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EXPLORATION AND MINING STUDIES UPDATE - EAST SAMPSON DAM GOLD PROSPECT

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Phase 1 RC drilling returns encouraging results, including:
 - SSMH0078: 3m @ 1.99 g/t Au from 78m
 - SSMH0079: 5m @ 1.76 g/t Au from 88m
incl. 1m @ 5.7 g/t Au from 89m
 - SSMH0081: 2m @ 4.57 g/t Au from 51m
incl. 1m @ 8.5 g/t Au from 51m,
1m @ 1.63 g/t Au from 63m, and
2m @ 1.27 g/t Au from 69m
 - SSMH0083: 4m @ 1.75 g/t Au from 34m
incl. 1m @ 5.17 g/t Au from 37m,
5m @ 1.02 g/t Au from 53m, and
5m @ 0.74 g/t Au from 80m
 - SSMH0087: 1m @ 3.21 g/t Au from 43m,
1m @ 2.25 g/t Au from 64m, and
3m @ 1.22 g/t Au from 88m
incl. 1m @ 2.49 g/t Au from 88m
 - SSMH0091: 1m @ 4.25 g/t Au from 50m
2m @ 4.04 g/t Au from 63m
incl. 1m @ 7.51 g/t Au from 63m
- Modelled gold mineralisation displays good north to south continuity and multiple sub-horizontal zones
- Mineralisation remains open to the north and south
- Programs underway for resource modelling:
 - downhole logging RC holes for structural, density data
 - multispectral scanning of RC drill chips for geological alteration and lithogeochemical modelling
- Extensive infill surface geochemical sampling over historic gold anomalies at Silver Swan North Project underway

NEXT STEPS:

- Phase 2 RC drilling for resource modelling (~40 RC holes; ~4,000m) – Q3/Q4 2020:
- Diamond drilling (6 holes, ~600m) for further structural, geotechnical and metallurgical definition- Q3/Q4 2020
- Targeting further gold mineralisation north of ESD by aircore drilling of historic auger gold anomalies and geophysical targets – Q4 2020
- CSA review of downhole logging & diamond drill data to define structural controls on gold mineralisation – Q4 2020

“The phase 1 RC drill results, in combination with the ongoing mining studies and excellent metallurgical testwork results, are very encouraging and highlight the significant gold production potential of Moho’s East Sampson Dam prospect”

- Mr Shane Sadleir, Moho Managing Director

Moho Resources Ltd (ASX:MOH) (**Moho** or **Company**) is pleased to announce encouraging results for the third reverse circulation (RC) drilling program as part of its resource definition studies, to infill and extend gold mineralisation, at the East Sampson Dam (ESD) prospect, M27/263 (Figure 1).

