13	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	22/07/2022	21/07/2027	-	100%
	P27/2456	1	PROSPECTING	GRANTED	4/04/2022	3/04/2026	-	100%
	E27/633	6	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	29/03/2022	28/03/2027	-	100%
	E27/0626	4	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	17/7/2020	16/7/2025	-	100%
	M27/488	0.55	MINING	OPTION	14/7/2015	13/7/2036	-	0%
	P27/2229	1.98	PROSPECTING	OPTION	30/11/2015	29/11/2023	-	100%
	P27/2200	1.94	PROSPECTING	OPTION	23/2/2015	22/2/2023	-	100%
	P27/2226	1.85	PROSPECTING	OPTION	16/11/2015	15/11/2023	-	100%
	P27/2216-8	0.28	PROSPECTING	OPTION	15/10/2015	14/10/2023	-	100%
BURRACOPPIN (WA)	E27/0623	14	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	14/12/2021	13/12/2026	-	100%
	E70/4688	123.15	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	6/11/2015	11/5/2020	-	70%
	E70/5154	161.19	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	23/11/2018	11/22/2023	-	100%
	E70/5301	1	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	25/03/2020	24/03/2025	-	100%
	E70/5302	1	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	25/03/2020	24/03/2025	-	100%
	E70/5300	26	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	15/7/2020	14/7/2025	-	100%
	E70/5299	37	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	7/7/2021	6/7/2026	-	100%
	E77/2671	39	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	9/7/2021	8/7/2026	-	100%
	E70/5762	29	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	26/07/2021	25/07/2026	-	100%
	E70/6307	280	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	13/12/2022	12/12/2027	-	100%
MANJIMUP (WA)	E74/695	389	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	6/1/2022	5/1/2027	-	100%
	E63/2162	7	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	21/12/2021	20/12/2026	-	100%
	E63/2163	75	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	21/12/2021	20/12/2026	-	100%
STIRLING RANGE NORTH (WA)	E70/5946	132	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	20/01/2022	19/01/2027	-	100%
	E70/6008	110	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	4/03/2022	3/3/2027	-	100%
TAMBELLUP (WA)	E70/6008	110	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	04/03/2022	03/03/2027	-	100%
WELD RANGE NORTH (WA)	E20/1012	13	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	22/07/2022	22/07/2027	-	100%
EMPRESS SPRINGS (QLD)	EPM25208	281	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	8/4/2014	7/4/2024	-	70%
	EPM25209	291	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	8/4/2014	7/4/2024	-	70%
	EPM25210	200	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	8/4/2014	7/4/2024	-	70%
	EPM27193	48.9	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	3/12/2019	2/12/2024	-	100%
	EPM27199	325.1	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	3/12/2019	2/12/2024	-	100%
	EPM27200	6.5	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	3/12/2019	2/12/2024	-	100%
	EPM27194	276	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	21/01/2020	20/01/2025	-	100%
	EPM27195	236	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	21/01/2020	20/01/2025	-	100%
	EPM27196	275	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	21/01/2020	20/01/2025	-	100%
	EPM27197	272	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	21/01/2020	20/01/2025	-	100%
	EPM27198	172	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	21/01/2020	20/01/2025	-	100%

PREVIOUS ASX RELEASAS BY MOHO REFERENCED IN THE REPORT

- Phase 2 Peak Charles Rare Earths Drill Program Commences (28 June 2023)
- Moho Placement & Entitlement Issue (25 May 2023)
- Discrete Radiometric Anomaly identified at Peak Charles REE (17 May 2023)
- Exploration Underway at Tambellup Ni-Cu-PGE and REE Project (16 May 2023)
- Follow-Up Drill Program for Clay-Hosted REE at Peak Charles (2 May 2023)
- Significant Clay-hosted Rare Earths Intersected Peak Charles (20 April 2023)

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENTS

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on information compiled by Mr. Wouter Denig. Mr. Denig is a Member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG) and Moho Resource's Chief Geologist and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Denig consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results, geology and data compilation of the Black Swan South nickel prospect, Dukes Nickel prospect and Burracoppin REE project 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 he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Carver consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

