VIRGIN GOLD & BASE METAL DISCOVERY AT EMPRESS SPRINGS

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

7 February 2019

Highly promising results from maiden reconnaissance drilling program at the Empress Springs Gold Project in North Queensland

- **Significant gold and base metal mineralisation discovered in highly altered basement rocks under cover**
- **At the Arrowhead Prospect:**
  - **Discovery hole ESA023 intersected 10m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 44 – 54m, including 2m @ 2.1 g/t Au, 2.5 g/t Ag, 0.26% Zn, 0.14% Pb from 50-52m**
    - **mineralisation generally increases with depth in basement**
    - **hole ends in 2m @ 1.9 g/t Au, 1.4 g/t Ag, 0.16% Zn, 0.10% Pb**
- **Anomalous silver mineralisation in basement at Arrowhead Prospect (1.6 g/t Ag from 58-59m) in hole ESR029 (1.6 km WNW of ESR023)**
- **Bottom of hole base metal anomalism at Arrowhead Prospect extends over 2km**
- **Anomalous gold mineralisation in basement at Racetrack Prospect (0.94 g/t Au from 63-65m) in hole ESR046**
- **Widespread and intense alteration in basement observed in many reconnaissance drillholes, indicative of large mineralising system**
- **Mineralisation has similar geochemical signature to historical 1.2 Moz Croydon Goldfield**

Comment by Dr Jon Hronsky (OAM) - *"The widespread extent, and local intensity, of the alteration seen in petrographic samples from this first phase of reconnaissance geochemical drilling is very impressive. It is consistent with a district-scale signature and provides a very encouraging context for the gold mineralisation that has been intersected"*

Comment by CSA Global - *"A peak value of 2.3 g/t Au[1] and a robust Au-Ag-Zn-Pb-Cu metal signature is very encouraging for first-pass drilling in a covered terrain"*

Next Steps:

- **2000m RC drill program to follow-up Arrowhead mineralisation discovery along existing tracks (April 2019, weather permitting)**
- **Air core drill program to follow-up Arrowhead mineralisation discovery and further reconnaissance drilling across defined exploration targets (Q2 2019)**
- **Heritage survey prior to air core drilling (Q1 2019)**
- **Reprocess and interpret 2007 seismic data of line 07GA-IG1 from Geoscience Australia (Q1 2019)**
- **Interpret and integrate data sets to identify potential new exploration targets (Q1 2019)**

[1] *1ppm AR result repeated by AROR technique*

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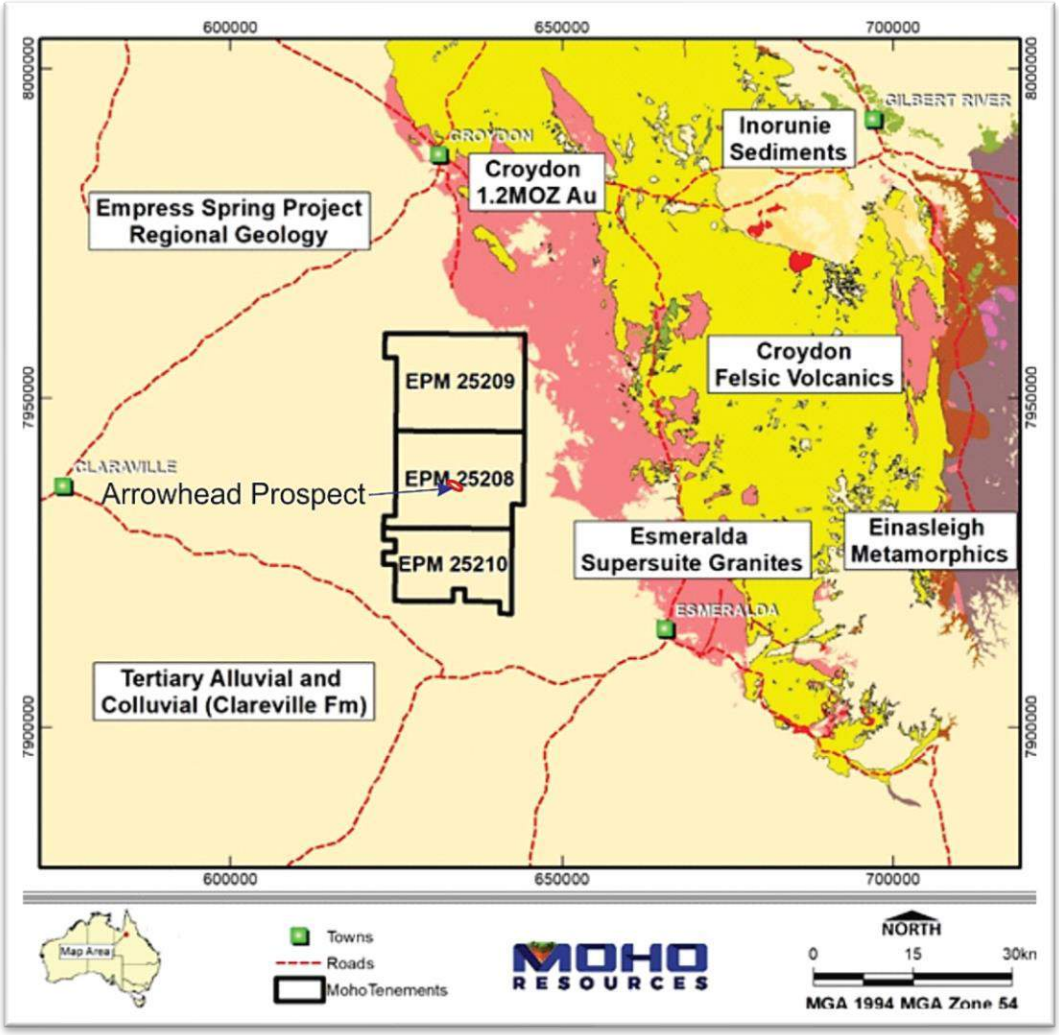

