ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

6 May 2022

POSITIVE GEOCHEMICAL NICKEL REVIEW OF BLACK SWAN SOUTH

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Geochemical targets prospective for nickel sulphide mineralisation to be drill tested**
- **Ultramafic lithologies with potential to host nickel sulphide mineralisation have been interpreted within main magnetic anomaly 4.3 km SSW of Black Swan nickel mine**
- **Poorly tested basal contact of ultramafic rocks identified extending over 700m**
- **Geochemical analysis has identified potential nickel sulphide hosts on three drill sections :**
  - ***Section 6632900:***
    - **peak NiCuZn anomalism in regolith close to the ultramafic basal contact**
  - ***Section 6632760:***
    - **strong NiCuZn anomalism supported by weaker more diffuse anomalism in upper regolith**
    - **Two ultramafic flows indicated by chromium values**
    - **NiCuZn anomalism near base of ultramafic flow**
  - ***Section 6632570:***
    - **subtle indications of sulphides from elevated copper just above basal contact**
    - **elevated arsenic in basal 8m of ultramafic indicating sulphides**

NEXT STEPS:

- **Reverse circulation (RC) drill program to test geochemical nickel and copper anomalies**
- **Down-hole EM (DHEM) survey of selected RC holes**
- **Ground EM survey over magnetic anomaly to assess potential for further nickel targets**
- **Diamond drilling of historic DHEM target**

"Moho considers that the Black Swan South nickel prospect is under-explored, given this positive outcome from the geochemical review and that most historical drill holes terminated at less than 80m below surface. We are looking forward to the upcoming RC drill program that will test these anomalies as soon as possible."

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

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Moho Resources Limited (Moho or the Company) (ASX:MOH) is pleased to provide the results of an assessment of historical geochemical assay data at the Black Swan South Nickel Prospect on E27/623, 4 km south of the Silver Swan nickel mine and approximately 40 km NNE of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia (Figure 1).

The Black Swan South Nickel Prospect is a zone of ultramafic rocks identified from historical drilling (Appendix 1), south of the Silver Swan nickel mine. The prospect is associated with a prominent, elliptical shaped magnetic anomaly, approximately 600 m long and bound on its western side by an interpreted major, NW trending structure.

An evaluation of the historical geochemical assay data by Moho's Geochemical Consultant, Richard Carver of GC Xplore Pty Ltd has identified geochemical targets prospective for nickel sulphide mineralisation for drill testing.

