EXTENSIVE GOLD MINERALISATION AT CROSSROADS PROSPECT, BURRACOPPIN

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
20 April 2021

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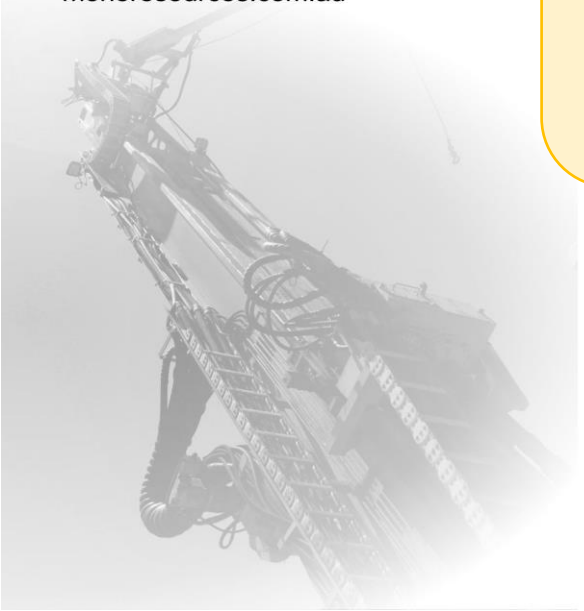

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Best assays from maiden RC drill program at Crossroads prospect on E70/4608 include:**
  - **1m @ 7.48 g/t Au from 92m (BCMH00064) in bedrock**
  - **8m @ 0.47 g/t Au from 51m (BCMH00062) in supergene**
- **Mineralisation (> 0.4 g/t Au) extends over 500m (N-S) to the drilled depth of 80m**
- **Mineralisation open to north, west and at depth**

NEXT STEPS:

- **Follow up diamond drilling (3 holes, 600m) to identify controls on bedrock mineralisation, rig due first week May (Q2 2021)**
- **Lithogeochemical and petrological review underway (Q2 2021)**
- **Review first pass stream sediment sampling results over newly granted E70/5154 (Q2 2021)**

"We are very encouraged by the assay results from our first RC drill program at the Crossroads prospect. The presence of high grades within such a large mineralised zone supports the potential of the prospect to host significant bedrock gold mineralisation. Diamond drilling planned for early May will provide key information on structural, lithological and geochemical controls on bedrock mineralisation."

- ***Mr Shane Sadleir, Moho Managing Director***

Moho Resources Ltd (ASX:MOH) (Moho or Company) is pleased to announce results from its maiden RC drilling at the Crossroads gold prospect at Burracoppin in the WA wheatbelt (Figure 1). The Crossroads prospect is located 22 km west of the Edna May gold mine (Figure 5).