Figure 1: District geology of the Empress Springs Gold Project area.

Moho Resources Ltd (ASX:MOH) (Moho or Company) is very pleased to announce a virgin gold and base metal discovery at the Empress Springs Gold Project in North Queensland.

The Au-Ag-Zn-Pb mineralisation was discovered by Moho in the tenements by first-pass basement air core drilling through shallow basin sediments where there has been no previous drilling for gold and base metals.

The Empress Springs Project is located 25 km to the south of the town of Croydon and comprises three adjacent exploration permits (EPM25208, EPM25209 and EPM25210), with a total area of 773 km² (Figure 1). The Croydon Goldfield, which extends from north of the town, contains over 300 gold occurrences with historical production estimated at 1.2Moz of Au.

Managing Director Mr Shane Sadleir commented - ***"The results from Moho's maiden reconnaissance drill program at Empress Springs are outstanding. They support the Company's view that we may be sitting on top of a significant gold / base metals mineralised system, perhaps similar to the 1.2Moz historic Goldfield at Croydon. To be able to generate such a significant mineral discovery undercover at such an early stage in our exploration program is a testament to the expertise and dedication of Moho's exploration team."***

Maiden Reconnaissance Drill Program

The November 2018 drill program targeted potential gold mineralisation over targets selected on the basis of Moho's detailed airborne magnetic survey flown in April 2018, and previous geochemical surveys conducted by Avalon Resources in 2008. Broad-spaced first pass drilling along existing tracks has been designed to penetrate the 30–70 m of surface sediments and sample the bedrock interface and into the bedrock.

Figure 2: Photo of drill rigs during reconnaissance drill program over selected targets at Empress Springs Project, November 2018

