NICKEL SULPHIDE EXPLORATION UPDATE AT SILVER SWAN NORTH

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

29 April 2019

Highlights:

- **RC drilling of defined conductive SQUID EM targets has identified sources as black shale units with no nickel mineralisation**
- **Anomalous Ag and Zn mineralisation intersected in two holes**
- **Significance of this mineralisation is unclear; Moho notes that it is more akin to VMS-style occurrences in the Eastern Goldfields**
- **Nickel exploration expanded to search for Black Swan style disseminated and blebby style nickel sulphide mineralisation more likely to produce diffuse EM responses**
- **Two strategic tenements applied for adjoining the southern boundary of the Black Swan Nickel Operations**

Next Steps:

- **Review all historical EM data within the Silver Swan North project area to identify Black Swan style mineralisation responses**
  - **Air core drilling on E27/345 of coincident gravity and anomalous Ni geochemical targets to test for Black Swan style nickel mineralisation: May/June 2019**
  - **Major geochemical and stratigraphic aircore drill program across northern area of E27/528, P27/2390 and E27/345 to identify suitable host rocks for nickel sulphide mineralisation under deep cover: Q3 2019**
  - **Review results of CSIRO geochemical "fingerprinting" project to distinguish and map from drill holes ultramafic stratigraphy considered to be prospective for nickel sulphide mineralisation: Q2/3, 2019**
  - **Upon grant of ELA27/613 (NW extension of prospective stratigraphy under deep cover on E27/528), explore known mafic and ultramafic rocks and follow up identified targets with EM survey: Q4, 2019**
  - **Upon grant of ELA27/620 and PLA27/2418 (adjoins the southern boundary of Poseidon Nickel's Black Swan Nickel Operations), compile and synthesise historical data, undertake exploration on identified target areas: H1, 2020**

Moho Resources Ltd (ASX:MOH) (**Moho** or **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on the Company's on-going nickel sulphide exploration program at the Silver Swan North project, 50 km NE of Kalgoorlie (Figure 1).

The Silver Swan North project is strategically located to take advantage of any future restart of the Black Swan nickel concentrate operations to potentially supply supplementary feedstock to the plant. Moho notes that in the past Poseidon has entered into MOU's with other companies for toll treating of ore through the Black Swan plant.

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PHASE 1 - RESULTS OF MAIDEN RC DRILL PROGRAM FOR NICKEL SULPHIDES

Five RC holes totalling 878 metres were drilled at the Silver Swan North project from 7-15 March 2019. Hole locations are shown in Figure 2 and hole collars are tabulated in Table 1 below. Anomalous assay results of four metre composite samples have been received from the laboratory (Table 2) and results of down-hole EM (DHEM) surveys undertaken on two holes have been reviewed by Moho's geophysical consultant.