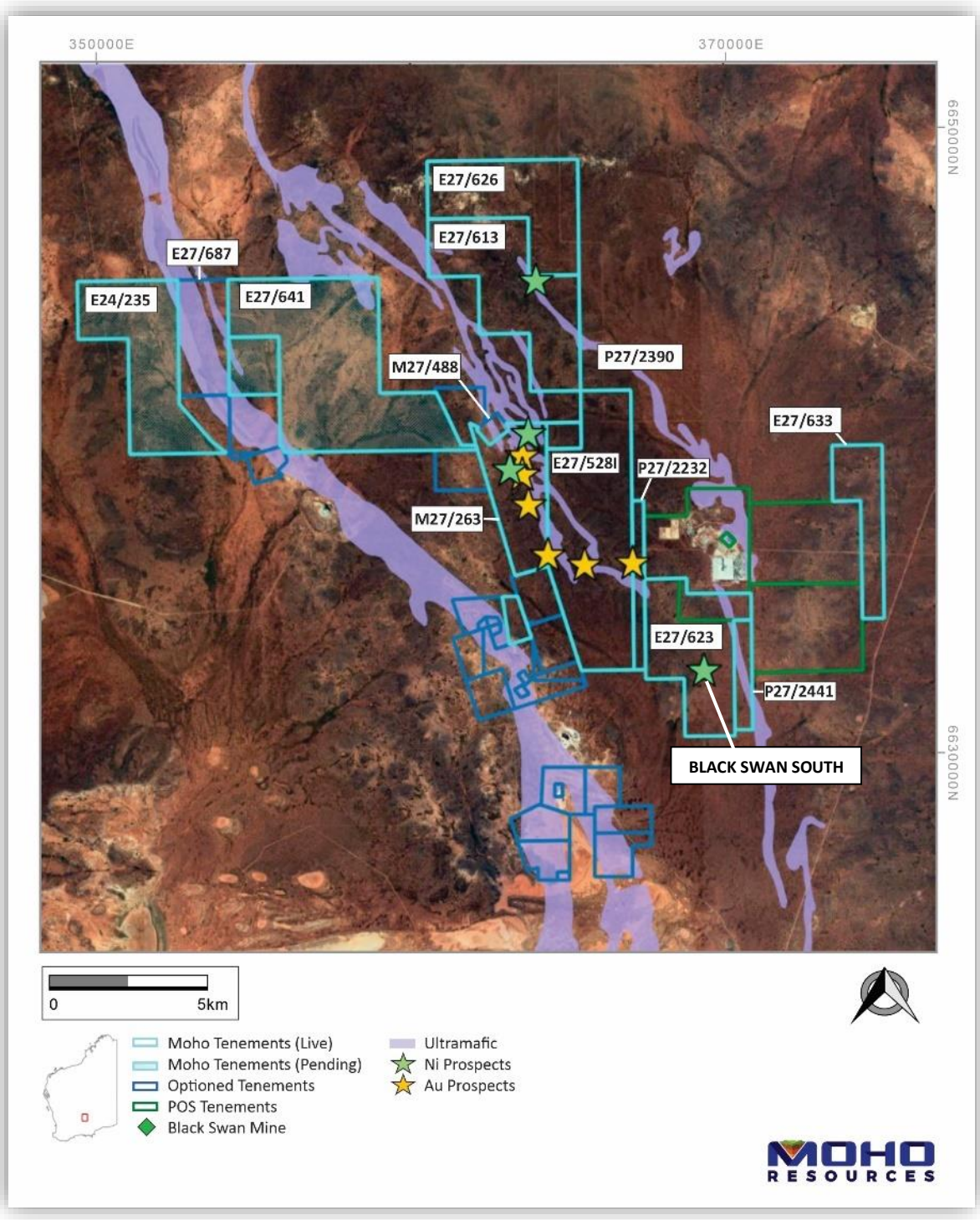

Figure 1: Location of Black Swan South nickel prospect in relation to Moho's Silver Swan North Project

The geochemical assessment process involved:

- Using Ni values to highlight the areas of ultramafic or potential ultramafic rocks in the area. (> 640 ppm – ultramafic; 320-640 ppm – high magnesium basalt) (Figure 1).
- Utilising the proprietary NiCu_S and NiCuZn Ni sulphide functions on the analytical data to highlight the areas for further investigation (Figure 2). NiCu_S is an empirical matrix based on the Ni and Cu contents of the samples with scores ranging from 0-32.
- Undertaking a chemical lithological interpretation of the data in those areas.
- Looking in detail on cross sections at the areas indicated by the NiCu_S and NiCuZn functions (Figure 3).