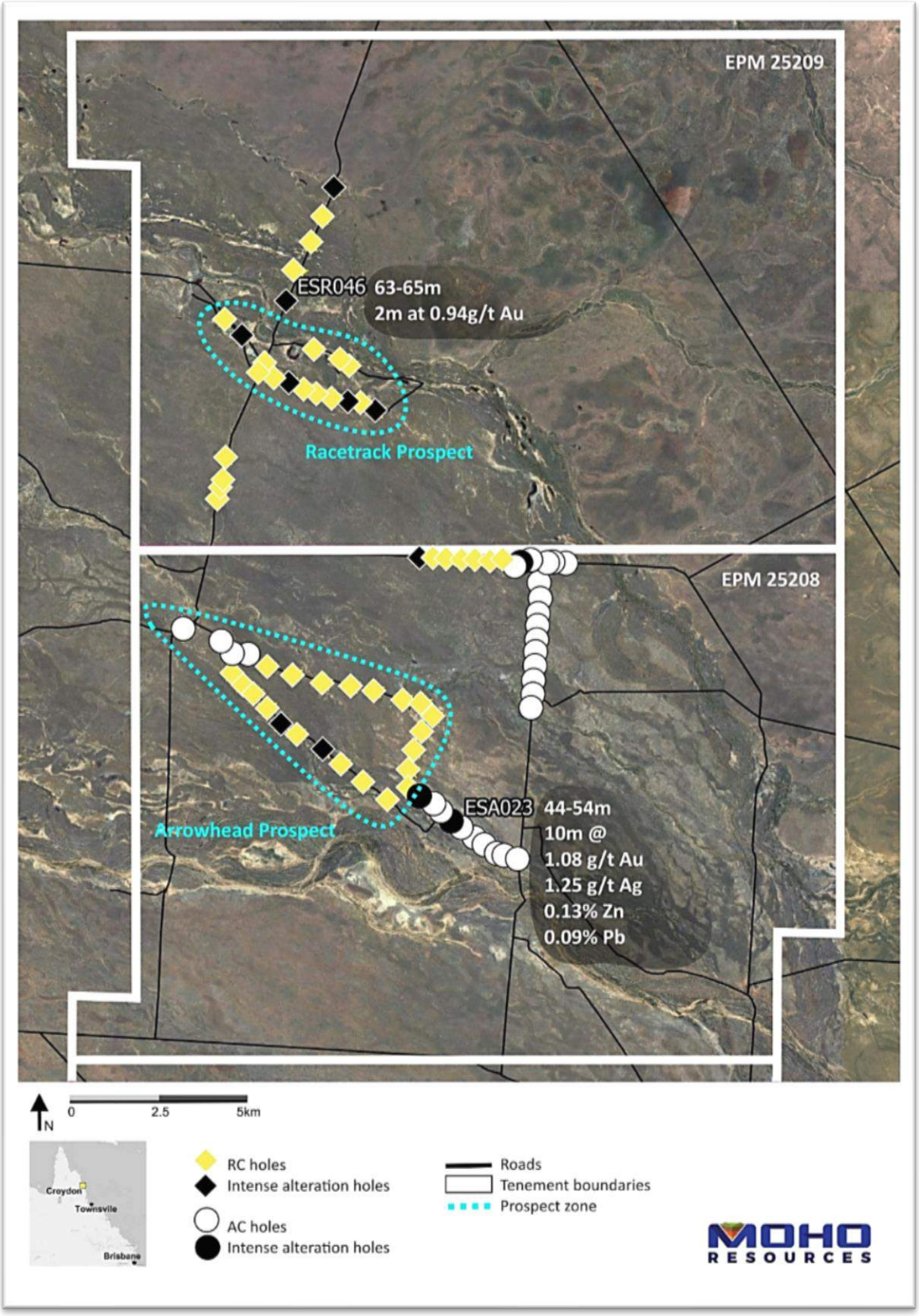

Figure 3: Location of 2018 RC/AC drillholes & Arrowhead Prospect

At the conclusion of drilling in late November 3,922m of RC and 1,805m of air core drilling was completed, totaling 5,727m. The air core rig operated by Bullion Drilling proved to be much faster and more cost effective than the RC technique, confirming Moho's strategy of using AC drillholes to explore geophysical targets through cover.

Individual 1m samples were composited into 4m or 2m intervals as drilling proceeded through the overlying sediments, with separate 1.0m samples retained near the interface with the weathered bedrock until the end of the hole. Samples were submitted to ALS in Townsville for partial acid digest and analysed for low level gold and a broad multi-element suite to detect any dispersion halo from mineralisation in the bedrock. A number of significant assay results in holes ESA023 and ESR046 were repeated by 50g Fire Assay at ALS Townsville and very good agreement between the techniques was observed.

