GOLD INTERSECTED IN BEDROCK AT BURRACOPPIN PROJECT

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
8 April 2020

- **Bedrock gold intersected in first aircore drilling at Crossroads prospect**
- **Up to 0.21g/t Au and 0.96g/t Ag in 4m composites**
- **Two holes ended in > 0.1g/t Au**
- **Fire assays for gold of 1m samples selected from 4m composites and multi element analysis underway - due late April 2020**
- **Awaiting reports by consultant geochemist and petrologist**
- **Infill gravity survey over Crossroads anomaly to be undertaken in Q2 2020**

Figure 1: Air core drilling at Crossroads prospect with 'Low Impact Rig', Burracoppin Gold Project

"Intersecting bedrock gold in our first drill program at the Crossroads prospect is a fantastic result for Moho and provides great encouragement for our exploration team going forward"

- *Mr Shane Sadleir, Moho Managing Director*

Moho Resources Ltd (ASX:MOH) (Moho or Company) is pleased to announce anomalous bottom of hole (BOH) gold assay results in bedrock from the Company's maiden air core drill program at the Crossroads prospect at the Burracoppin gold project, located 22 km west of the Edna May gold mine in WA (Figure 2).

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Two styles of gold anomalism are noted: gold in the surface regolith from 0-4m downhole, and bedrock gold anomalism associated with felsic gneiss (Figures 3 and 4). Scattered silver and arsenic anomalism are also evident (Table 1).

Lithologies noted during drilling appear to dip gently to the east and included felsic gneiss, biotite schist/amphibolite, granite and quartzite. Samples have also been submitted for petrographic identification and analysis by consulting geologists who have detailed knowledge and expertise from the Tampia deposit near Narembeen.