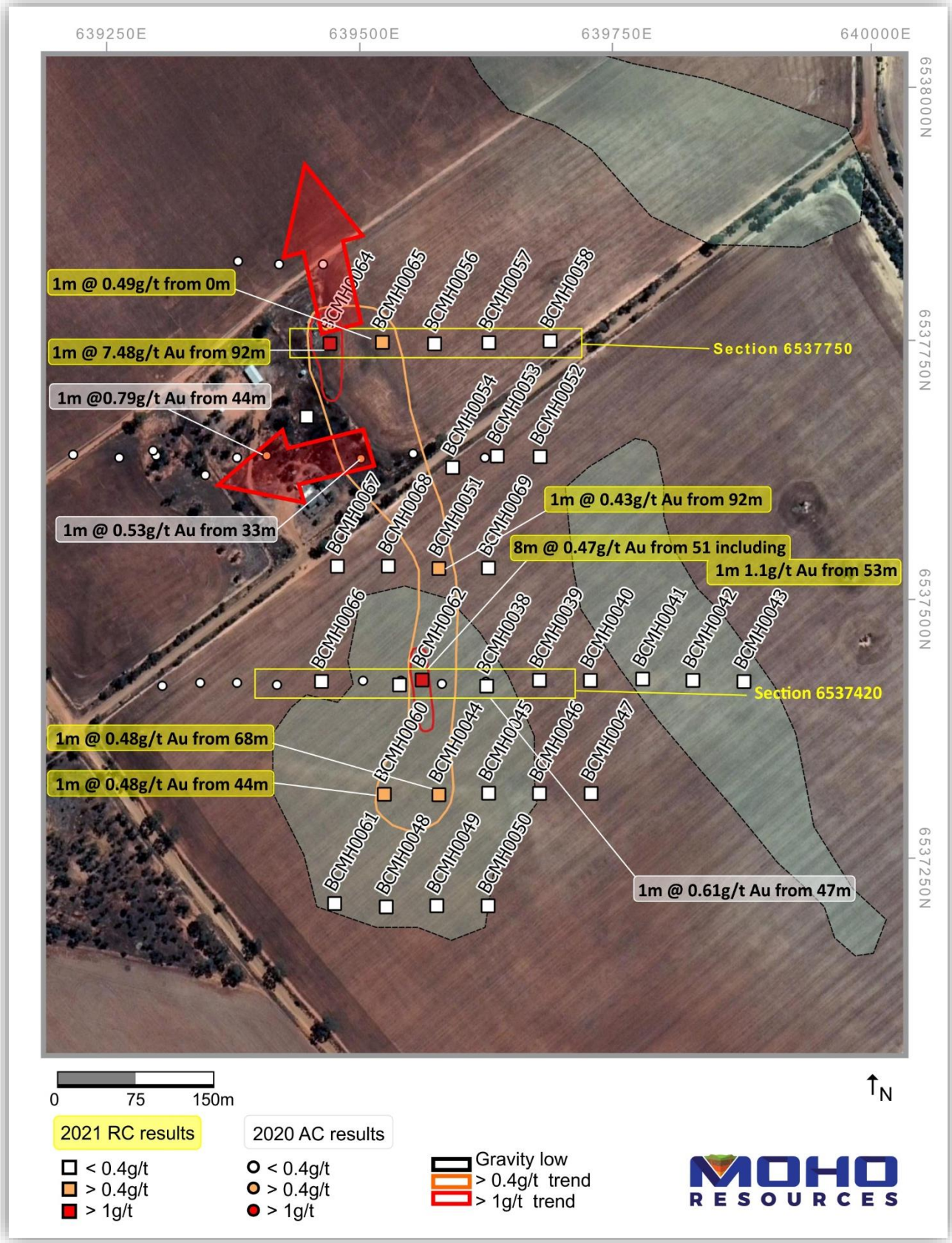

Figure 1: ***Location of recent RC drilling showing mineralisation >0.4 g/t Au and relationship between mineralised trends and gravity lows***

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Significant Intercept Au
BCMH0044	68	69	1	1m @ 0.48 g/t
BCMH0051	92	93	1	1m @ 0.43 g/t
BCMH0060	44	45	1	1m @ 0.48 g/t
BCMH0062	51	59	8	8m @ 0.47 g/t
BCMH0064	**92**	**93**	**1**	**1m @ 7.48 g/t**
BCMH0065	0	1	1	1m @ 0.49 g/t

Table 1: Significant drill intersections >0.4 g/t Au by 40g Aqua Regia digest and ICP (OES/MS) finish

The 1m samples were assayed for gold by Bureau Veritas Perth by 40g Aqua Regia digest and ICP OES/MS analysis. Where large grade variance was seen between repeat assays, samples were resubmitted for 500g BLEG with the tail analysed by 40g Fire Assay. Variations seen in grade suggest the presence of nuggety gold in hole BCMH0051.

The currently defined bedrock Au mineralisation is open to the north, west and at depth and is located on the northern margin of a gravity low. The gravity low may represent a porphyry intrusion as scattered microgranite is found in the paddock to the south of the drilling.

