Discrete Radiometric Anomaly identified at Peak Charles REE Project

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Recent airborne geophysical survey has identified a discrete radiometric anomaly within E63/2163 at the NE of Moho's 100%-owned Peak Charles Rare Earth Elements and Nickel Copper Project**
- **Anomaly located within Moho's Gimli clay-hosted REE prospect exploration area west of Salmon Gums**
- **Signature of radiometric anomaly, with elevated responses in potassium, uranium and thorium, could be the reflection of a carbonatite intrusion**
- **Anomaly is relevant to Moho's exploration for REE as carbonatites may contain naturally elevated levels of REE**
- **Moho has lodged an exploration licence application to expand the ground holding around the radiometric anomaly to the north and west**
- **Programs of Works (POWs) submitted for 33 hole aircore reconnaissance drilling within road reserves at Gimli prospect**

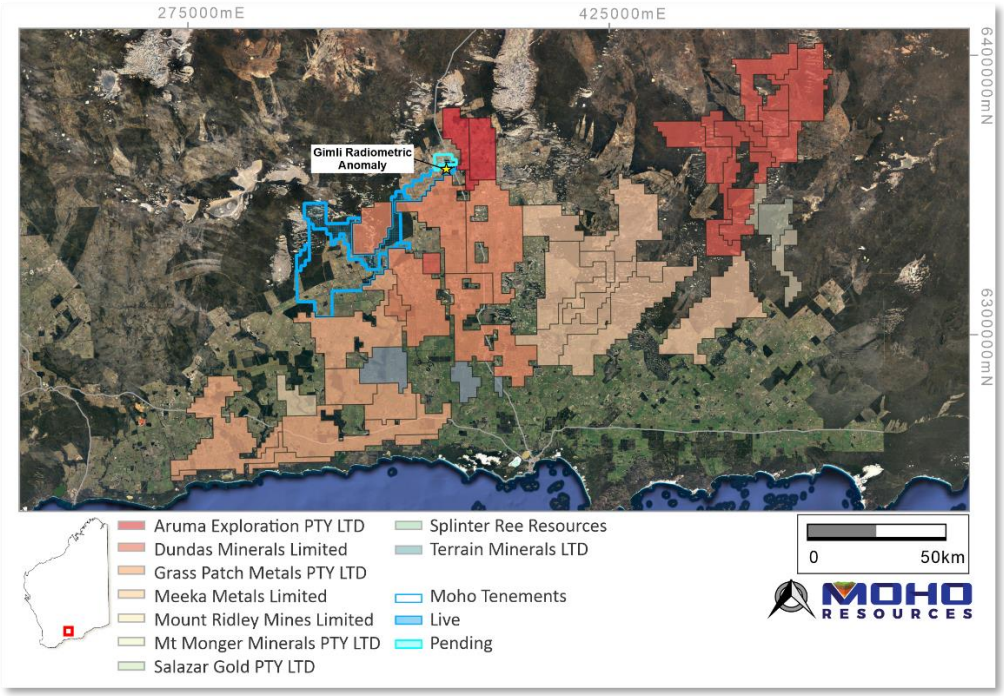

Figure 1: Location of Gimli prospect in relation to tenements of Moho's Peak Charles Project and other companies exploring for REE (on Google Earth image)

"Moho is very excited by the possibilities that the Gimli prospect is beginning to reveal, with the radiometric anomaly potentially being indicative of a carbonatite intrusion. Carbonatites could host elevated REE levels which would open the door for both hard rock hosted REE as well clay hosted REE mineralisation at the Peak Charles project."

- Mr Ralph Winter, Managing Director

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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

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NEXT STEPS:

- **Aircore drilling at Gimli prospect (E 63/2163) and phase 2 reconnaissance drilling at Top Block and Rolland East prospects (E 74/695), anticipated in early June 2023 (subject to POW approval)**
- **Geochemical surface sampling over radiometric anomaly.**
- **Metallurgical test work to determine TREO extraction efficiency and rates from the clays.**
- **Further geophysical interpretation of the airborne magnetics to outline the granite basement topography to assist with the ionic clay basin target modeling.**
- **Land access agreements with land holders and occupiers.**

Moho Resources Limited (ASX: MOH) ("Moho", "the Company") is pleased to announce the results of the recent gradiometer magnetic and radiometric survey flown over Moho's Peak Charles tenement package.

