

**ASX RELEASE** | 4 September 2025

## Strategic acquisitions expand Moho's Hemi hunt.

### Highlights

- Moho has entered into agreements to acquire nine new exploration tenements (eight prospecting licences and one exploration licence) in Western Australia's Pilbara Craton, which will expand the Company's new Bush Chook Gold Project to 386km<sup>2</sup> following completion.
- Project lies within the Mosquito Creek Basin which is geologically comparable to the Mallina Basin, which hosts Northern Star's Hemi Resource (11.2 Moz)<sup>1</sup>.
- Six high-grade zones of gold mineralisation have been identified in historical data; these have been validated with Moho's own rock chip samples returning **up to 28.6 g/t Au**, none of these areas have been drill tested.
- The discovery of the Hemi deposit in 2019 led to a boom in exploration in the Mallina Basin, while exploration expenditure in the Mosquito Creek Basin contracted by 67% from ~\$15 million per annum during 2016-2019 to only ~\$5 million per annum from 2020 to 2023<sup>2</sup>.
- Limited historical drilling has been conducted across Moho's Bush Chook Gold Project, with no previous drilling in the recently identified areas of gold outcropping, highlighting the potential for new discoveries.

**Moho Resources Ltd (ASX:MOH) (Moho or the Company)** is set to establish itself as the largest exploration landholder over the prospective Mosquito Creek Basin<sup>3</sup> in Western Australia's Pilbara Craton after reaching agreement to expand its new Bush Chook Gold Project to 386km<sup>2</sup> on completion of the acquisition of eight new prospecting licences and one exploration licence.

The project neighbours AIM Mining Corp's Nullagine Gold Project, which produced 543 Koz of gold @ 1.6 g/t between 2012 and 2019<sup>4</sup> and serves the 1.8 Mtpa Golden Eagle gold processing plant. The Mosquito Creek Basin is geologically comparable to the Mallina Basin, which hosts Northern Star Resources' Hemi deposit (11.2 Moz)<sup>1</sup>.

### **Moho Resources Chairman, Mr Peter Christie said:**

*"The Bush Chook Project is in the heart of what we believe is an emerging gold hotspot in Australia. Demonstrated gold mineralisation, a world-class geological setting, and exploration underinvestment puts Moho Resources in a prime position to make the next Pilbara gold discovery. AIM Mining Corp, owned by Mark Creasy, neighbours our acreage and is currently active in the region, developing a new mining camp, upgrading roads and drilling their Blue Spec*

<sup>1</sup> Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves estimates as released to the ASX in De Grey's announcement "Hemi Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate 2024" on 14 November 2024.

<sup>2</sup> DMPE Mineral Title Online Database (MTO)

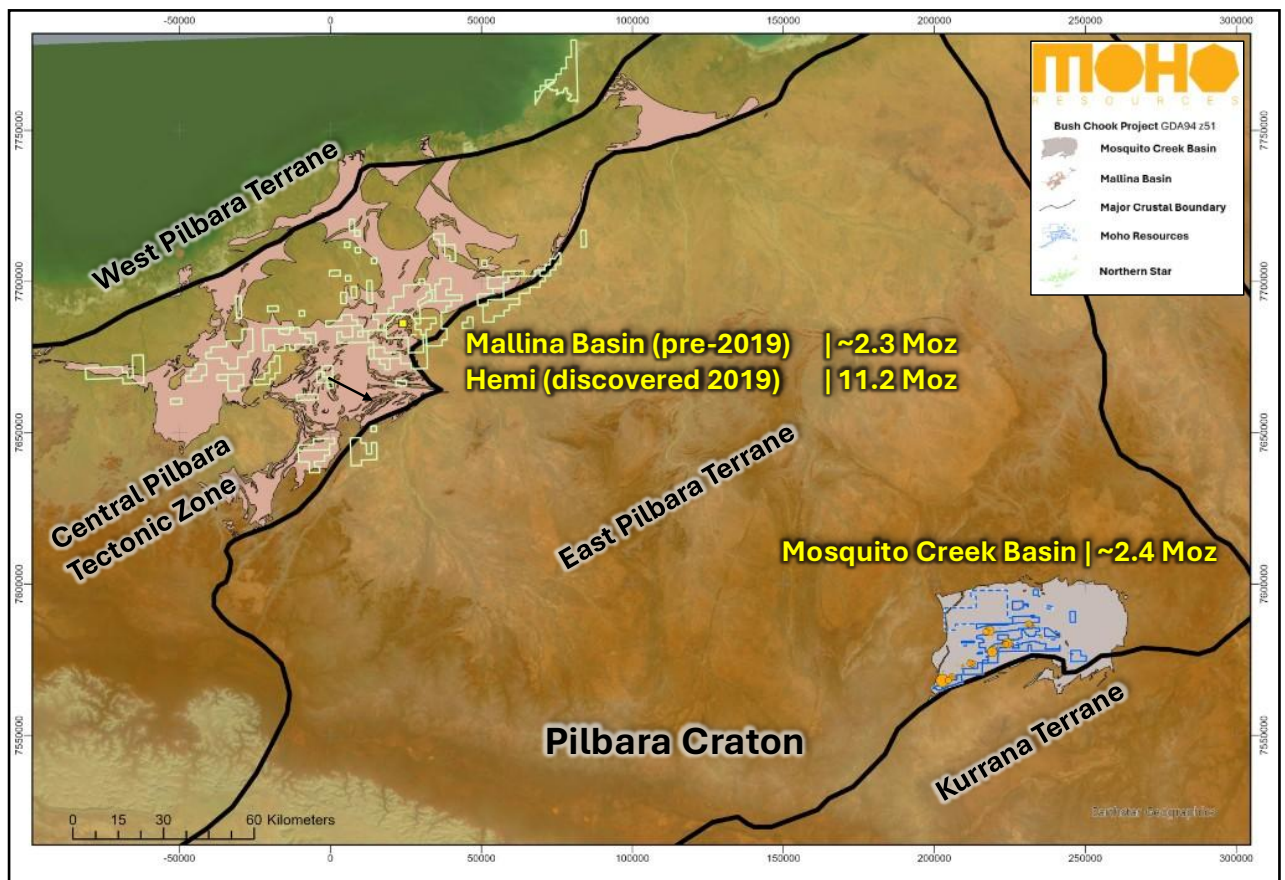
<sup>3</sup> Source: GSWA 500K Interpreted Bedrock Geology