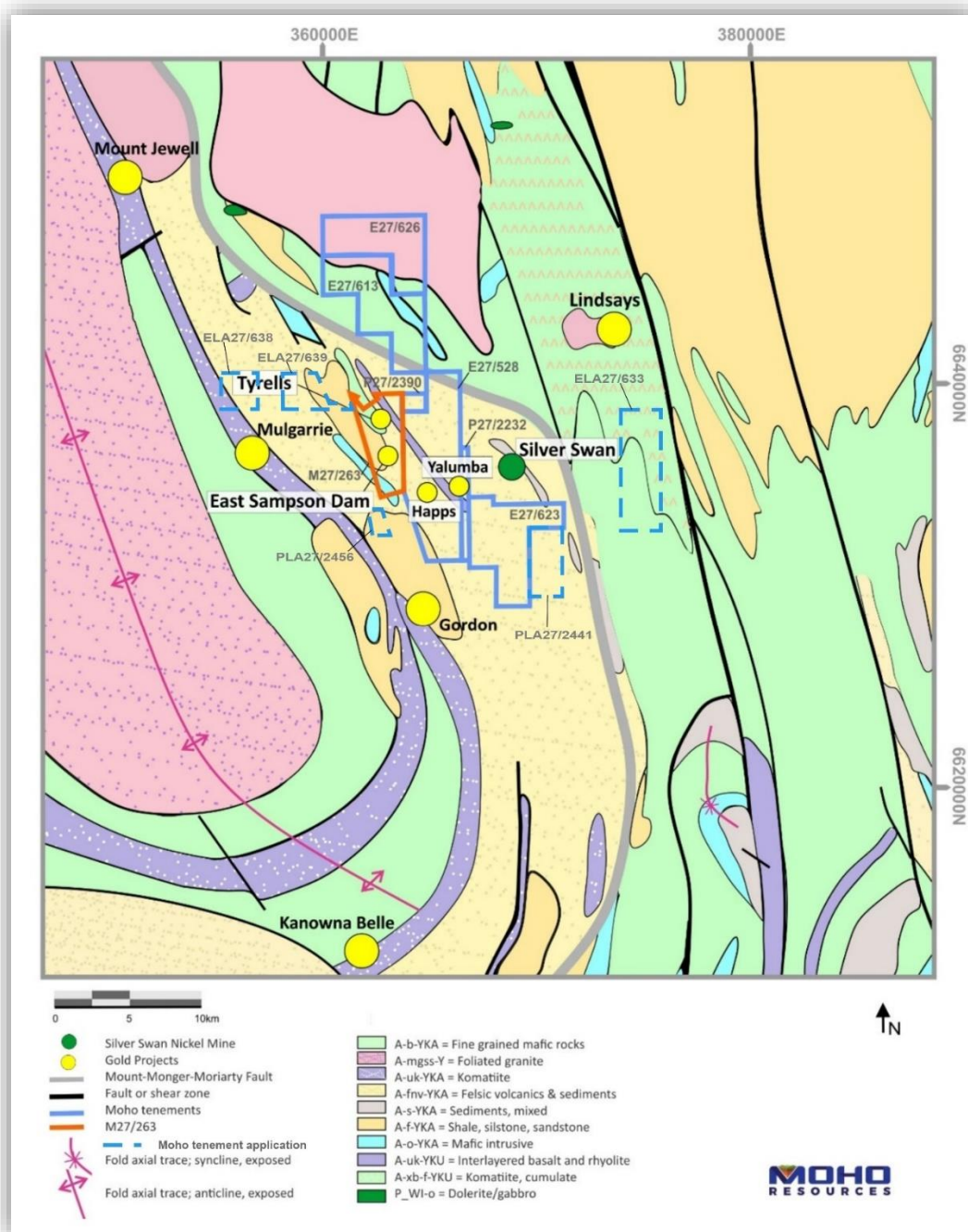


Figure 1: Location of Moho’s tenements, including M27/263 (highlighted) in relation to regional geology of Silver Swan North Project

PHASE 1 RC DRILLING RESULTS

Phase 1 of the current resource infill drilling program totalled 16 holes for 1,432m of drilling (Table 1). Refer to Figure 2 for final drill hole collar locations in relation to gold intersections from the October 2019 RC drill program. The reporting of these results has been delayed due to industry standard QAQC resource check assaying at Bureau Veritas Perth.

