SIGNIFICANT GOLD ASSAYS AT EAST SAMPSON DAM PROSPECT

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

11 February 2020

Significant gold results from Moho's second RC drill program at East Sampson Dam prospect 50km north of Kalgoorlie on M27/263 include:

SSMH0051: 15m @ 4.71 g/t Au from 88m
***Including* 3m @ 15.18 g/t Au from 100m**
SSMH0062: 5m @ 10.36 g/t Au from 59m
including 2m @ 24.61 g/t Au from 56m
SSMH0075: 9m @ 4.28 g/t Au from 19m
Including 3m @ 3.37 g/t Au from 19m
and 1m @ 24.3 g/t Au from 25m
SSMH0056: 11m @ 3.11 g/t Au from 65m
***including* 1m @ 17.7 g/t Au from 72m**
SSMH0063: 2m @ 17.0 g/t Au from 73m
SSMH0067: 2m @ 3.67 g/t Au from 58m
Including 1m @ 6.31 g/t Au from 58m
SSMH0068: 2m @ 5.40 g/t Au from 88m
including 1m @ 10.30 g/t Au from 88m
SSMH0077: 2m @ 12.33 g/t Au from 88m
Including 1m @ 22.8 g/t Au at 89m (EOH)
SSMH0054: 6m @ 2.39 g/t Au from 81m
SSMH0070: 5m @ 2.38 g/t Au from 57m
Including 3m @ 3.16 g/t Au from 58m

- **Drilling extends known gold mineralization both 25m north and south of previous drilling and remains open along strike**
- **Mining studies and resource modelling encouraging**
- **Further drilling planned in Q2 to define limits of gold mineralisation and to test new targets**

Moho Resources Ltd (ASX:MOH) (**Moho** or **Company**) is pleased to announce assay results for the Company's second drilling program which was completed at the East Sampson Dam gold prospect on M27/263 during late November 2019 (Figure 1).

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Twenty-nine reverse circulation holes were drilled for a total of 2,600m (refer to Table 1 and Figure 2 for drill hole details and locations). Drill intersections with assay results >0.5 g/t Au are shown in Table 2 and based on one metre samples.

The nature of the drill results over a 225m strike length supports previous drilling in this area which has intersected high grade gold mineralisation at the contact between a quartz porphyry and felsic volcanic units and which is often overlain by lower-grade supergene mineralisation. On the most northerly section drilled (Figure 6) ESMH0077 ended in 1m @ 22 .8 g/t Au which may be a fault offset of mineralisation located to the south.

Figures 3 to 6 are selected cross sections going south to north and show a number of high-grade intersections which have added considerably to the mineralisation inventory. Modelling of these new data is ongoing. There is a shallow southerly plunge to the mineralization which remains open at depth. Drilling is patchy to the north and south and gaps are evident which will be explored by additional drilling.

Further drilling is planned by Moho for Q2 2020 to further define the limits of gold mineralisation at the East Sampson Dam Prospect and to test nearby target areas within the Silver Swan North Project area, as shown in Figure 7. The current round of drilling was successful in locating new areas of mineralisation which will be explored further during the next program.

Mining studies are ongoing with consultant mining engineer David Clark of Minero Pty Ltd, including desktop modelling and discussions with toll treating operators in the region. Metallurgical consultants should be appointed shortly and resource modelling is currently underway.

The Silver Swan North Project is well located and close to mining infrastructure. Moho believes that, if mineralisation is extended and a suitable gold resource established, it could provide early cash flow for the Company.

Moho's Interest in Silver Swan Tenements

Moho is the 100% registered owner of granted tenements E27/528, P27/2232, P27/2390, E27/613 and the applicant for ELA27/623 and ELA27/626. In July 2015 Moho entered into a farm-in and joint venture agreement with Odin Metals Ltd (ASX:ODM, then Lawson Gold Ltd) (Odin) to earn up to 70% interest in M27/263 and E27/345 has been exhaustively explored and has been relinquished. Farmin expenditure by Moho resulted in the Company earning a 51% interest in the joint venture in early 2019 and is now close to 70% interest.