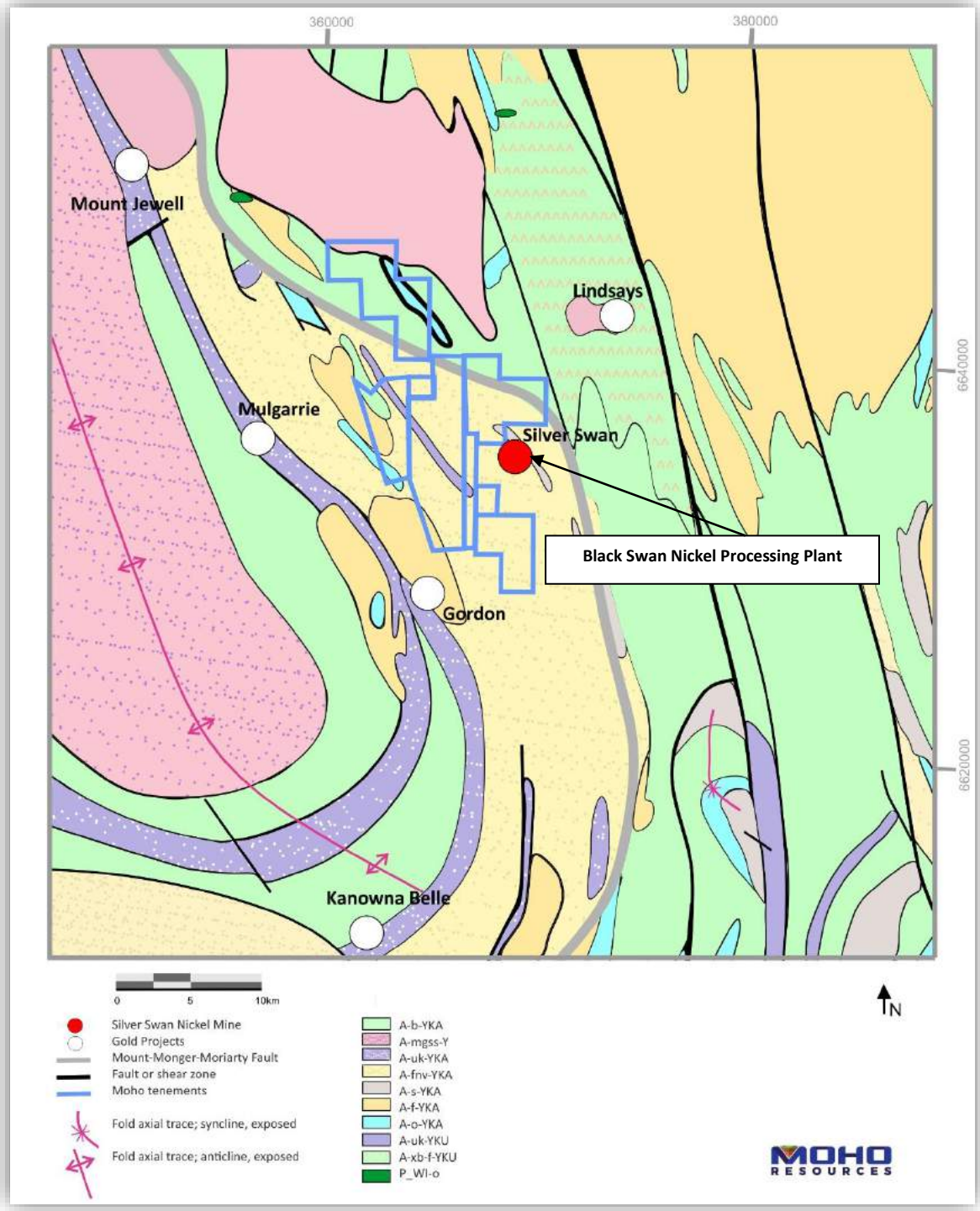

Figure 1: Moho's Silver Swan North Project in relation to Poseidon Nickel Ltd's Black Swan Nickel Processing Facility and Concentrator and the Silver Swan and Black Swan mines

Table 1: Drill collar Information

Prospect	Hole No.	GDA94_N	GDA94_E	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	RL (mASL)	Depth (m)
SSE1	SSMH0001	6636463	366390	235	-60	388	53
SSE1	SSMH0002	6638988	370330	160	-70	371	185
SSE2	SSMH0003	6639720	368499	275	-60	381	215
Hugo1	SSMH0004	6636509	366447	231	-60	388	185
Hugo2	SSMH0005	6636810	366329	230	-60	393	240