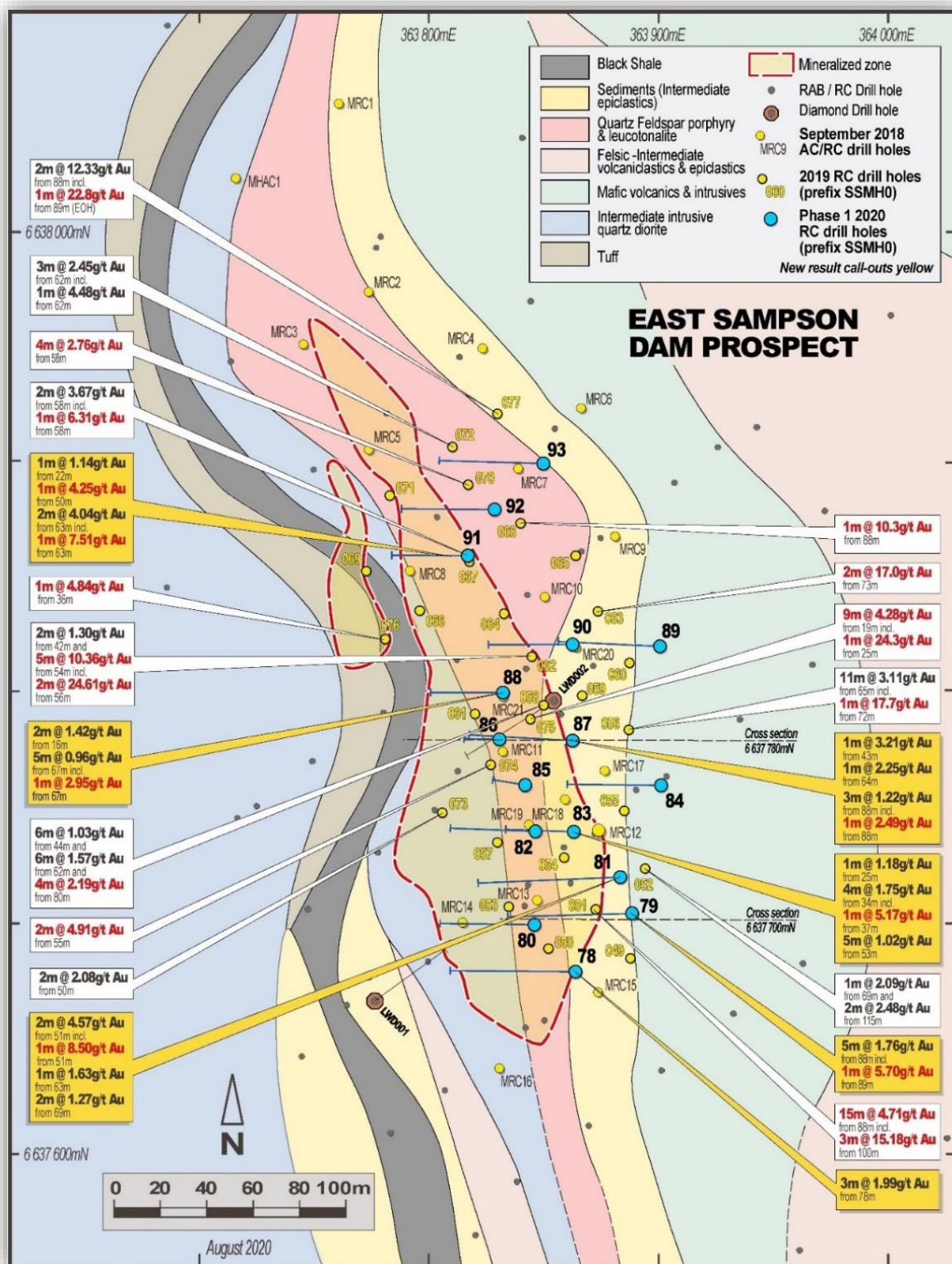


Figure 2: Significant Au results, Phase 1 2020 RC drill program collars in relation to known mineralised zone and gold intersections in past Moho RC drill programs

The drilling highlighted a number of significant gold intersections (Table 2, Figure 2.) All holes were sampled with an original and duplicate sample collected on a 1m basis from the cone splitter. All original samples were analysed at SGS Laboratories Kalgoorlie by 50g fire assay with AAS finish. Selective QAQC check analyses were completed by Bureau Veritas, Perth. The duplicate samples are held for further QAQC purposes.

Figure 3 shows a 3-dimensional perspective view of the recent drill holes with modelled grade blocks.