<sup>4</sup> Source: <https://aimmining.com.au/nullagine-gold-project/>

Gold-Antimony Deposit (242 Kt Au @ 24.3 g/t Au and 1.6% Sb for 150 Koz Au and 3.8 Kt Antimony)<sup>5</sup>.

“Moho’s recent field work at Bush Chook has returned gold assays up to 28 g/t Au which follows historic assays of up to 14.9 g/t Au.

“There has been no drilling in these areas of outcropping gold mineralisation but we plan to change that. The Company is progressing low disturbance geological mapping and rock chip sampling while the licences are in application, which will facilitate rapid drill testing once the licences are granted.”



**Figure 1:** The Mallina Basin and the Mosquito Creek Basin with major crustal faults and the location of Moho Resources Bush Chook Project and Northern Stars Mallina Project. (DMPE MINDEX Database – Site Resource Estimates and Site Production, GSWA Major Crustal Boundaries, GSWA Tectonic Provinces)

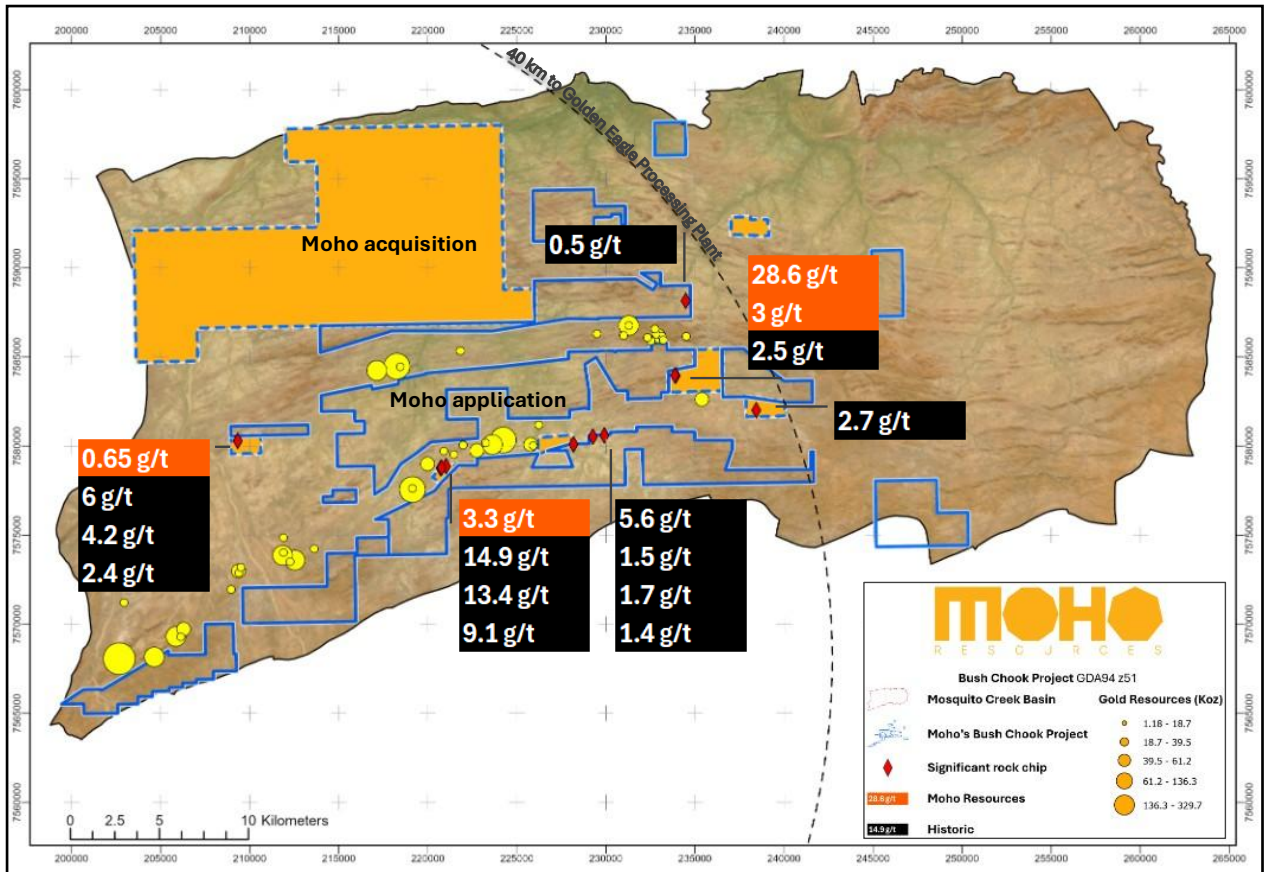
### Recent field work confirms gold mineralisation

Field work conducted across the Bush Chook Project by Moho Resources in July identified outcropping ferruginous (gossanous) quartz veins and historic prospector workings. Rock chipping samples returned gold assays up to 28.6 g/t Au (refer Figure 2 and Table 1 below). This result follows the identification of six areas with outcropping gold mineralisation via a review of historic data showing gold assays up to 14.9 g/t Au (refer Figure 2 and Table 2 below). Notably, there has

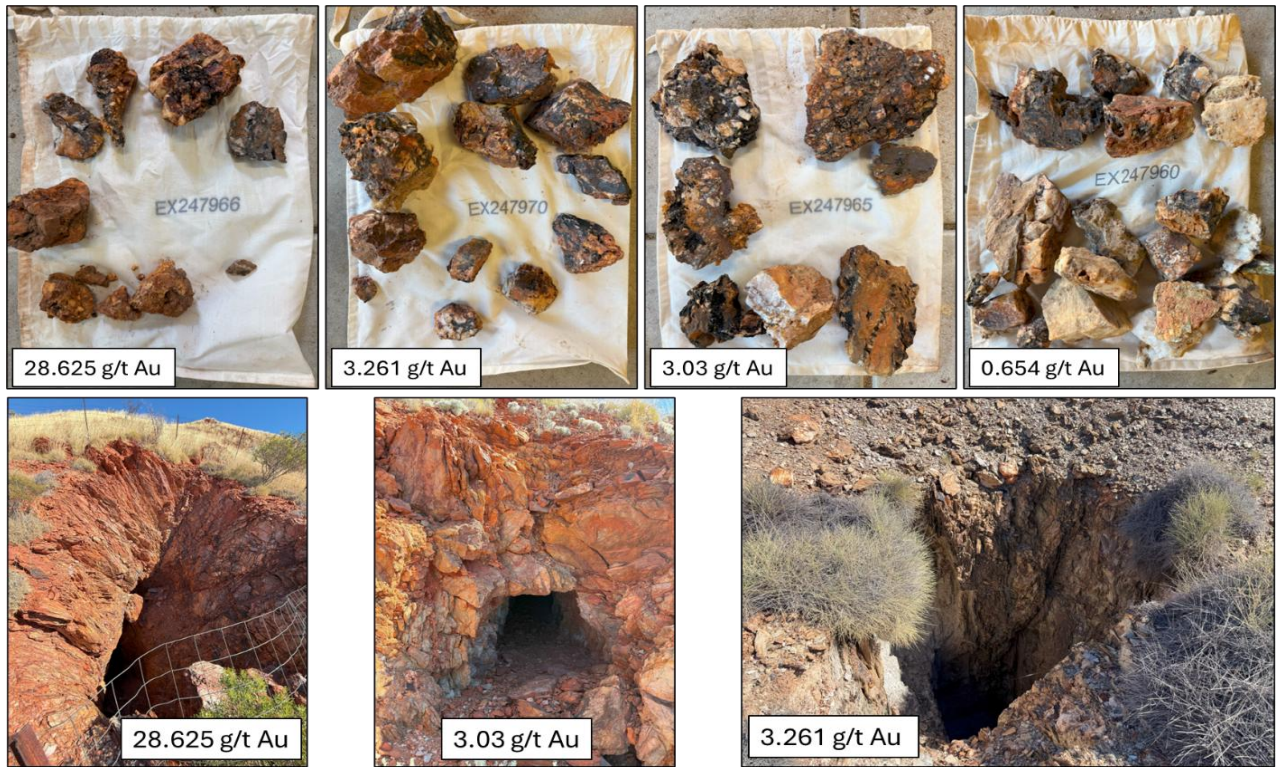
<sup>5</sup> Source: <https://aimmining.com.au/blue-spec-project/>