Table 1: Significant assays in RC and AC drilling

Hole_ID	Sample ID	From	To	Au g/t (averages	Ag ppm*	Zn ppm*	Pb ppm*	Cu ppm*
ESA023	B10109	44	46	0.21	0.3	509	474	67
ESA023	B10110	46	48	0.40	1.1	390	564	90
ESA023	B10111	48	50	0.78	0.9	1290	890	101
ESA023	B10112	50	52	2.13	2.5	2630	1400	213
ESA023	B10113	52	54	1.9	1.4	1610	963	102
ESR029	18ES0274	58	59	0.0	1.6	110	33	8
ESR046	18ES0435	63	65	0.94	0.2	84	16	14

** = Aqua Regia (AR) TL43 technique*

*** = Au grades averaged from results of Aqua Regia (AR) TL43 technique, 50g Fire Assay and AROR technique (repeated)*

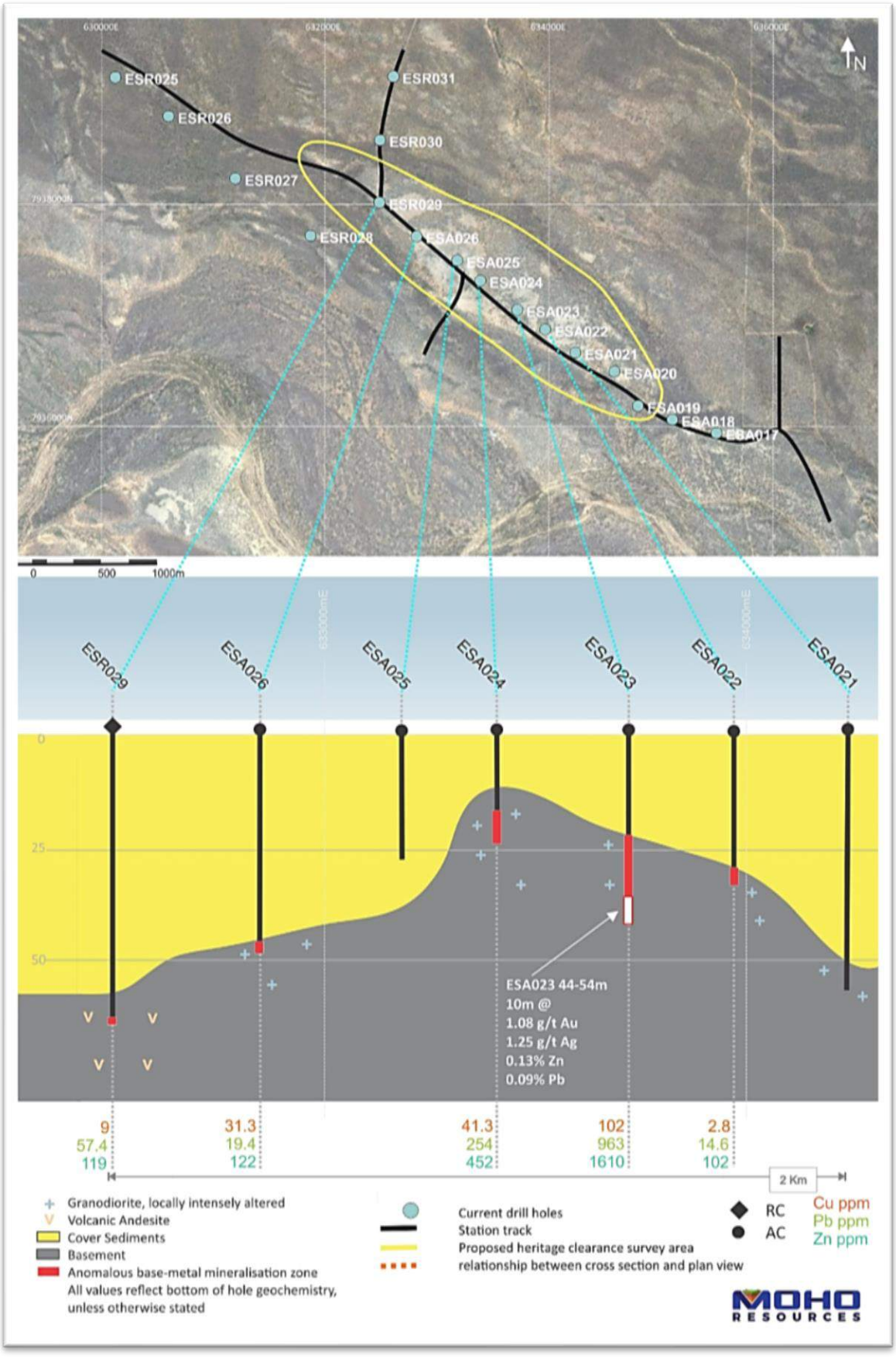

Figure 4: Cross-section illustrating anomalous base metal mineralisation at Arrowhead prospect

At the Arrowhead Prospect, gold and base metal anomalism extends over a distance of 2.0km from ESR029 in the NW to ESA022 in the SE (Figure 4).

