COINCIDENT SOIL RARE EARTH & RADIOMETRIC ANOMALIES AT PEAK CHARLES PROJECT

Rare Earth prospectivity at Moho's 100% - owned Peak Charles Project is significantly enhanced by identification of two coincident TREO soil and radiometric anomalies within a 50km long SSW - NNE trending magnetic domain

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Data review of assay results from soil sampling surveys on E63/2163 shows a progressive increase in soil TREO levels towards core of Gimli radiometric anomaly, rising from background values below 100ppm TREO to maximum of 620ppm TREO at centre of anomaly**
- **Similar soil geochemical trend apparent over second radiometric anomaly at Pippin about 15km SSW of Gimli, with levels rising to maximum of 583ppm TREO at centre of anomaly**
- **Anomalous TREO levels in soil over both Gimli and Pippin anomalies may indicate presence of rare earth-enriched intrusions**
- **Gimli and Pippin anomalies are part of a linear cluster of 4 radiometric anomalies within a distinct, structurally complex 50km long magnetic domain trending SSW - NNE that could have been the conduit for the emplacement of such proposed intrusions**

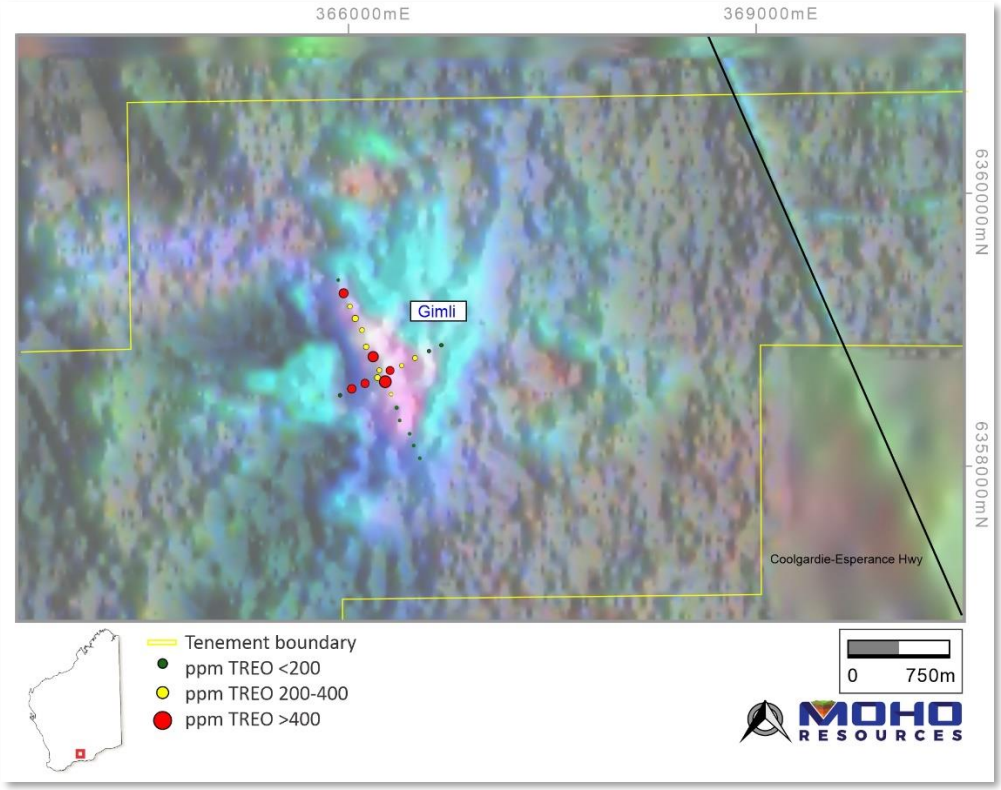


Figure 1: Gimli Orientation Soil Sample TREO results (ppm) over Radiometric Image

"Moho is very encouraged by the identification of the coincident rare earth soils and radiometric anomalies within a 50km magnetic trend. It is a significant development for Moho's critical minerals advancement in the burgeoning Esperance Rare Earth province and lays a solid foundation for the company's value creation in the market."

-Mr Ralph Winter, Managing Director

MOHO RESOURCES

ASX:MOH
Address
Office 3 / 9 Loftus Street
West Leederville, WA, 6007
T +61 (08) 9481 0389
+61 (08) 9463 6103
E admin@mohoresources.com.au
W mohoresources.com.au
@MohoResources

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

12 September 2023

NEXT STEPS:

- **Undertake geochemistry survey of 750 soil samples at 100m x 100m spacing to follow up in full the four radiometric anomalies from the orientation soil sample survey**
- **Preliminary aircore drilling program will be undertaken to define the bedrock lithologies and associated REE anomalism following review of assay results of soil survey and access agreements at Gimli and Pippen prospects**
- **Review and report assay results from follow-up aircore drilling program completed in July at E 74/695**
- **Review and report metallurgical test work to determine REE extraction rates from the clays**
- **Further geophysical interpretation of the airborne magnetics to outline granite basement topography required for ionic clay target modeling**

Moho Resources Limited **(ASX: MOH, Moho or the Company)** is pleased to advise that the assay results of the orientation soils sample surveys at the Gimli and Pippin prospects on E63/2163 have been received and analysed. The orientation survey was in addition to the aircore drilling at Gimli and was planned to be part of the second round of aircore drilling at its Peak Charles Project. Unfortunately, the drilling program had to be abandoned before commencing at the Gimli prospect due to poor weather conditions and road access issues[1].