been no drilling in these areas of outcropping gold mineralisation.

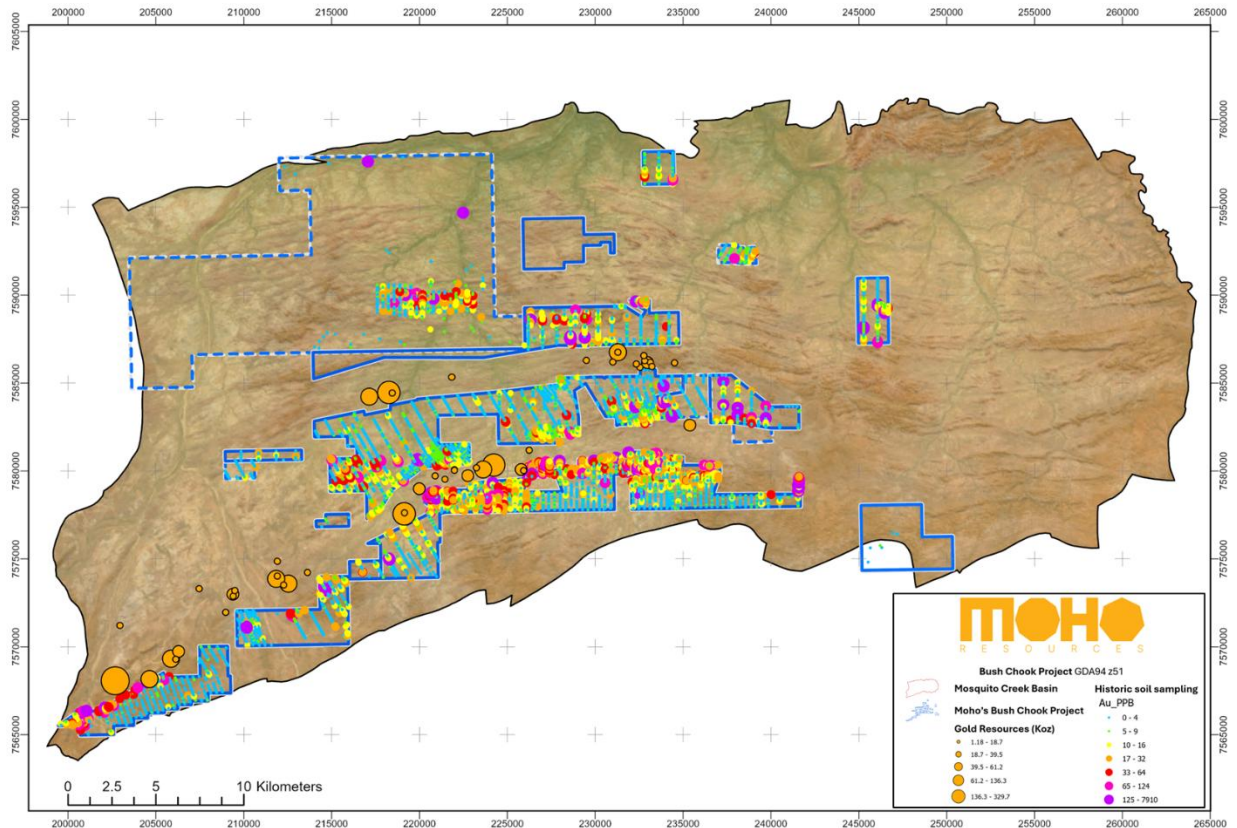
In addition to the high-grade rock chips, multiple soil and stream sediment anomalies have been identified in the historic data. Some of these samples return up to 7.9 g/t Au (Refer Figure 4 below). There is approximately 6.5km<sup>2</sup> of anomalous areas based on a >32 ppb Au contour, again none of these areas have been drilled.