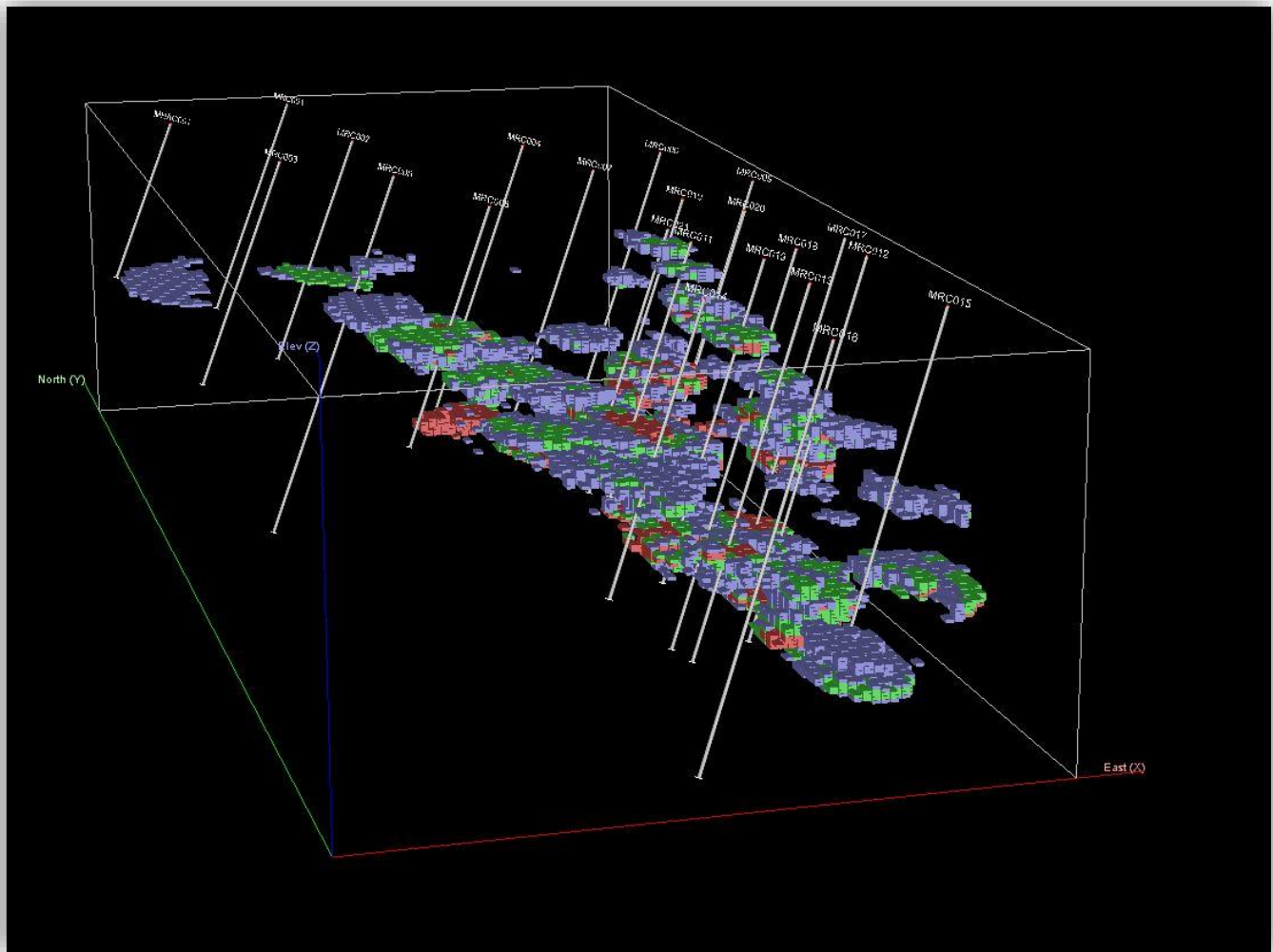


Figure 3: Phase 1 RC holes with preliminary modelled grade shells (Red=>2g/t Au, Green = 1-2 g/t Au, Blue=0.5-1 g/t Au)

Following modelling by consultants CSA Global (CSA) and RockIT, the orientation for the Phase 1 drilling was moved to 270°, as modelled gold grade shells display good north-south continuity and the east-west orientation was deemed optimal to test these shoots.

