



CROSSROADS EXPLORATION UPDATE, BURRACOPPIN

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Diamond drilling completed at Crossroads:**
 - Four diamond holes drilled totaling 630 metres
 - Moho has received \$120,000 to date from co-funded EIS grant
- **Three holes had numerous Intercepts of gold > 0.1g/t Au and confirmed previous RC drilling**
- **Gold assays from diamond drilling include:**
 - 0.89m @ 0.79g/t Au from 75.91m (BCMHO072)
 - 1m @ 0.49 g/t Au from 29.2m and 1m @ 0.41 g/t Au from 55.5m (BCMHO070)
- **Significant silver mineralisation intersected in three holes, including 2.4m @ 8.50 g/t Ag from 12.4m in BCMHO0073**
- **Bedrock gold mineralisation remains open to the north, west and at depth**
- **Positive review of drilling results by consultant geochemist:**
 - General grade and nature of diamond drilling intersections confirms previous RC drilling
 - Broad, > 50m thick anomalous gold zone confirmed on western side of Crossroads prospect
 - Potential remains for further gold discoveries as large areas of anomalism remain untested
 - Prioritised drill program recommended to test outstanding auger gold anomalies

NEXT STEPS:

- **Follow up aircore drilling around Crossroads prospect**
- **Commence first pass geochemical sampling across E70/5739**
- **Await hylogger spectral data from diamond drilling for interpretation and review**
- **Follow up stream sediment geochemical targets**

We're very pleased with the outcome of the diamond drilling which has enhanced the gold prospectivity at Crossroads. The silver anomalism is intriguing and suggests that other styles of mineralisation may be present in the area. The geochemical review reinforces the gold prospectivity and provides sound guidance for our future drilling activities around the Crossroads prospect.

- *Mr Shane Sadleir, Moho Managing Director*



ASX:MOH

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Moho Resources Ltd (ASX:MOH) (Moho or Company) is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities on the Burracoppin gold project in the WA wheatbelt (Figure 1), including the results from the EIS co-funded diamond drilling at Crossroads prospect, located 22 km west of the Edna May gold mine.

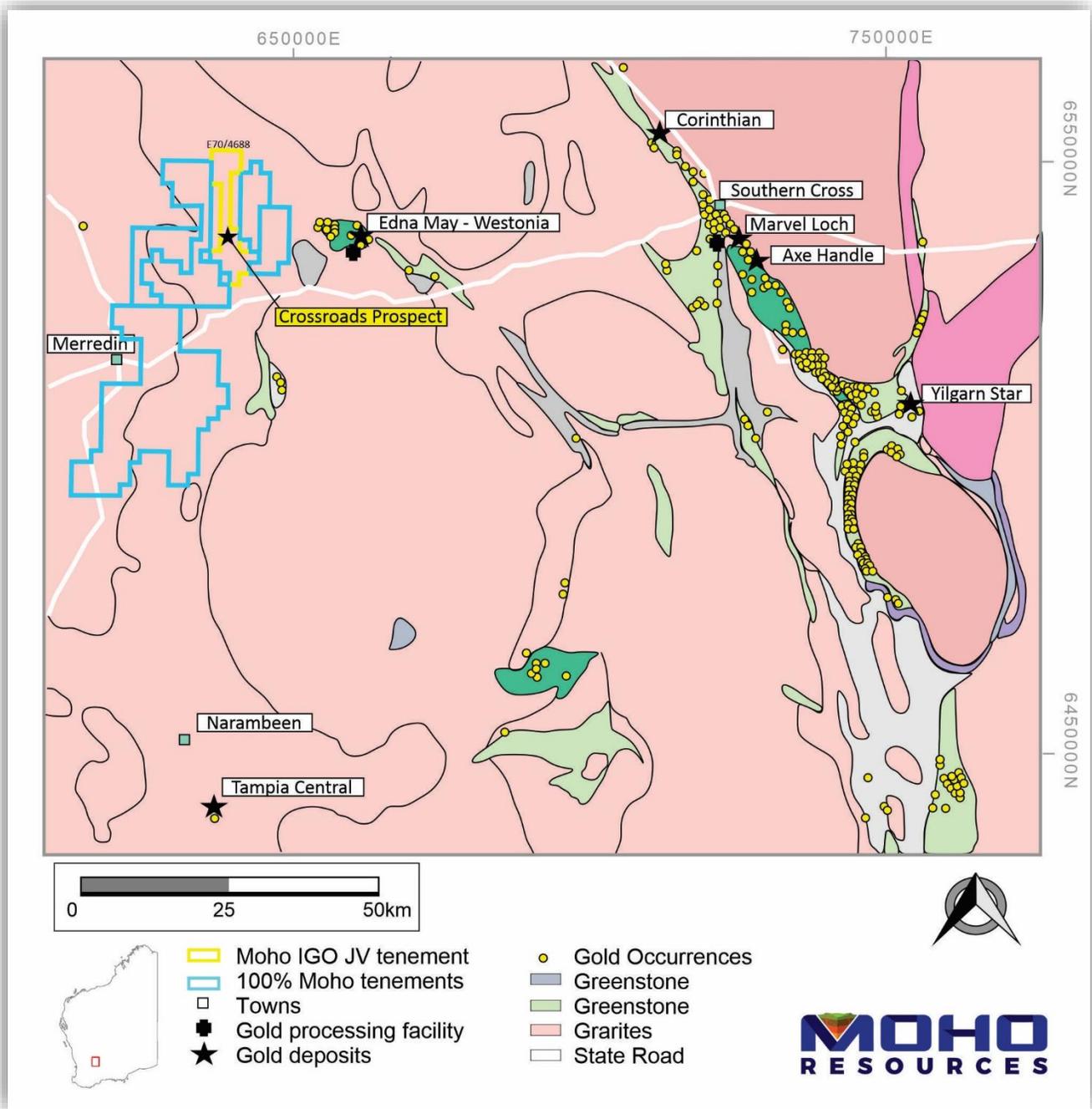


Figure 1: Burracoppin gold project in relation to regional geology, gold deposits and processing plants