Airborne Geophysical Surveys

The aim of the airborne survey was to provide important detailed aeromagnetic, radiometric and SRTM - Digital Elevation Model data. This data will be used in conjunction with drilling and assay data to refine geophysical and geochemical targets for future exploration programs for rare earths, gold and nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation. The airborne survey consisted of 10,339 line-kilometres of gradiometer magnetics and radiometric surveying at 100m line spacing, greatly improving the existing aeromagnetic data undertaken at a 400m line spacing.

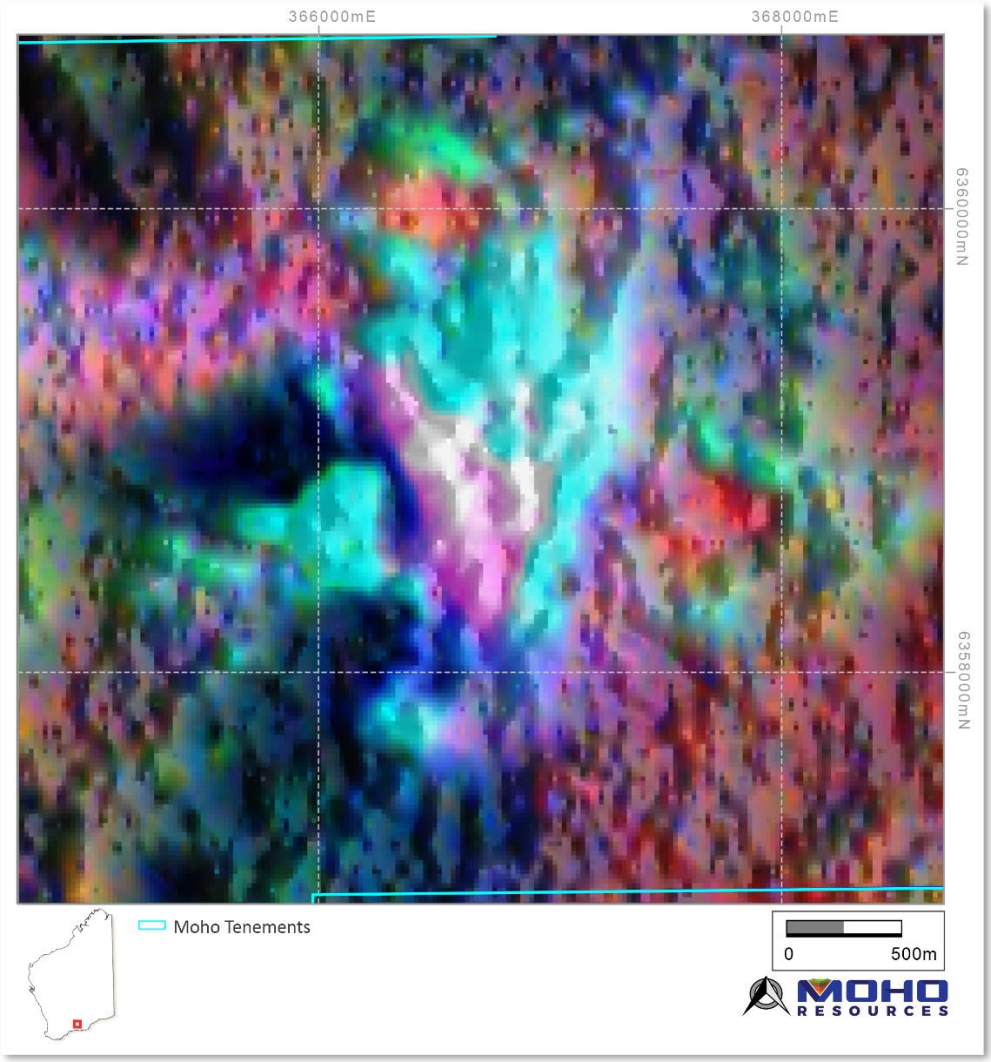


Figure 2: Ternary image of radiometrics (potassium - red, uranium - blue, thorium – green) overlain on shaded relief from Dose Rate

The gradiometer magnetic and radiometric survey flown over Moho's Peak Charles tenement package has defined a discrete radiometric anomaly within E63/2163. The anomaly (Figure 2) which was analysed by Kim Francombe (Moho's geophysical consultant) consists of a narrow, linear radiometric 3 element (K, U and Th) high (shown as white) striking NNW-SSE with several linear features with elevated uranium and thorium (shown as cyan) radiating from it. These linear features coincide with subtle topographic highs visible on processed digital elevation models and which are not related to changes in vegetation. In addition, they are not magnetic which makes it unlikely that they derive from mafic dykes. Carbonatite dykes can exhibit elevated uranium and thorium responses in airborne radiometric data and are often non-magnetic. Carbonatites naturally contain elevated levels of Rare Earth Elements (REEs).