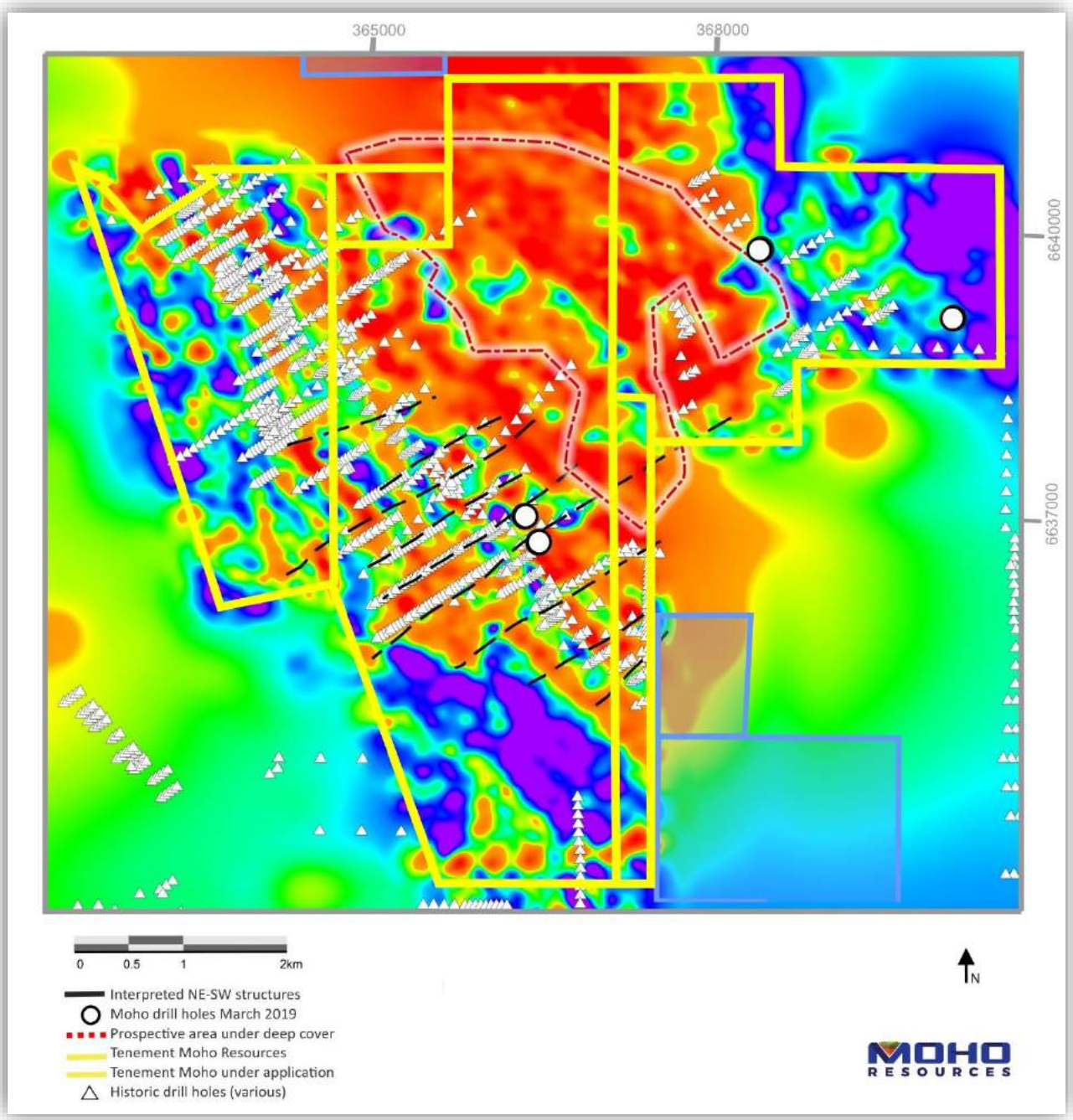

Figure 2: Location of RC drilling on E27/345 and E27/528 and untested prospective area under deep cover (background 1st VD of Bouguer gravity from 2018 Moho ground gravity survey)

Table 2: Anomalous RC intersections

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade
SSMH0003	160	188	28	0.81 g/t Ag, 0.22% Zn
including	160	164	4	0.9 g/t Ag, 0.40% Zn
and	164	168	4	0.9 g/t Ag, 0.34% Zn
SSMH0004	120	124	4	0.7 g/t Ag, 0.14% Zn

Moho notes that, while the RC drilling did not intersect any anomalous nickel mineralisation, the maiden drill program has provided valuable information about the geology and for other potential mineralisation that may be present in the underlying rocks.

Anomalous Ag and Zn mineralisation was intersected in holes SSMH0003 and SSMH0004 (Table 2). In addition, the same interval in hole SSMH0003 (160-188m) also contained elevated levels of Cd, Cu, Pb, and Sn. The anomalous mineralisation intersected in hole SSMH0003 is hosted in a massive black shale unit sandwiched within a larger sequence of felsic volcanic tuffs. The significance of this mineralisation is unclear however Moho notes that in this geological setting it is more akin to VMS-style occurrences in the Eastern Goldfields.

Individual one metre samples from SSMH0003 have been collected and submitted to SGS Perth for analyses. Assays are pending.

Down-hole EM surveying (DHEM) was completed on holes SSMH0004 and SSMH0005. The survey log of SSMH0004 showed the hole intersected the EM target that was defined by black shale in basalt rather than nickel sulphides. SSMH0005 log has a very weak off hole response at the target depth where there was quartz-carbonate veining and shearing in a basalt. These anomalies do not warrant further follow up work.

DHEM surveys were not possible in the other holes. Hole SSMH0002 had collapsed after the drill rods were extracted and SSMH0003 was blocked at 25m depth.

Magnetic gravels down to 16m depth were observed within the alluvial cover of holes SSMH0002 and SSMH0003, with magnetic susceptibility readings up to 30 x 10^{-3} SI units. The presence of maghemite-rich gravels and deep cover masks the underlying bedrock geology and in part explains why the high resolution magnetics over this part of the Silver Swan North project are diffuse.

NICKEL SULPHIDE MINERALISATION RESPONSES TO EM SURVEYS

Like most other nickel sulphide explorers in the Eastern Goldfields, Moho's initial exploration effort at the Silver Swan North project has focussed on searching for massive nickel sulphide mineralisation like the small but high grade Silver Swan nickel deposits. To date, Moho has utilised high sensitivity SQUID EM technology to aid in the detection of confined conductor responses that can be modelled with a plate, as is typically done for massive nickel sulphides.

The Company understands that unlike the Silver Swan nickel deposits the Black Swan deposit that contains disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation; including a blebby style nickel sulphide phase as shown in Plate 1; is generally less responsive to EM surveying.