A review of drill logs from the current Phase 1 RC drill program, as well as from previous drilling, has highlighted a number of structures that Moho believes may be controlling the distribution of gold mineralisation at ESD. An understanding of the distribution of these interpreted structures will assist future drill campaigns to locate and delineate further gold mineralisation. This work will be assisted by downhole geophysical logging and structural surveys currently underway.

While the extremely saprolitic nature of the ESD stratigraphy makes rock identification difficult, improved drilling density has helped build a clearer picture of geological units and structures hosting gold mineralisation. This work is being refined by current multispectral scanning of 4,500m of past drilling chips from the prospect by CSA (see detail later in this release). CSA note that while modelled grade continuity is good, additional drilling is necessary to determine potential fault offsets and locate shoot

Figure 4 shows section 6637780N with new RC holes, geology, oxidation, preliminary Whittle pit outline and grade block iso-surfaces, which shows the mineralising quartz-porphyry (leucotonalite). When compared with cross section 6637700N (Figure 5) the porphyry appears to be more prominent in the central section of the prospect where gold mineralisation is generally spatially related to brittle geological units adjacent to the porphyry such as diorite.

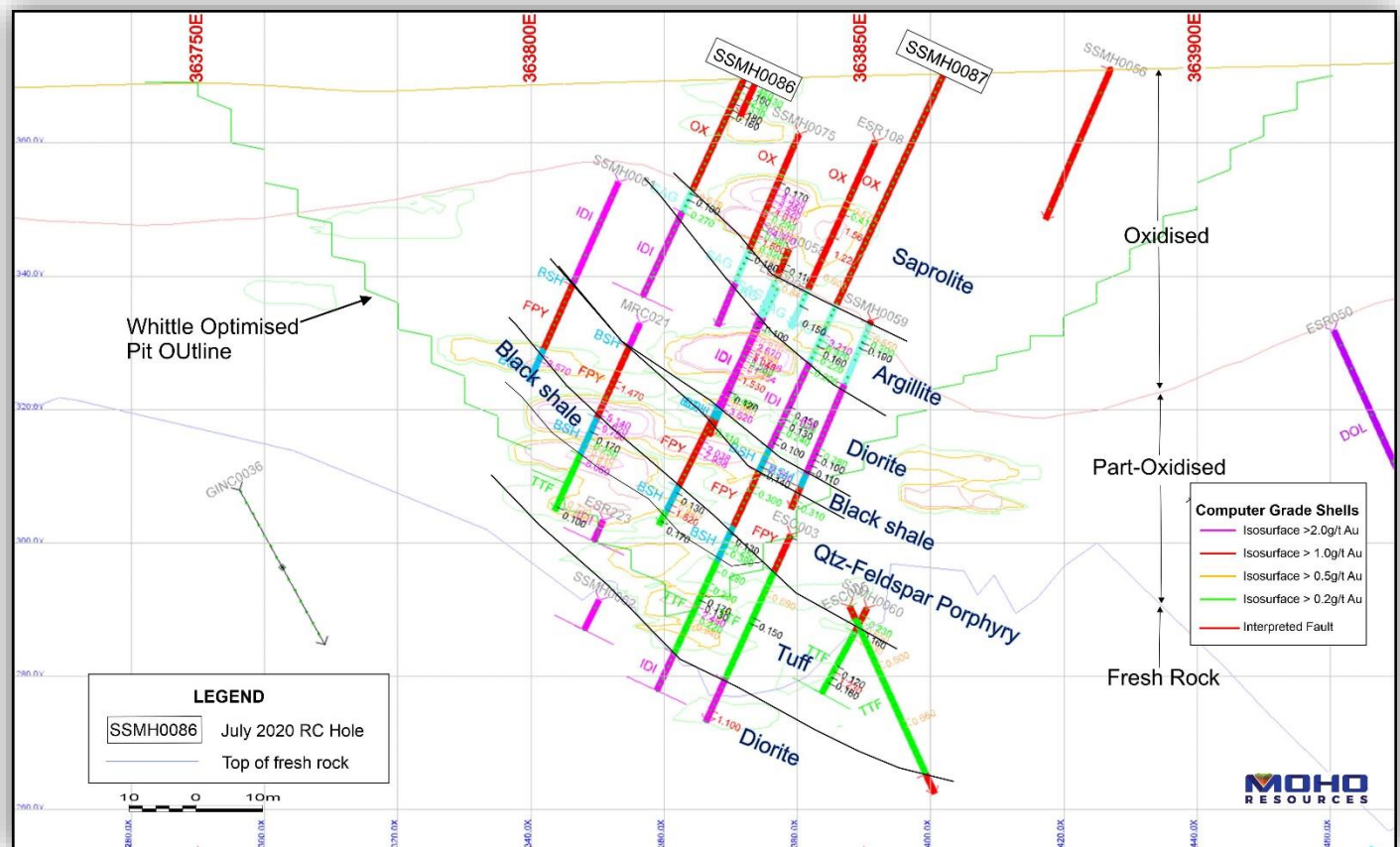
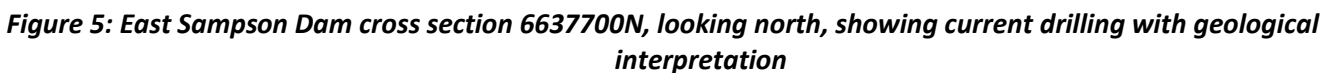