A brown ironstone staining halo is visible around the radiometric anomaly on the Google Earth satellite image (Figure 3). This might be the result of the weathering of iron rich carbonates contained in a carbonatite.

Figure 3: Gimli Radiometric anomaly showing K, U, Th high (white); U, Th high (cyan) and surface ironstone staining (brown) on Google Earth satellite image

Carbonatite REE Deposits

Carbonatites are a special group of carbonate-rich igneous rocks and are the world's primary source of rare earth elements (REE), niobium, zirconium, and phosphate oxide. They contain more than 50% primary carbonate minerals, less than 20% silicate minerals (pyroxene, amphibole, and olivine), and generally lesser phosphate minerals.

Carbonatite deposits exist around the world, primarily in continental rift settings. In most cases, carbonatites are intrusive or subvolcanic, forming cone sheets, volcanic necks, dykes, sills, breccias, and veins. Carbonatites have the highest known concentration of REEs in any igneous rock, making them an attractive mining target.

Mineralisation is often enriched in weathered and altered zones of the carbonatite. The high-grade lateritic REE mineralisation commonly can be extracted using a low strip ratio open pit technique.

Peak Charles Gimli Prospect Drill Hole locations

The reconnaissance 33-hole aircore drill Gimli program at E63/2163 is designed to further understand the geological character of the prospect area, and to test for clay-hosted REE mineralisation above hard rock basement. The drilling is carried out along road reserves and existing tracks at a 400m hole spacing and drilled to refusal at the base of the clay basin (Figure 4).

The radiometric anomaly within the Gimli prospect can now only be tested over the linear features radiating from the main anomaly due to the current access being limited to road reserves.