Moho and other explorers of the Silver Swan North project area have generally not searched for Black Swan style mineralisation, which is more likely to produce a diffuse EM response and is not an easy target to geophysically model.

The Company has prioritised a review of all historical EM data within the Silver Swan North project area to identify responses that could come from Black Swan style of mineralisation.

Plate 1: Black Swan orebody, drill hole BSD064. Coarse grained hopper-textured serpentinised olivine orthocumulate, showing subspherical segregation vesicles (black) partially filled by subspherical sulphide blebs [1]

CSIRO COLLABORATIVE GEOCHEMICAL "FINGER PRINTING" STUDY

Researchers from CSIRO mobilised to Kalgoorlie at the beginning of April to undertake the first phase of geochemical "finger printing" research work. This work involved analysing historical drill core drilled in Moho tenements M27/263 and E27/528 and also core from the project area stored in GSWA's Joe Lord core library. The purpose of this work is to identify ultramafic stratigraphic units within the project area that have a higher probability of hosting potential nickel sulphide mineralisation.

Plate 2: Moho's Principal Geologist Max Nind and CSIRO researchers at GSWA Joe Lord core library, Kalgoorlie

[1] Dowling et al, 2004. Komatiites and nickel sulfide ores of the Black Swan area, Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia. 2: Geology and genesis of the orebodies. Mineralium Deposita 39: 707-728

NEW TENEMENT APPLICATIONS BY MOHO ADJOIN BLACK SWAN NICKEL OPERATIONS

Moho continues to actively monitor and acquire open ground prospective for nickel sulphide mineralisation in the vicinity of the Silver Swan North project. Since March 2018, Moho has increased by 30% its contiguous (granted and applied for) tenure at the Silver Swan North project from 59.6 km^2 to 85.4 km^2.

In April 2019, Moho applied for ELA27/620 and PLA27/2418 covering 10.3 km^2 adjoining the southern boundary of Poseidon Nickel's Black Swan Nickel Operations (Figure 3)