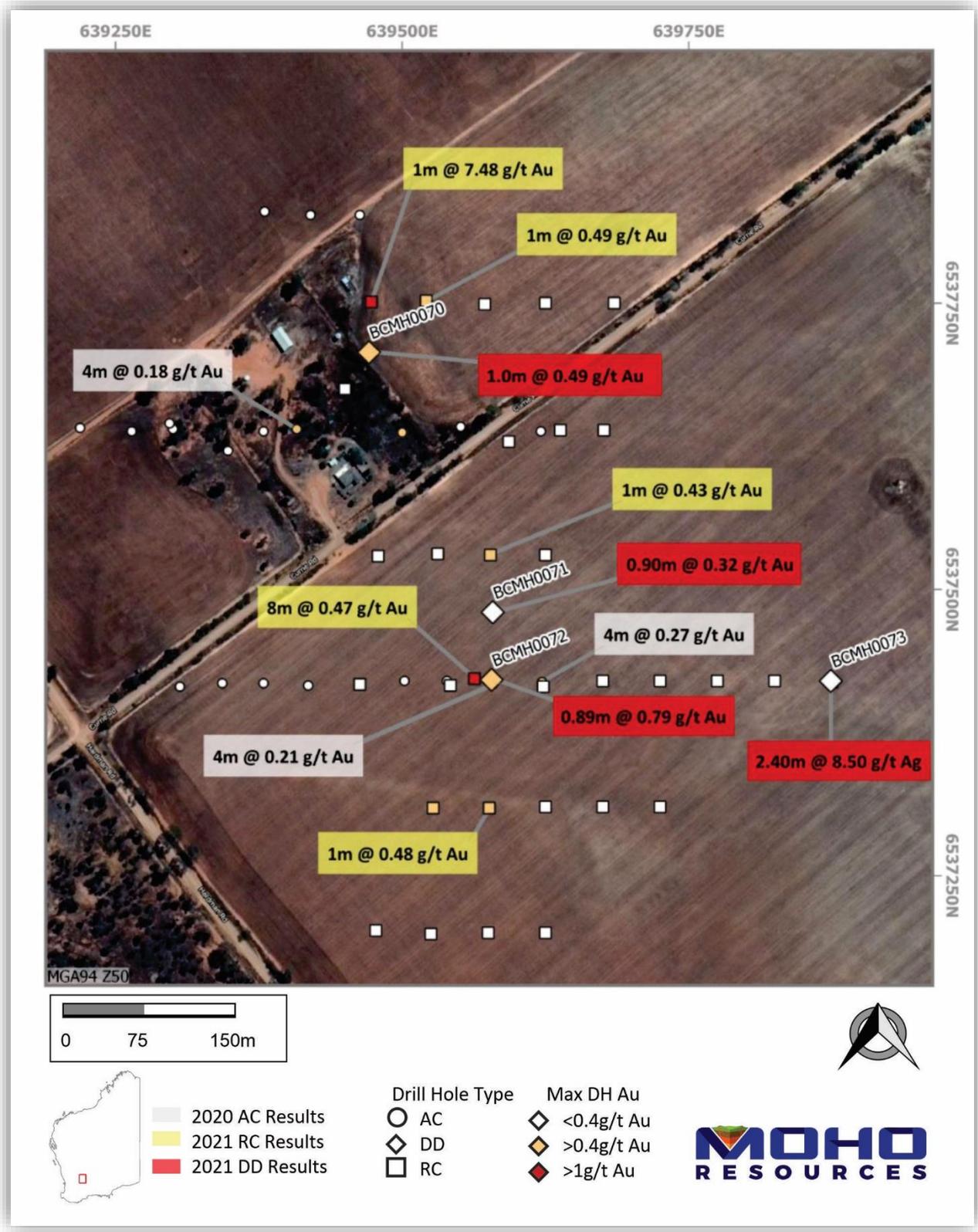


Figure 2: Location of recent diamond drilling, showing historic holes and significant gold and silver intercepts

Diamond Drilling:

The diamond drill program has been designed with the following aims:

- Obtain high quality core to study the geology more closely and refine Crossroads geological model, which can feed into any future drill program designs and resource modelling.

- Reconciliation of rock type and geochemical zones identified by earlier RC drilling with lithology, alteration, structures and textures seen in the diamond drill core.
- Identify the orientation and nature of structures controlling the mineralisation.
- Apply these findings to subsequent exploration programs.