**Figure 2: Moho's Bush Chook Project - significant rock chip results and known gold resources in the Mosquito Creek Basin<sup>1</sup>.**



**Figure 3:** Photos of high-grade rock chip samples and historic prospector workings located on the acquired licences.



**Figure 4:** Soil and stream sediment anomalies at the Bush Chook Project, ~6.5km<sup>2</sup> anomalous area based on a >32 ppb gold contour.

## Mosquito Creek Basin – an emerging gold exploration hotspot

AIM Mining Corp acquired the Nullagine Gold Project in December 2023. The project produced 543 Koz of gold @ 1.6 g/t between 2012 and 2019 under the ownership of Millennium Minerals, and a further 128,000 oz between 2021 and 2022 under Novo Resources' (ASX: NVO) ownership<sup>6</sup>.

AIM Mining has been active at Nullagine since acquisition, developing a new mining camp, upgrading roads and drilling their Blue Spec Gold-Antimony Deposit (242 Kt Au @ 24.3 g/t Au and 1.6% Sb for 150 Koz Au and 3.8 Kt Antimony)<sup>7</sup>.

The mine serves the 1.8 Mtpa Golden Eagle gold processing plant which is in good condition. Other mine infrastructure includes a 10 Mw power station, communications network, and water supply. The area has a well-established network of roads and tracks to the nearby townsite of Nullagine which is 200 km north of Newman.

The discovery of the Hemi deposit in 2019 led to a boom in exploration in the Mallina Basin, while exploration expenditure in the Mosquito Creek Basin contracted by 67% from ~\$15 million per annum during 2016-2019 to only ~\$5 million per annum from 2020 to 2023<sup>8</sup>.

### Geology

The North Pilbara Craton composed of four distinct granite-greenstone terranes which are separated by major structural boundaries. Overlying and adjacent to these major structural boundaries formed two large sedimentary basins, the Mallina and Mosquito Creek Basins.

These two basins formed at the same time (~2.9 Ga) and are also host to a distinct and younger gold event which occurred at 2.9 Ga to 2.8 Ga<sup>9</sup>. There are several important similarities between the two basins including the formation of turbidite-hosted orogenic gold and gold-antimony deposits and a history of late felsic intrusion<sup>10, 11</sup>.

The Hemi deposit is hosted in one of these late intrusions which was discovered in 2019<sup>12</sup>. While no examples of intrusion-hosted gold mineralisation are known in the Mosquito Creek Basin, exploration activities have stagnated since 2019, with a 67% reduction in exploration expenditure in the basin since 2019<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> Source: <https://aimmining.com.au/nullagine-gold-project/>

<sup>7</sup> Source: <https://aimmining.com.au/blue-spec-project/>

<sup>8</sup> DMPE Minerals Title Online (MTO) Database.

<sup>9</sup> *Blewett & Huston 1999, Deformation and gold mineralisation of the Archaean Pilbara Craton, Western Australia*

<sup>10</sup> *Bagas et. al. 2008, Tectonic setting, evolution and orogenic gold potential of the late Mesoarchaean Mosquito Creek Basin, North Pilbara Craton, Western Australia.*

<sup>11</sup> *Huston & Blewett 2002, Lode Gold and Epithermal deposits of the Mallina Basin, North Pilbara Terrain, Western Australia.*

<sup>12</sup> *Tornatora, P, et. al., 2021 Discovery of the Hemi gold deposit – Redefining gold exploration in the Pilbara, Western Australia.*

	Mallina Basin	Mosquito Creek Basin
Tectonic setting	Basin formed at the margin of the East Pilbara Terrane and the Central Pilbara Tectonic Zone - separated by the Tabba Tabba Shear Zone.	Basin formed at the margin of the East Pilbara Terrane and the Kurruna Terrane - separated by the Kurruna East Shear Zone.
Sediments	Conglomerate, sandstones, shales, siltstones, and wackes.	Conglomerate, sandstones, shales, siltstones, and wackes.
Intrusions	Ultramafic sills, alkaline granites, High-Mg diorites, and high K monzogranite.	Gabbroic sills, dolerites, hornblende-quartz syenite to quartz monzodiorite.
Metamorphic grade	Greenschist.	Greenschist.
Turbidite-hosted gold	Withnell.	Golden Eagle.
Gold-Antimony deposits	Peawah, Balla Balla.	Gold Spec, Blue Spec.
Intrusion-hosted gold deposits	Hemi, Toweranna.	