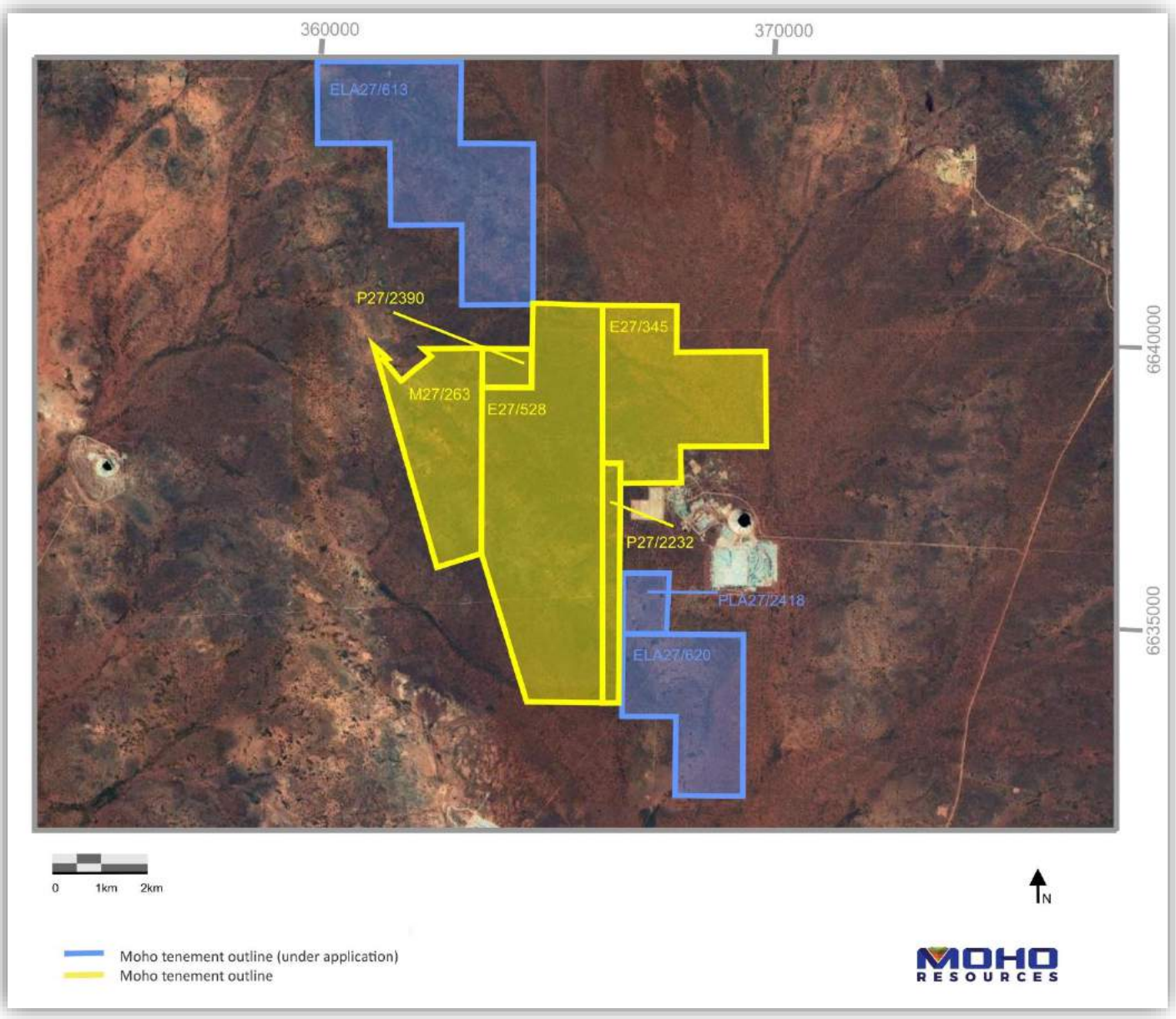

Figure 3: Moho tenure at Silver Swan North project

NEXT STEPS - ONGOING NICKEL SULPHIDE EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Phase 1 (December 2018 – April 2019)

To date, Moho has prioritised nickel sulphide exploration at its Silver Swan North project close to known nickel mineralisation held by Poseidon Nickel Limited. It was anticipated that any massive nickel sulphide mineralisation, similar to the high grade Silver Swan deposits, would be detectable by EM surveying using modern SQUID EM technology.

Phase 2 (Q2, 2019)

Moho's next phase of nickel sulphide exploration is to drill targets on E27/345 identified from the recent detailed gravity survey that are coincident with elevated nickel in historic auger soil geochemistry (Figure 3 & Figure 4).

Aircore drilling to the weathered bedrock interface (about 80m) will test interpreted ultramafic units that are generally less responsive to EM surveys for geochemical indicators of potential nickel sulphide mineralisation (like in Plate 1). The company has lodged a program of works with DMIRS to drill 15 aircore holes on E27/345. The aircore drilling will also provide valuable samples for geochemical fingerprinting by Moho, following up on the CSIRO research project that could provide further drill targets.