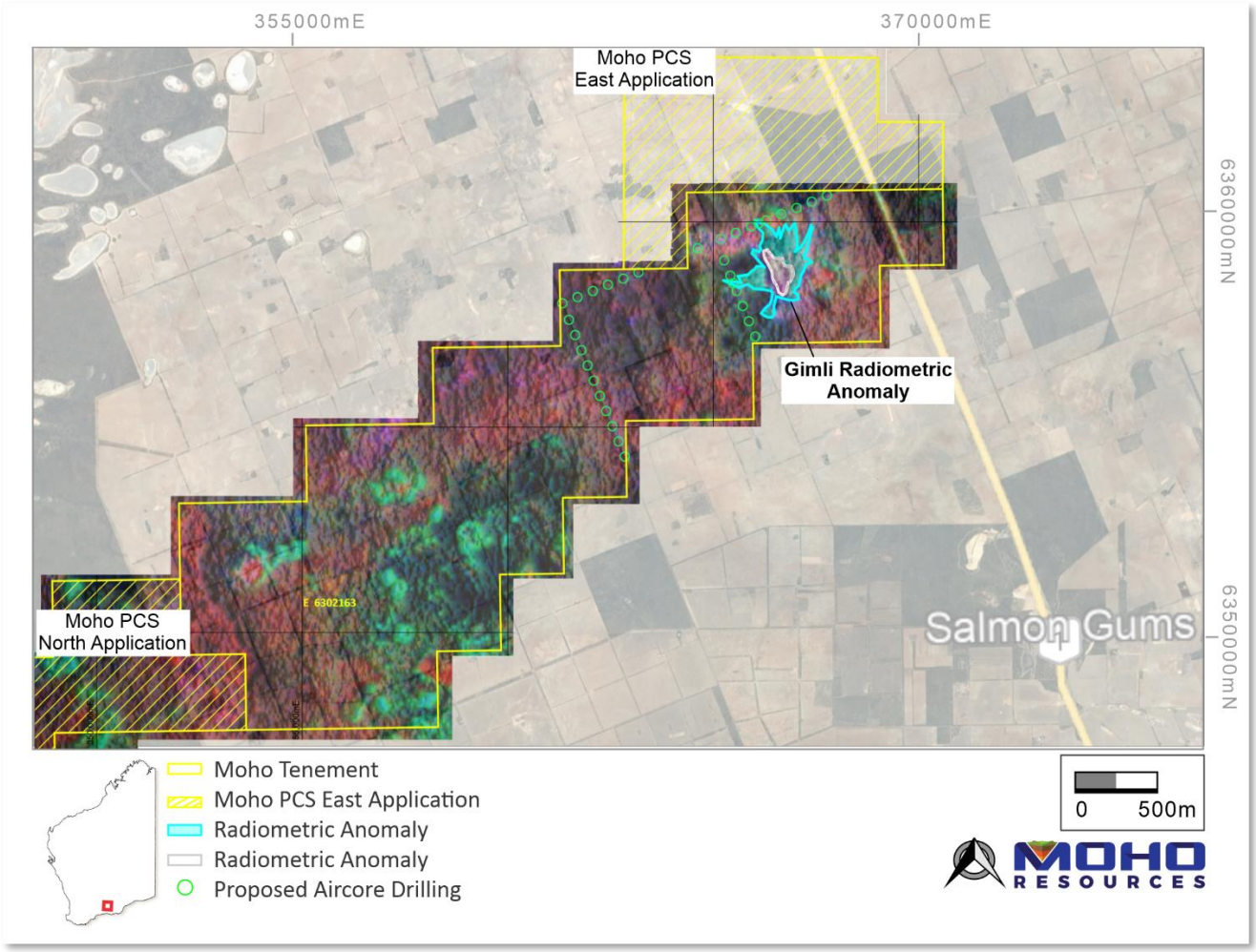


Figure 4: Location proposed aircore drillhole collars in relation to radiometric anomaly at Gimli prospect (Ternary radiometric image and Google Earth image)

ABOUT PEAK CHARLES PROJECT

Moho's 100% owned Peak Charles Project (Figure 1) is an 874km^2 contiguous tenement package located approximately 88km northwest of Esperance, Western Australia, comprising 3 granted exploration licenses (E74/695, E63/2162, E63/2163) and three pending exploration license applications (E74/694, E74/766 and E63/2344).

The Peak Charles Project was acquired through a deal with Whistlepipe Exploration Pty Ltd (*ASX announcement; MOHO EXPANDS NICKEL & GOLD SEARCH IN WA, 25 October 2021*). Although the original target commodities for the Peak Charles Project were Ni-Cu sulphide and gold, the project has now shown large scale potential for clay basin hosted Rare Earth mineralisation.

Rare Earth Elements and in particular, neodymium (Nd) and praseodymium (Pr), are becoming increasingly important in the global economy, with uses including advanced electronics, permanent magnets in electric motors and electricity generators and battery technologies. Currently, clay REE deposits are primarily economically extracted in China, with a number of other projects being explored elsewhere in the world including Western Australia.

Next Steps:

- Aircore drilling at Gimli prospect (E 63/2163) and phase 2 reconnaissance drilling at Top Block and Rolland East prospects (E 74/695), anticipated in early June 2023 (subject to POW approval)
- Geochemical surface sampling over radiometric anomaly.
- Metallurgical test work to determine TREO extraction efficiencies and rates from the clays.
- Further geophysical interpretation of the airborne magnetics to outline the granite basement topography to assist with the ionic clay basin target modeling.
- Land access agreements with land holders.

References

Peter Mugai, June 2020 – Carbonatite Rare Earth Deposits

Note

TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxide) = La2O3 + CeO2 + Pr6O11 + Nd2O3 + Sm2O3 + Eu2O3 + Gd2O3 + Tb4O7 + Dy2O3 + Ho2O3 + Er2O3 + Tm2O3 + Yb2O3 + Lu2O3 + Y2O3
TREO*Interval = TREO grade (ppm) multiplied by the Interval length (m)
MREO (Magnet Rare Earth Oxide) = Dy2O3 + Nd2O3 + Pr6O11 + Tb4O7
CREO (Critical Rare Earth Oxide) = Dy2O3 + Eu2O3 + Nd2O3 + Tb4O7 + Y2O3
% Mag REO = (Magnetic REO / TREO) *100
% Critical REO = (Critical REO / TREO) *100