Hole ID	Northing (MGA94 z50)	Easting (MGA94 z50)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi (mag)
BCMh0070	6537707	639471	324	159.3	-50°	315°
BCMh0071	6537486	639579	326	150.3	-50°	315°
BCMh0072	6537421	639578	324	113	-50°	270°
BCMh0073	6537420	639870	325	207.4	-60°	270°

Table 1: Diamond Drillhole collar details

Four diamond holes were completed for a total of 630m (Table 1). A co-funded drilling grant of up to \$147,000 has been provided by the Western Australian Government under the Exploration Incentive Scheme, of which Moho has received \$120,000 to date.

All drillholes were geologically examined to identify lithology, veining, alteration and structures. All core was halved and sampled, with sample intervals determined by lithological boundaries, veining and structures. Assaying for gold and a multielement suite was completed by Bureau Veritas Perth by 40g Aqua Regia digest and ICP OES/MS analysis.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Significant Intercept g/t Au	Significant Intercept g/t Ag
BCMh0072	75.91	76.8	0.89	0.89m @ 0.79 g/t Au	
BCMh0070	29.2	30.2	1	1.0m @ 0.49 g/t Au	
BCMh0072	55.5	56.5	1	1.0m @ 0.41 g/t Au	
BCMh0071	111	111.9	0.9	0.90m @ 0.32 g/t Au	
BCMh0071	90.84	91.7	0.86	0.86m @ 0.29 g/t Au	
BCMh0071	29.7	30.8	1.1		1.1m @ 16.9 g/t Ag
BCMh0073	12.4	14.8	2.4		2.4m @ 8.5 g/t Ag inc. 0.70m @ 14.0 g/t Ag from 12.4m
BCMh0072	0	0.8	0.8		0.80m @ 8.1 g/t Ag
BCMh0073	0	1.1	1.1		1.1m @ 6.6 g/t Ag
BCMh0070	0.8	2	1.2		1.2m @ 6.4 g/t Ag

Table 2: Significant drill intersections >0.25 g/t Au and > 6.0 g/t Ag (maximum internal dilution 0.6m)

Three of the diamond drill holes (BCMh0070 -72) reported significant drill intersections >0.25 g/t Au and > 6.0 g/t Ag as shown in Figure 2 and Table 2. The same holes reported numerous Intercepts of gold > 0.1g/t Au

(Table 3, Figure 3), confirming the general grade and nature of previous gold intersections obtained by the RC drilling which was announced on 20/04/2021. Bedrock gold mineralisation remains open to the north, west and at depth. Significant silver mineralisation was also identified in a number of holes. Significant gold and silver intercepts are shown in Table 2 and Figure 2.

Lithologies noted during drilling appear to dip gently to the east and include felsic gneiss of a sedimentary origin, biotite schist/amphibolite, granite and quartzite. A granitic intrusion to the west of the drilling area postdates the regional north-south trending deformation. A previously unknown conglomerate unit was identified in holes BCMH0070 and BCMH0071 containing granitic cobbles in sheared mafic matrix (Figure 4).

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Significant Intercept > 0.1g/t Au
BCMh0070	28.76	32.3	3.54	3.54m @ 0.22g/t Au inc. 1m @ 0.49 from 29.2m
	38	38.5	0.50	0.5m @ 0.12g/t Au
	39.7	40.9	1.20	1.2m @ 0.21g/t Au
	42.1	45.23	3.13	3.13m @ 0.14g/t Au
	87.19	88.18	0.99	0.99m @ 0.14g/t Au
	126.3	127.36	1.06	1.06m @ 0.16g/t Au
BCMh0071	40.54	41.7	1.16	1.16m @ 0.11g/t Au
	53.35	54.5	1.15	1.15m @ 0.13g/t Au
	90.84	92.5	1.66	1.66m @ 0.27g/t Au
	98.81	100.7	1.89	1.89m @ 0.13g/t Au
	107.97	109.51	1.54	1.54m @ 0.13g/t Au
	111	111.9	0.90	0.90m @ 0.32g/t Au
	117.68	119.8	2.12	2.12m @ 0.16g/t Au inc. 1.19m @ 0.20g/t Au from 118.61m
	143.3	144.3	1.00	1.0m @ 0.26g/t Au
BCMh0072	54.5	57.38	2.88	2.88m @ 0.28g/t Au inc. 1m @ 0.41 g/t Au from 55.5m
	75.91	76.8	0.89	0.89m @ 0.79g/t Au
	86.75	87.15	0.40	0.40m @ 0.13g/t Au
	88.34	89	0.66	0.66m @ 0.27g/t Au
	97.07	98.28	1.21	1.21m @ 0.16g/t Au
	105.63	109.9	4.27	4.27m @ 0.18g/t Au inc 1.18m @ 0.30g/t Au from 107.52
	111.3	112	0.70	0.70m @ 0.12g/t Au