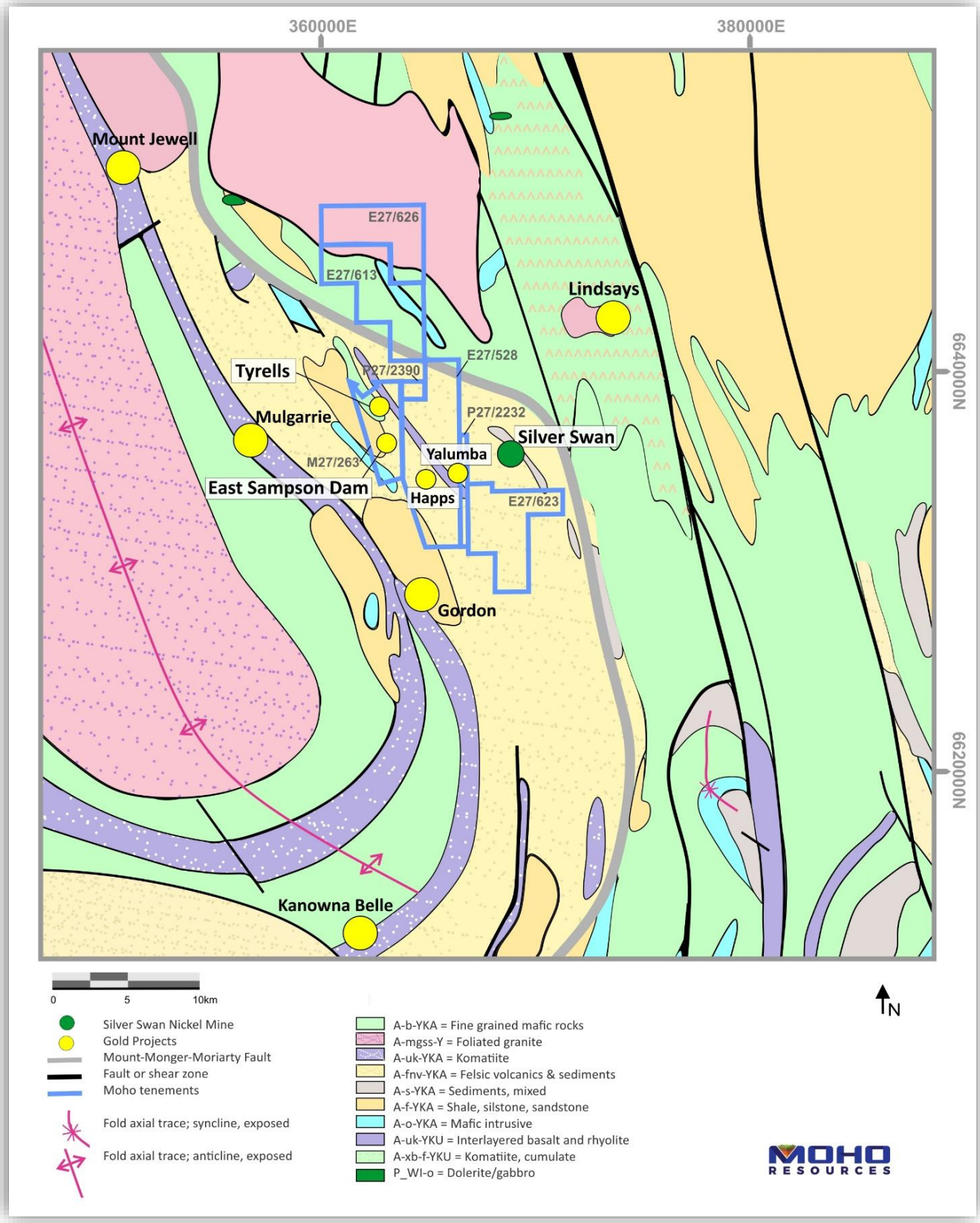

Figure 1: Moho tenement interest in relation to regional geology of Silver Swan North Project