Gimli Anomaly:

The TREO levels progressively increase towards the core of the Gimli radiometric anomaly, rising from background values of below 100ppm TREO to a maximum 619.6ppm TREO at the centre of the anomaly (Figure 1). Assays for Individual Rare Earth Oxides and Total Rare Earth Oxides (TREO) are listed in Table 1.

The distribution of the anomalous TREO assays is shown as a bar graph at each sample location for the North - South Traverse (Figure 2) and the West - East Traverse (Figure 3). These types of figures give a clearer presentation of the building up of TREO levels from background <100ppm to >600ppm over the core of the radiometric anomaly.

Table 1: Individual Rare Earth Oxides and Total Rare Earth Oxides for for Soil Sampling Survey at Gimli and Pippin Prospects

SampleID	North	East	CeO2	Dy2O3	Er2O3	Eu2O3	Gd2O3	Ho2O3	La2O3	Lu2O3	Nd2O3	Pr6O11	Sm2O3	Tb4O7	Tm2O3	Y2O3	Yb2O3	TREO
Gimli - North South Traverse																		
PSG057	6359398	366261	51.8	1.3	0.5	0.5	2.3	0.2	26.5	0.1	18.8	5.5	3.5	0.3	0.1	5.9	0.4	117.7
PSG058	6359304	366299	218.6	8.9	4.8	2.8	11.0	1.7	67.2	0.5	70.9	20.1	14.5	1.6	0.5	47.7	3.7	474.6
PSG059	6359210	366344	104.3	5.2	2.8	1.5	6.5	1.0	44.1	0.3	40.1	11.2	8.3	0.9	0.3	27.7	2.2	256.4
PSG060	6359124	366382	170.7	5.4	2.9	1.6	6.7	1.0	48.9	0.3	43.6	12.6	8.5	1.0	0.3	29.6	2.3	335.6
PSG061	6359041	366430	99.6	5.1	2.6	1.7	6.7	1.0	46.7	0.3	41.3	11.6	8.2	1.0	0.3	29.8	1.9	257.8
PSG062	6358921	366460	116.0	5.9	3.2	1.2	7.4	1.1	52.9	0.4	42.2	12.3	9.1	1.1	0.4	34.3	2.6	290.0
PSG063	6358851	366510	228.5	11.9	6.5	2.6	14.2	2.3	80.8	0.7	79.2	22.0	17.5	2.1	0.7	65.8	5.1	539.9
PSG064	6358754	366554	126.5	2.8	1.2	0.5	5.1	0.4	54.2	0.1	36.7	11.3	7.1	0.6	0.1	12.4	0.9	260.0
PSG065	6358672	366597	262.9	14.3	8.6	2.6	15.4	2.9	78.8	1.1	82.1	23.6	18.2	2.5	1.0	98.4	7.2	619.6
PSG066	6358582	366638	94.7	3.4	1.8	0.6	4.5	0.6	35.3	0.2	29.3	8.5	6.1	0.6	0.2	15.0	1.6	202.6
PSG067	6358486	366678	76.9	3.5	1.8	0.7	4.8	0.7	36.5	0.2	30.1	8.9	6.4	0.7	0.2	16.1	1.6	189.1
PSG068	6358395	366700	50.7	2.9	1.7	0.2	3.1	0.5	23.2	0.2	17.3	5.1	3.7	0.5	0.2	16.3	1.5	127.1
PSG069	6358300	366771	37.2	2.1	1.3	0.6	2.5	0.4	16.4	0.1	15.0	4.2	3.1	0.4	0.1	13.1	1.0	97.7