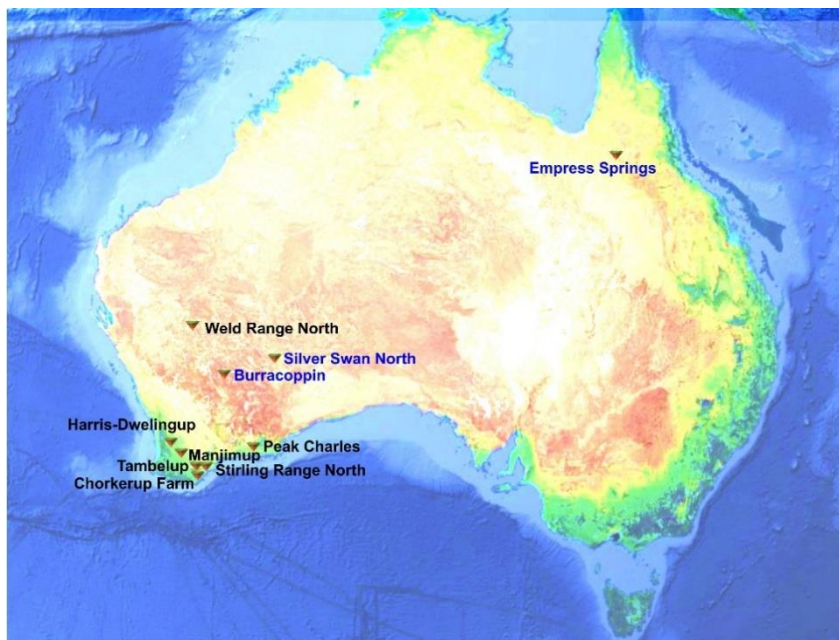
The information in this announcement that relates to Geophysical Interpretation of the Black Swan South nickel prospect is based on information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Kim Frankcombe is a Competent Person and Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG). Mr Frankcombe is a consultant to Moho holds shares in the Company.

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

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 actively exploring for nickel, PGEs, REE, lithium and gold at Silver Swan North, Burracoppin, Peak Charles, and Manjimup in WA and Empress Springs in Queensland.

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 current directorships in Corazon Resources, Emu Nickel and Fox Resources.

Moho has a strong and experienced Board lead by Managing Director Ralph Winter, Shane Sadleir a geoscientist, as Non-Executive Director and Adrian Larking a geologist and lawyer, as Non-Executive Director.

Moho's Chief Geologist Wouter Denig and Senior Exploration Geologist Nic d'Offay are 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.

For further information please contact:

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E: ralph@mohoresources.com.au

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

Moho Resources Limited

ABN

81 156 217 971

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

30 June 2023

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
1.	Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1	Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	-	-
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	(98)	(392)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(176)	(459)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	-	1
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	(1)
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
	(a) Interest on lease payments	(1)	(5)
1.9	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(275)	(856)
2.	Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1	Payments to acquire or for:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	(15)
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	(18)
	(d) exploration & evaluation	(623)	(2,207)
	(e) investments	-	-
	(f) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
	- R&D Refund (net of costs)	(149) ¹	830 ¹
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	(772)	(1,410)
¹ R&D refund received in Q3 2023 and costs associated with the R&D refund paid in Q4 2023.			
3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	779	2,025
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	(65)	(163)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other – lease payments	(16)	(83)
3.10	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	698	1,779
4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	734	872
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(275)	(856)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(772)	(1,410)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	698	1,779

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	385	385

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1	Bank balances	385	734
5.2	Call deposits	-	-
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	385	734

6.	Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates	Current quarter \$A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	79
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	42
<i>Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.</i>		

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

7. Financing facilities <i>Note: the term "facility" includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity. Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.</i>	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
7.1 Loan facilities	-	-
7.2 Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3 Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4 Total financing facilities	-	-
7.5 Unused financing facilities available at quarter end		-
7.6 Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.		

8. Estimated cash available for future operating activities	\$A'000
8.1 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(275)
8.2 (Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	(623)
8.3 Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(898)
8.4 Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	385
8.5 Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6 Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	385
8.7 Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)	0.4
<i>Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.</i>	
8.8 If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:	
8.8.1 Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?	
Answer: Yes.	
8.8.2 Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?	
Answer: Yes, the Company is in the process of raising further cash via an entitlement offer expected to be finalised in September 2023. The Company has always been well supported in its capital raising initiatives and believes it will be successful in raising sufficient funds to continue with the planned level of operations when required.	

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

8.8.3 Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?

Answer: Yes, for the reasons noted in 8.8.2 above.

Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: 31 July 2023

Authorised by: By the Board
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.
2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.
4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".
5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.