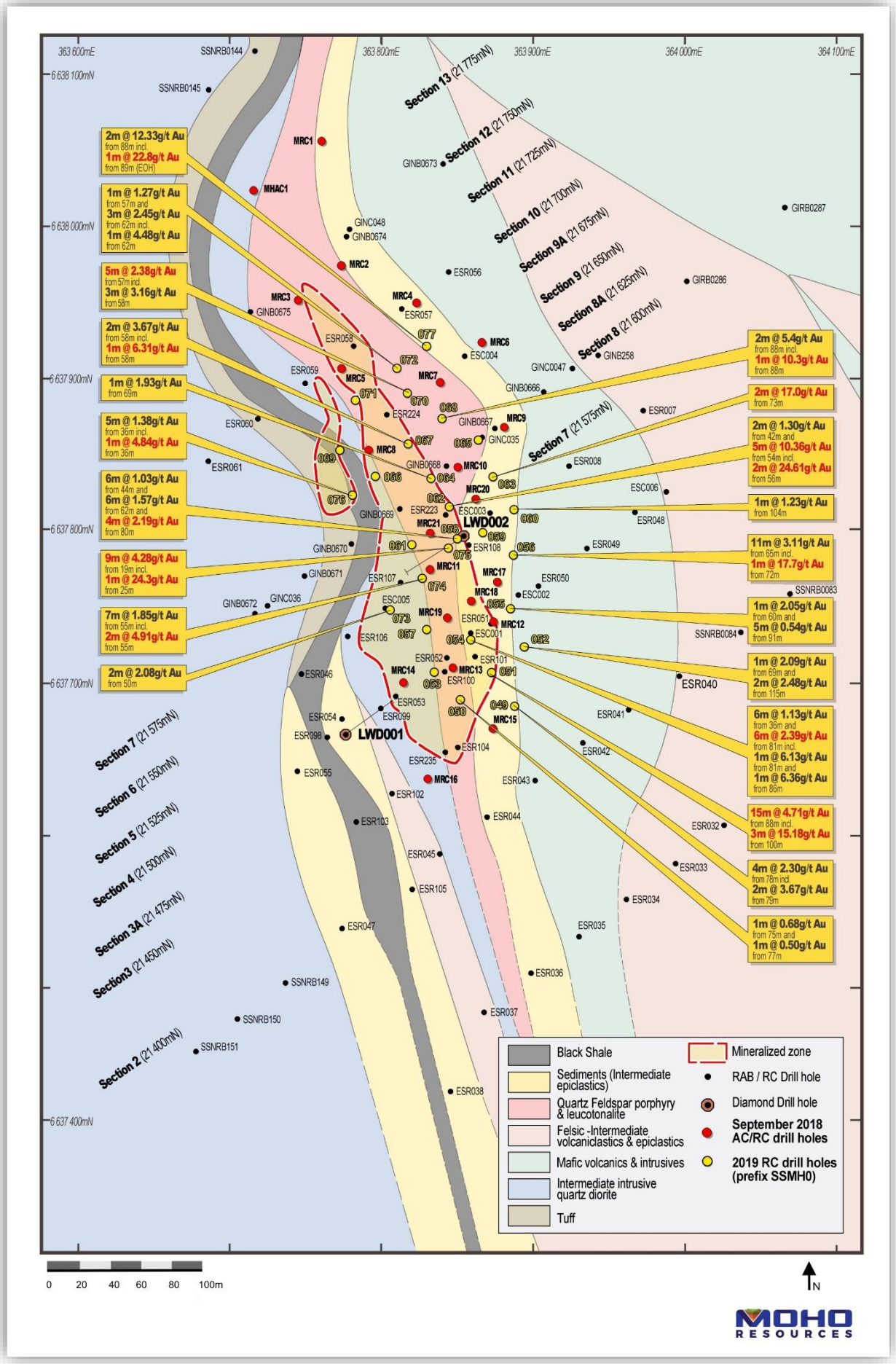

Figure 2: Drill Hole Plan with significant gold intersections (>0.5g/t Au) in relation to bedrock geology, East Sampson Dam Prospect, Silver Swan North (M27/263)