Figure 4: East Sampson Dam cross section 6637780N, looking north, showing current drilling with geological interpretation



Six diamond holes will also be drilled for further metallurgical testwork, structural and geotechnical studies to better delineate and characterise the mineralisation.

Following the completion of drilling at East Sampson Dam, Moho contracted ABIMS from Kalgoorlie to undertake down hole logging with geophysical probes of the 16 RC holes. The outputs from this work will be magnetic susceptibility, density and calliper, and televiwer (optical and acoustic) data for each hole. This data will be used to elucidate structural information to aid resource modelling and planning of further drill holes.

CSA has been engaged to undertake multi-spectral scanning of up to 4,500m of drill chips from the ESD prospect. This near-infrared (NIR) spectral analysis will provide mineral data to assist in identification and refinement indicators of mineralisation, weathered lithological units, mineral alteration patterns, and discriminate between transported and in situ regolith.

The Halo work will provide a tighter refinement on the oxide, transition and fresh geological boundaries at ESD, as well as identifying the extension of the lithological units into the upper, extremely weathered oxide zone. Early results suggest the presence of muscovite at depth might have potential to define alteration patterns which could help point to additional zones of mineralisation.

MINING STUDIES

CSA has also been engaged to undertake geological resource modelling of gold mineralisation at the East Sampson Dam gold project. This work will identify additional work requirements to advance the project so that JORC Mineral Resource can be defined. The JORC Resources will provide a firm basis for planning optimum mining and gold recovery operations for input into the scoping study and to determine likely key financial outcomes.

Desktop mine project evaluation by Moho's consultant mining engineer Minero is ongoing. Minecomp Pty Ltd, a Kalgoorlie-based mine planning company, has been engaged to undertake initial Whittle optimisation using preliminary grade blocks assessed and provided by CSA, to determine the likely mining inventory for the East Sampson Dam project.