Lithologies noted during drilling appear to dip gently to the east and include felsic gneiss, biotite schist/amphibolite, granite and quartzite. Petrographic descriptions of aircore chips from drill samples by consultant petrologist Dr Roger Townend have shown a predominantly mafic-derived meta-sedimentary sequence and bedrock gold mineralisation associated with interfingered mafics, felsic gneiss and felsic schist.

Diamond drilling, to follow up mineralisation intersected in BCMH0064 and BCMH0062, is due to commence in May. This exploration program will provide vital information as to structural, lithological and geochemical controls on bedrock mineralisation and be used to plan future exploration in this sparsely tested part of the Yilgarn Craton.

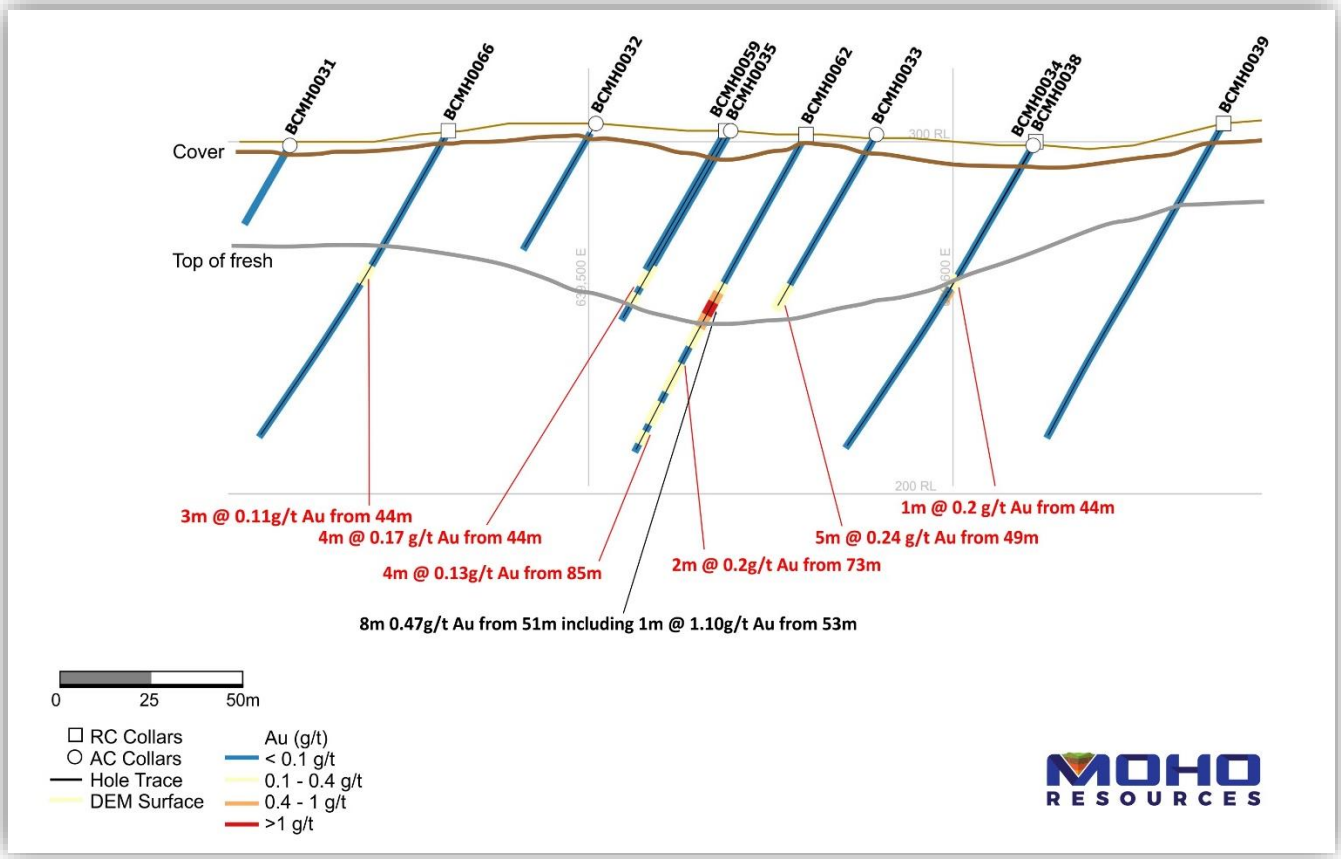

Figure 2: Section 6537420N showing Au mineralisation intersected in RC drilling

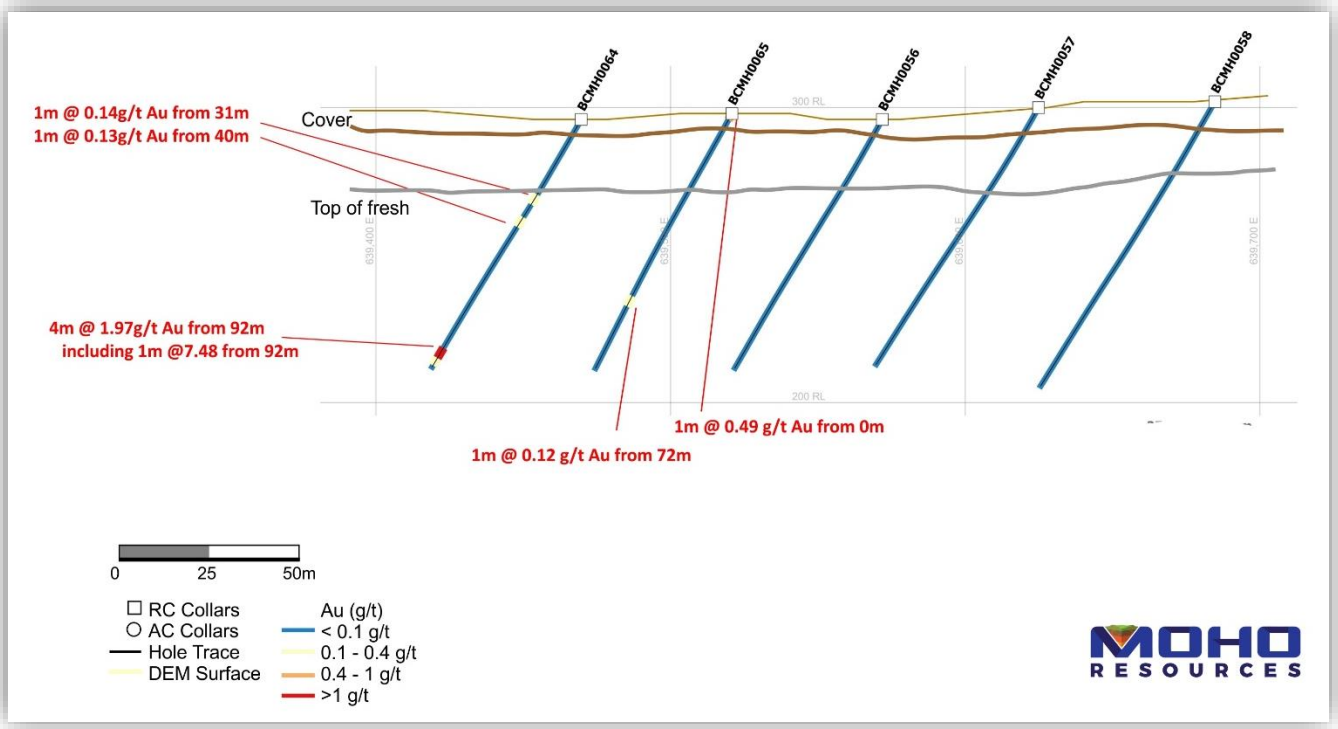

Figure 3: Section 6537750N showing Au mineralisation intersected in RC drilling

HoleID	GDA94 Zone 50			Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)
	Easting	Northing	RL			
BCMH0038	639623	6537415	327	-60.7°	268.3°	98
BCMH0039	639675	6537420	329	-60.3°	267.9°	98
BCMH0040	639725	6537420	331	-59.8°	267.1°	73
BCMH0041	639775	6537420	333	-60.7°	268.5°	98
BCMH0042	639825	6537420	334	-60.2°	270.3°	100
BCMH0043	639875	6537419	334	-60.2°	269.7°	98