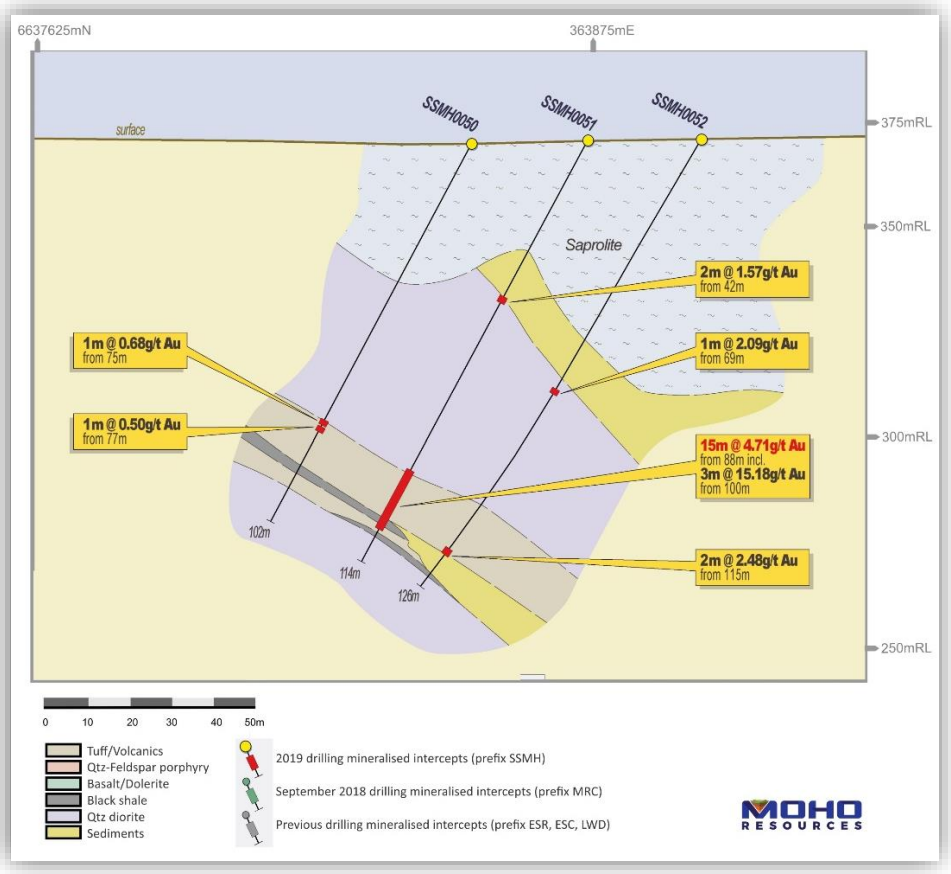

Figure 3: East Sampson Dam September 2019 Drilling, Section 3a, looking NW

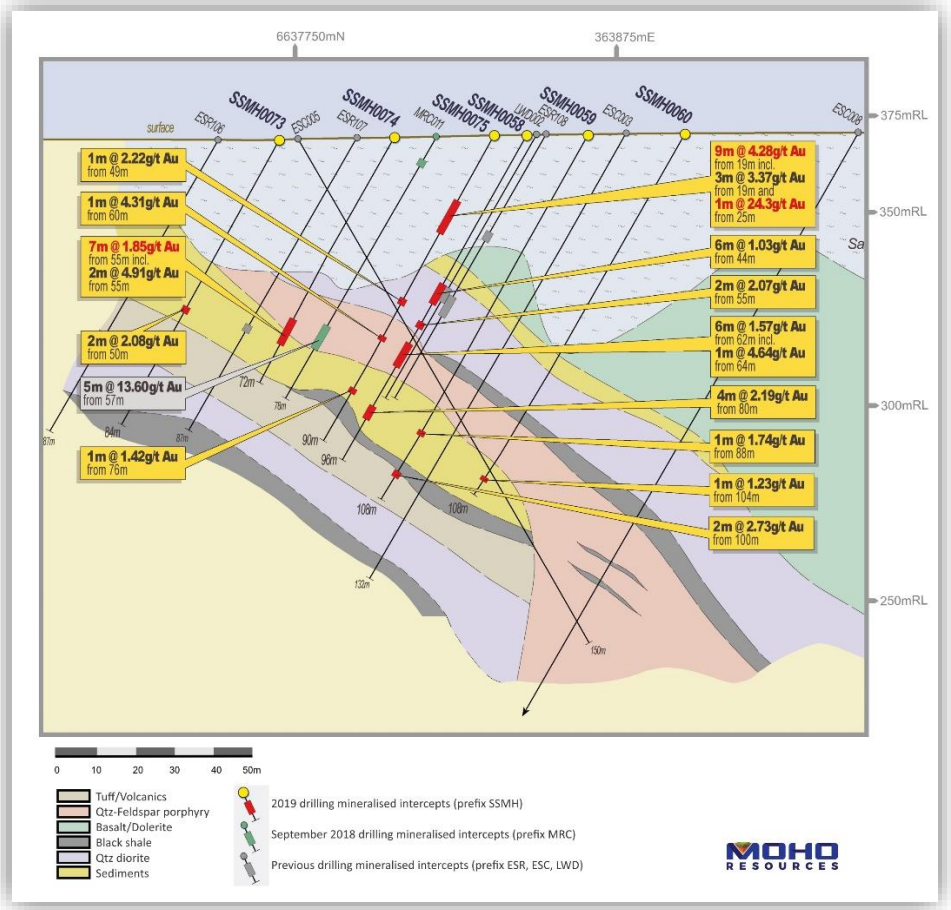

Figure 4: East Sampson Dam September 2019 Drilling, Section 6 looking NW

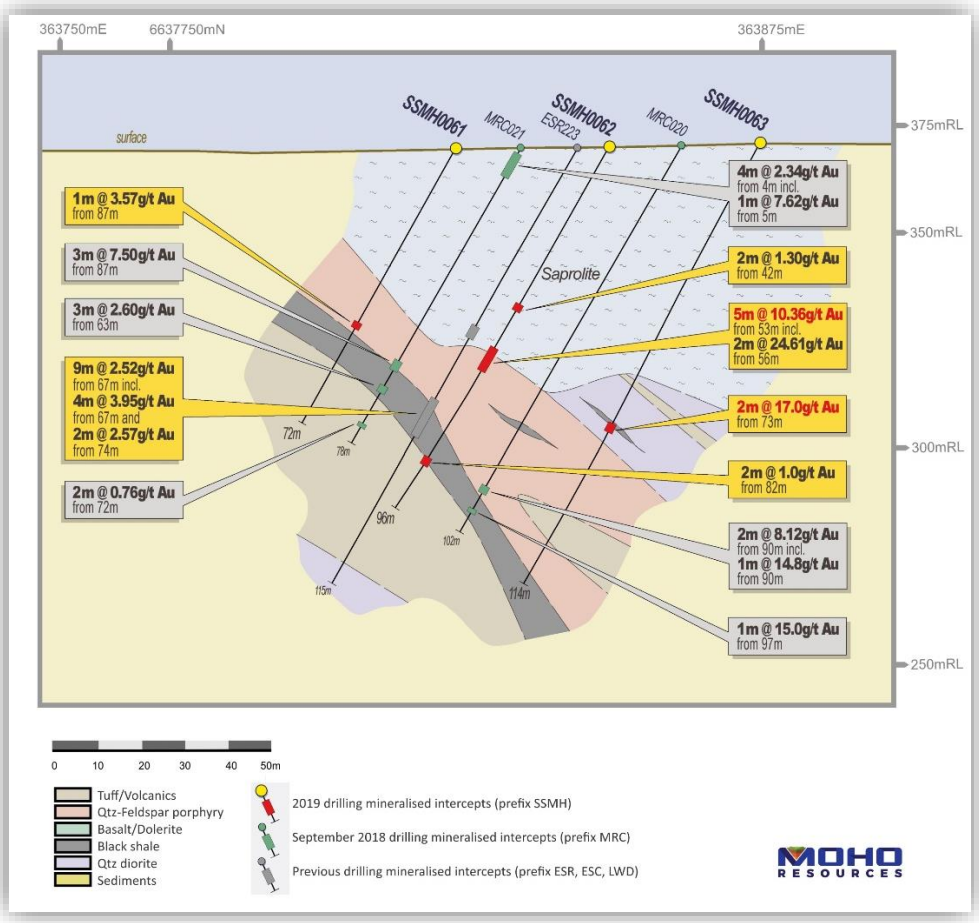

Figure 5: East Sampson Dam September 2019 Drilling, Section 7 looking NW

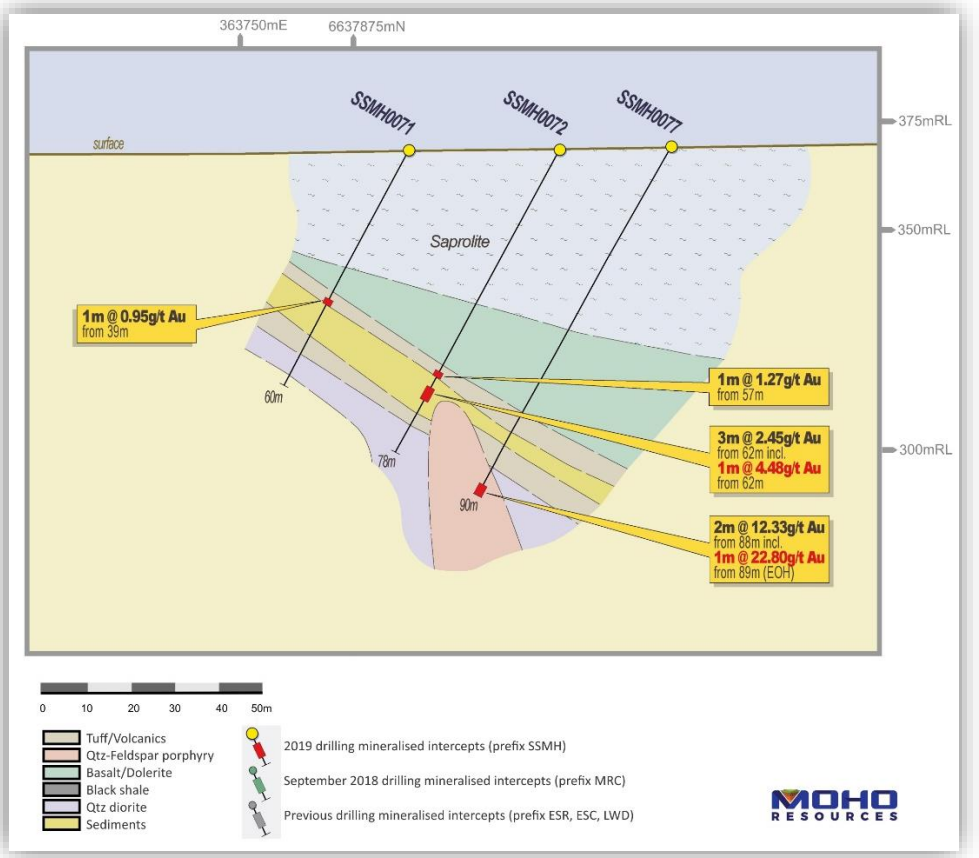

Figure 6: East Sampson Dam September 2019 Drilling, Section 9a looking NW

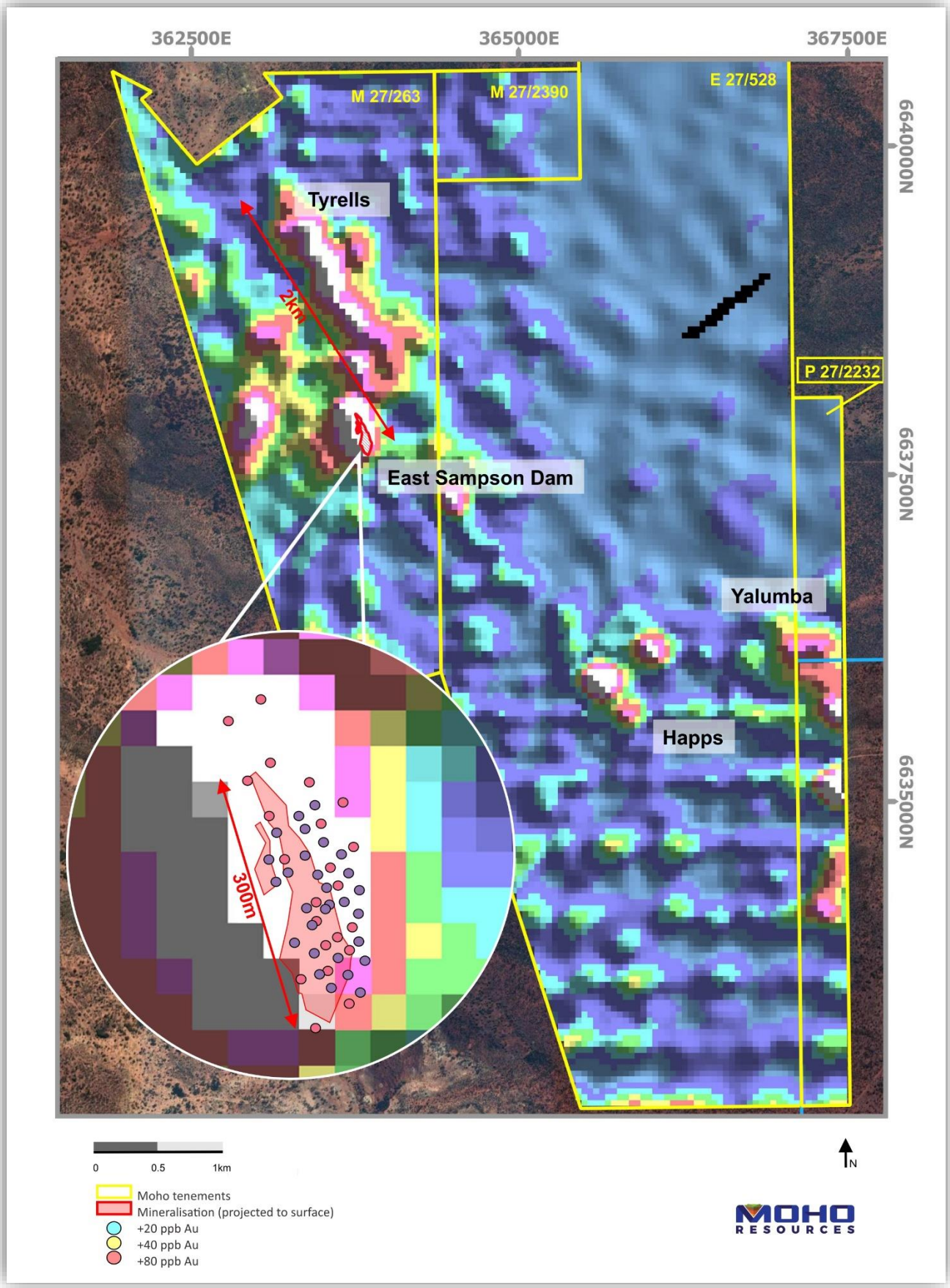

Figure 7: Auger geochem anomalies identifying new drill targets (source: ASX release by Lawson Gold Ltd, 12 September 2011 "New Gold Exploration Targets Identified and Follow-up Exploration Planned".

Next steps

- Ongoing mining studies with consultant mining engineer
- Engage metallurgical consultants and submit RC samples for testwork (February 2020)
- Ongoing resource modelling towards JORC compliant resource (March 2020)
- Planning for additional RC and diamond drillholes for metallurgical samples and extend mineralisation along and across strike

