NEW HIGH GRADE GOLD ZONES IDENTIFIED AT EAST SAMPSON DAM

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

30 March 2021

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HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Final 20 holes of phase 2 RC drilling return more encouraging results, including:**
  - **SSMH0139: 6m @ 11.03 g/t Au from 62m, including:**
    1m @ 43.5 g/t Au from 64m,
    1m @ 10.7 g/t Au from 63m, and
    1m @ 8.8 g/t Au from 62m
  - **SSMH0132: 4m @ 1.82 g/t Au from 42m, including:**
    1m @ 5.22 g/t Au from 45m
  - **SSMH0130 2m @ 3.0 g/t Au from 43m**
  - **SSMH0144: 3m @ 2.95 g/t Au from 19m, including:**
    1m @ 5.2 g/t Au from 19m, and
    1m @ 2.38 g/t Au from 21m
  - **SSMH0142: 1m @ 7.05 g/t Au from 42m**
- **Mineralisation open to north and south**
- **Structural and lithological model of ESD is complete**
- **Assay, survey, lithological, structural, density and moisture data sent to CSA Global for mineral resource modelling**

NEXT STEPS:

- **Complete metallurgical testwork with master composite analysis**
- **Resource modelling and JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimation – Q2 2021**
- **Commence Scoping Study – Q2 2021**
- **Aircore drilling of historic auger gold anomalies northeast of ESD along the Tyrells trend – Q2 2021**

"Moho's exploration team continues to make excellent progress at East Sampson Dam. The latest RC drill results extend gold mineralisation down plunge at the southern end of the prospect and highlight the potential to discover additional gold mineralisation at the northern end of the prospect."

Mr Shane Sadleir, Moho Managing Director

Moho Resources Ltd (ASX:MOH) (**Moho** or **Company**) is pleased to announce that additional high grade gold zones have been located at the northern end of the East Sampson Dam (ESD) prospect on M27/263 during phase 2 reverse circulation (RC) infill and extension resource definition drilling (Figure 1).

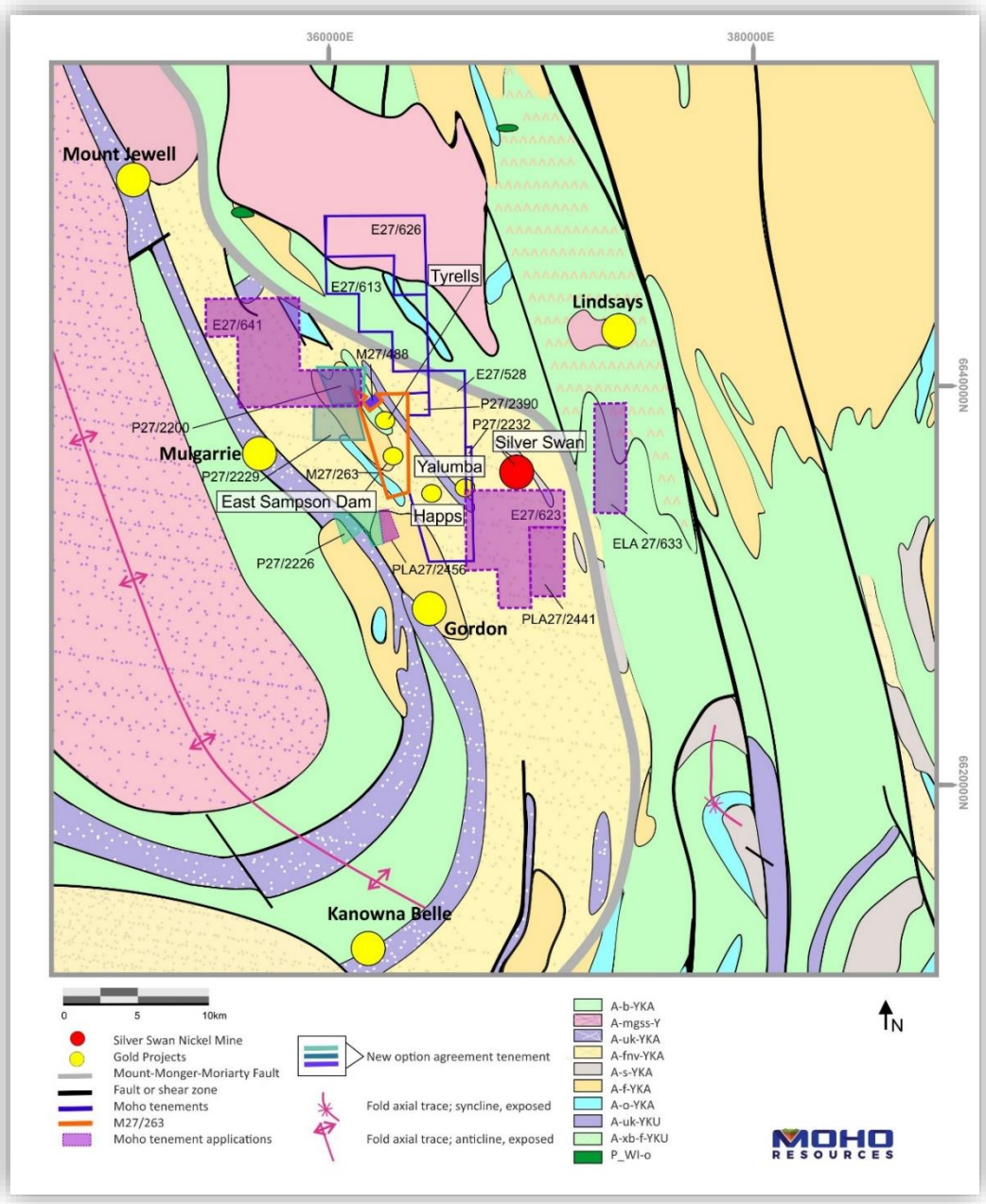

Figure 1: Moho's Silver Swan North Project tenements in relation to regional geology

FINAL PHASE 2 RC DRILLING RESULTS

Assay results from the final 20 RC holes (SSMH127-SSMH0146 - Table 1) have been received which contain a number of significant mineralised intervals and new mineralised zones that extends high grade gold mineralisation a further 40m north along strike. This release discusses these results for the drill holes shown on Figure 2 covering the northern portion of the ESD gold prospect. Figure 2 also shows these holes in relation to gold projected to the surface incorporating all Moho drilling.