BCMH0044	639576	6537309	327	-60.4°	266.8°	98
BCMH0045	639625	6537310	328	-60.4°	269.9°	98
BCMH0046	639675	6537310	329	-59.5°	269.7°	93
BCMH0047	639725	6537310	331	-60.6°	267.6°	98
BCMH0048	639525	6537199	328	-60.2°	268.4°	98
BCMH0049	639575	6537200	327	-60.6°	269.2°	93
BCMH0050	639625	6537200	328	-60.3°	269.2°	98
BCMH0051	639577	6537530	326	-59.5°	271.4°	123
BCMH0052	639676	6537639	329	-59.7°	268.6°	98
BCMH0053	639638	6537639	325	-59.7°	268.4°	103
BCMH0054	639593	6537629	324	-59.6°	268.8°	108
BCMH0055	639450	6537675	326	-60°	271°	103
BCMH0056	639572	6537749	325	-60.7°	270.1°	98
BCMH0057	639625	6537750	325	-60.3°	267.7°	103
BCMH0058	639685	6537750	328	-60.3°	268.8°	113
BCMH0059	639542	6537416	324	-60°	270°	43
BCMH0060	639527	6537309	323	-60.8°	270.9°	103
BCMH0061	639477	6537202	317	-60.3°	273.8°	93
BCMH0062	639563	6537422	324	-61°	269.5°	98
BCMH0063	638960	6539004	319	-60°	270°	78
BCMH0064	639473	6537751	324	-60.6°	269.3°	98
BCMH0065	639521	6537752	324	-60.9°	269.7°	98
BCMH0066	639463	6537417	321	-60.9°	268.6°	98
BCMH0067	639479	6537529	322	-60.9°	269.4°	98
BCMH0068	639531	6537531	327	-60.7°	268.4°	98
BCMH0069	639625	6537530	326	-61.6°	268.3°	113

Table 2: Burracoppin January 2021 RC Drilling Collars

Figure 4: RC drilling, Burracoppin, January 2021

NEXT STEPS:

- Follow up diamond drilling (3 holes, 600m) to identify controls on bedrock mineralisation, rig due first week May (Q2 2021), partly funded by the WA Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme