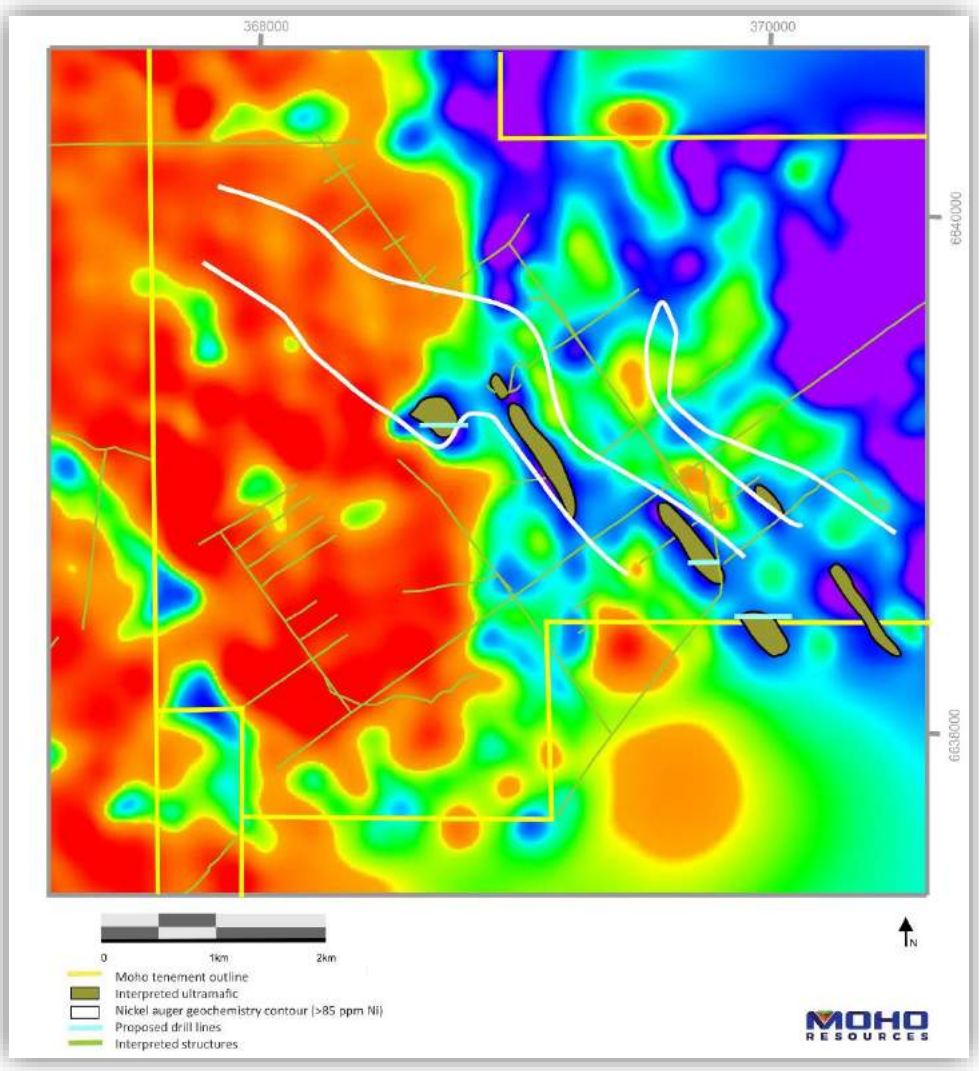

Figure 4: Proposed air core drill traverses on E27/345 over potential host embayment for nickel sulphide mineralisation; anomalous Aurora Gold auger geochemistry Ni contours & interpreted ultramafic units (background 1st VD of Bouguer gravity from 2018 Moho ground gravity survey)

Phase 3 (Q2, 2019)

The Company has prioritised a review of all historical EM data within the Silver Swan North project area to identify responses that could come from the Black Swan style of disseminated and blebby mineralisation.

There are more than nine separate EM campaigns starting in 1998 to the most recent by Moho in 2019 (Figure 5). The majority of the data has been collected since 2004 with B-field sensors and modern receivers. When looking for massive nickel sulphide in the conductive environment of WA, B-field sensors are the preferred EM technology.

The ultramafic belts that were known at the time Moho started exploration at the Silver Swan North project have now all been covered by EM. Since then the possibility of further ultramafic belts have been proposed across the northern area of E27/528, P27/2390 and E27/345 opening up an exciting new exploration space for the Company. This area under deep cover remains to be tested.

Figure 5: EM survey lines conducted at the Silver Swan North project

Phase 4 (Q3, 2019)

Commence major geochemical and stratigraphic aircore drilling across the northern area of E27/528, P27/2390 and E27/345 to explore for possible accumulations of nickel sulphides that could exist within distinctive komatiite-dacite stratigraphic packages, associated with thin non-magnetic komatiite units.

The non-magnetic komatiite units are based on information of the nearby Silver Swan deposits, where most of the komatiites are altered to oxidised talc carbonates and have virtually no magnetic signature. The high resolution magnetics over this part of the Silver Swan North project are nearly featureless, except for obvious palaeochannels filled with maghemite gravels (Figure 6).

Interpretation of Moho's close spaced gravity data acquired in 2018 (Figure 2) lends support to the geological interpretation (Figure 7) that a large part of the area is under deep cover and may be underlain by ultramafic rocks. If so, this would provide a prime target for further nickel sulphide exploration. Moho plans to test this with traverses of shallow aircore drilling across the area (Figures 3 & 5). The aircore drilling on E27/528 only will be co-funded by an EIS grant (ASX release, 7 December 2018) for up to $150,000 for 50 % of the direct drilling costs.

Figure 6: Multi-client aeromagnetic image for Silver Swan north project area (1vd)