PSG070	6358215	366800	52.2	2.6	1.5	0.8	3.2	0.5	21.6	0.2	19.1	5.2	3.9	0.5	0.2	16.1	1.3	128.8
PSG071	6358125	366844	76.5	2.0	1.2	0.5	2.3	0.4	18.3	0.2	14.2	4.1	2.8	0.3	0.1	11.9	1.1	136.0
Gimli - East West Traverse																		
PSG072	6358906	366999	37.0	1.8	1.0	0.6	2.2	0.4	16.5	0.1	13.6	3.8	2.7	0.3	0.1	10.9	0.8	91.9
PSG073	6358866	366910	69.3	4.3	2.5	1.1	4.9	0.8	30.3	0.3	28.0	7.7	5.9	0.7	0.3	25.0	1.9	182.9
PSG074	6358841	366809	114.5	5.3	2.8	1.4	6.5	1.0	44.7	0.3	41.3	11.7	8.5	1.0	0.3	26.7	2.1	268.0
PSG076	6358787	366714	87.0	5.2	2.9	1.3	6.1	1.0	38.7	0.4	35.7	10.1	7.6	0.9	0.3	31.2	2.4	230.9
PSG077	6358752	366631	168.3	10.4	6.8	1.8	10.6	2.1	62.4	1.0	59.7	16.9	13.0	1.7	0.8	59.2	6.4	421.1
PSG078	6358701	366541	116.8	8.2	4.9	1.4	8.8	1.6	49.7	0.6	45.0	12.8	9.8	1.4	0.6	51.1	4.0	316.7
PSG079	6358660	366452	219.9	7.9	4.4	2.2	9.2	1.5	58.6	0.5	57.4	16.4	11.9	1.4	0.5	41.5	3.6	437.0
PSG080	6358621	366357	276.4	7.2	4.0	1.9	7.5	1.4	46.1	0.5	44.8	12.9	9.5	1.2	0.5	32.1	3.7	449.8
PSG081	6358571	366266	36.7	1.3	0.6	0.4	1.8	0.2	19.8	0.1	13.2	4.0	2.5	0.2	0.1	5.4	0.4	86.6
Pippin																		
PSG0082	6351689	353660	163.4	5.4	2.8	1.9	7.1	1.0	55.6	0.3	48.3	14.0	9.4	1.0	0.4	31.1	2.2	343.8
PSG0083	6351585	353686	104.7	3.8	1.9	1.4	5.3	0.7	44.7	0.2	37.7	10.8	7.2	0.7	0.2	22.2	1.5	243.1
PSG0084	6351483	353714	216.2	6.6	3.2	2.5	9.5	1.2	82.0	0.4	68.8	19.7	12.9	1.3	0.4	37.7	2.4	464.7
PSG0085	6351398	353754	293.6	8.4	4.5	3.2	11.6	1.5	88.5	0.6	80.9	22.5	16.0	1.6	0.6	46.0	3.8	583.2
PSG0086	6351303	353788	129.0	5.1	2.8	1.5	6.2	0.9	46.3	0.3	39.0	11.4	7.8	0.9	0.3	29.2	2.2	282.7
PSG0087	6351342	353526	137.6	4.9	2.7	1.7	6.5	0.9	44.3	0.3	43.0	11.8	8.5	0.9	0.3	27.7	2.1	293.3
PSG0088	6351399	353607	237.1	4.8	2.6	1.6	6.3	0.9	46.4	0.3	43.0	12.4	8.3	0.9	0.3	26.2	2.0	393.1
PSG0089	6351447	353693	221.1	8.3	4.3	3.2	11.9	1.5	90.7	0.5	83.9	23.4	16.2	1.6	0.5	46.6	3.3	516.8
PSG0090	6351500	353783	226.0	9.1	4.7	3.4	12.7	1.7	94.8	0.5	86.1	24.2	17.0	1.7	0.6	52.1	3.5	538.0
PSG0091	6351546	353863	143.7	6.9	3.6	2.6	9.7	1.3	72.6	0.4	65.7	18.5	13.0	1.3	0.4	41.1	2.7	383.5
PSG0092	6351601	353960	221.1	5.6	2.9	2.0	7.7	1.0	55.7	0.4	51.1	14.3	10.0	1.0	0.4	32.0	2.3	407.4