- Lithogeochemical review underway (Q2 2021)
- Awaiting petrological report on RC chips (Q2 2021)
- Review first pass stream sediment sampling analytical results over E70/5154 (Q2 2021)

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval Length (m)	Significant Intercept > 0.1g/t Au
BCMH0038	44	45	1	1m @ 0.2g/t Au
BCMH0041	75	76	1	1m @ 0.18g/t Au
	84	85	1	1m @ 0.23g/t Au
BCMH0044	52	53	1	1m @ 0.12g/t Au
	61	63	2	2m @ 0.15g/t Au
	68	69	1	1m @ 0.48g/t Au
BCMH0051	38	41	3	3m @ 0.19g/t Au
	50	52	2	2m @ 0.12g/t Au
	58	59	1	1m @ 0.16g/t Au
	84	93	10	10 @ 0.17 g/t Au
				including 1m @ 0.43 g/t from 92m
	96	97	1	1m @ 0.12g/t Au
	104	107	3	3m @ 0.13g/t Au
BCMH0053	46	47	1	1m @ 0.11g/t Au
BCMH0055	0	2	2	2m @ 0.12g/t Au
	67	68	1	1m @ 0.11g/t Au
BCMH0060	44	45	1	1m @ 0.48g/t Au
	53	54	1	1m @ 0.16g/t Au
BCMH0062	48	49	1	1m @ 0.37g/t Au
	51	65	14	14m @ 0.32g/t Au
				including 8m @ 0.47g/t Au from 51m
	73	75	2	2m @ 0.2g/t Au
	78	79	1	1m @ 0.11g/t Au
	85	89	4	4m @ 0.13g/t Au
	94	95	1	1m @ 0.11g/t Au
BCMH0064	31	32	1	1m @ 0.14g/t Au
	40	41	1	1m @ 0.13g/t Au
	92	96	4	4m @ 1.97g/t Au
				including 1m @ 7.48g/t Au from 92m
BCMH0065	0	1	1	1m @ 0.49g/t Au
	72	73	1	1m @ 0.12g/t Au
BCMH0066	44	47	3	3m @ 0.11g/t Au
BCMH0067	60	61	1	1m @ 0.1g/t Au
BCMH0068	74	76	2	2m @ 0.1g/t Au
	79	80	1	1m @ 0.11g/t Au