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

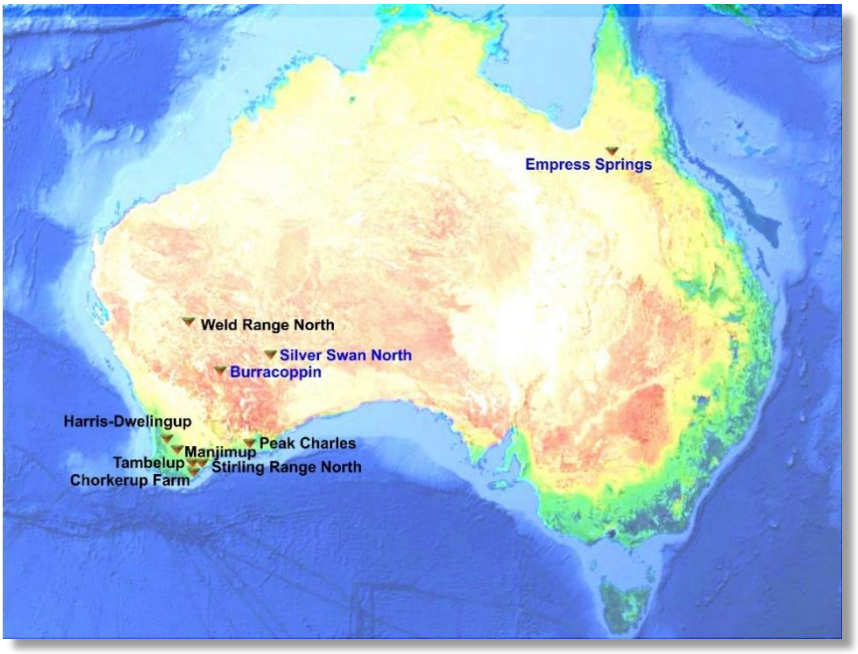
The information in this announcement that relates to Geophysical Interpretation is based on information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Kim Frankcombe, and xploration Results is based on information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Wouter Denig, both of whom are Competent Person's and Members of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG). Mr. Frankcombe is a consultant to Moho Resources Limited, with Mr Frankcombe also holding shares in the Company.

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

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Moho Resources Limited's planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Moho believes that its expectations reflected in these forward- looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that further exploration activities will result in the actual values, results or events expressed or implied in this document.

ABOUT MOHO RESOURCES LTD



Moho Resources Ltd is an Australian mining company which listed on the ASX in November 2018. The Company is actively exploring for nickel, PGEs, REE, lithium and gold at Silver Swan North, Burracoppin, Peak Charles, and Manjimup in WA and Empress Springs in Queensland.

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

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

Moho's Chief Geologist Wouter Denig and Senior Exploration Geologist Nic d'Offay are supported by leading industry consultant geophysicist Kim Frankcombe (ExploreGeo Pty Ltd) and experienced consultant geochemists Richard Carver (GCXplore Pty Ltd).

ENDS

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

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1: Peak Charles Aircore

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• All drilling and sampling was undertaken in an industry standard manner. • Aircore holes were sampled from the individual sample piles laid out on the ground. Generally, 2m composite samples (or smaller 1m sample at EOH) were collected from the 1m sample piles. • Sample weight ranged from 2-4kg. • The independent laboratory will crush and pulverize the entire sample and create a 40g sample for Aqua Regia digestion and subsequent ICP-MS/AES analysis. (further described below) • Commercial industry prepared independent standards and duplicates are inserted about every 50 samples. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled. • Aeromagnetic and radiometric survey flown on 100m spaced lines at a nominal 35m flying height. Magnetic data acquired with wingtip gradiometers and tail stinger sampled at 20 Hz. Radiometric data acquired with 32 Litre crystal pack sampled at 2 Hz with 1024 channels, spectral drift corrected. The survey was flown by MagSpec Airborne Surveys and supervised and processed by ExploreGeo.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Air core drilling was completed by blade bit using industry standard drilling techniques. • Aircore is considered to be an appropriate drilling technique for saprolite clay profiles. • Drilling used blade bits of 87mmØ with 3m length drill rods to blade refusal.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Air core recoveries were not recorded but are not considered to be materially biased, given the consistent sample return

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	observed. • Aircore samples were visually assessed for recovery • The assay data will be analysed against control samples • No sample bias has been 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.*	• The entire hole has been geologically logged by the Moho geological team, with geological logs recording lithology, colour and weathering.
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.*	• A composite 2m sample of ~ 3kg for analysis was taken using a scoop from each metre pile to subsample a 1-1.5kg sample. This was then dispatched to the laboratory. • Sample weight ranged up to 4kg. • Commercial industry prepared independent standards and duplicates are inserted about every 50 samples. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The independent laboratory will crush the entire sample to 3mm and pulverize to 95% passing 105um, riffle split to create a 40g sample for Aqua Regia digestion and subsequent analysis. To be finished by ICP_MS/AES for the elements described below. • The Aircore drill chip samples were analysed for 53 Multi element with 12 rare Eart Element add on. • The analysis techniques are considered quantitative in nature • Certified reference standards were inserted by the Moho geological team and the laboratory also utilises internal standards for individual batches. • The standards are considerate satisfactory.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Assay results are reported in this release. • Geological and spatial data has been uploaded into the Moho geological database. • No Twinned holes have been drilled at this stage. • All data is stored in a verified database. • Multielement results (REE) are converted to stoichiometric oxide (REO) using element-to- stoichiometric conversion factors.