Table 1

[1] Moho ASX announcement 14 Jul 2023 "Rare Earth Exploration Update for Peak Charles"

Gimli Prospect:

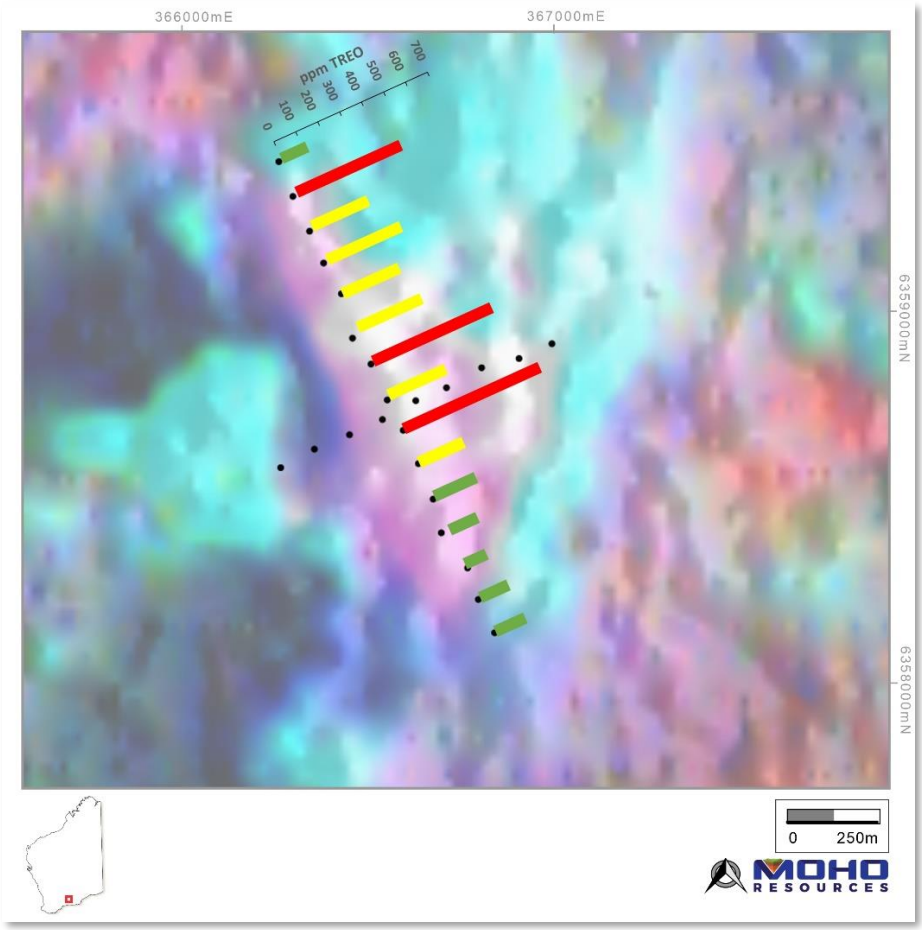


Figure 2: Bar chart presentation of TREO soils (ppm) at Gimli Prospect - North - South Traverse

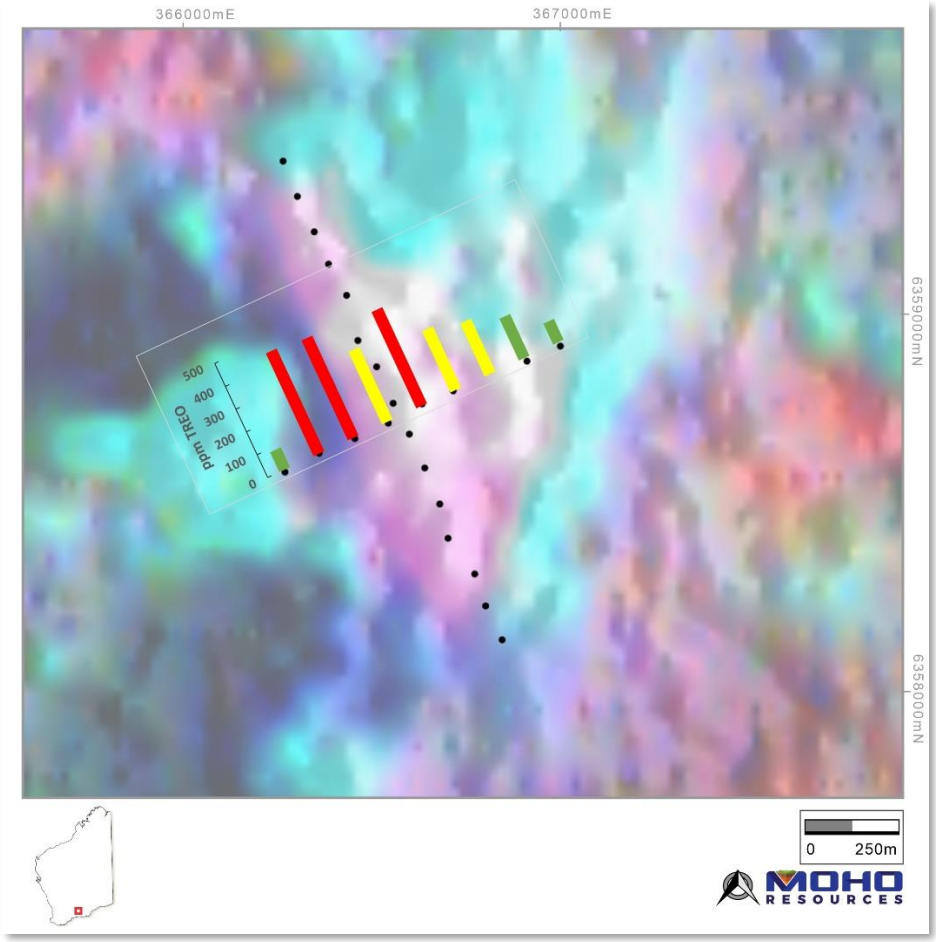


Figure 3: Bar chart presentation of TREO soils (ppm) at Gimli prospect - West - East Traverse

Pippin Prospect:
The assays show anomalous TREO assays over the core of the Pippin radiometric anomaly, elevated above the background values of below 300ppm TREO to a maximum 583.2 ppm TREO at the centre of the anomaly (Figure 4). Rare Earth Oxide and the TREO assays are listed in Table 1.