### Acquisition Terms

Moho Resources Limited (ASX: MOH) (Purchaser) has entered into a binding heads of agreement with Goldtimers Prospecting Pty Ltd (Goldtimers), for the acquisition of the prospecting licences listed in the tenement schedule and a binding heads of agreement to the issued capital in Moonlight Metals Pty Ltd (Moonlight ), the applicant for E45/1593, the terms of which are summarised below:

#### 1. Goldtimers Prospecting Pty Ltd

##### a. Acquisition

100% acquisition (Acquisition) of the vendor rights, titles and interests in the prospecting licences set out in the tenement schedule (Licences).

##### b. Conditions Precedent

Completion of the Acquisition (Completion) is conditional upon the satisfaction or waiver of the following conditions precedent by 5.00pm (WST) on the date that is three (3) months following the execution date:

- i. *Due Diligence:* The Purchaser will review the financial, legal, and technical details of the Licences within 14 days of this agreement, to the sole satisfaction of the Purchaser.
- ii. *Grant of Licenses:* The Licences being granted on terms acceptable to the Purchaser, acting reasonably.
- iii. *Regulatory Approvals:* The parties obtaining all necessary government approvals or waivers required by the ASX Listing Rules, the Corporations Act or any other law to lawfully complete the agreement.

- iv. *Third-Party Approvals:* The parties obtaining all approvals and consents from third parties, including the Minister responsible for the Mining Act (if required), to lawfully complete the agreement.
- v. *Deeds of Assignment and Assumption:* The parties and any relevant third parties (if required) signing deeds of assignment and assumption on terms acceptable to the parties for each third party agreement affecting the Licences.

**c. Consideration:**

- i. A cash deposit of \$30,000 payable on the Execution Date (Deposit), refundable if all Licences not granted on terms acceptable to the Purchaser.
- ii. A cash payment of \$30,000 payable on Completion (Cash Consideration).
- iii. 12,000,000 shares in the capital of the Purchaser, subject to voluntary escrow for three months from Completion (Consideration Shares), to be issued out of placement capacity under Listing Rule 7.1.

**2. Moonlight Metals Pty Ltd**

**a. Acquisition**

100% acquisition (Acquisition) of the issued share capital of Moonlight, holder of Licence E46/1593 (the Tenement).

**b. Conditions Precedent**

Completion of the Acquisition (Completion) is conditional upon the satisfaction or waiver of the following conditions precedent by 5.00pm (WST) on the date that is twelve (12) months following the execution date:

- i. *Due Diligence:* The Purchaser will thoroughly review the financial, legal, and technical aspects of Moonlight and its assets (including the Tenement) to the sole satisfaction of the Purchaser.
- ii. *Grant of Tenement:* The Tenement being granted on terms acceptable to the Purchaser, acting reasonably.
- iii. *Royalty Deed:* The parties agreeing the form of Royalty Deed, to be signed at Completion.
- iv. *Regulatory Approvals:* The parties obtaining all necessary government approvals or waivers required by the ASX Listing Rules, the Corporations Act or any other law to lawfully complete the agreement.
- v. *Third-Party Approvals:* The parties obtaining all approvals and consents from third parties, including the Minister responsible for the Mining Act (if required), to lawfully complete the agreement.
- vi. *Deeds of Assignment and Assumption:* Moonlight, the Purchaser and any relevant third parties (if required) signing deeds of assignment and assumption on terms acceptable to all for each third-party agreement affecting the Tenement, to the extent required.

**c. Consideration:**

- i. 24,000,000 shares in the capital of the Purchaser at Completion, to be issued out of placement capacity under Listing Rule 7.1, which will be subject to voluntary escrow for three months from the date of Completion.

- ii. 24,000,000 performance rights at Completion, to be issued out of placement capacity under Listing Rule 7.1, which will convert into shares upon the achievement of the following milestones:
1. 12,000,000 performance rights will convert if, within four years after Completion, the Purchaser announces a JORC-compliant Mineral Resource Estimate of at least 100,000 ounces of gold at not less than 2 g/t Au within the Tenement area.
  2. 12,000,000 performance rights will convert if, within five years after Completion, the Purchaser announces a JORC-compliant Mineral Resource Estimate of at least 200,000 ounces of gold at not less than 2 g/t Au within the Tenement area.

**d. Royalty**

The vendors will also be granted a 2% net smelter return royalty in respect of all metals and minerals produced from the Tenement, subject to the terms of the Royalty Deed to be agreed as a condition precedent to Completion of the Acquisition.