Table 3: RC drilling Au intercepts > 0.1g/t (Aqua Regia), 1m maximum internal dilution

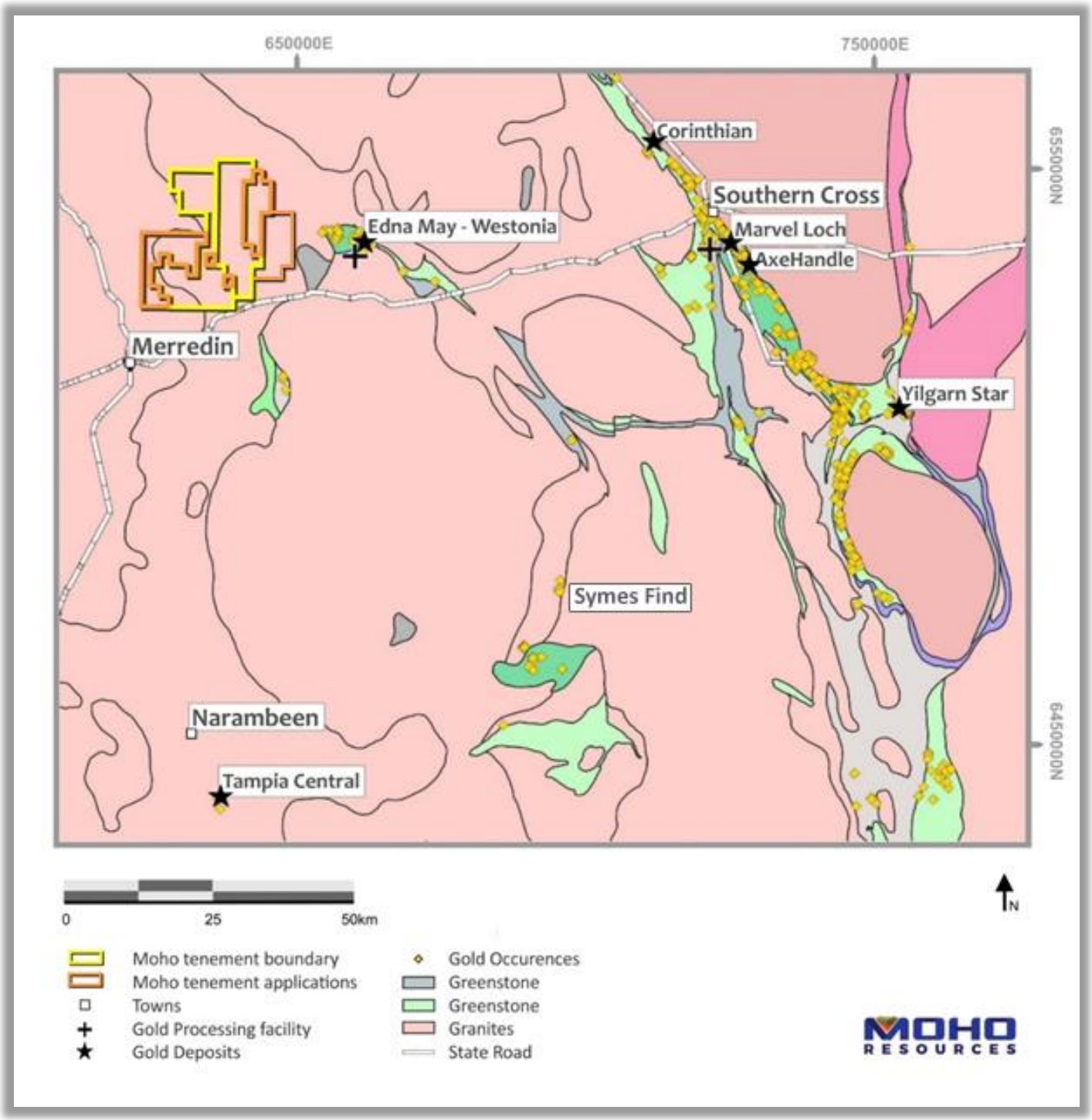

Figure 5: Location of Burracoppin Gold Project in relation to regional geology, gold occurrences and mine infrastructure (source: DMIRS GeoVIEW)

Moho's Interest in the Burracoppin Project Tenements:

Moho and IGO Limited (ASX:IGO) have now formed an unincorporated joint venture for the purposes of exploring and, if warranted, developing and mining on E70/4688. IGO's 30% interest will be free carried until completion of a pre-feasibility study, at which time IGO may elect to contribute pro-rata to ongoing work or convert its 30% interest to a 10% free carried interest.

In addition to Moho's 70% interest in E70/4688, the Company owns a 100% interest in granted exploration tenements E70/5154, E70/5300-5302 and applications ELA70/5299 and E77/2671.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information and supporting documentation compiled by Lyndal Money, who is a Competent Person and Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AUSIMM). Ms Money is a full-time employee and Technical Manager of Moho Resources Ltd.

Ms Money 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". Ms Money 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.*	RC drilling was used to obtain 1m bulk samples and 1m samples obtained from cyclone and cone splitter. The samples weighed 1 to 3 kg, were pulverised at the laboratory and a 40g charge for aqua regia digest was prepared.
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).*	RC rig used 5.5 inch face sampling hammer.
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.*	No coring during this program
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples were split through a rig mounted cone splitter mounted on the rig, over 95% of samples 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, and blank material samples 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 Bureau Veritas Laboratories Labs in Perth using a 40g aqua regia digest with ICP(MS/OES) finish. The element suite analysed Ag, As, Au(AR), Ba, Be, Bi, Cd, Co, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb, Se, Sn, Ta, Te, Th, U, W, Al, Ca, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, P, S, Ti, V, Zn
	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.
	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 has been assessed by consultant geochemists and QAQC report prepared
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 from RC 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. Where large gold grade variations were seen in repeat/duplicate samples, samples were reanalysed using a 500g BLEG with the tail assayed by 40g fire assay with ICP-MS finish
	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 (DGPS or GPS) with ~3–5 m accuracy. A north seeking gyro was used to conduct continuous downhole survey at the completion of each drillhole
	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 spaced at 50m intervals along drilllines nominally 110m apart to follow targets identified in previous AC drilling
	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 or Reserve estimates are quoted.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing
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 Bureau Veritas 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 Bureau Veritas drillhole assays have been 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, E70/5301, E70/5302 covering a total of 99 blocks, approximately 290 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, E70/5301, E70/5302 are 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 this ASX release for drill collar coordinates (Table 2). Holes were planned to cover areas of gold anomalism discovered by air core drilling in 2020
	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	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Grades quoted are as sampled during the drilling program.
	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 in Table 3 are using a 0.1 g/t Au cutoff per 1m sample.
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 geologist Lyndal Money (Technical Manager) 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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