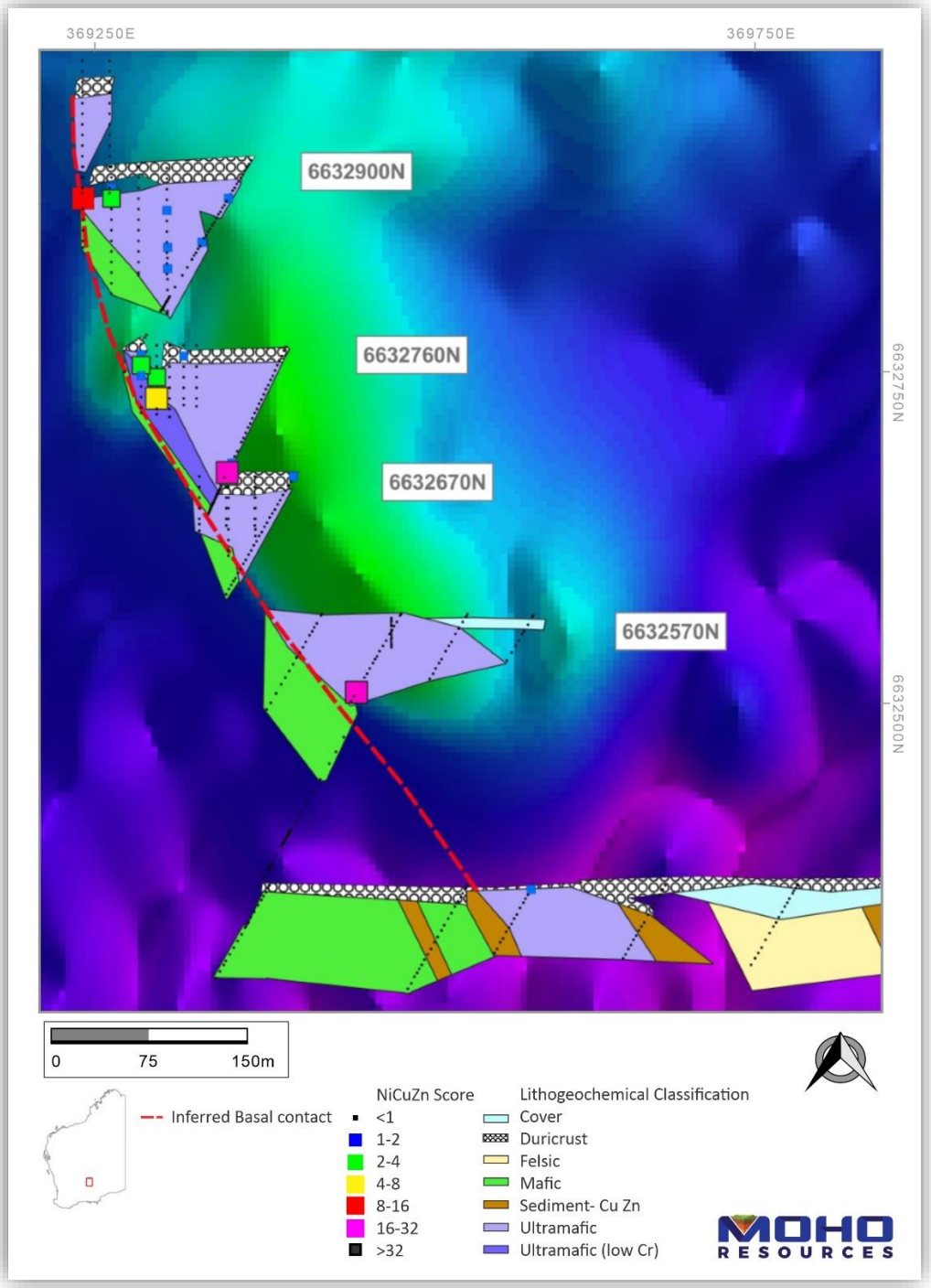

Figure 2: Stacked sections of Lithogeochemical interpretation of historic drilling data over magnetic anomaly at Black Swan South nickel prospect

The NiCuZn function (NiCu_S*Cu/Zn) will decrease the values if Zn is higher than Cu and increase them (favourable) if Cu is higher than Zn. In this case all scores have increased indicating that there is not likely to be a sediment with Cu and Zn on the contact. On the S traverse with interpreted ultramafic there is sediment on the contact but no NiCu_S or NiCuZn anomalism.

On all the sections the peak Ni values are around 1500 ppm in fresh to weakly weathered rocks. The Mg contents of these are 8-12% (around 20% MgO). At these Ni levels a clear signal of Ni as Ni sulphides would not be present and more reliance is put the Cu values.

Ultramafic lithologies hosting potential nickel sulphide mineralisation have been interpreted within the main magnetic anomaly about 4 km SSW of Black Swan nickel mine.

A basal contact of ultramafic rocks has been identified overlying mainly basalts and extending over about 700m in a SW direction. No sediment (eg. shale) is evident on most of basal contact where anomalies have been interpreted. Subtle nickel sulphide potential has been identified on three drill sections using the geochemical functions (NiCuZn).

Section 6632900:
This is the most northerly section and closest to the E- W Proterozoic dyke. The NiCuZn anomalism peaks in regolith close to the basal contact of an ultramafic.

Section 6632760:
This section contains diamond drill hole BSSD01 and has the strongest NiCuZn anomalism which is supported by weaker more diffuse anomalism in upper regolith. Cr data indicates the presence of two ultramafic flows, the lower one being about 15m thick and with significantly lower Cr content. NiCuZn anomalism (driven by Cu) peaks near base of overlying flow (Figure 3).