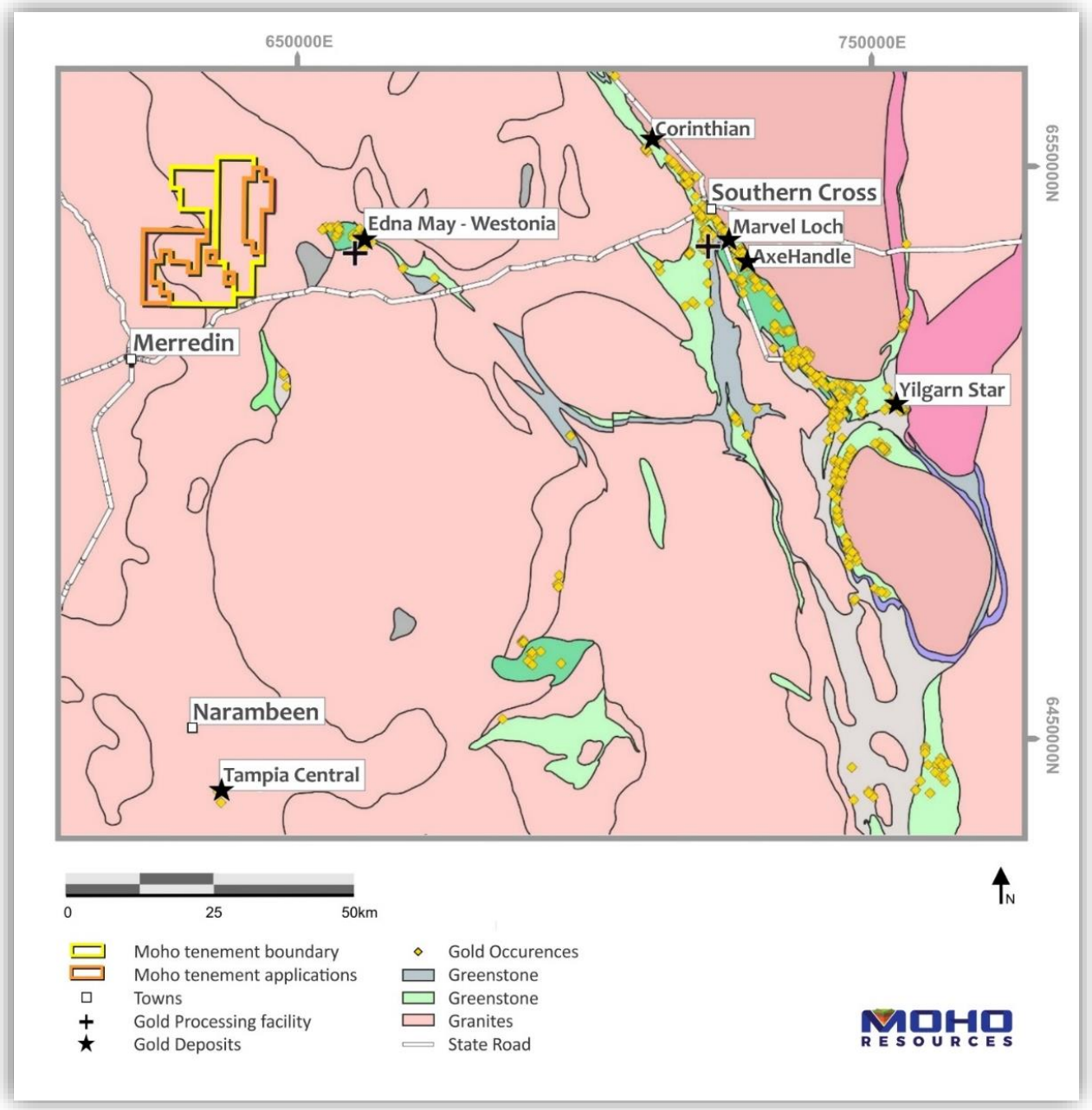

Figure 2: Location of Burracoppin Gold Project in relation to regional geology, gold occurrences and mine infrastructure (source: DMIRS GeoVIEW)

Gold anomalism is strongest in the southeast of the prospect and individual metre samples will be submitted to SGS as soon as possible to clarify the tenor of Au across the interval and determine if grades are increasing with depth.