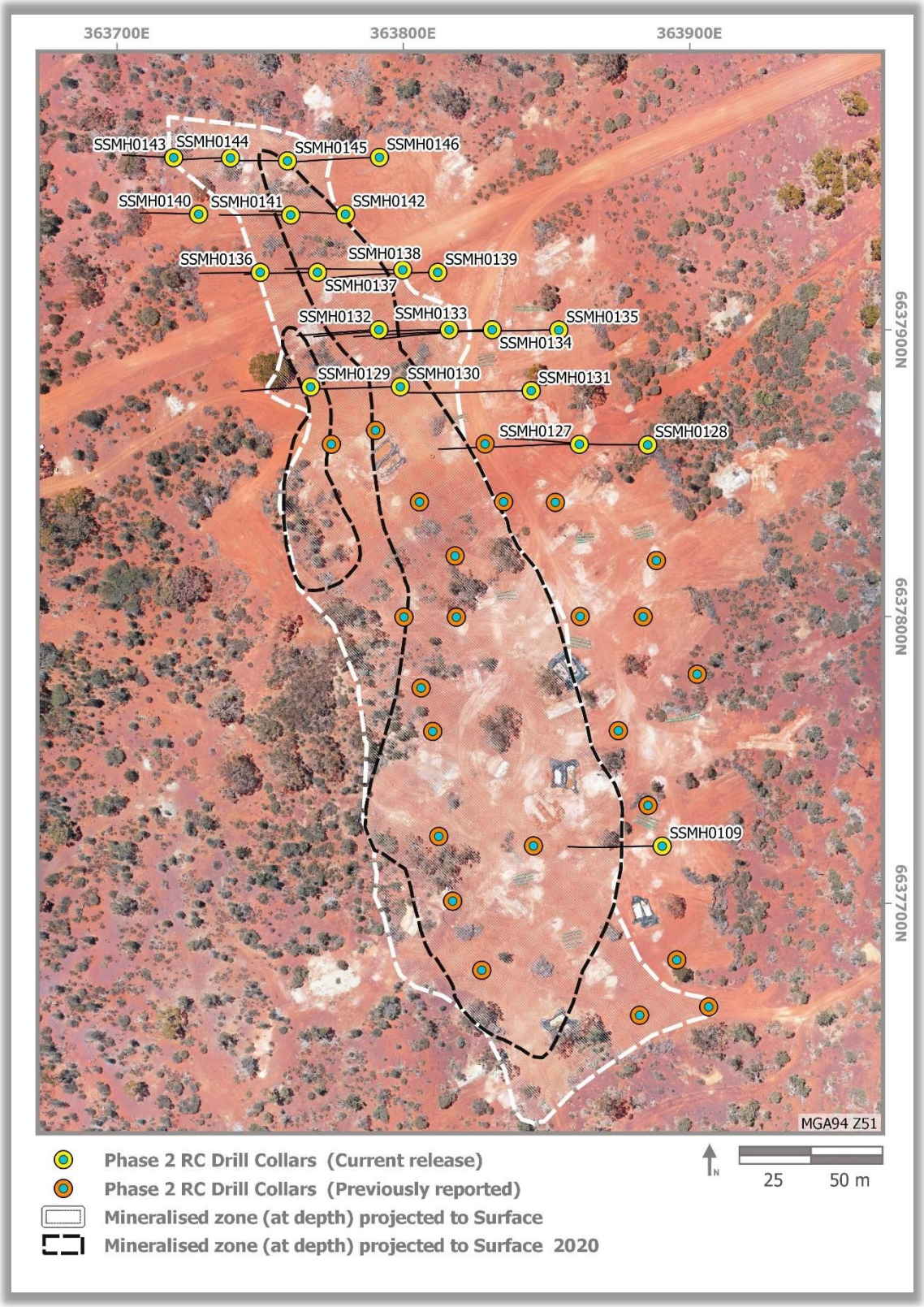

Figure 2: Phase 2 ESD RC drill program collars in relation to known mineralised zones

The drilling highlighted a number of significant gold intersections (Table 2, Figure 2). All holes were sampled with a primary and duplicate sample collected on a 1m basis from the cone splitter. All samples were analysed at Bureau Veritas Laboratories Perth by 40g fire assay and AAS finish, with certified reference material (CRM) inserted every 33 samples and duplicates collected and assayed every 50 samples throughout the program.