The East Sampson Dam gold Project is well located close to existing gold processing facilities and mining infrastructure. Moho believes that, if a suitable gold resource is established, it could provide important cash flow for the Company.

EXTENSIVE SURFACE GEOCHEMISTRY SAMPLING PROGRAM AT SILVER SWAN NORTH PROJECT

Moho has engaged a contractor to collect surface geochemistry samples that infill previous programs and extend historic gold anomalies. The work will cover tenements M27/263, E27/528, E27/613, E27/626, P27/2390 and P27/2232. This work is currently underway and is anticipated to take about 4 weeks to complete.

NEXT STEPS

- Phase 2 RC drill program (~40 RC holes; ~4,000m) – Q3/Q4 2020
- Diamond drilling (6 holes, ~600m) for structural, geotechnical and metallurgical studies Q3/Q4 2020
- Review new surface geochemistry data prior to aircore drilling Q3 2020
- Aircore drilling of auger gold anomalies and geophysical targets within M27/263 – Q4 2020
- CSA review of downhole logging & DDH data to improve understanding of structural controls on gold mineralisation– Q4 2020

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.

MOHO'S INTEREST IN SILVER SWAN NORTH TENEMENTS

Moho is the 100% registered owner of granted tenements M27/263, E27/528, E27/626, P27/2232, P27/2390 & E27/613 and applications for E27/623, E27/633, E27/638, E27/639, P27/2441, & P27/2456 all of which comprise the Silver Swan North Project.

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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Table 1: Collar Coordinate details – Phase 1 RC Drilling July 2020, East Sampson Dam Prospect, Silver Swan North Project (M27/263)

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
SSMH0078	363864	6637680	400	114	-64.68	271.05
SSMH0079	363886	6637704	400	114	-64.9	269.62
SSMH0080	363845	6637700	400	90	-64.59	271.97
SSMH0081	363884	6637720	400	114	-59.66	268.49
SSMH0082	363845	6637740	400	84	-64.84	272.42
SSMH0083	363863	6637740	400	96	-64.97	273.22
SSMH0084	363902	6637760	400	96	-65.27	270.92
SSMH0085	363842	6637760	400	30	-63.19	276.62
SSMH0086	363832	6637780	400	36	-65.32	270.6
SSMH0087	363862	6637780	400	102	-64.1	273.87
SSMH0088	363832	6637800	400	76	-65.27	269.37
SSMH0089	363901	6637820	400	102	-65.03	272.66
SSMH0090	363862	6637820	400	90	-66.06	273.13
SSMH0091	363816	6637860	400	78	-64.33	270.84
SSMH0092	363828	6637880	400	96	-66.09	270.51
SSMH0093	363847	6637900	400	108	-64.19	271.67

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)

PROSPECT	HoleID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Significant Intercept
ESD	SSMH0078	78	81	3	3m @ 1.99g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0079	47	48	1	1m @ 0.64g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0079	56	57	1	1m @ 0.7g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0079	70	73	3	3m @ 0.84g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0079	78	79	1	1m @ 0.61g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0079	88	93	5	5m @ 1.76g/t Au
Incl		89	90	1	1m @ 5.7g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0079	98	99	1	1m @ 0.81g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0081	51	53	2	2m @ 4.57g/t Au
incl		51	52	1	1m @ 8.5g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0081	63	64	1	1m @ 1.63g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0081	69	71	2	2m @ 1.27g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0081	99	100	1	1m @ 0.78g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0082	55	58	3	3m @ 1.5g/t Au
incl		57	58	1	1m @ 3.46g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0082	60	63	3	3m @ 0.86g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0082	71	74	3	3m @ 1.35g/t Au
incl		73	74	1	1m @ 3.17g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0082	83	84	1	1m @ 0.57g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0083	25	26	1	1m @ 1.18g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0083	34	38	4	4m @ 1.75g/t Au
incl		37	38	1	1m @ 5.17g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0083	53	58	5	5m @ 1.02g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0083	61	62	1	1m @ 0.85g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0083	76	77	1	1m @ 0.53g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0083	80	85	5	5m @ 0.74g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0083	89	90	1	1m @ 0.91g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0086	18	19	1	1m @ 0.61g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0087	43	44	1	1m @ 3.21g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0087	64	65	1	1m @ 2.25g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0087	88	91	3	3m @ 1.22g/t Au
Incl		88	89	1	1m @ 2.49g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0088	16	18	2	2m @ 1.42g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0088	67	72	5	5m @ 0.96g/t Au
Incl		67	68	1	1m @ 2.95g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0090	58	59	1	1m @ 0.89g/t Au