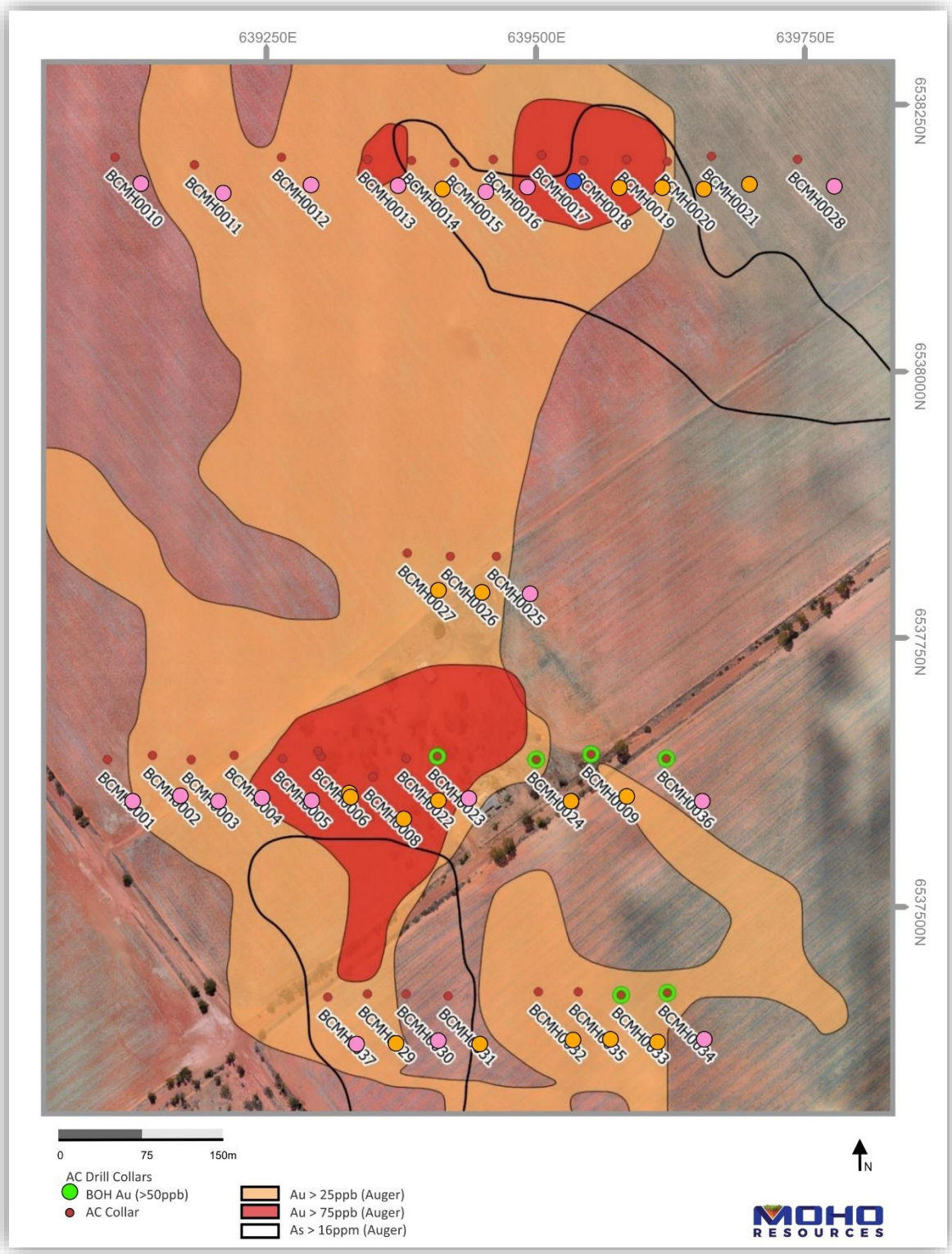

Figure 3: Location of anomalous BOH Au in air core drillholes at Crossroads Prospect