Table 2: East Sampson Dam – SSMH0127-SSMH0146 significant gold assay results

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Significant Intercept
ESD	SSMH0130	43	45	2	2m @ 3.0 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0130	55	56	1	1m @ 0.61 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0132	42	46	4	4m @ 1.82 g/t Au
	incl	*42*	*43*	*1*	*1m @ 1.04 g/t Au*
	incl	*45*	*46*	*1*	***1m @ 5.22 g/t Au***
ESD	SSMH0133	38	39	1	1m @ 0.8 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0135	18	19	1	1m @ 1.1 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0135	91	92	1	1m @ 0.7 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0138	41	42	1	1m @ 2.3 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0138	45	46	1	1m @ 0.68 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0138	51	54	3	3m @ 0.88 g/t Au
	incl	*53*	*54*	*1*	*1m @ 1.44 g/t Au*
ESD	SSMH0139	40	41	1	1m @ 0.66 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0139	62	68	6	6m @ 11.03 g/t Au
	incl	*62*	*63*	*1*	***1m @ 8.8 g/t Au***
	incl	*63*	*64*	*1*	***1m @ 10.7 g/t Au***
	incl	*64*	*65*	*1*	***1m @ 43.5 g/t Au***
ESD	SSMH0139	73	74	1	1m @ 0.7 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0141	14	15	1	1m @ 2.4 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0141	32	33	1	1m @ 0.9 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0142	42	43	1	**1m @ 7.05 g/t Au**
ESD	SSMH0142	47	49	2	2m @ 1.2 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0144	19	22	3	3m @ 2.95 g/t Au
	incl	*19*	20	1	***1m @ 5.2 g/t Au***
	incl	*21*	22	1	*1m @ 2.38 g/t Au*
ESD	SSMH0145	34	35	1	1m @ 1.54 g/t Au
ESD	SSMH0145	39	41	2	2m @ 1.32 g/t Au
	incl	*39*	40	1	*1m @ 1.72 g/t Au*
ESD	SSMH0146	64	65	1	1m @ 0.87 g/t Au

Notes:

1. *Results are aggregation of 1m intercepts > 0.5 g/t Au, up to 1m of internal dilution.*
2 *Results are based on a 1m sample from RC rig cone splitter.*
3. *Samples were assayed for gold using 40g charge fire assay with AAS finish.*
4. *Sample intervals are down hole and true widths are yet to be determined.*

SECTION 6637880N

Hole SSMH0130 (Figure 3) discovered 2m @ 3.0 g/t Au on the contact of saprolitic sediment and clay, which extends the medium grade mineralisation pod intersected in SSMH0072 a further 20m up dip. This mineralisation appears to link with mineralisation in ESR224 (1m @ 3.51 g/t Au), 20m to the south, and SSMH0132, 20m to the north (1m@ 5.22 g/t Au).