## Sampling Results

**Table 1: Moho's rock chip sampling**

Sample ID	EAST	NORTH	Grid ID	SampleType	Comment	Au ppb	Method
EX247960	209323	7580296	GDA94 z51	Rock Chip	Ferruginous quartz vein	654	Aqua Regia
EX247961	209343	7580257	GDA94 z51	Rock Chip	Ferruginous quartz vein	8	Aqua Regia
EX247962	209390	7580402	GDA94 z51	Rock Chip	Ferruginous quartz vein	2	Aqua Regia
EX247963	209280	7580397	GDA94 z51	Rock Chip	Ferruginous quartz vein	-1	Aqua Regia
EX247964	209371	7580281	GDA94 z51	Rock Chip	Ferruginous quartz vein	3	Aqua Regia
EX247965	233895	7583954	GDA94 z51	Rock Chip	Ferruginous quartz vein	3030	Fire Assay
EX247966	233916	7583940	GDA94 z51	Rock Chip	Ferruginous quartz vein	28625	Fire Assay
EX247967	229204	7580508	GDA94 z51	Rock Chip	Ferruginous quartz vein	33	Aqua Regia
EX247968	229396	7580578	GDA94 z51	Rock Chip	Ferruginous quartz vein	13	Aqua Regia
EX247969	228206	7580098	GDA94 z51	Rock Chip	Ferruginous quartz vein	11	Aqua Regia
EX247970	220762	7578785	GDA94 z51	Rock Chip	Ferruginous quartz vein	3261	Fire Assay
EX247971	221030	7578888	GDA94 z51	Rock Chip	Ferruginous quartz vein	50	Aqua Regia
EX247972	221024	7578867	GDA94 z51	Rock Chip	Ferruginous quartz vein	53	Aqua Regia

**Table 2: Significant historic rock chip samples**

Number	Sample Number	East	North	Grid Id	Surface Sample Type	Au ppb
72078	800322	233875	7583971	GDA94 z51	ROCKCHIP	2540
93700	800003	234479	7588148	GDA94 z51	ROCKCHIP	501
112345	16BS261	209330	7580295	GDA94 z51	ROCKCHIP	6045
112345	16BS249	209329	7580295	GDA94 z51	ROCKCHIP	4167
112345	16BS248	209333	7580288	GDA94 z51	ROCKCHIP	2401

Number	Sample Number	East	North	Grid Id	Surface Sample Type	Au ppb
115986	TMR257	238441	7582010	GDA94 z51	ROCKCHIP	2770
127337	R06260	229267	7580529	GDA94 z51	ROCKCHIP	5606
127337	X10627	228179	7580103	GDA94 z51	ROCKCHIP	1717
127337	X10626	228182	7580096	GDA94 z51	ROCKCHIP	1482
127337	X10604	229911	7580595	GDA94 z51	ROCKCHIP	1481
128311	MPX103060	221027	7578874	GDA94 z51	ROCKCHIP	14941
128311	MCR090	220769	7578785	GDA94 z51	ROCKCHIP	13450
128311	MPX103057	220722	7578759	GDA94 z51	ROCKCHIP	9119

The historical soil and stream sediment sample details can be found in the follow WAMEX Areports:

67028, 72078, 74779, 74982, 77603, 78066, 79889, 80142, 81499, 81550, 81551, 81637, 81830, 81939, 81945, 81946, 81947, 81948, 81949, 81950, 81988, 81989, 81991, 81992, 81993, 81994, 81995, 81996, 81997, 81999, 82427, 82429, 82430, 82431, 82575, 82576, 82577, 82578, 82579, 82580, 82581, 82582, 82591, 82592, 82593, 82712, 82713, 82714, 82715, 82716, 82717, 82718, 82719, 82720, 82721, 82865, 82868, 82869, 84146, 84163, 88425, 88426, 88427, 88428, 98185, 101752, 103897, 105234, 106969, 112414, 114836, 115986, 116834, 117452, 117814, 121318, 123985, 124105, 127337, 128258, and 128311.

### Tenement Schedule

Tenement Status	Holder	Tenement Id
Pending	Moonlight Metals Pty Ltd	E 45/1593
Pending	Goldtimers Prospecting Pty Ltd	P 46/2138
Pending	Goldtimers Prospecting Pty Ltd	P 46/2196
Granted	Goldtimers Prospecting Pty Ltd	P 46/2198
Pending	Goldtimers Prospecting Pty Ltd	P 46/2214
Pending	Goldtimers Prospecting Pty Ltd	P 46/2216
Pending	Goldtimers Prospecting Pty Ltd	P 46/2218
Pending	Goldtimers Prospecting Pty Ltd	P 46/2219
Pending	Goldtimers Prospecting Pty Ltd	P 46/2220

**This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Moho Resources Limited.**

**For further information, please contact:**

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### **Competent Persons Statements**