Au-Zn-Pb-Cu anomalism in the discovery hole ESA023 increases rapidly downhole from the interface between the cover and basement rocks, to a peak of 0.26% Zn, 0.14% Pb and 0.02% Cu.

Anomalous silver mineralisation (1.6g/t Ag) with minor levels of base metals was intersected in ESR029 from within the basement at 58 - 59m, about 1.6km WNW of hole ESR023.

Near the Racetrack Prospect anomalous gold mineralisation (0.98g/t Au) was intersected at 63 – 65m in hole ESR46 in the basement just below the interface with the cover.

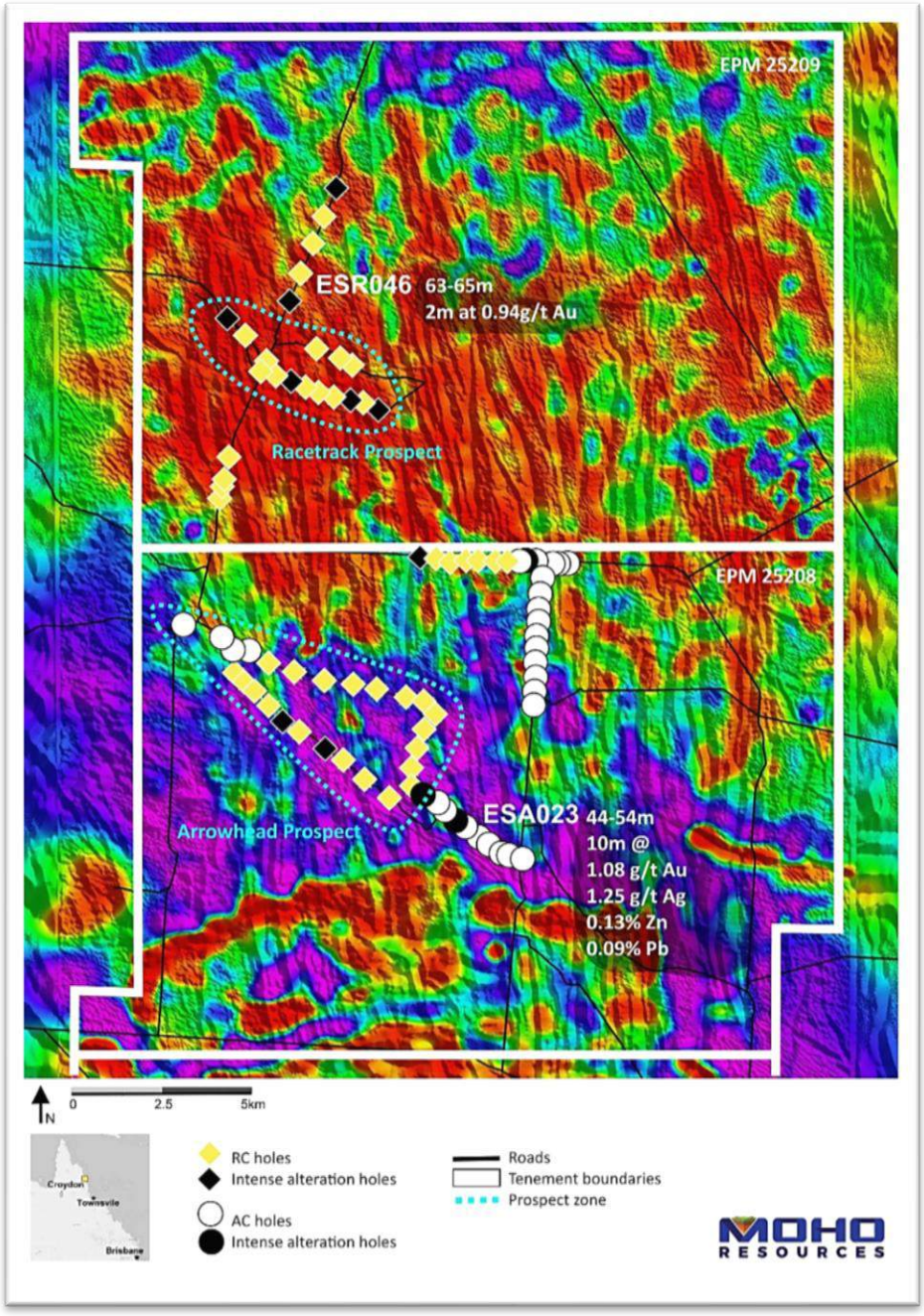

Figure 5: Location of reconnaissance holes drilled in 2018. Holes intersecting strong alteration in petrographic samples are shown as black squares (1st VD Gravity and Aeromagnetics)

Petrology

A broad range of basement lithologies were encountered during the drilling program from volcanics to granites.

A comprehensive suite of 36 samples from the 2018 drilling was submitted to consultant petrologist Pathfinder Exploration, who prepared a detailed report on the extensive alteration of basement lithologies across the project (Figure 5).