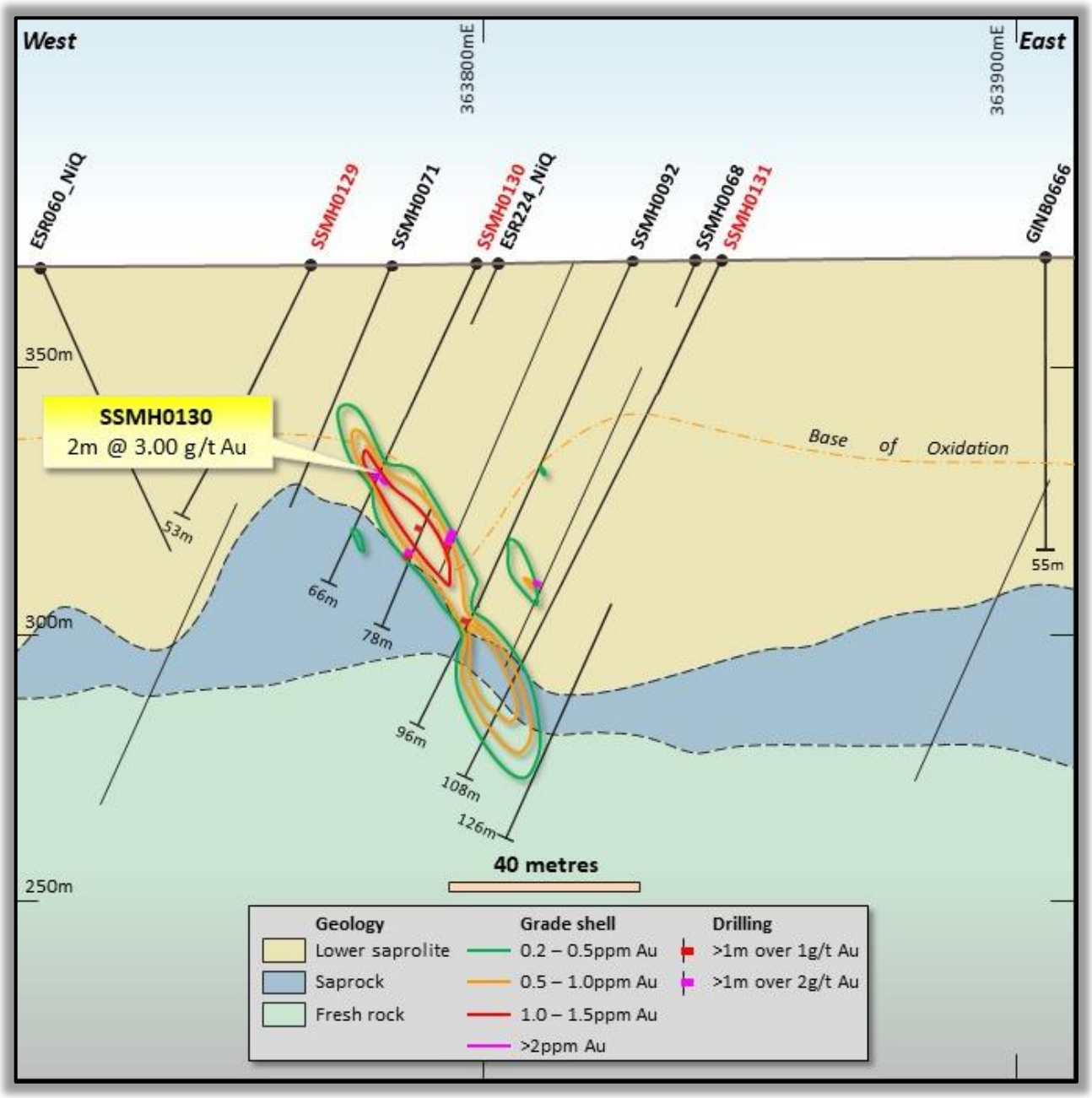

Figure 3: ESD cross section 6637880N (looking north) showing current drilling

SECTION 6637900N

Hole SSMH0132 (Figure 4) discovered shallow medium grade gold mineralisation (1m @ 5.22 g/t Au: 45-46m) with an intersection of 4m @ 1.82 g/t Au in quartz veined intermediate tuff. This extends mineralisation 20m down dip from that intersected in MRC005 (1m @ 3.37 g/t Au). The intersection lies outside of the preliminary April 2020 Whittle design and might influence future pit design.

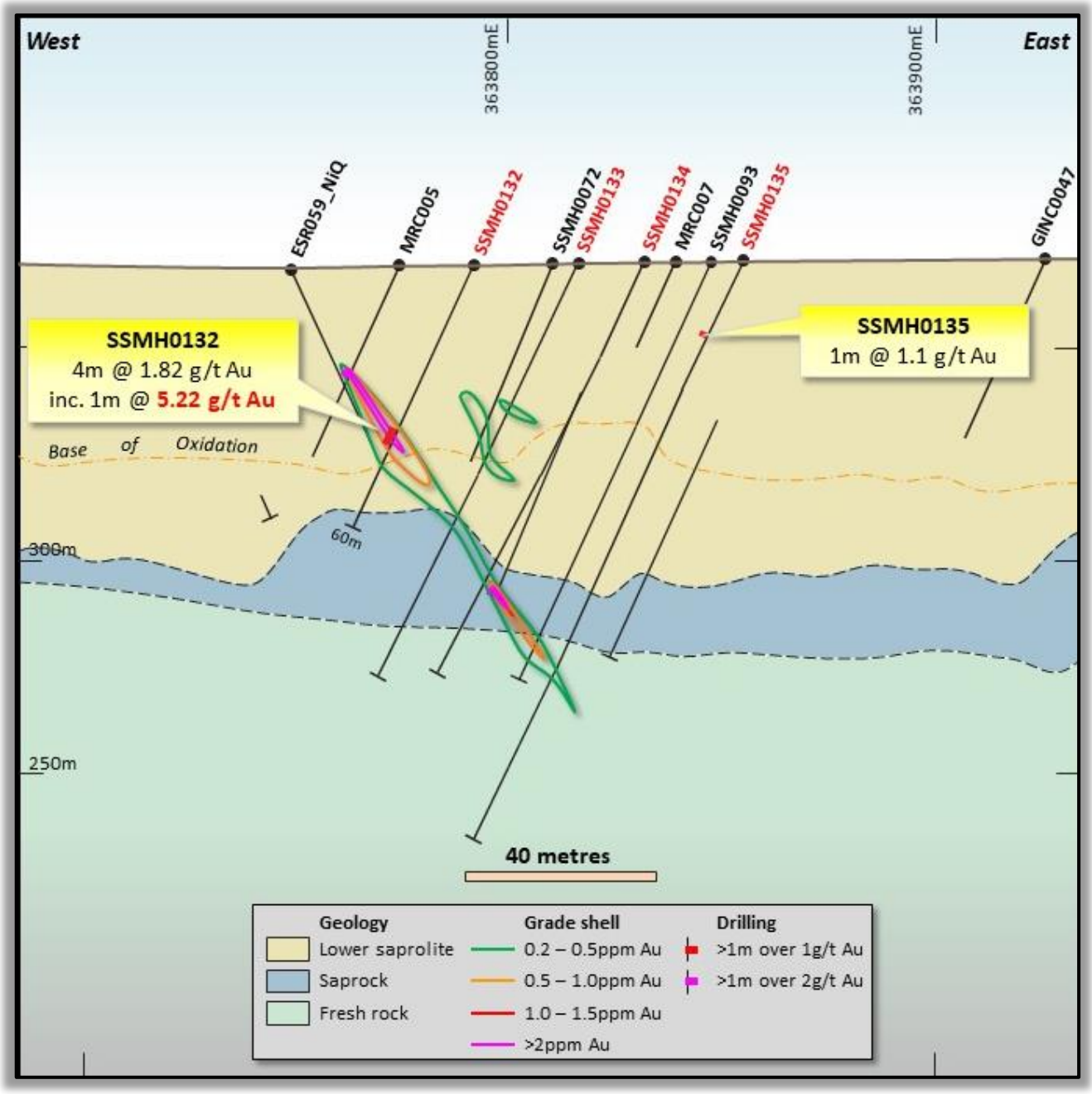

Figure 4: ESD cross section 6637900N (looking north) showing current drilling

SECTION 6637920N

Drilling on this section (Figure 5) intersected a number of new medium and high grade gold zones. In hole SSMH0139 new very high grade mineralisation of 6m @ 11.03 g/t Au including 1m @ 43.5 g/t Au from 62m is located on the contact between andesite and intermediate saprolite. This new zone can be traced at least 15m up dip to the intercept in SSMH0138 (1m @ 1.44 g/t Au). The projected extension of this new shoot 20m to the north is in an area that has not been drilled.