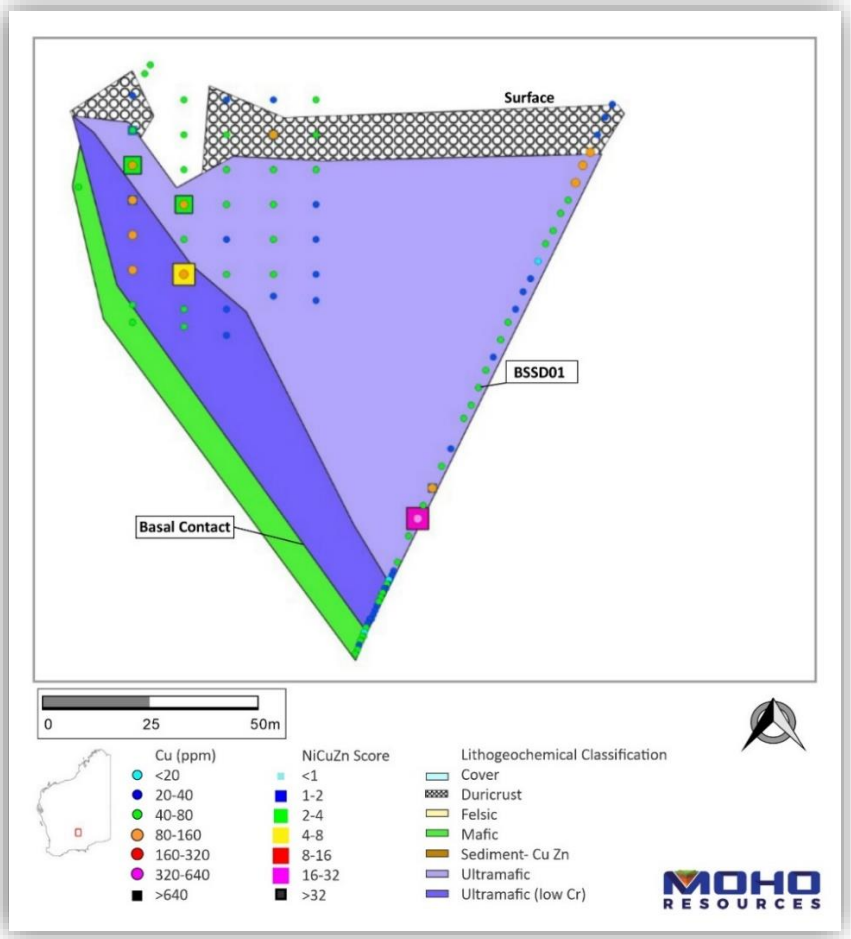

Figure 3: Simplified geological cross section based on geochemical interpretation for section 6632760 showing upper and lower ultramafic flows (based on Cr content), mafic-ultramafic contact and NiCuZn scores in historic diamond drill hole BSSD01

Table 1 shows the data for three anomalous holes. BSSAC010 and BSSAC018 are in the weathered zone (indicated by very low Mg concentrations). With likely leaching of Ni in this zone the anomaly is weaker and more diffuse.

This is clearly the most anomalous section with the strong bedrock anomaly in BSSD01 being supported by the weaker anomalism higher in the regolith. There is no sediment on the contact between 6632760N and 6632900N and there is evidence from the Cr of two flows with the lower having much lower Cr contents.

Table 1: Geochemistry and NiCuZn scores for selected intervals and drill holes on section 6632760N

Drill NiCuZn Function Anomalous and Adjacent Samples									
Section	DEPTH_TO	Grp	HOLE_ID	NICUZN	NI	CU	ZN	MG	CR
6632760	24	2	BSSAC010	0.09	110	52	86	**2.9**	145
6632760	32	2	BSSAC010	**3.29**	453	**117**	24	**0.2**	2780
6632760	40	2	BSSAC010	0.45	387	45	13	**0.1**	1930
6632760	48	2	BSSAC010	**4.05**	960	**108**	40	**0.2**	804
6632760	16	3	BSSAC018	1.06	328	48	13	**0.2**	3480
6632760	24	3	BSSAC018	**2.04**	989	**94**	69	**0.2**	1850
6632760	32	3	BSSAC018	**1.45**	1550	**84**	87	**0.2**	638
6632760	93	4	BSSD01	0.21	1340	46	107	**14.2**	2550
6632760	98	4	BSSD01	1.22	1330	**99**	120	**13.8**	2530
6632760	103	4	BSSD01	0.18	1455	49	120	**14.5**	2850
6632760	106	4	BSSD01	**22.83**	1275	**468**	123	**13.6**	2290

Section 6632570:

Subtle indications of sulphides are a result of elevated Cu levels just above basal contact. Elevated As values in the basal 8m of the ultramafic indicate that this area is weakly sulphide bearing.