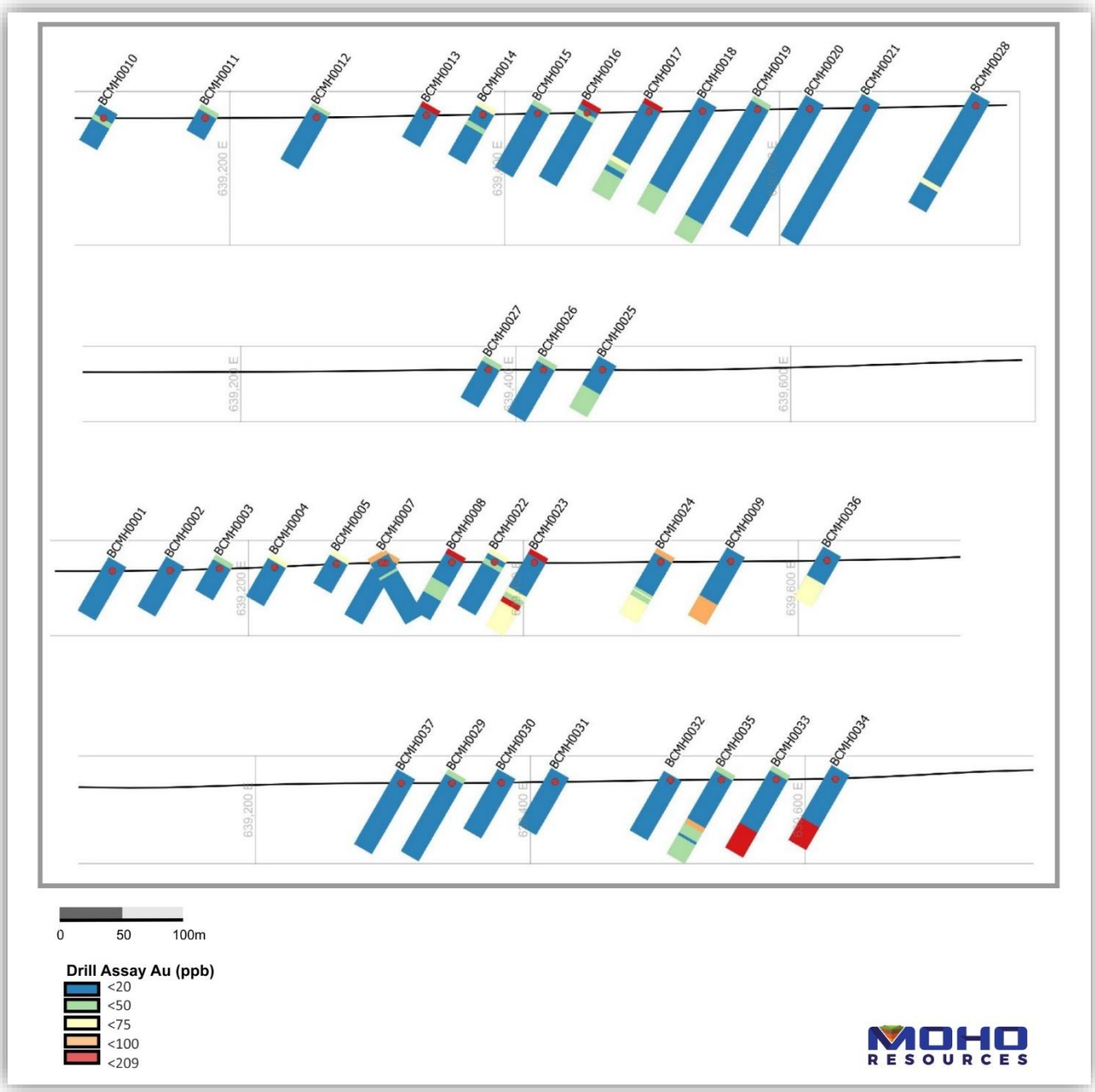

Figure 4: Stacked E-W drill sections showing down hole gold values (Au ppb)

The assay data have been submitted to Moho's consultant geochemist for review. All samples were submitted to SGS Perth for (40g / ICP - MS/OES); Au, Ag, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Cd, Co, Mo, Pb, Sb, Se, Sn, Ta, Te, Th, U, W, Al, Ca, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, P, S, Ti, V, Zn.

Given the paucity of outcrop in paddocks around the prospect, Moho plans to complete additional infill gravity surveying to help delineate buried bedrock lithologies, such as was done by Explaurum at the Tampia deposit.

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)
BCMH0004	0	4	71	0.07	4.8
BCMH0005	0	4	72	0.13	5.4
BCMH0006	0	4	76	0.17	6.5
BCMH0006	8	12	19	0.96	8.7
BCMH0006	12	16	59	0.34	12
BCMH0007	0	4	98	0.07	5.3
BCMH0007	16	18	43	0.06	42.5
BCMH0008	0	4	184	0.07	33.3
BCMH0009	40	42	89	0.1	6.9
BCMH0012	19	23	12	0.04	120
BCMH0012	23	27	12	0.05	197
BCMH0013	0	4	104	0.04	16.5
BCMH0014	0	4	65	0.04	9.9
BCMH0014	0	4	61	0.03	8.2
BCMH0015	0	4	44	0.05	12.7
BCMH0016	0	4	145	0.13	202
BCMH0016	8	12	30	<0.02	200
BCMH0016	16	20	5	<0.02	147
BCMH0016	20	24	3	<0.02	104
BCMH0016	24	28	4	<0.02	112
BCMH0016	28	32	5	<0.02	161
BCMH0016	32	36	5	0.03	118
BCMH0016	36	40	2	<0.02	178
BCMH0016	40	44	3	0.03	134
BCMH0017	0	4	137	0.27	75.9
BCMH0017	48	52	74	0.05	43.1
BCMH0017	60	63	50	0.09	127
BCMH0018	0	4	46	0.11	129
BCMH0018	64	68	12	0.04	134
BCMH0018	68	72	11	0.04	105
BCMH0018	72	75	22	0.09	187
BCMH0019	0	4	37	0.15	115
BCMH0022	0	4	56	<0.02	17
BCMH0022	4	8	2	0.03	225
BCMH0022	8	12	46	0.04	72.8
BCMH0022	16	20	5	0.09	116
BCMH0023	0	4	177	0.07	6.8
BCMH0023	32	36	53	0.02	16.2
BCMH0023	40	44	172	0.05	187
BCMH0023	44	48	72	0.02	81.7
BCMH0023	48	50	59	0.09	64.9
BCMH0024	0	4	93	0.02	17.9
BCMH0024	32	34	50	0.05	6.6
BCMH0024	34	35	53	0.24	7.9
BCMH0024	39	40	52	<0.02	3.9
BCMH0028	72	76	68	0.18	5.7
BCMH0029	0	4	46	0.83	74.6
BCMH0029	20	24	2	0.13	113
BCMH0029	24	28	3	0.09	119
BCMH0030	34	35	1	0.51	6.2
BCMH0031	32	33	6	0.43	9.3
BCMH0032	0	4	13	0.81	4.5