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on information compiled by Mr. Graeme Hardwick. Mr. Hardwick is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG) and Moho Resource's Exploration Manager. Mr. Hardwick has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Hardwick consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears

### **Forward-Looking Statements**

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

### **About Moho Resources**

Moho Resources Ltd is an Australian exploration company exploring for gold and other minerals across Australia. Moho's Board is chaired by Mr Peter Christie, a qualified accountant and tax agent and highly successful businessman. He has served on the boards of several public companies in the resource sector since 2006 and is the current club president of WAFL club, the South Fremantle Bulldogs. Moho has a strong and experienced Board with Mr Michael Pereira and Mr Bryce Gould, corporate advisors, both as Non-Executive Directors.

## JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1: Bush Chook Project

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Moho's samples were collected from outcropping material, 1-3 kg of sample was collected at each location.</li> <li>The surface samples presented are compiled from several WAMEX Areports (The original Areports should be consulted for detailed sampling techniques). This historic sampling is considered appropriate to generate avenues for follow up work on the Project. Rock chip samples are to be considered grab samples of outcrop, subcrop or float material. Soil and stream sediment samples are collected from unconsolidated soil material. The samples have been analysed in Western Australia by reputable laboratories using a variety of industry standard gold assay methods.</li> <li>Rock chip sample have had brief geological descriptions to provide geological context. Soil and stream sediment samples have been sieved to a variety of size fractions to reduce the effect of nuggety gold.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable</li> <li>Not applicable.</li> <li>Not applicable.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable.</li> <li>• Soil and stream sediment samples were sieved in the field to a variety of particulate sizes to reduce the effect of nuggety gold and is considered appropriate for gold exploration.</li> <li>• Soil sampling is an industry standard technique utilised in first pass geochemical sampling over suitable regolith landform regions.</li> <li>• A variety of QAQC measure have been implemented by the historic exploration groups and these methods are considered to be industry standard. Further details are described in the relevant Areports.</li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moho's samples were analysed at Intertek Laboratories in Perth for Aqua Regia digest followed by fire assay for samples exceeding 2ppm Au. All samples were processed and analysed in a variety of Western Australian Laboratories following protocols where are considered industry standard. Further details are described in the relevant Areports.</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable.</li> <li>• Not applicable.</li> <li>• The data from the Areports was carefully compiled by Moho Resource's geologist.</li> <li>• In some instances, gold assay units were converted from PPM to PPB using the multiplication factor of 1000.</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i></li> <li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moho sample locations were determined by hand held GPS with an error of ~2-5m. Historic sample locations are taken from the Areports, these locations were validated against tenement boundaries to ensure the general location is correct.</li> <li>• MGA94 Zone 51</li> <li>• Not applicable</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The soil sampling has taken are a variety of spacing include 80mx20m, 760mx20m, 360mx80m, and 40mx200m</li> <li>• This sample spacing is sufficient for first-pass soil sampling for gold exploration.</li> <li>• Not applicable.</li> <li>• Some soil samples were composited over a 40m area to combine into one sample.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sampling was general planned perpendicular to the structural and bedding trends of the Mosquito Creek Formation</li> <li>Not applicable.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Moho's geologist transported the samples to the laboratory.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Available data has been reviewed by company geologist.</li> </ul>

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## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Bush Chook Project encompassed part of the Bonney Downs Pastoral Lease, The Palyku and Palyku #2 and Nyamal Palyku Native Title groups, and some miscellaneous licences owned by AIM Mining. It is expected that agreements will be reached with these parties to enable the tenements to be granted and exploration work to occur.</li> <li>The licences are all pending applications, land access and heritage agreements have not yet been finalised.</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project has predominantly been explored for gold mineralisation using a variety of surface techniques which have outlined several anomalous and mineralised zones within the project. Adequate drill testing of these areas has not taken place.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Turbidite-hosted orogenic gold and gold-antimony deposits are the principal target. These are hosted within the Mesoarchean Mosquito Creek basin of the Pilbara Craton. Examples of mineralisation in the region include the Blue Spec, Gold Spec, and Golden Eagle deposits.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable</li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</li> <li>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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No averaging or cut offs have been applied to the data.</li> <li>Not applicable.</li> <li>No metal equivalents have been reported.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>aggregations should be shown in detail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable.</li> <li>Not applicable.</li> <li>Not applicable.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan-view maps are presented showing the location of the project, the sample locations and the gold results.</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GSWA geological maps, magnetic and gravity data have been used to assist the interpretation of the target areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Follow up field mapping is planned, which will include repeating historic soil sampling, rock chip sampling, and geological mapping.</li> <li>Not applicable</li> </ul>

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