Pathfinder notes that in discovery hole ESA023 "The textures and alteration are consistent with autometasomatic alteration of the felsic intrusive – alkali feldspar aplitic granite host and the concomitant introduction of chalcopyrite…".

The intensity and widespread nature of alteration in basement lithologies (Figure 5) provides Moho with confidence of finding substantial mineralised systems at Empress Springs.

Peer Review

The results from Moho's 2018 drilling campaign were submitted to Dr Jon Hronsky of Western Mineral Services and Dr Carl Brauhart of CSA Global Perth for their detailed assessment. The drillhole assays, geology and petrographic descriptions were provided for careful analysis. Both external consultants advised Moho they were encouraged by the early discovery of Au-Ag-Zn-Pb mineralisation and the widespread and intense alteration of basement lithologies.

Dr Hronsky stated: ***"The observed alteration style is very similar to that seen in the exposed part of the Croydon Province."***

Aboriginal Heritage

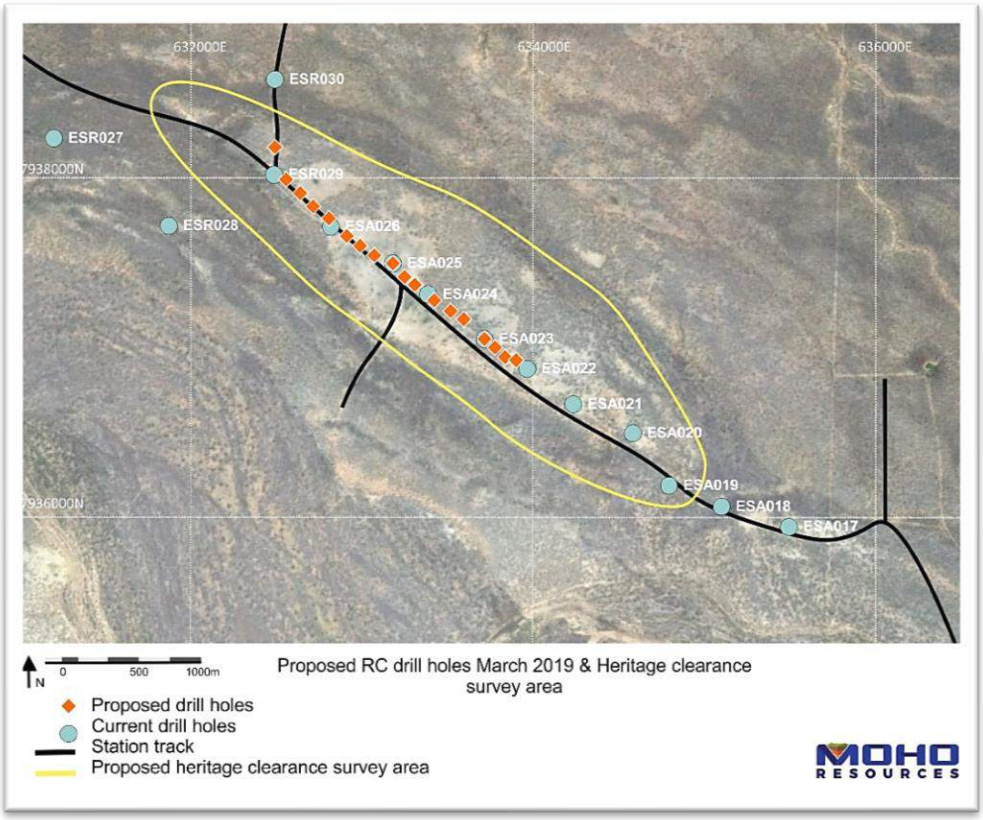

Figure 6: Proposed April 2019 RC Drillholes and area for Aboriginal Heritage Survey