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

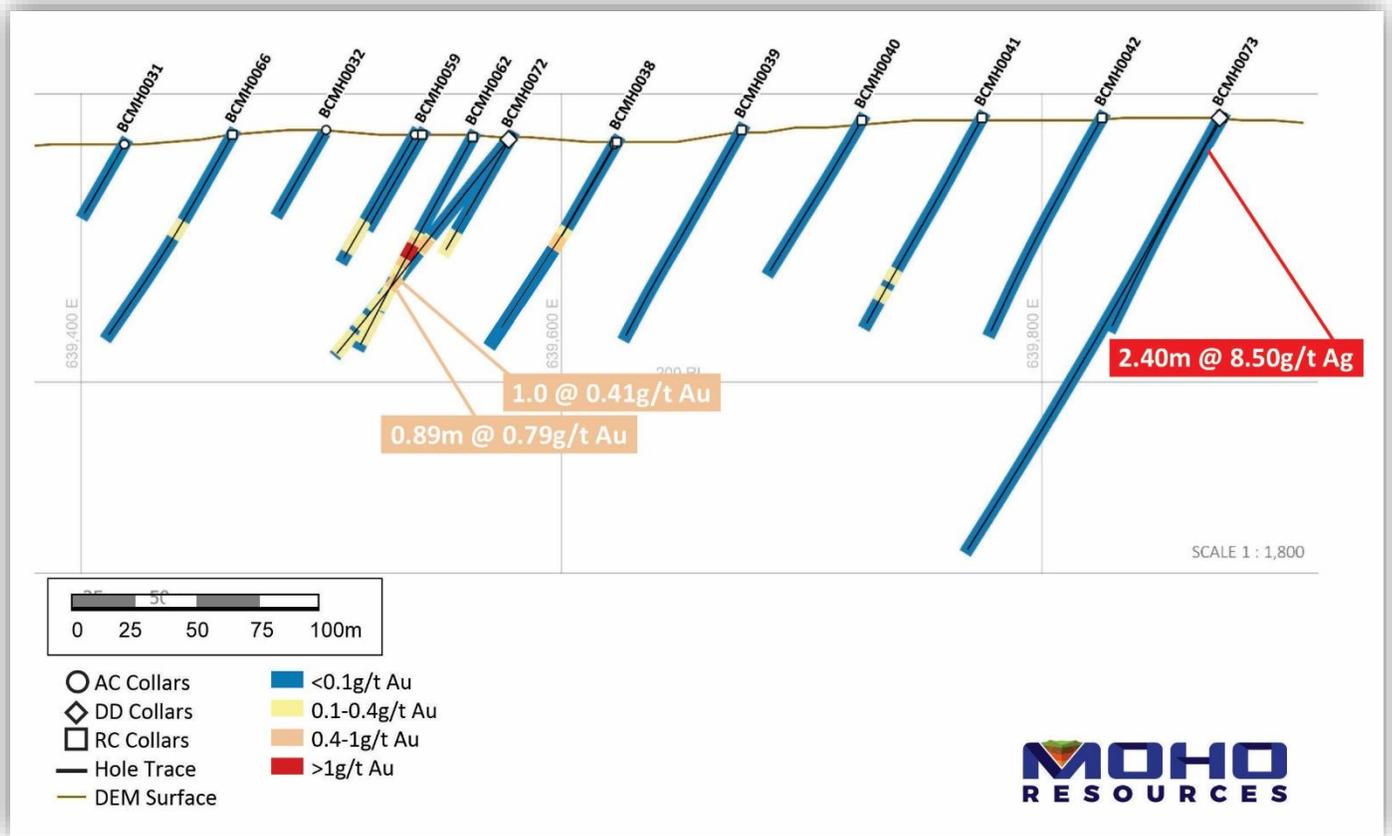


Figure 3: Section along 6537420N showing gold values



Figure 4: Drill core from BCMH0070 and BCMH0071 showing metamorphosed conglomerate with granitic cobbles in sheared mafic matrix

Potential for Further Gold Discoveries Around Crossroads Prospect:

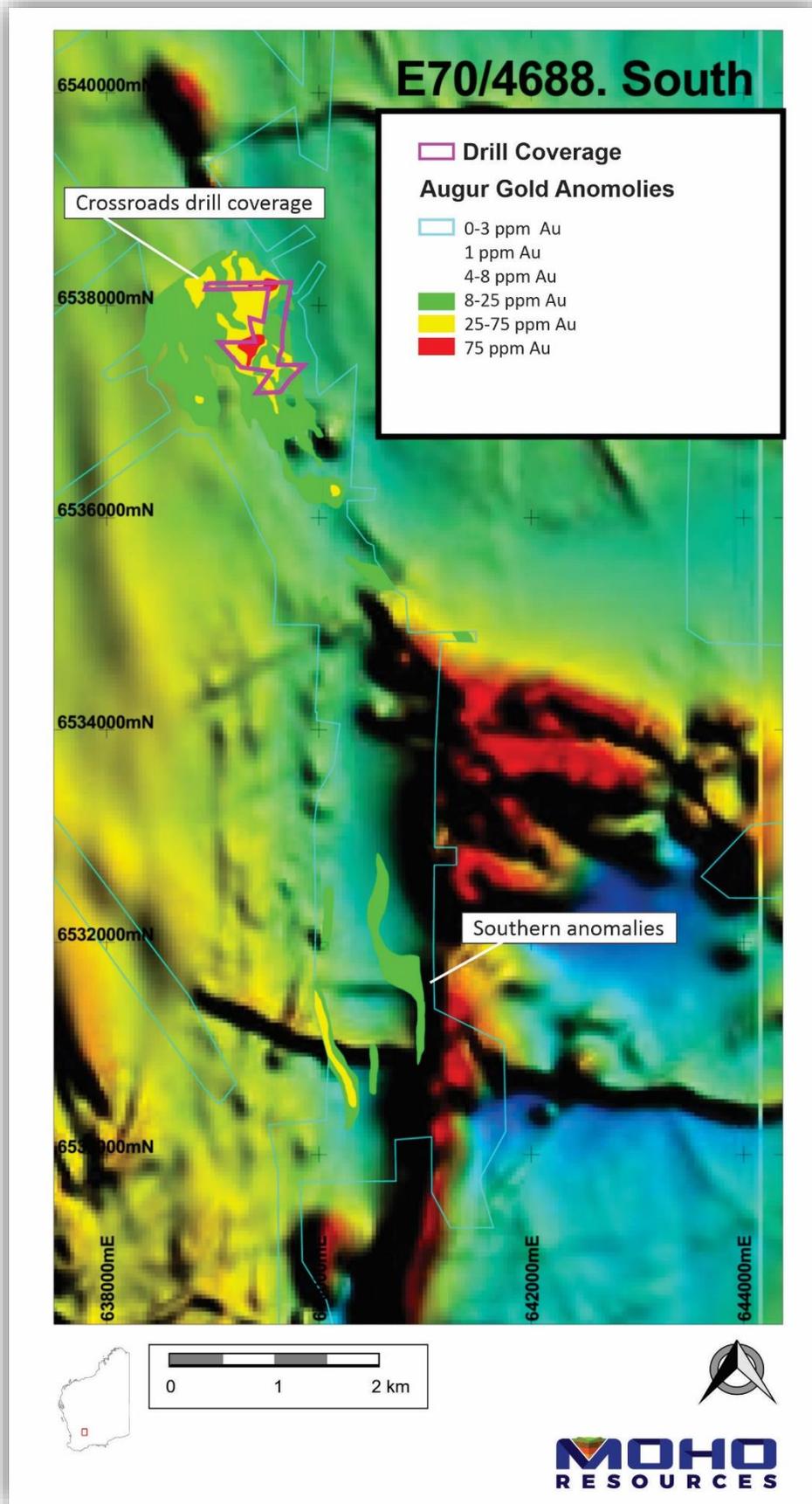


Figure 5: Drilling coverage in relation to soil auger gold anomalies at Crossroads prospect (on TMI magnetics)

Consultant geochemist Richard Carver (GCXplore Pty Ltd) has reviewed the data generated by drilling programs to date in the context of the existing auger soil sampling (Figure 5) and made the following observations about the gold prospectivity around the Crossroads prospect:

- Drilling to date covers only part of the strongest auger gold anomaly
- There is weak auger gold anomalism about 400m to the west of the drilled area.
- The anomalism extends south from the drilled area to the large magnetic high about 1200m southeast of the drilled area.
- Northwest of the drilled area no gold anomaly has been detected due to limited soil data. The anomalous gold trend may still exist as it is likely that the cover is thickening as the system drains in that direction.
- South of the main geochemical coverage there are two fairly well confined gold anomalies, the western anomaly being stronger with peaks of > 25ppb Au on three traverses