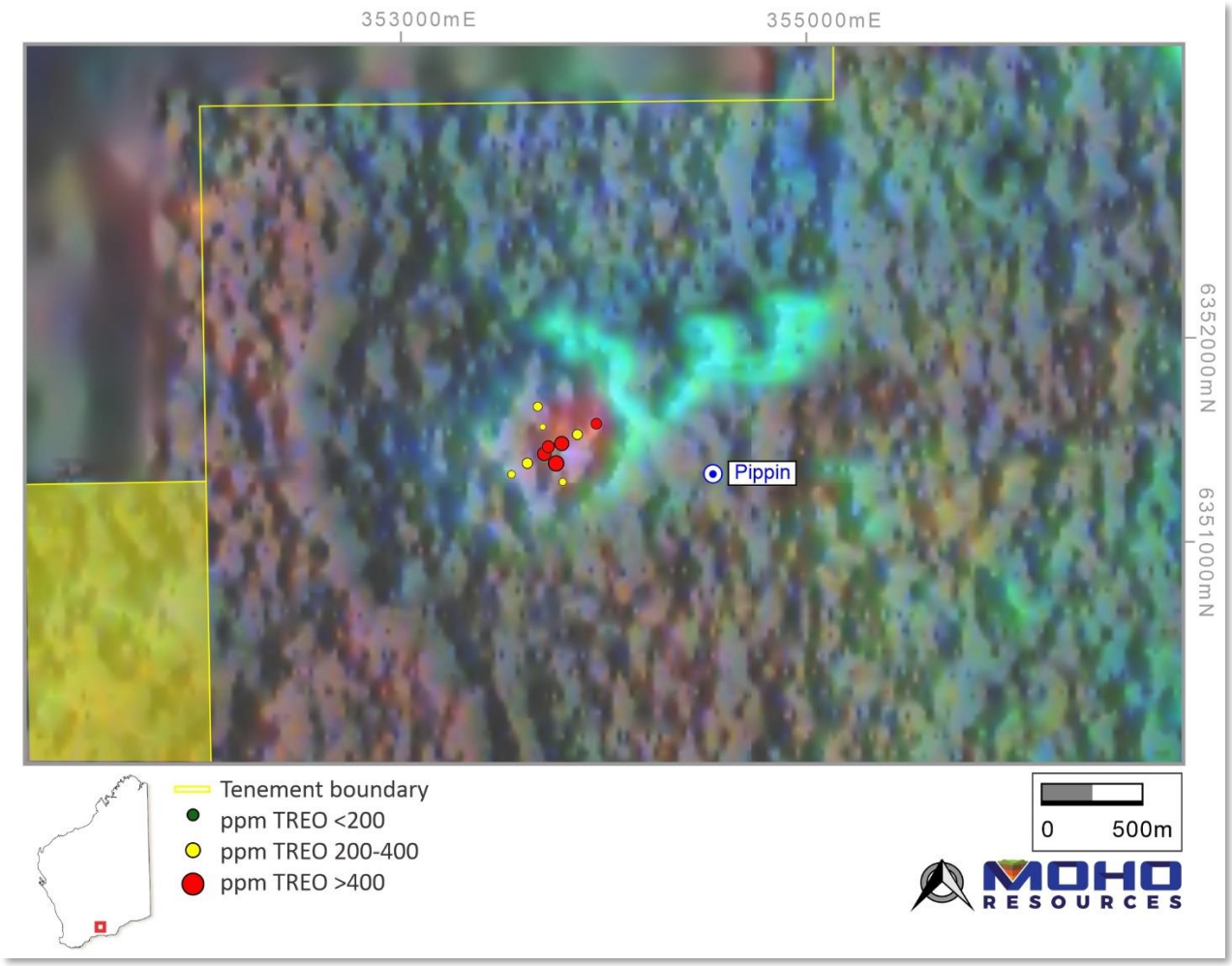


Figure 4: Pippin Orientation Soil Sample TREO results (ppm) over Radiometric Image

Trend of Radiometric Anomalies:

Three distinct radiometric anomalies (Figure 5) occur with Moho's tenement E63/2163 and a fourth one is located within tenement application E74/694. These four radiometric anomalies are situated within a distinct 50km long, structurally complex magnetic domain trending SSW -NNE (Figure 6) that could have been the conduit for the emplacement of the proposed intrusions.