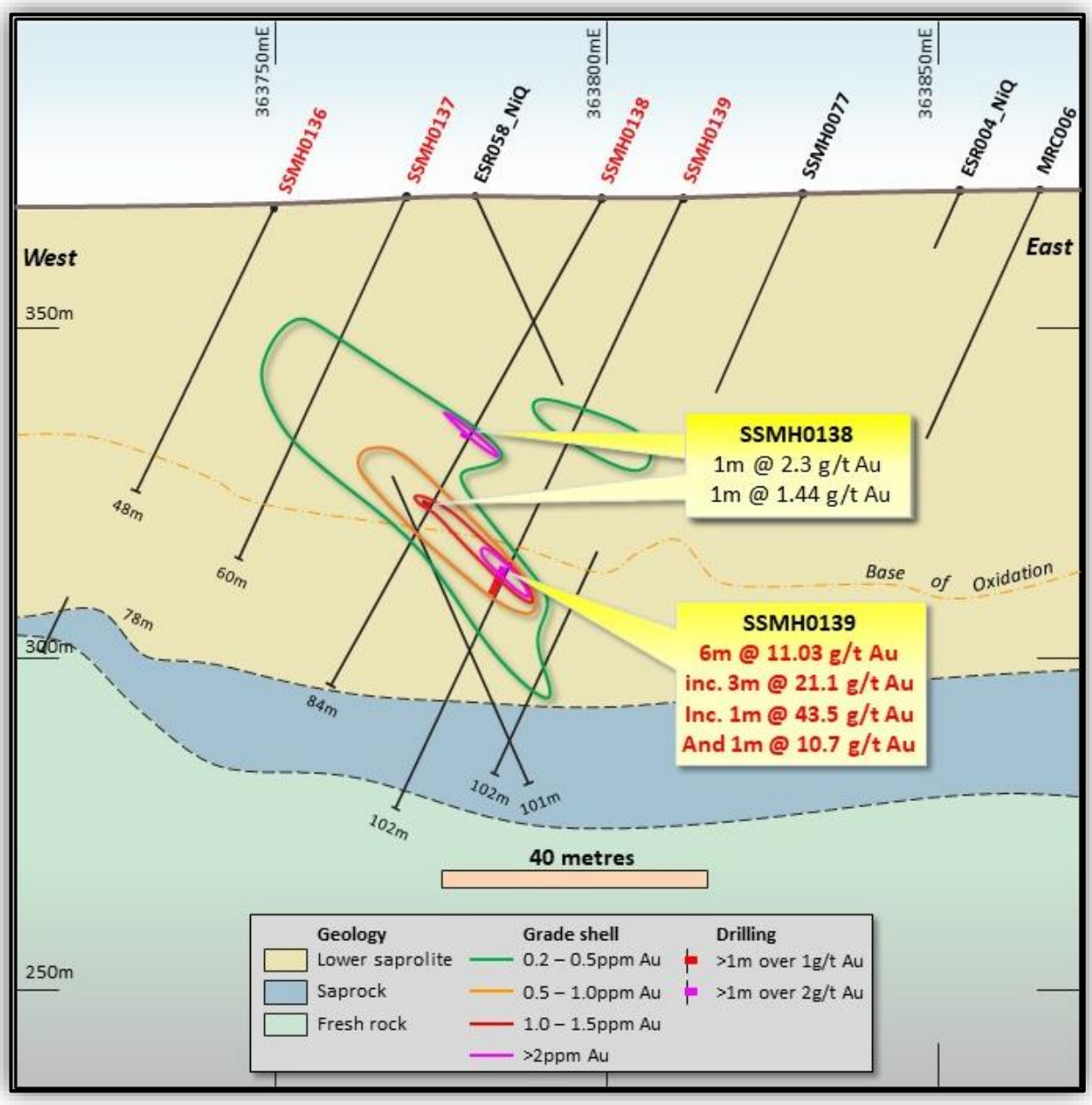

Figure 5: ESD cross section 6637920N (looking north) showing current drilling

SECTION 6637940N

Results on this section (Figure 6) show new shallow mineralisation at 14m depth in SSMH0141 with 1m @ 2.4 g/t Au. In SSMH0142, high grade mineralisation of 1m @ 7.05 g/t Au is hosted in saprolitic tuff with minor quartz veining and a lower grade interval of 1m @ 1.74 g/t Au is associated with ferruginised sediment possibly reflecting a structure.