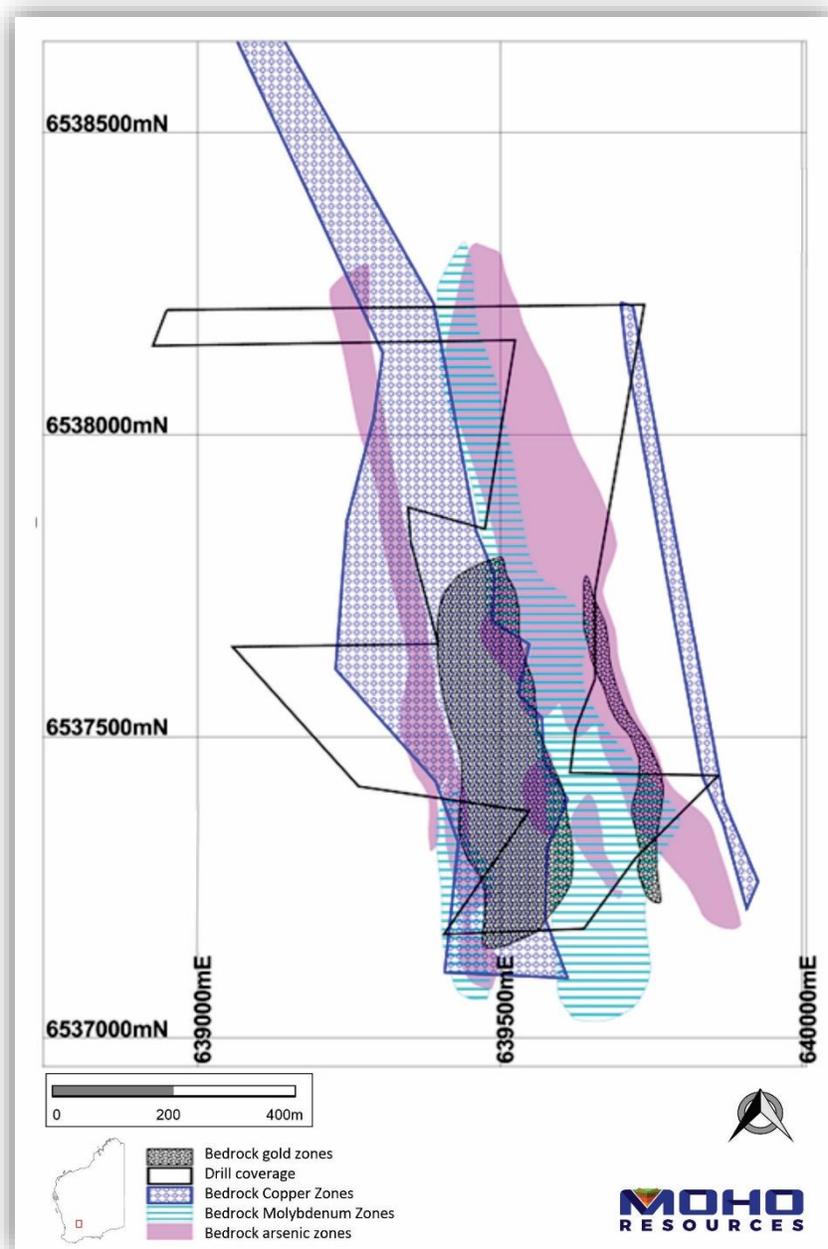


Figure 6: Broad bedrock metal patterns interpreted from available drilling

Carver has also noted a number of broad bedrock metal patterns associated with gold mineralisation at the Crossroads prospect (Figure 6).

- Two gold zones are evident, with a broader north-south striking western zone of at least 50m width of mineralised bedrock present with shallow easterly dips.
- The main western gold zone is flanked by arsenic highs.
- A more copper-rich (mafic) lithology is associated with the main gold zone.
- Subtle molybdenum anomalism (>2ppm Mo) lies to the east of the main gold zone

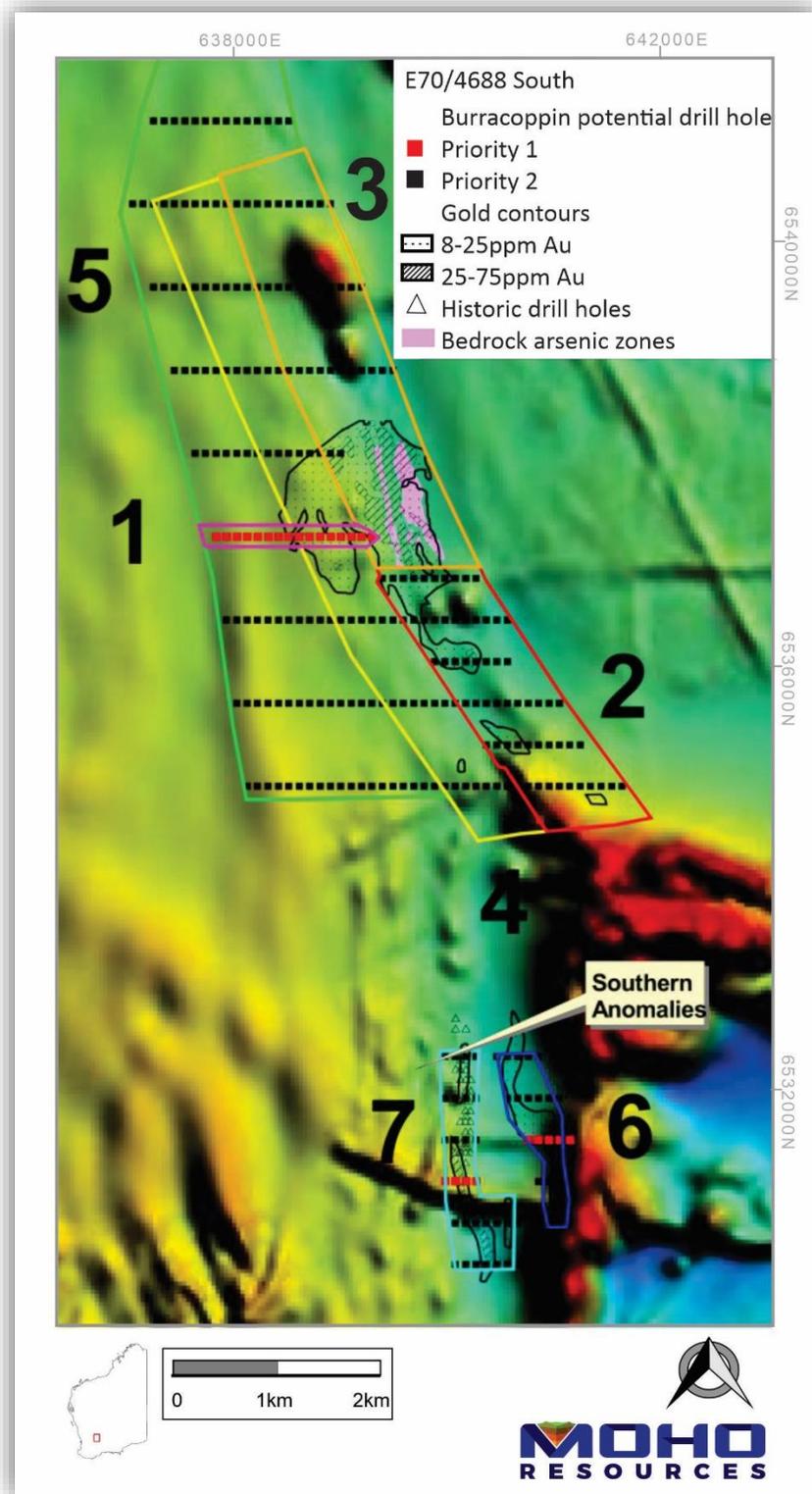


Figure 7: Prioritised follow up drilling sites recommended by GCXplore

Conclusions and Recommendations by GCXplore for Follow-up Drilling:

Areas of subtle surface anomalism remain to be tested by drilling:

- West of the drilling area
- Southeast of the drilling area
- Soil anomalies south of the auger sampling area.