Negotiations with the North Queensland Land Council and the Tagalaka community are ongoing to initiate a heritage clearance survey over the Arrowhead prospect and other areas in early 2019 (Figure 7).

Next Steps

- 2000m RC program to follow up Arrowhead mineralisation (April 2019, weather permitting)
- Air core drill program around Arrowhead and systematic reconnaissance drilling across project area (Q2 2019)
- Heritage survey over the Arrowhead prospect area (Q1 2019)
- Reprocess and interpret 2007 seismic data of line 07GA-IG1 from Geoscience Australia (Q1 2019)
- Interpret and integrate data sets to identify potential new exploration targets (Q1 2019)

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Robert Affleck, a Competent Person who is a RPGeo of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Affleck is Exploration Manager and a full-time employee of Moho Resources and holds shares in the Company.

Mr Affleck has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Affleck consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Note: Information on historical results, including JORC Code Table 1 information, is contained in the Independent Technical Assessment Report within Moho's Prospectus dated 10 August 2018. Moho is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Prospectus.

Table 2: Drill hole collar locations for cross-section

HoleID	MGA_Easting	MGA_Northing	NAT_RL	Hole Type	Hole Depth	BOCO depth	Dip	Azi
ESR029	632486	7938022	135	RC	61	39	-90	0
ESA020	634565	7936482	122	AC	54	20	-90	0
ESA021	634237	7936657	121	AC	54	20	-90	0
ESA022	633962	7936867	121	AC	42	18	-90	0
ESA023	633704	7937052	120	AC	54	21	-90	0
ESA024	633392	7937296	122	AC	41	16	-90	0
ESA025	633179	7937492	119	AC	42	21	-90	0
ESA026	632809	7937710	118	AC	51	17	-90	0

JORC Code, 2012 edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Empress Springs Reverse Circulation and Air Core Drilling

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.*	Reverse circulation (RC) or air core (AC) drilling was used to obtain 1m samples which were composited by spear into 4m intervals in cover sediments, or into 2m intervals in basement lithologies.
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 6 inch face sampling hammer or 5.5 inch air core bit. AC rig used a 4 inch air core bit.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Sample recoveries were recorded 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 y 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 by hand-held spear and most 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Aqua regia was used during the program and is considered adequate for dissolving most base element sulphates, sulphides, oxides and carbonates but only provides a "partial" extraction for most rock forming and precious elements and elements of a refractory nature. Samples were analysed by SGS in Townsville using method TE43L with an ICP-MS finish. Anomalous gold results were re-analysed using a 50g fire assay and AAS finish at ALS .
	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 was assessed by consultants CSA Global who found that the standards and duplicates performed well for most elements.
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.	Not applicable.
	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 but AC logging used printed logging sheets and later transferred into Microsoft Excel spreadsheets. All drilling data was validated and combined on a camp computer for transfer to Perth Office.
	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 54.
	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 from 100m to over 800m apart as part of early stage reconnaissance exploration.
	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 s required into 2 or 4m composites
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 via courier to the lab in Townsville. A chain of control was maintained from the field to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The ALS drillhole assays have been peer reviewed by Dr Carl Brauhart of CSA Global and Dr Jon Hronsky of Western Mineral Services.