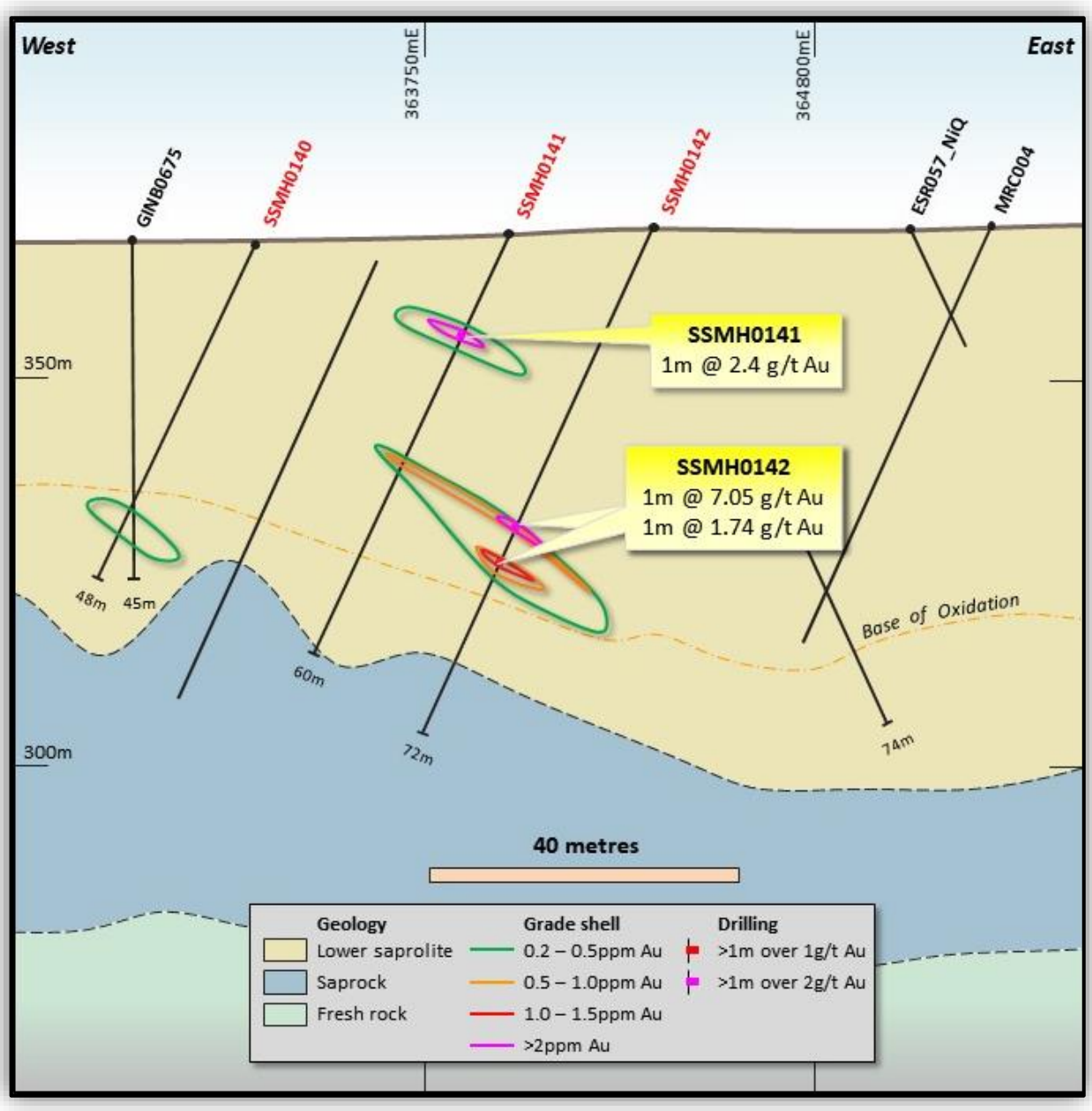

Figure 6: ESD cross section 6637940N (looking north) showing current drilling

SECTION 6637960N

New drilling on this section (Figure 7) intersected encouraging gold mineralisation that extends the mineralised envelope 60m north of previously defined mineralisation from the phase 1 RC drilling in July 2020. Four RC holes were designed on 6637960N to follow up an intercept of 1m @ 5.15 g/t Au from 48m in MRC002. Also, based on anomalous historical auger gold results in this area the drilling was testing for potential shallow mineralisation further to the west.

SSMH0144 intersected 3m @ 2.95 g/t Au from 19m including 1m @ 5.2 g/t Au from 19m. When combined with an intercept of 1m @ 1.54 g/t Au from 34m in SSMH0145, it forms a mineralised shoot extending 40m up dip from the MRC002 intercept.