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Robert Affleck, a Competent Person who is a RPGeo of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Affleck is Exploration Manager and a full-time employee of Moho Resources and holds shares in the Company.

Mr Affleck has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation 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 Affleck consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1: Collar Coordinate details – East Sampson Dam Prospect, Silver Swan North Project (M27/263).

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Max Depth	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)
SSMH0049	363888	6637684	370.9	90	-60	236
SSMH0050	363852	6637688	369.9	102	-60	238
SSMH0051	363873	6637706	370.6	114	-60	233
SSMH0052	363894	6637723	371.0	126	-60	231
SSMH0053	363835	6637706	369.7	84	-60	232
SSMH0054	363859	6637727	370.3	102	-60	230
SSMH0055	363885	6637748	371.0	120	-60	237
SSMH0056	363887	6637783	370.9	114	-60	230
SSMH0057	363830	6637734	369.9	84	-60	233
SSMH0058	363850	6637794	369.9	96	-60	231
SSMH0059	363867	6637798	370.1	108	-60	231
SSMH0060	363887	6637813	370.6	108	-60	232
SSMH0061	363820	6637790	369.3	72	-60	233
SSMH0062	363845	6637815	369.5	96	-60	229
SSMH0063	363873	6637835	370.3	114	-60	234
SSMH0064	363833	6637834	369.3	78	-60	232
SSMH0065	363864	6637859	369.8	96	-60	233
SSMH0066	363796	6637835	368.5	68	-60	231
SSMH0067	363818	6637856	369.5	78	-60	231
SSMH0068	363840	6637873	369.6	96	-60	231
SSMH0069	363773	6637852	368.7	48	-60	232
SSMH0070	363817	6637890	369.6	84	-60	232
SSMH0071	363783	6637885	369.1	60	-60	232
SSMH0072	363810	6637906	369.6	78	-60	230
SSMH0073	363806	6637747	369.0	84	-60	230
SSMH0074	363827	6637768	369.4	72	-60	232
SSMH0075	363844	6637788	369.9	90	-60	231
SSMH0076	363781	6637823	368.6	48	-60	230
SSMH0077	363830	6637921	370.1	90	-60	230

Notes:

1 Drill hole coordinates MGA94 Zone 51 (GDA94).

2. Collars located with Differential GPS (+/- 30cm accuracy).

Table 2: East Sampson Dam – significant RC drilling assay results (>0.5 g/t Au).