Seven areas (priorities 1 to 7 in Figure 7) are recommended for further drilling to follow up the mineralisation identified to date around the Crossroads prospect.

NEXT STEPS:

- Undertake follow up aircore drilling around Crossroads prospect on E70/4688.
- Commence first pass geochemical sampling across E70/5739.
- Await hylogger spectral data from Geological Survey of WA on diamond drilling to assist the geological and structural interpretation.
- Follow up priority regional stream sediment geochemical targets (as per ASX release of 8 September 2021).

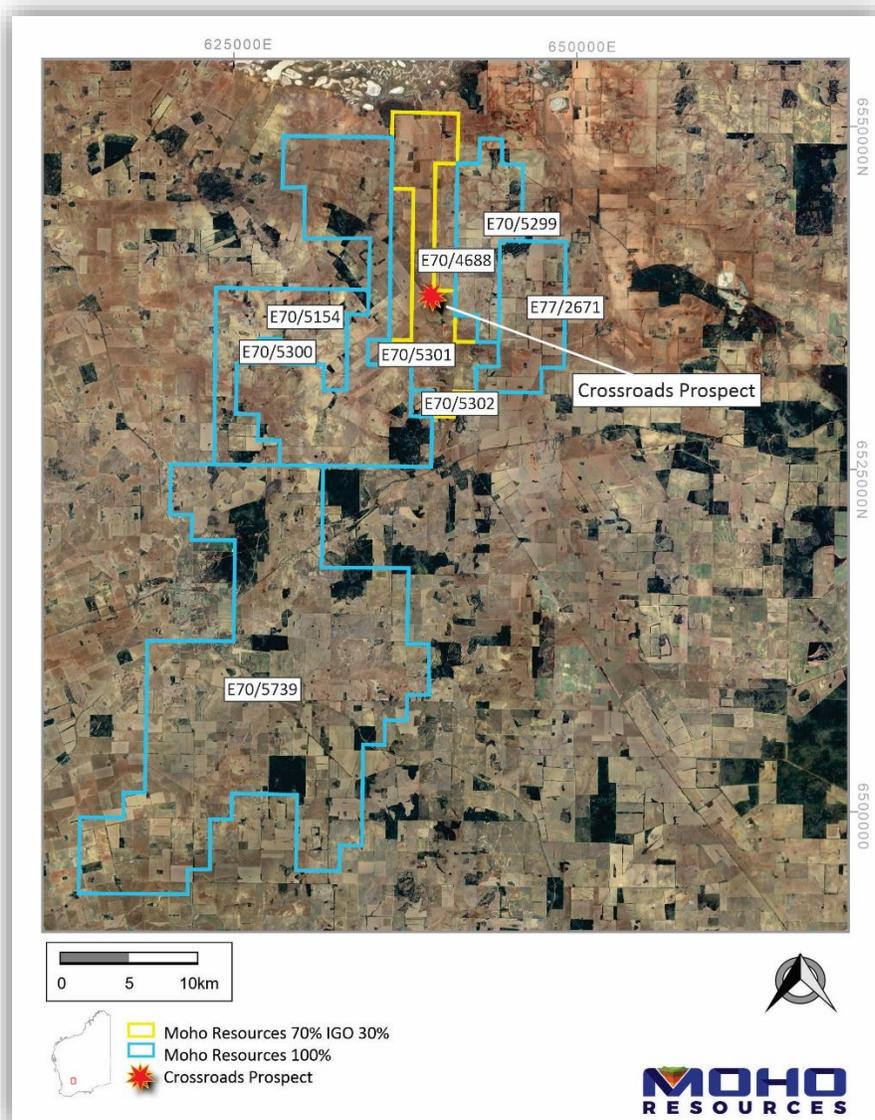


Figure 8: Location of Burracoppin Gold Project

Moho's Interest in the Burracoppin Project Tenements:

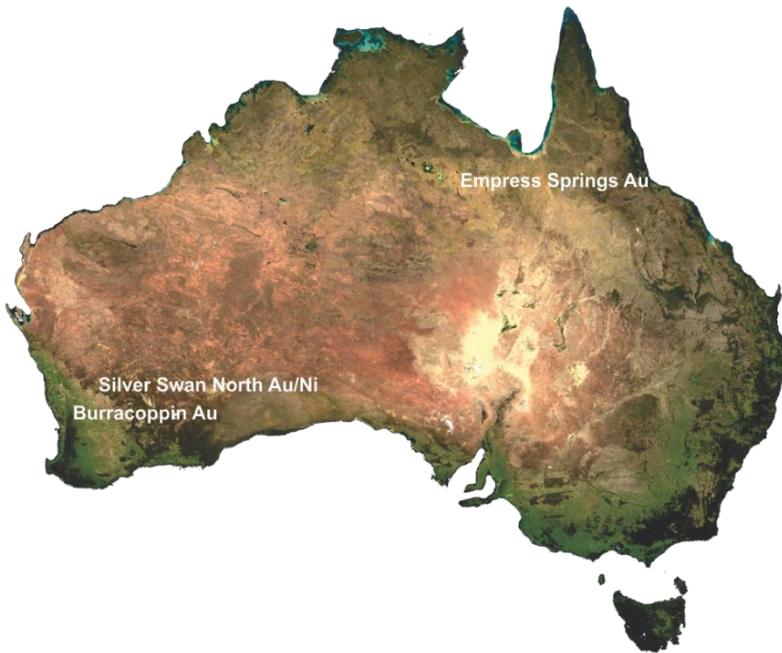
Moho and IGO Limited (ASX:IGO) have now formed an unincorporated joint venture for the purposes of exploring and, if warranted, developing and mining on E70/4688. IGO's 30% interest will be free carried until completion of a pre-feasibility study, at which time IGO may elect to contribute pro-rata to 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, E70/5299-5302, E70/5739 and E77/2671 (Figure 8).