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 Empress Springs Project is 100% owned by Independence Newsearch Pty Ltd (subsidiary of Independence Group NL – IGO), and includes three adjacent Exploration Permits for Mineral exploration (EPM25208, EPM25209 and EPM25210), granted in May 2014. In July 2016, Moho joint ventured into the project to earn a 70% interest. All tenements are located on pastoral land. Access and compensation agreements still need to be negotiated with land owners. An ILUA needs to be negotiated with the Tagalaka People. Refer to the Solicitor's Report and Tenement Schedule for other material issues. No other known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historical exploration within the area covered by Moho's tenements has been limited (refer to the ITAR for more detail). Companies that worked on the tenements and in the general area include: • Saracen Minerals (1973) • Esso (1973) • Strategic Minerals (1987–1990) • Peko-Wallsend (1994) • WMC (1996) • Metallica Minerals (2006) • Avalon Minerals (2007–2009) • IGO (2014–2016)
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Recent drilling intersected a suite of intermediate volcanics and granite lithologies. At the Arrowhead prospect rock units subjected to intense quartz-sericite alteration with disseminated pyrite.
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 attached Table of collars
	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 of 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 and no re-assaying of
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents have been reported.
Relationship between	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	The mineralisation discussed is under 30+m of cover sediments so no relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths is known.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	No knowledge of mineralisation geometry is known at this early 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.*	Results quoted are from first-pass basement drilling and only significant anomalies as determined by the Competent Person
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 current geological model for the Empress Spring Project area is based on the structural interpretation of regional gravity data; detailed magnetics; and spatial relationships between multi-element MMI and conventional soil geochemical anomalies. A detailed ground gravity survey was undertaken for Moho using 500 m x 500m spaced east-west spaced data points.
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.

Moho's Interest in Empress Springs Project

On 27 July 2016 the Company entered into a farm-in joint venture agreement with Independence Newsearch Pty Ltd (as amended on 6 April 2018) (INPL) (a wholly owned subsidiary of Independence Group NL) pursuant to which the Company may earn up to a 70% interest in EP25208, EPM25209 and EPM25210, within the Empress Springs Project, in two stages:

(a) (Earn-in Right): the Company may:

(i) earn a 51% interest in the tenements by expending $1,000,000 on exploration activities by 27 July 2019; and

(ii) in the event that the 51% interest is earned, the Company has an additional right to earn a further 19% interest in the tenements by expending a further $1,400,000 within 4 years of acquiring its 51% joint venture interest.

(b) (Formation of Joint Venture): on and from the date on which the Company earns a 51% interest in the tenements, the parties shall form an unincorporated joint venture for the purpose of exploring, and if warranted, developing and mining the tenements.

Following formation of the joint venture, the Company is proposed to be manager of the joint venture;

(c) (Free-carried Interest or Buy-back): In the event that the Company elects to earn the additional 19% interest, INPL's joint venture interest is free carried until completion of a pre-feasibility study.

(d) (Buy Back on Potential Mining Area (PMA)): Upon completion of a pre-feasibility study on a PMA, INPL may elect to contribute to the joint venture to the extent of its interest, convert its interest to a 10% free-carried interest or buy-back a 21% interest in the joint venture in that PMA. The consideration payable for the buyback will be based on the market value of the tenements or otherwise the value of 3.5 times the expenditure incurred by the Company on the tenements.

In the event that the buy-back is completed, INPL will be manager of the joint venture on the PMA. Following the buy-back, the Company will be entitled to contribute to the work programme to the extent of its interest or convert to a 30% free-carried interest in respect of the PMA.

The Company will remain manager of the remaining tenements outside the PMA and it will be required to contribute to the work programmes in proportion to its interest at the time.

On 30th January 2019 Moho notified INPL that it has met the Initial Earn in the Tenements at Empress Springs by having expended $1,000,000 under the terms of the Letter Agreement. Moho also notified INPL that it has elected to proceed to continue with the exploration to earn an Additional 19% Interest in the Tenements in accordance with the Empress Springs Letter Agreement.

MAP OF MOHO's PROJECT AREAS

About Moho Resources Ltd

On 7th November 2018 Moho listed on the ASX, raising $5.3 million. As a result, the Company is well funded to advance exploration on its three highly prospective projects 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 geochemist Richard Carver (GCXplore Pty Ltd).

Moho's geophysical programs and processing and analysis of the results are supervised by Kim Frankcombe who is a geologist and geophysicist with 40 years' experience in mineral exploration. He has worked for major mining companies, service companies and for over 20 years as an independent geophysical consultant. He was a member of the discovery team for several significant deposits including one Tier 1 deposit. He manages the ExploreGeo consulting group which provides specialist geophysical advice to explorers.

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