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Interval Au (g/t Au)	Significant individual or combined intervals g/t Au	Mineralisation Type
SSMH0049	78	82	**4**	**2.3**	2m @ 3.67 (79-81m)	Primary oxide
SSMH0050	75	76	1	0.68		Primary oxide
SSMH0050	77	78	1	0.5		
SSMH0051	42	44	2	1.57		Primary oxide
	88	103	**15**	**4.71**	1m @4.61 (88-89m), 1m @ 4.21 (92-93m, 1m @ 6.56 (96-97m), 3m @ 15.18 (100-103m)	Primary oxide
SSMH0052	69	70	1	2.09		Supergene
	109	111	2	0.72		Primary oxide
	115	117	**2**	**2.48**		Primary oxide
SSMH0054	30	31	1	0.76		Supergene
	36	42	6	1.14	1m @ 2.03 (37-38m), 1m @ 2.37 (40-41m)	Supergene
	81	87	**6**	**2.39**	1m @ 6.13 (81-82m), 1m @ 6.36 (86-87m)	Primary oxide
	91	92	1	0.79		Primary oxide
SSMH0055	60	61	1	2.05		Supergene
	70	71	1	0.83		Primary oxide
	90	96	6	0.52		Primary oxide
SSMH0056	65	76	**11**	**3.11**	3m @ 3.33 (66-69m), 1m @ 17.7 (72-73m)	Primary oxide
SSMH0057	51	52	1	1.01		Supergene
	65	66	1	0.64		Primary oxide
SSMH0058	35	36	1	0.84		Supergene
	44	50	6	1.03	1m @ 2.67 (45-46m)	Supergene
	55	57	2	2.07	1m @ 3.62 (56-57m)	Supergene
	62	68	6	1.57	1m @ 4.64 (64-65m)	Primary oxide
	80	84	**4**	**2.19**		Primary oxide
SSMH0059	44	45	1	0.55		Supergene
	88	89	1	1.74		Primary oxide
	100	102	2	2.73		Primary oxide
SSMH0060	95	98	3	0.48		Primary oxide
	104	105	1	1.23		Primary oxide
SSMH0061	47	48	1	3.57		Supergene
SSMH0062	42	44	2	1.30		Supergene
	54	59	**5**	**10.36**	2m @ 24.61 (56-58m)	Supergene
	73	75	2	0.67		Primary oxide
	82	84	2	1.03		Primary oxide
SSMH0063	73	75	**2**	**17.0**		Primary oxide
SSMH0064	60	65	5	0.74		Primary oxide
	69	70	1	1.93		Primary oxide
	75	76	1	0.55		Primary oxide

SSMH0065	64	65	1	0.79		Primary oxide
SSMH0067	50	51	1	0.87		Supergene
	54	55	1	1.07		Supergene
	58	60	**2**	**3.67**	1m @ 6.31 (58-59m)	Primary oxide
	64	65	1	0.65		Primary oxide
SSMH0068	51	52	**1**	**2.97**		Supergene
	69	70	1	0.85		Primary oxide
	75	76	1	0.64		Primary oxide
	77	78	1	0.52		Primary oxide
	88	90	**2**	**5.40**	1m @ 10.30 (88-89m)	Primary oxide
SSMH0069	32	34	2	1.26		Supergene
SSMH0070	57	62	**5**	**2.38**	3m @ 3.16 (58-61m)	Primary oxide
SSMH0071	39	40	1	0.95		Supergene
SSMH0072	62	65	**3**	**2.45**	1m @ 4.48 (62-63m)	Primary oxide
SSMH0073	50	52	2	2.08		Supergene
SSMH0074	14	15	1	0.62		Supergene
	51	52	1	0.61		Supergene
	55	59	**4**	**2.81**	2m @ 4.91 (55-57m)	Primary oxide
	61	62	1	1.49		Primary oxide
SSMH0075	19	28	**9**	**4.28**	3m @ 3.37 (19-22m), 1m @ 24.3 (25-26m),	Supergene
	29	30	1	0.54		Supergene
	49	50	1	2.22		Primary oxide
	60	61	1	4.31		Primary oxide
	76	77	1	1.42		Primary oxide
	82	83	1	0.56		Primary oxide
SSMH0076	36	41	5	1.38	1m @ 4.84 (36-37m)	Supergene
SSMH0077	88	90 (EOH)	**2**	**12.33**	1m @ 22.8 (89-90m)	Primary oxide

Notes:

1. Results are based on a combination of 4 x $_{1m}$ speared samples composited into a single sample as well as 1m speared samples. Anomalous 1m and 4m results were.
2. Samples were assayed for gold using 50g charge fire assay with AAS finish.
3. Sample intervals are down-hole and true widths are yet to be determined.
4. EOH = End of Hole.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – East Sampson Dam RC Drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as 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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The results in this ASX release relates to RC drill holes SSMH0049 to SSMH0077 at the East Sampson Dam Prospect, Silver Swan North Project. • 4m and 1metre samples were obtained by using a hand-held spear into RC sample bags. Anomalous intervals (>0.1 g/t Au) were resampled by riffle splitter and submitted and all 1m results quoted herein are riffle split results. • During spear sampling field staff collected a number of passes into each bag to ensure the assay sample was as representative as possible. A 3-stage riffle splitter was used for resampling which was cleaned as per industry standard. •
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• A 5.5-inch face-sampling RC hammer was used throughout the program.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Sample recoveries were monitored by the logging geologist and were very high for the program. • No relationship between recovery and grade was observed.
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 holes were thoroughly logged by an experienced senior geologist and junior geologist as per industry standard. • Logging is qualitative but chip trays are retained for oversight and check logging.
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*	• All samples were collected in plastic green bags at the bottom of a cone splitter and in general were dry. 1m resampling of anomalous spear results was by riffle splitter • Field duplicates were collected every 50 samples. These showed acceptable levels of variation given the often nuggety nature of gold