ESD					
ESD	SSMH0091	22	23	1	1m @ 1.14g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0091	46	47	1	1m @ 0.61g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0091	50	51	1	1m @ 4.25g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0091	56	57	1	1m @ 1.04g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0091	63	65	2	2m @ 4.04g/t Au
<i>Incl</i>		63	64	1	1m @ 7.51g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0092	74	76	2	2m @ 1.05g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0093	99	100	1	1m @ 0.75g/t Au

Notes:

1. Results are based on a 1m samples from RC rig cone splitter.
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.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results in this ASX release relates to RC drill holes SSMH0079 to SSMH0093 at the East Sampson Dam Prospect, Silver Swan North Project. 1metre samples were obtained direct from a cone splitter off the RC rig along with a duplicate of every metre for future QAQC. The cyclone and cone splitter were levelled prior to every hole and checked at each rod change. In clayey horizons the splitter and cyclone were cleaned every metre.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 6-inch face-sampling RC hammer was used throughout the program.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recoveries were monitored by the logging geologist and were very high for the program. Drillers focussed on steady advance rather than chasing metres, with pausing after each metre drilled No relationship between recovery and grade was observed.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All holes were thoroughly logged by an experienced senior geologist and project geologist as per industry standard. Logging is qualitative but chip trays are retained for oversight and check logging.
Sub-sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All bulk samples were collected in plastic green bags at the bottom of a cone splitter and in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>general were dry. Two 1m samples were collected every metre from the cone splitter in pre-numbered bags</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field duplicates were collected every 50 samples. These showed acceptable levels of variation given the often nuggety nature of gold in the area.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples submitted to the assay laboratory were weighed, crushed and pulverized to +95% passing -75 micron. A 50g charge was selected for Fire Assay and AAS finish with a detection limit of 0.01ppm Au. Base metal analyses were determined by 4-acid 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.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All collars were picked up using a DGPS with an accuracy of 0.3m. MGA94 Zone 51. Topographic control was by DGPS.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes were approximately 20m apart No resource estimates are quoted. Individual 1m samples not composited for reporting purposes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 but it is expected that forthcoming downhole geophysics and DDH drilling will clarify this.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were delivered by company personnel to assay labs and bags are secured in the field.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inhouse and consultant audits of standards and duplicate results was carried out which showed a good performance overall.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moho is the 100% registered owner of granted tenements M27/263, E27/528, P27/2232, P27/2390, E27/613 and the applicant for ELA27/623 and ELA27/626, E27/638, E27/633, E27/639, P27/2441 & P27/2456 all of which comprise the Silver Swan North Project .
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<p>Historical exploration has been completed over various areas covered by Moho's tenements. Companies who have worked in the area include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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).
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 close to quartz veins.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
	<p><i>the drill hole collar</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> <p>• <i>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.</i></p>	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 SSMH0083: 4m @ 1.75 g/t Au from 34m including 1m @ 5.17 g/t Au from 34m. • No metal equivalents have been reported.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to drill hole plan and sections within this release.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All results > 0.5 g/t Au are quoted in Table 2 in this release.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other significant unreported exploration data for East Sampson Dam is available at this time.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.