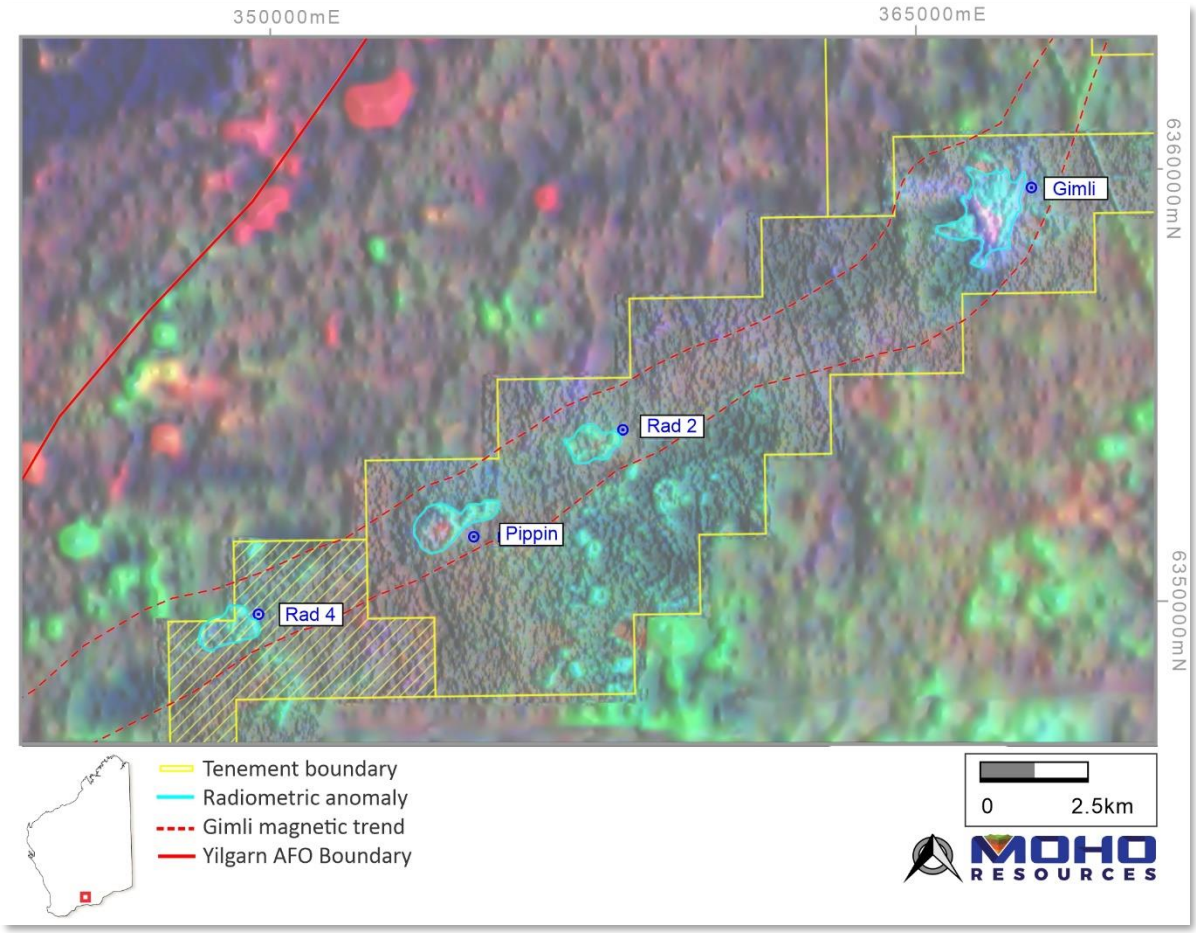


Figure 5: Gimli – Pippin Radiometric Anomaly Trend.

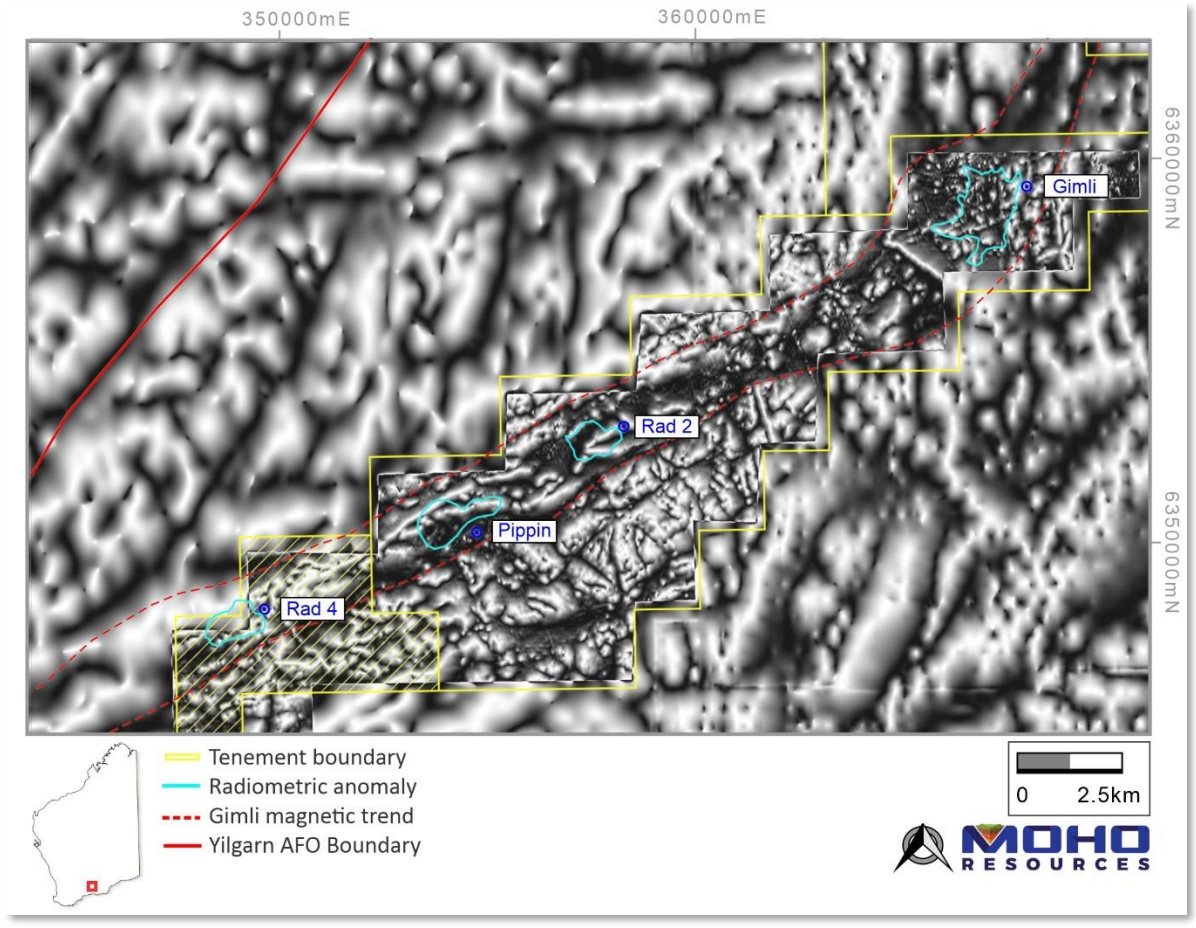


Figure 6: Gimli – Pippin Magnetic Anomaly Trend.