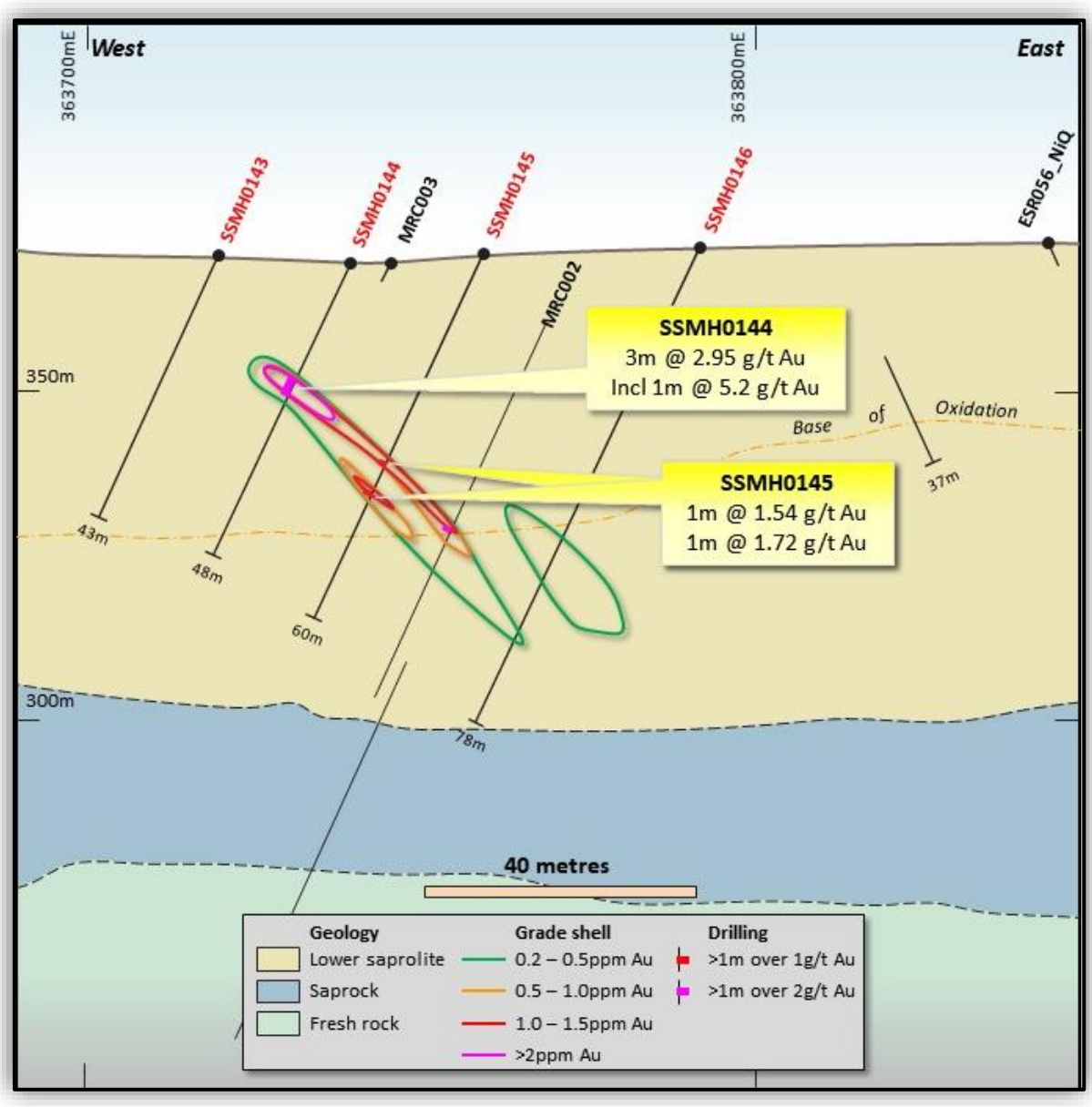

Figure 7: ESD cross section 6637960N (looking north) showing current drilling

LONG SECTION

The success of the phase 2 RC drilling can be seen in the long section through ESD (Figure 8) with new high grade mineralisation discovered at the northern end. This area and the southern extent require additional drilling to increase drill density and close off the mineralisation in both directions. There is a strong probability that additional drilling will further expand the mineralisation into fresh material to the south.

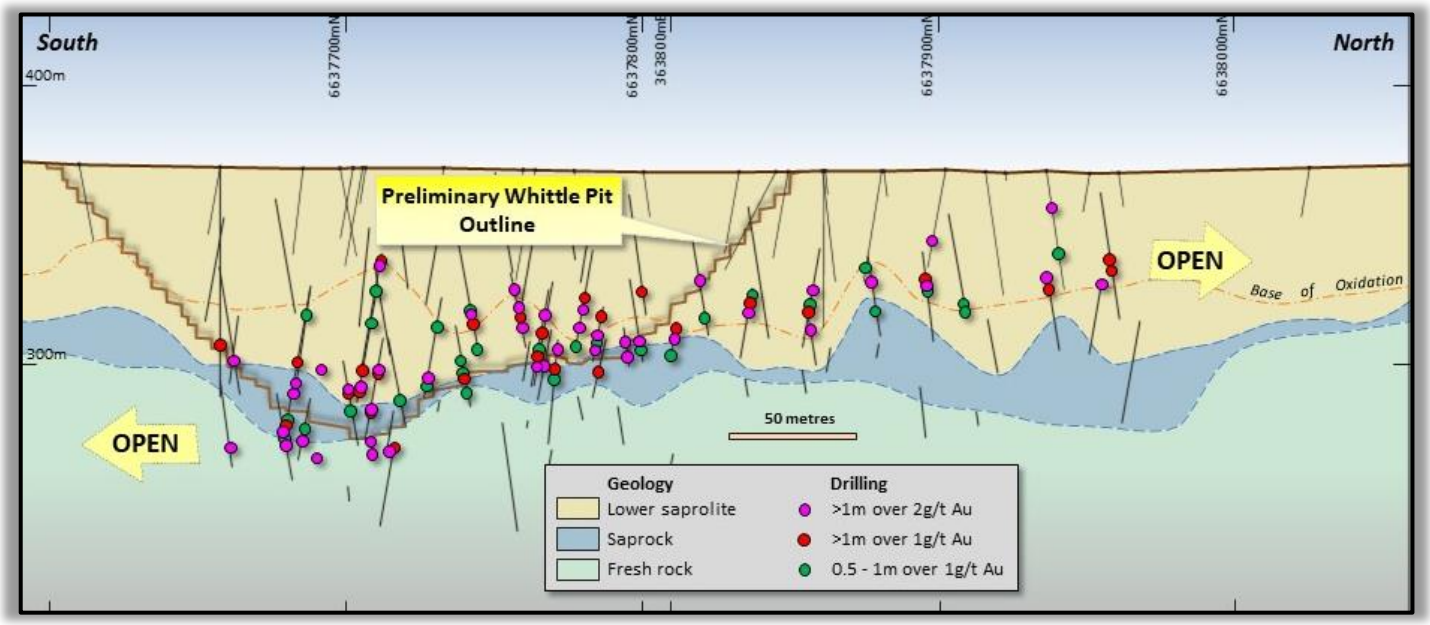

Figure 8: ESD long section (looking west) showing limit of drilling and mineralisation open along strike

CONCLUSIONS FROM PHASE 2 RC DRILLING

The phase 2 RC program was very successful in finding new mineralisation and clarifying the extent and tenor of gold mineralisation at the prospect. High grade intersections have been located 60m north of previous drilling, which is very encouraging. This improved understanding of grade distribution will flow through to resource modelling currently underway, although it is clear that additional drilling is warranted to the north and south to extend or close off new mineralisation discovered. There are a number of sections across the prospect that require additional RC holes to further explore and define mineralisation located to date.