BCMH0032	4	8	2	0.46	1.6
BCMH0032	36	39	3	0.47	0.5
BCMH0033	48	52	209	0.1	22.5
BCMH0033	52	54	104	0.12	15.7
BCMH0034	44	48	123	0.1	6.1
BCMH0034	44	48	189	0.1	4.9
BCMH0035	44	48	77	0.04	8.8
BCMH0036	12	16	6	0.06	216
BCMH0036	16	20	4	0.05	130
BCMH0036	20	24	4	0.07	122
BCMH0036	24	28	67	0.11	86.2

Table 1: Significant Intrsections >50ppb Au with anomalous Ag and As results

Next Steps:

- **Receive and review results on 1m samples from the anomalous 4m composite samples submitted for Au analysis by fire assay**
- **Review report by consultant geochemist and petrologist**
- **Undertake infill gravity survey over Crossroads anomaly**
- **Plan and implement next phase of drilling to follow up bedrock gold anomalism**

Moho's Interest in the Burracoppin Project Tenements:

Moho is in a farm-in joint venture agreement with IGO Limited (ASX:IGO) earning up to a 70% interest in E70/4688 by spending $450,000 on exploration activities on the tenement by 6 November 2020. Moho owns 100% interest in granted tenement E70/5154 and applications ELA70/5299-5302.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Bob Affleck, who is a Competent Person and Registered Practicing Geoscientist (R.P.Geo) in the field of Mineral Exploration with the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Affleck is a full-time employee and Exploration Manager of Moho Resources Ltd. Mr Affleck directly or indirectly owns shares in Moho Resources Ltd.

Mr Affleck has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity which is being 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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Burracoppin Gold Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole 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.*	Air core (AC) drilling was used to obtain 1m samples which were composited by spear into 4m intervals from the surface.
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).*	AC rig used 3.5 inch face sampling blade bit. In 5 holes a 3.5 inch face sampling was used to deepen holes stopped at blade refusal.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Sample recoveries were noted by the logging geologist
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Consistent drilling rate and vigilance by the logging geologist ensured optimum recoveries
	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.	No known relationship exists in this regard
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.*	All chips were geologically logged by a suitably qualified geologist.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is qualitative but chip trays are photographed and petrology samples were collected to validate data.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	100% logged.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	NA.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples were taken by hand-held spear and over 95% were dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation technique was appropriate and industry standard
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Certified reference material (CRM) standards were inserted at regular intervals in the sample process.
	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.	Duplicates were collected at regular intervals in the field as checks of the labs, which also inserted their own standards and blanks.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate, as recommended industry methodologies were followed.
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.*	Samples were analysed by SGS Labs in Perth using a 40g Aqua Regia digest with ICP(EOS/MS) finish for base metals
	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.	No geophysical instruments were used during the sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	CRMs were inserted at regular intervals as well as duplicate and replicate analyses that were conducted as part of internal laboratory checks. The performance of company CRM's will be assessed by consultant geochemists
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Details of significant intersections was checked by alternative company personnel
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were drilled
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data fromARC drilling was collected in the field on computer using industry standard commercial software. All drilling data was validated and managed by external database administrators and stored on a company cloud-based server.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made to any assay data
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	All drillhole locations were recorded by handheld global positioning system (GPS) with ~3–5 m accuracy.
	Specification of the grid system used.	MGA94 Zone 50.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control was by GPS with ~5–10 m accuracy for AHD.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drillholes were variably spaced between 30m and 100m apart to cover auger geochemical anomalies discovered in previous programs
	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.	Not applicable as no Resource estimates are quoted.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Individual 1m samples were composited as required into 4m intervals
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.*	No relationship between sampling orientation and possible structures is known
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No relationship between drilling orientation and key mineralising structures is known.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples were collected by company personnel and transported courier to SGS lab in Perth. A chain of control was maintained from the field to the lab.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The SGS drillhole assays will be peer reviewed by Richard Carver of GCExplore Pty Ltd