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	in the area.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples submitted to the assay laboratory were weighed, crushed and pulverized to +95% passing -75 micron. A 40g charge was selected for Fire Assay and AAS finish with a detection limit of 0.01ppm Au. Base metal analyses were determined by Aqua Regia and ICP-OES finish. • Assay reference standard material was inserted every 50 samples and showed good agreement with specifications. • Internal laboratory assay repeats showed good agreement with first results and internal standards were in line with specifications.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *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. • Geological logging was on laptop using Ocris logging software which was then incorporated into Moho's SQL 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 picked up using a DGPS with an accuracy of 0.3m. • MGA94 Zone 51. • Topographic control was by DGPS.
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 approximately 20m apart. • No resource estimates are quoted. • Individual 1m samples were predominantly composited into 4m composite samples but a few 3m and 2m composites were collected for specific zones of geological interest identified during logging.
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.*	• The orientation of structures controlling grade distribution are not known at this stage. • At this stage, the relationship between drilling orientation and possible mineralising structures is unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were delivered by company personnel to assay labs and bags are secured in the field.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An inhouse audit and comparison of spear vs riffle results was carried out which showed a consistent bias towards a slightly higher Au result in riffle samples.

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 license to operate in the area.*	• Moho is the 100% registered owner of granted tenements E27/528, P27/2232, P27/2390, E27/613 and the applicant for ELA27/623 and ELA27/626. In July 2015 Moho entered into a farm-in and joint venture agreement with Odin Metals Ltd (ASX:ODM, then Lawson Gold Ltd) (Odin) to earn up to 70% interest in M27/263 and E27/345 has been exhaustively explored and has been relinquished. Farmin expenditure by Moho resulted in the Company earning a 51% interest in the joint venture in early 2019 and is now close to 70% interest.
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) • Mount Kersey Mining (1990–1999) • Aurora Gold (1991–1994) • Fodina (MPI/Outokumpu) (1994–1995) • NiQuest (2000–2005) • Mithril Resources (2006–2007) • Lawson Gold (2010–2012) • Moho Resources (2015 to present).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The East Sampson Dam gold mineralisation is spatially related in late-stage porphyry (leucotonalite) dykes which intrude an east-dipping sequence of sediments, tuffs, black shale and diorite. The detailed controls on gold mineralisation are still unclear but high-grade intersections are within quartz veins.

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 meters) 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*
		• A summary of all relevant drill hole information and intersections for the East Sampson Dam prospect are shown in Table 1 and Table 2 in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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. • Aggregation of intersections was undertaken on the latest East Sampson Dam drill holes. All intervals aggregated were of variable length and variable grades. Intervals quoted contain gold values >0.5 g/t Au with up to 1m of internal dilution and quoted such as SSMH0051: 15m @ 4.71 g/t Au from 88m *including* 3m @ 15.18 g/t Au from 100m. • 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All results quoted herein are downhole lengths and the true width is not known. • The geometry of high-grade mineralisation in LWD002; has been studied during the 2010 drilling and structural measurements support a shallow plunge to the south of around 20°. This is supported by Leapfrog grade shell images created by Moho's consultant database manager. Detailed diamond drilling is proposed to further clarify this relationship.
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 drill hole plan and sections 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 results > 0.5 g/t Au are quoted in Table 2 in this release.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other significant unreported exploration data for East Sampson Dam is available at this time.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Future studies will include; metallurgical testwork, mining studies including resource modelling, additional RC and diamond drilling to clarify the extent, orientation and tenor of gold mineralisation. • Exact sites of future drilling are still being assessed.

About Moho Resources Ltd

MAP OF MOHO's PROJECT AREAS

Moho Resources Ltd is an Australian mining company which listed on the ASX in November 2018. The Company is focused on gold and nickel exploration at Empress Springs, Silver Swan North and Burracoppin.

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

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

Highly experienced 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 geochemists Richard Carver (GCXplore Pty Ltd) and Dr Carl Brauhart (CSA Global Pty Ltd).

Moho's geophysical programs and processing and analysis of the results are supervised by Kim Frankcombe (ExploreGeo Pty Ltd) 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.

Dr Jon Hronsky (OA) provides high level strategic and technical advice to Moho. Jon has more than thirty years of experience in the global mineral exploration industry, primarily focused on project generation, technical innovation and exploration strategy development. He has worked across a diverse range of commodities and geographies, and has particular expertise in targeting nickel sulphide and gold deposits.

ENDS

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

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