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.

NEXT STEPS

- Complete metallurgical testwork with master composite analysis - Q2 2021
- Resource modelling and JORC 2012 mineral resource estimation – Q2 2021
- Commence Scoping Study – Q2 2021
- Aircore drilling of historic auger gold anomalies and geophysical targets northeast of ESD along the Tyrells trend – H1 2021

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 in the field of Mineral Exploration 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, E27/641, P27/2441, & P27/2456 all of which comprise the Silver Swan North Project. The Company has also signed option agreements to acquire M27/488, P27/2200, P27/2216, P27/2217, P27/2218, P27/2226 and P27/2229.

About Moho Resources Ltd

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-Mag
SSMH0102	363882.489	6637661.011	371	108	-65	270
SSMH0103	363906.618	6637663.94	371	126	-65	270
SSMH0104	363827.364	6637676.723	370	78	-65	270
SSMH0105	363895.478	6637680.264	370.5	126	-68	270
SSMH0106	363817.195	6637700.792	370	72	-65	270
SSMH0107	363812.338	6637723.375	370	60	-65	270
SSMH0108	363845.43	6637720.069	370	48	-65	270
SSMH0109	363890.38	6637719.976	371	73	-65	270
SSMH0110	363885.43	6637734.148	370.9	113	-73	270
SSMH0111	363810.23	6637759.962	368.7	54	-65	270
SSMH0112	363875.068	6637760.216	371	150	-65	270
SSMH0113	363806.167	6637775.123	369	54	-65	270
SSMH0114	363902.604	6637779.886	371	144	-65	270
SSMH0115	363800.193	6637799.835	369	68	-65	270
SSMH0116	363818.503	6637799.799	369	78	-65	270
SSMH0117	363861.734	6637800.021	369	114	-65	270
SSMH0118	363883.724	6637799.922	370	126	-65	270
SSMH0119	363818.043	6637821.151	369	66	-65	270
SSMH0120	363888.36	6637819.541	370	128	-65	270
SSMH0121	363805.609	6637839.961	369	72	-65	270
SSMH0122	363835.332	6637840	369.4	90	-65	270
SSMH0123	363853.076	6637839.836	370.2	102	-65	270
SSMH0124	363774.834	6637860.09	369.4	54	-65	270
SSMH0125	363790.289	6637864.938	369.4	66	-65	270
SSMH0126	363828.532	6637860.175	369	90	-65	270
SSMH0127	363861.455	6637860.059	370	108	-65	270
SSMH0128	363885.32	6637859.857	370.9	120	-65	270
SSMH0129	363767.6	6637880.059	369	53	-65	270
SSMH0130	363798.941	6637880.116	369	66	-65	270

SSMH0131	363844.643	6637878.753	370	108	-65	270
SSMH0132	363791.44	6637900.004	369.5	68	-65	270
SSMH0133#	363816	6637900	369.8	108	-65	270
SSMH0134	363831.275	6637900	400	108	-65	270
SSMH0135	363854.262	6637899.922	369.7	148	-65	270
SSMH0136#	363750	6637920	368	48	-65	270
SSMH0137#	363770	6637920	369	60	-65	270
SSMH0138	363799.765	6637920.861	370	84	-60	270
SSMH0139#	363812	6637920	370	102	-65	270
SSMH0140	363728.489	6637940.282	368	48	-65	270
SSMH0141	363760.643	6637939.992	369	60	-65	270
SSMH0142	363779.758	6637940.266	370	72	-65	270
SSMH0143	363719.768	6637959.994	369	43	-65	270
SSMH0144	363739.615	6637959.892	369	48	-65	270
SSMH0145	363759.524	6637958.876	369	60	-65	270
SSMH0146	363791.63	6637960.1	370	78	-65	270

Notes:

1. *Drill hole coordinates MGA94 Zone 51 (GDA94).*
2. *Collars located with Differential GPS (+/- 30cm accuracy) except for holes marked #.*

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 SSMH0127 to SSMH0146 at the East Sampson Dam Prospect, Silver Swan North Project. • 1 metre 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	• *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. • Drillers focussed on steady advance rather than chasing metres, with pausing after each metre drilled • 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 project geologist as per industry standard. • Logging is qualitative but chip trays are retained for oversight and check logging.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All bulk samples were collected in plastic green bags at the bottom of a cone splitter and in general were dry. Two 1m samples were collected every metre from the cone splitter in pre-numbered bags • Field duplicates were collected every 50 samples. These showed acceptable levels of variation given the sometime nuggety nature of gold 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. • 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 during this drilling phase. • 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 not composited for reporting purposes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 fully defined at this stage. • At this stage, the relationship between drilling orientation and possible mineralising structures is unclear but it is expected that forthcoming downhole geophysics and DDH drilling will clarify this.
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.*	• 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
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 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.
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 close to 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:*	• 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
	○ *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 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 SSMH0126: 5m @ 5.95 g/t Au from 47m *including* 1m @ 15.2 g/t Au from 49m. • 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 discovered in recent diamond drilling by Moho 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. Data from downhole televiewer structural logging will assist in confirming this orientation as part of resource modelling studies.
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	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical*	• No other significant unreported exploration data for East Sampson Dam is available at this time. • Samples were collected from every metre

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exploration data	*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.*	from 12 holes of the current program to inform and assist in bulk tonnage estimation during forthcoming resource estimation studies.
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. • Exact sites of any future drilling are still being assessed.