Peak Charles Project:

Moho's 100% owned Peak Charles Project (Fig 7) is an 874km^2 contiguous tenement package located approximately 88km northwest of Esperance, Western Australia, comprising 3 granted exploration licenses (E74/695, E63/2162, E63/2163, E63/2344 and E74/766) and one pending exploration license applications (E74/694). 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 large scale potential for clay basin hosted Rare Earth mineralisation.

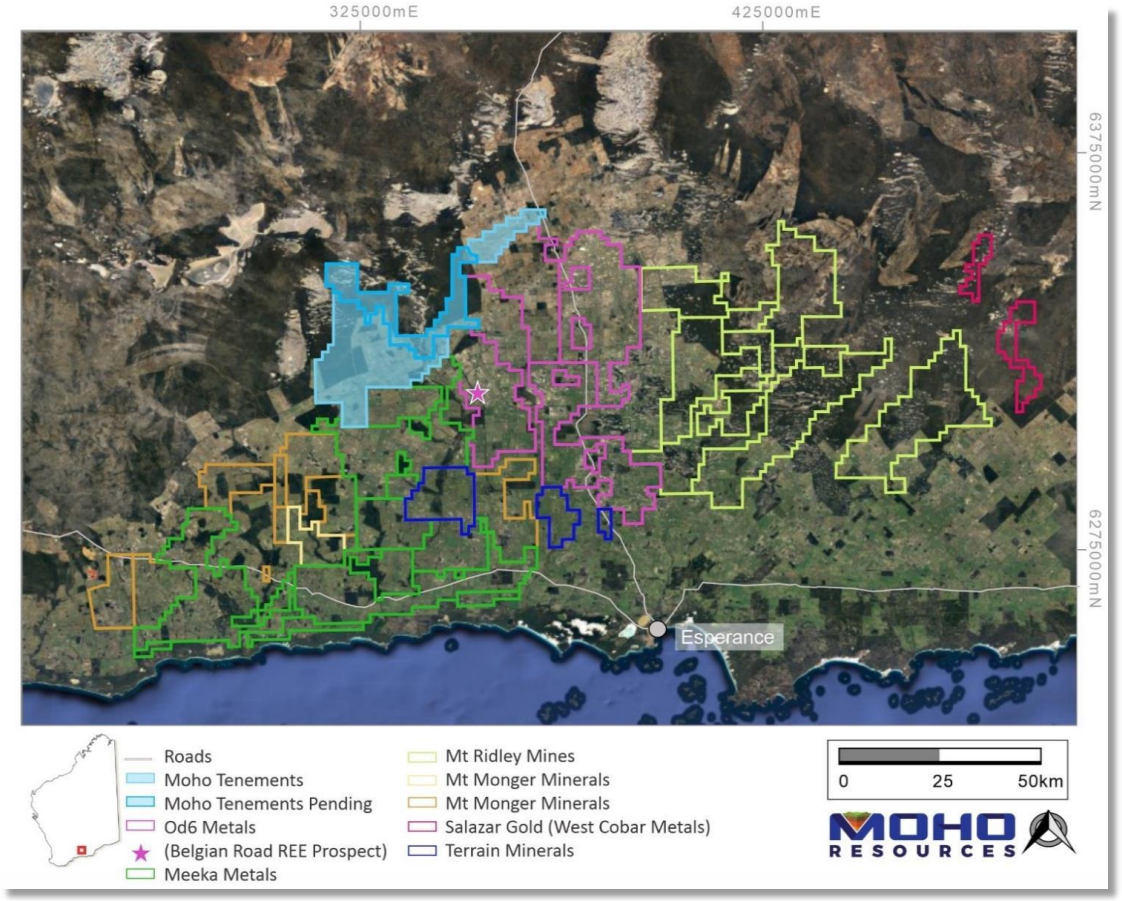


Figure 7: Moho's Peak Charles Project in relation to other companies exploring for REE (on Google Earth image)