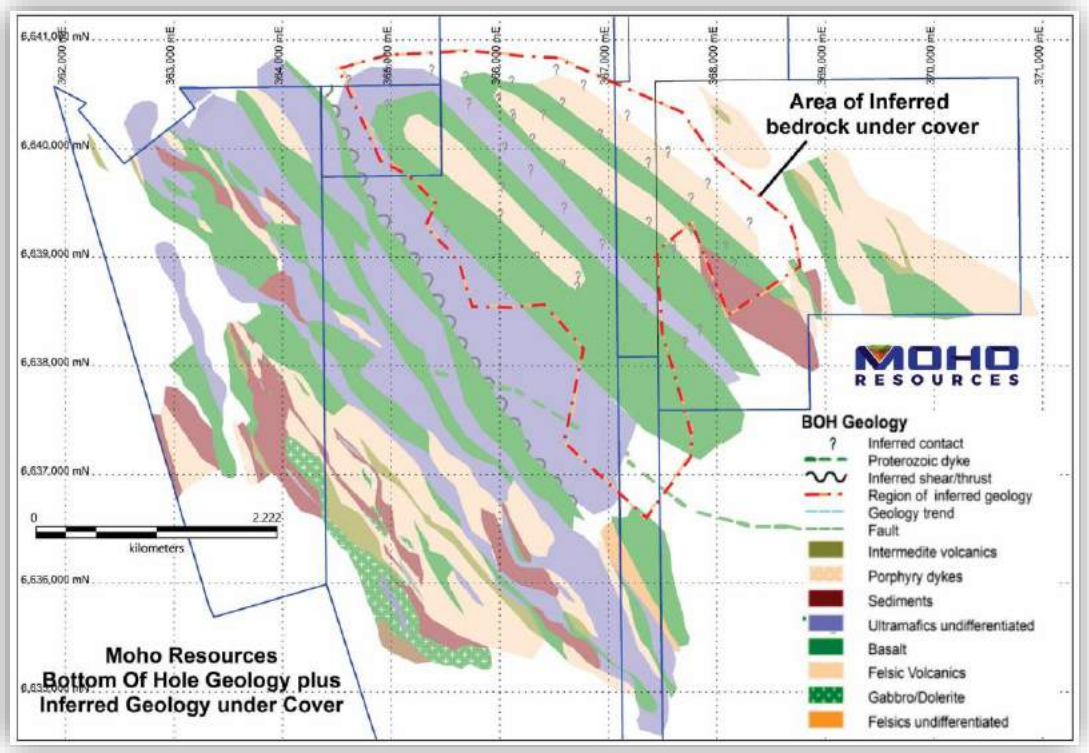

Figure 7: Interpreted project geology for Silver Swan North based on BOH lithologies and interpreted magnetics showing area under deep cover to be tested for potential ultramafic rocks

Phase 5 (Q4, 2019)

Upon grant of ELA27/613, compile and review all known open file historical geophysical and geological data for this tenement and if necessary, acquire detailed ground gravity data. Explore mafic and ultramafic rocks identified in GSWA mapping (Figure 3) and other targets generated from the historical data synthesis. Initially follow up identified targets with SQUID EM surveying.

Phase 6 (H1, 2020)

Upon grant of ELA27/620 and PLA27/2418, undertake a compilation and synthesis of historical open file data. Identify target areas and plan relevant work programs (Figure 3).

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Max Nind and Mr Kim Frankcombe, who are Competent Persons and Members of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Nind is employed full-time as Principal Geologist of Moho Resources Ltd. Mr Frankcombe is a consultant to Moho Resources Ltd and holds shares in the Company.