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 Burracoppin project consists of E70/4688 and E70/5154, covering a total of 97 blocks, approximately 286 km^2. E70/4688 is owned 100% by Independence Newsearch Pty Ltd, a fully owned subsidiary of Independence Group Ltd (IGO). In November 2015, Moho signed an agreement with IGO to earn up to a 70% interest by farming into tenement E70/4688. E70/5154 is owned 100% by Moho. All tenements are located on privately owned agricultural land. Land access and compensation agreements have been signed and access approved by land owners for the various lots covered by the auger drilling program. An ILUA has been signed with the Ballardong People. No other known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Scant historical exploration has been completed within the area covered by Moho's tenements. Much of the work focused on the Westonia greenstone belt to the east. Companies working in the area include: Valiant Consolidated Ltd 1981 Billiton 1987 Aurex 1986-1988 Astro Mining N.L. 1997 Cambrian Resources 1997 Enterprise Metals 2010-2013 Independence Group 2014
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Metamorphosed orogenic gold deposits of the Southwest Terrane of the Yilgarn Craton. High grade metamorphosed greenstone sequences have been targeted for their gold potential with success at Griffins Find, Katanning and Tampia. The gold mineralisation at Tampia is hosted in mafic gneiss bedrock and is associated with a bullseye gravity anomaly. The Tampia Hill gold mineralisation is associated with non-magnetic pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and rare pyrite. The Burracoppin project is underlain by Archaean granite and greenstone that were metamorphosed to amphibolite and granulite facies grade. Moho has recognised key elements from exploration within the Southwest Terrane, and particularly around Tampia, that may assist in the exploration for gold at Burracoppin..
Drillhole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* • *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *downhole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	See previous ASX releases showing drill collar coordinates. Holes were planned to cover areas of gold anomalism discovered by auger geochemistry
	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 (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	No weighting or cutting of high grades has been undertaken.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results,	Grades quoted are as sampled during the drilling program.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 metal equivalents have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	The mineralisation is in stratigraphy which appears to dip gently to the east so no relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths is known.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	No detailed knowledge of mineralisation geometry is known at this stage
	If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').	Downhole lengths only are reported.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	See figures within the body of this announcement.
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 quoted are using a 50ppb cutoff per 4m composite.
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.*	Auger sampling, magnetic and gravity data have been used to assist the interpretation of the target areas. A gravity survey, undertaken at approximately 400m intervals along fence lines in paddocks and roads was completed to map the distribution and extent of potential host rocks for gold mineralisation. Explaurum (ASX release dated 2 February 2016) has noted that at Tampia detailed gravity data maps the distribution of mafic gneiss with the gravity highs (denser mafic gneiss) having a strong spatial association with gold in soil geochemical anomalies.
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 work will entail additional aircore/reverse circulation (RC) drilling

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). Dr Jon Hronsky (OA) provides high level strategic and technical advice to Moho.

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