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

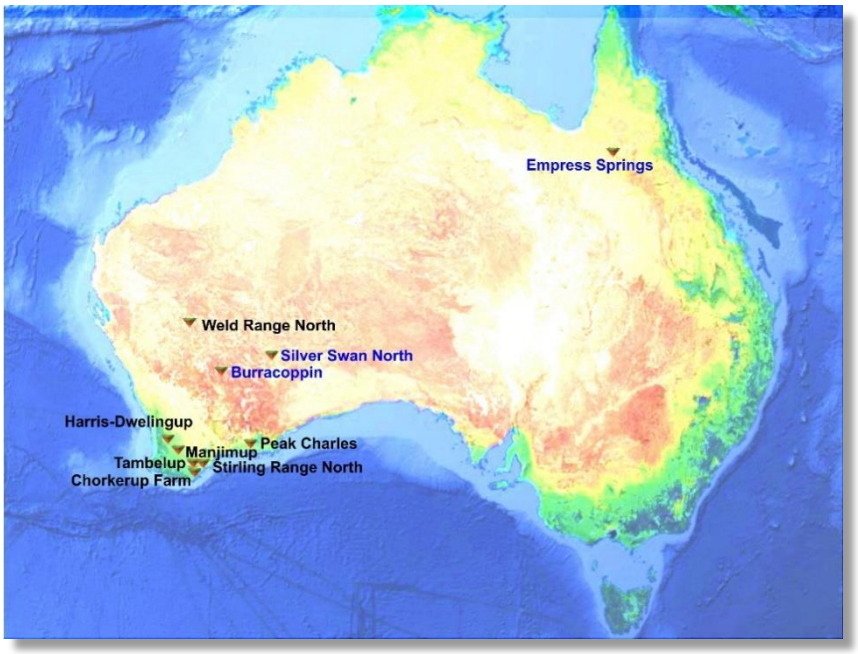
COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

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.

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 and gold at Silver Swan North, Manjimup and Burracoppin 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 and Shane Sadleir, a geoscientist, as Non-Executive.

Moho's Chief Geologist Wouter Denig is supported by leading industry consultant geophysicist Kim Frankcombe (ExploreGeo Pty Ltd) and experienced consultant geochemists Richard Carver (GCXplore Pty Ltd).

ENDS

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

For further information please contact:

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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1: Peak Charles - Gimli & Pippin soil sample programme

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sampling techniques</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• Soil samples were taken from the surface superficial/organic debris cleared. Bulk sample of +-0.5kg was collected sieved through 2mm in the field and stored in calico bags.
• Assay: the samples were dried and sorted, sieved to -125Um. 0.5g of each sample was digested in an Aqua Regia digest. 35 samples were determined by ICP-MS finish for 65 elements.
<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">Element Assays</th></tr>
<tr><td>Ag</td><td>Eu</td><td>Nb</td><td>Ta</td></tr>
<tr><td>Al</td><td>Fe</td><td>Nd</td><td>Tb</td></tr>
<tr><td>As</td><td>Ga</td><td>Ni</td><td>Te</td></tr>
<tr><td>Au</td><td>Gd</td><td>P</td><td>Th</td></tr>
<tr><td>B</td><td>Ge</td><td>Pb</td><td>Ti</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ba</td><td>Hf</td><td>Pd</td><td>Tl</td></tr>
<tr><td>Be</td><td>Hg</td><td>Pr</td><td>Tm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bi</td><td>Ho</td><td>Pt</td><td>U</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ca</td><td>In</td><td>Rb</td><td>V</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cd</td><td>K</td><td>Re</td><td>W</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ce</td><td>La</td><td>S</td><td>Y</td></tr>
<tr><td>Co</td><td>Li</td><td>Sb</td><td>Yb</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cr</td><td>Lu</td><td>Sc</td><td>Zn</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cs</td><td>Mg</td><td>Se</td><td>Zr</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cu</td><td>Mn</td><td>Sm</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Dy</td><td>Mo</td><td>Sn</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Er</td><td>Na</td><td>Sr</td><td></td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Drilling techniques</td><td>• 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).</td><td>• Not applicable.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill sample recovery</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• Not applicable.
• Not applicable.
• Not applicable.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Logging</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• The samples were not geologically logged.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Not applicable. • Not applicable. • Not applicable. • 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. CRM's were inserted at regular intervals into the sample stream (1:25 ratio) as well as field duplicates (1:25 ratio). • Soil sampling is an industry standard technique utilised in first pass geochemical sampling over suitable regolith landform regions. • Sample sizes (0.25kg) are considered appropriate for the technique.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (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 sorted and sieved -125Um 0.5g split was taken from the sample Aqua Regia digest and were assayed by ICP-MS. • No geophysical instruments were used during the soil sampling. • 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.
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.*	• Assay results from the soil sampling program were reviewed by the competent person.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Sample locations were recorded by handheld Garmin GPS with ~3-5m accuracy. • MGA94 Zone 51. • Topographic control was by Garmin GPS with ~5-10m accuracy 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*	• The soil program was completed over areas that could easily be accessed. • Along the sample traverses the samples were collected with 100m spacing. • Not applicable as no resource

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	estimates are quoted. • Samples have not been composited.
Orientation of data in relatio 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.*	• Not applicable. • Not applicable.
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.*	• Available data has been reviewed before reporting. 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 status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Moho is the 100% registered owner of granted tenements E63/2162.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Little historical exploration has been completed over Moho's tenement E63/2162. With some historic roadside sampling for gold reported.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The exploration is for REE mineralisation related to a carbonatite or alkaline intrusion.

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*
		• Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	metres) of the drill hole collar ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• 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.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No averaging or cut offs have been applied to the data. • Not applicable. • No metal equivalents have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widt 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').*	• Not applicable. • Not applicable. • Not applicable.
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 figures 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 soil sample results taken as part of this field program have been reported in this release and results are representative of the medium sampled in this area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 the Gimli Prospect is available.
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 additional surface geochemical sampling. AC drilling of geochemistry anomlies.