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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Silver Swan North Nickel and 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 specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.*	• Down hole EM surveying was undertaken using a Smartem24 receiver and DigiAtlanis probe. Transmitter loop was 100m x 100m and placed to maximise coupling with the modelled EM plate. Reading intervals were 5m to 10m up hole. Down hole magnetic surveys were conducted using a REFLEX EZ-TRAC 1.5 digital down hole survey instrument. Surveys were completed at the end of the hole with readings collected at 6m intervals from the bottom upwards. Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was used to obtain 1m samples which were composited by spear into 4m intervals for assaying. RC rig used the industry leading Metzke cyclone splitter to ensure all the sample generated from each individual metre was captured and then ½ the sample was cone split into a large green sample bag. • During spear sampling, field staff collected a number of passes through each 1m sample pile that made up the 4m composite sample interval to ensure the composited assay sample was as representative as possible. • A 2-3 kg composite sample was collected for assaying. Assays were undertaken on a multi-element suite by 4 acid digest with an ICP-OES finish and a 50g charge was selected for fire assay and AAS finish.
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).*	• RC using a 5.5 inch hammer.
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.*	• Sample recoveries were monitored by the logging geologist and were very high for the program. • Consistent drilling rate and vigilance by the logging geologist ensured optimum recoveries. Representative chips from each metre drilled are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	collected and stored in chip trays. • No relationship observed between recovery and grade.
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 chips were geologically logged by a suitably qualified geologist. • Logging is qualitative but chip trays are photographed and petrology samples were collected to validate data. • 100% 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.*	• No core, only drill chips. • Samples were collected by hand-held spear and most were dry. • The sample preparation technique was appropriate for the drilling method and to industry standard. • Certified reference material (CRM) standards were inserted as the 25th and 75th samples in the sampling process. • Field duplicates were collected every 50 samples as checks of the labs, which also inserted their own standards and blanks. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the drilling method.
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.*	• Gold was analysed using a 50g fire assay (FAA505) and AAS finish at SGS Kalgoorlie. Multi element samples were dissolved in a four acid digestion (DIG40Q). As hydrofluoric acid dissolves silicate minerals these digestions are often referred to as near total digestions. However, elements such as Cr, Sn, W, Zr and in some cases Ba may not fully dissolve into solution. Some minerals may dissolve or partly dissolve and precipitate the element of interest. Examples are Ag, Pb in the presence of sulphur/sulphate. Samples were analysed by SGS Perth with the DIG40Q solution presented to an ICP-OES for element determination (ICP40Q). • No geophysical instruments were used to determine element concentrations. Wet chemical assaying of samples. • CRM's and duplicate samples were inserted at regular intervals, as well as duplicate and replicate analyses that were conducted as part of internal laboratory checks.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections were checked by alternative company personnel prior to announcement. • No holes were twinned at this stage of exploration. • Data from RC drilling was collected in the field on computer. All drilling data was validated and incorporated into Moho's Access database. • No assay data are adjusted.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All collars were located using a hand-held GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m. Drill holes were lined up on their planned azimuth and dip with a REFLEX TN14 GYROCOMPASS. Downhole surveys were conducted while drilling using a north seeking REFLEX EX-GYRO in single shot mode. Readings were collected on various intervals between 6m to 30m downhole depending on drilling conditions. • MGA94 Zone 51. • Topographic control was by 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 Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill holes were variably spaced to test specific geophysical targets. • Not applicable as no resource estimates are quoted. • Individual 1m samples were composited into 4m composite samples.
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 is known between sampling orientation and possible structures. • No relationship is known between drilling orientation and key mineralising structures.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were collected by company personnel and transported to SGS Kalgoorlie.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No reviews have been conducted by external parties. Internal reviews by various Moho 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.*	• On 27 July 2015, Moho entered into a farm-in and joint venture agreement with Lawson Gold Ltd (now Odin Metals Ltd) on M27/263 and E27/345; both of which are subject to a 1.5% net smelter royalty under a prior agreement to Mithril Resources Ltd. Under variation agreements; dated 20 March 2017 and 3 October 2017; Moho can earn staged interests up to a total of 70% in the tenements: • On 31 January 2019, Moho's 51% interest in M27/263 and E27/345 was officially registered with WA's DMIRS. • Earn a further 19% by spending $1,000,000 (includes amounts already spent from Stage 1 and Stage 2) on exploration before 30 June 2025 on the tenements. • Moho holds 100% of E27/528, PL27/2232 and PL27/2390. • Moho has applied for 100% of ELA27/613, ELA27/620 and PLA27/2418. • All tenements are located on pastoral leases on Mount Vetters and Gindalbie stations. A heritage clearance survey for drilling has been completed with the Maduwongga People.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical exploration has been completed over various areas covered by Moho's tenements. Companies who have worked in the area include: Australian-Anglo American JV (1969-1976) Union Miniere/WMC Resources Ltd JV (1974-1975) Esso Australia Ltd (1979-1981) Amax Resources Ltd (1982-1984) CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (1985-1989) Mt Kersey Mining (1990-1999) Aurora Gold (1991-1994) Heron Resources (1995-1997) Fodina Minerals (MPI/Outokumpu) (1994-2002) NiQuest (2000-2005) Mithril Resources (2006-2007) Lawson Gold (2010-2012) Moho Resources (2015-present)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Silver Swan North 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 Ni sulphides is komatiite-hosted magmatic Ni deposits. Within the Silver Swan North 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.*
		• See attached hole listing in this report.

	• *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.*	• No information has been excluded.
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.*	• No averaging or cut offs have been applied to the data. Composite grades are reported as received from the lab.
	• *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.*	• Intersection lengths and grades as reported are downhole lengths.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalents have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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').*	• Drill hole intersections are reported as downhole lengths and the true width is not known.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 the figures in the body of this announcement for relevant plans.
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.*	• The reporting is balanced and factual.
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 exploration data is available for reporting. All meaningful and material information has been previously reported.
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.*	• Refer to the ASX release for a synopsis of the planned future exploration work at the Silver Swan North project.

About Moho Resources Ltd

MAP OF MOHO's PROJECT AREAS

On 7th November 2018 Moho listed on the ASX, raising $5.3 million. As a result, the Company is well funded to advance exploration on its three highly prospective projects at Empress Springs, Silver Swan North and Burracoppin.

Moho's Board is chaired by Mr Terry Streeter, a well-known and highly successful West Australian businessman with extensive experience in funding and overseeing exploration and mining companies, including Jubilee Mines NL, Western Areas NL and Midas Resources Ltd.

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

Highly experienced geologists Bob Affleck (Exploration Manager) and Max Nind (Principal Geologist) are supported by leading industry consultant geophysicist Kim Frankcombe (ExploreGeo Pty Ltd) and experienced consultant geochemist Richard Carver (GCXplore Pty Ltd).

Moho's geophysical programs and processing and analysis of the results are supervised by Kim Frankcombe who is a geologist and geophysicist with 40 years' experience in mineral exploration. He has worked for major mining companies, service companies and for over 20 years as an independent geophysical consultant. He was a member of the discovery team for several significant deposits including one Tier 1 deposit. He manages the ExploreGeo consulting group which provides specialist geophysical advice to explorers.

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