Element	Conv factor	Oxide form
Ce	1.2284	CeO2
Dy	1.1477	Dy2O3
Er	1.1435	Er2O3
Eu	1.1579	Eu2O3
Gd	1.1526	Gd2O3
Ho	1.1455	Ho2O3
La	1.1728	La2O3
Lu	1.1372	Lu2O3
Nd	1.1664	Nd2O3
Pr	1.2082	Pr6O11
Sm	1.1596	Sm2O3
Tb	1.1762	Tb4O7
Tm	1.1421	Tm2O3
Y	1.2699	Y2O3
Yb	1.1387	Yb2O3

- Rare earth oxide is the industry accepted form for reporting rare earths. The following calculations are used for compiling REO into their reporting and evaluation groups:
- TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxide) = La2O3 + CeO2 +

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Pr6O11 + Nd2O3 + Sm2O3 + Eu2O3 + Gd2O3 + Tb4O7 + Dy2O3 + Ho2O3 + Er2O3 + Tm2O3 + Yb2O3 + Lu2O3 + Y2O3.
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.*	• The Aircore hole collars are located with handheld GPS to an accuracy of +/- 3m. • The locations are given in GDA94 zone 51 projection. • The survey data is adequate for this stage of the project. • Downhole survey was not undertaken with all hole drilled vertical.
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.*	• The Aircore drill holes for each prospect were drilled at 200m spacing. • Sample compositing has been applied before sample submission. • Aeromagnetic and radiometric survey flown on 100m spaced lines at a nominal 35m flying height.
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.*	• Drillholes were vertical and approximately perpendicular to mineralisation hosted in the flat lying clay basin
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected, processed, and dispatched to the laboratory by the drilling contractor. • Aeromagnetic and radiometric survey was flown by MagSpec Airborne Surveys and supervised and processed by ExploreGeo as contractors for Moho Resources.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The Competent Person reviewed the sampling techniques and data collection. The Independent Competent Person completed a site visit during drilling to verify sampling techniques and data collection.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Aircore drilling was on tenement E74/695 which is 100% held by Moho Resources. • The tenement is located 100km Northwest of the town of Esperance WA. • There are no known impediments outside the usual course of exploration licenses
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The project area has had several levels of nickel-copper, lignite-coal, uranium, gold and base-metals exploration by a number of companies over the last 50 years. • Historical regional RAB drilling for gold.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The rare earth mineralisation at the Peak Charles Project occurs in the weathered profile (in- situ regolith clays). • The current working model is that the emplacement of rare earths is through ground water mobilisation from REE rich basement granite.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *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.*
		• Drill hole collar information is included in the Drill Hole Data (Table 3)
		• No material has been excluded
		• Results (<300ppm TREO) occur outside the mineralised area of interest and have been excluded as not being of material interest.
		• No internal waste has been included in the mineralised intercepts

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 cutting of grades has been used • Data has been aggregated according to the intercept length above the cut off grade of 300ppm TREO • Moho considers this to be an appropriate cut off grade for clay basin hosted rare earth oxides • Multielement results (REE) are converted to stoichiometric oxide (REO) using element-to- stoichiometric conversion factors.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The drill holes are drilled vertical and therefore perpendicular to generally flat lying clay basin mineralisation • Drilled width is approximately the true width
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.*	• Plans with scale and GDA94 coordinates are provided in this report. • Cross sections for two significantly mineralised prospects are included, with 10X vertical exaggeration
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 holes drilled, with associated REE assays from this drilling program are reported.
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.*	• The various prospects are widely spaced, and the program was aimed to explore the extent of possible clay basin hosted REE mineralisation
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further Aircore drilling programs are anticipated as follow up for this drilling campaign to define the extend of the intersected clay basins • Metallurgical test work to establish extractability rates of the REO.