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results, geology and data compilation is based on information and supporting documentation compiled by Ms Lyndal Money, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Ms Money is the Technical Manager for the Company, is a full-time employee and holds shares and options in the Company. Ms Money has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which she 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'. 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.

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 geologist Lyndal Money (Technical Manager) is supported by leading industry consultant geophysicist Kim Frankcombe (ExploreGeo Pty Ltd) and experienced consultant geochemists Richard Carver (GCXplore Pty Ltd). Dr Jon Hronsky (OA) provides high level strategic and technical advice to Moho.

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

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	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems.</i></p> <p><i>Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	<p>Diamond drilling was used to obtain bulk samples of either HQ, HQ3 or NQ size (63.5mm, 61.1mm and 47.6mm diameter respectively). Competent core was halved with an automatic corewise saw. Friable core was halved manually using a bolster and hammer. Sample intervals ranged from 0.3m to 1.20m based on litology/veining and structure. The samples were crushed and pulverised at the laboratory and a 40g charge for aqua regia digest was prepared.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p><i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i></p>	<p>Diamond drilling using HQ, HQ3 and NQ from surface</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p>	<p>Sample recoveries were noted by the logging geologist</p>
	<p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p>	<p>Vigilant supervision of the drilling by the rig geologist ensured optimum recoveries</p>
	<p><i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i></p>	<p>No known relationship exists in this regard</p>
Logging	<p><i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p>	<p>All core was geologically logged by a suitably qualified geologist.</p>
	<p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p>	<p>Logging is qualitative but core trays are photographed and petrology samples were collected to validate data.</p>
	<p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>100% logged.</p>
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p>	<p>Competent core was halved with an automatic corewise saw. Friable core was halved manually using a bolster and hammer.</p>
	<p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p>	<p>Not Applicable</p>
	<p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p>	<p>The sample preparation technique was appropriate and industry standard</p>
	<p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p>	<p>Certified reference material (CRM) standards, and blank material samples were inserted at regular intervals in the sample process.</p>
	<p><i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></p>	<p>The remaining half core is stored at the GSWA core library for future testwork as required. The core was cut consistently cut along the orientation line, with the right hand side of half core submitted for analysis.</p>
	<p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>Sample sizes are considered appropriate, as recommended industry methodologies were followed.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	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
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	Magnetic susceptibility readings were taken each metre using a KT10+ tool. A Vanta M Series handheld pXRF instrument, with a 60 second read time was used to aid lithological interpretation
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	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	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Details of significant intersections checked by Moho geologists to verify the correlation of the mineralised zones between assay results and lithology /alteration / mineralisation
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Drillholes passing close to historic drillholes confirmed previous results
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Data from diamond drilling was collected in the field on computer using industry standard commercial software. All drilling data was validated and managed by an internal database administrator and stored on a company cloud-based server.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments were made to any assay data
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	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
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	MGA94 Zone 50.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Topographic control was by GPS with ~5–10 m accuracy for AHD.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Drillholes were spaced irregularly follow up targets identified in previous RC drilling, and investigate geological relationships
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	Not applicable as no Resource or Reserve estimates are quoted.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No sample compositing
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	No relationship between sampling orientation and possible structures is known at this early stage of the project
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	No relationship between drilling orientation and key mineralising structures is known at present.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	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	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	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	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. 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.</i>	The Burracoppin project consists of E70/4688, E70/5154, E70/5299, E70/5300, E70/5301, E70/5302, E70/5739 and E77/2671 covering a total of 290 blocks. 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, E70/5299, E70/5300, E70/5301, E70/5302, E70/5739 and E77/2671 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 drilling programs. An ILUA has been signed with the Ballardong People. No other known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	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	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	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	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
	<i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	No weighting or cutting of high grades has been undertaken.
	<i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i>	Intersections are reported if the interval is at least 0.5m wide at 0.10g/t Au grade. Intersections > 1m in downhole distance can contain up to 1m of low grade or barren material.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The mineralisation is in stratigraphy which appears to dip gently to the east, at this stage no relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths is known.
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	No detailed knowledge of mineralisation geometry is known at this stage
	<i>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').</i>	Downhole lengths only are reported.
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	See figures within the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	All results quoted in Table 3 are using a 0.1 g/t Au cutoff per sample. The results are length weighted composites based on the Au grade and downhole length, a maximum of 1m internal dilution is included
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	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	<i>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.</i>	Future work plans are currently being formulated