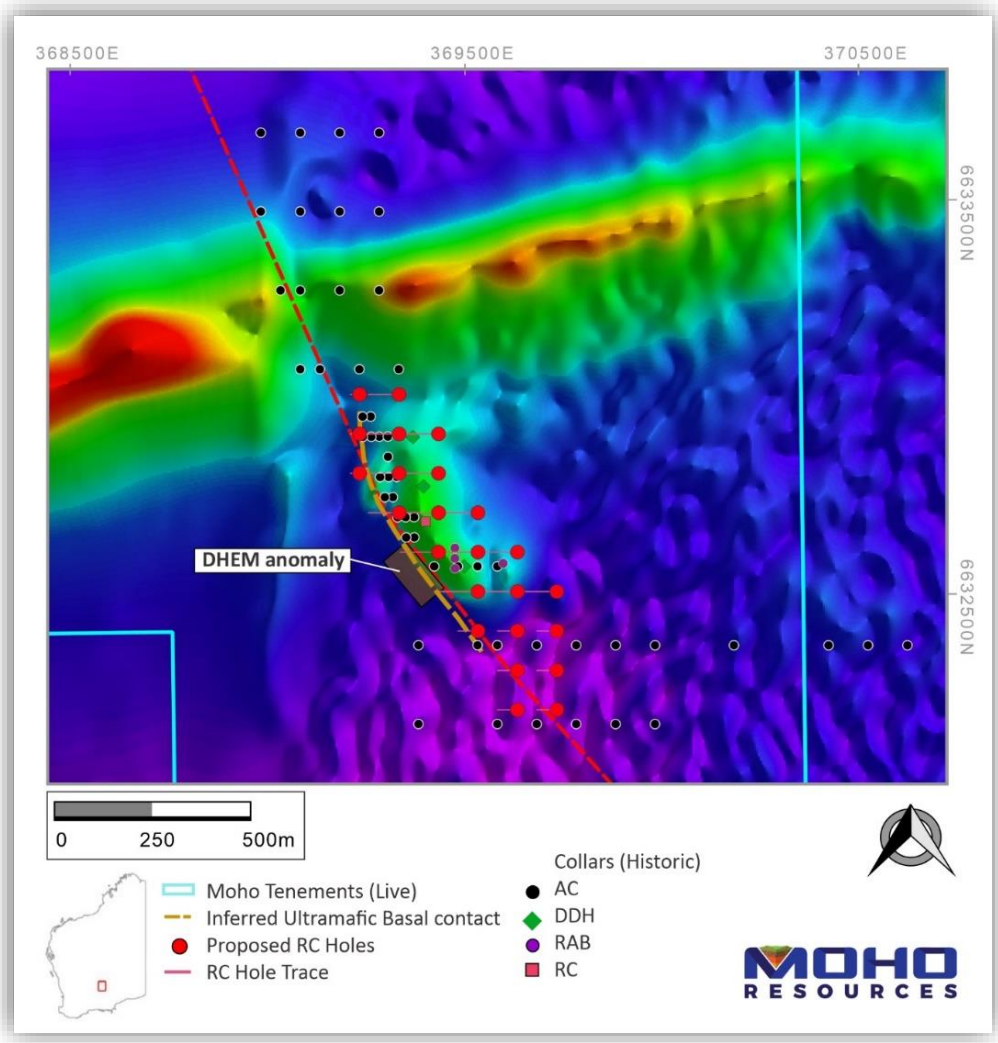

Figure 4: Proposed RC drillholes to test geochemical targets near interpreted basal contact and down-hole EM target near base of diamond hole LBSD0023 at Black Swan South Nickel Prospect. Image is 1VD magnetic intensity

Exploration Program:

Moho has planned a 1800m RC drill program to test and validate the basal contact of an interpreted ultramafic unit present on E27/623 (Figure 4).

Next steps

- Reverse circulation (RC) drill program to test geochemical anomalies
- Geochemical interpretation of RC drill chips
- DHEM survey of selected RC holes
- Ground EM survey over magnetic anomaly to assess potential for further nickel targets
- Diamond drilling of historic down-hole EM target

Moho's Interest in Silver Swan North Tenements

Moho is the 100% registered owner of granted tenements M27/263, E27/528, E27/626, P27/2232, P27/2390, P27/2441, E27/613, E27/623 and E27/633 and applications for E27/641, P27/2456, E24/235 and E27/687 all of which comprise the Silver Swan North Project. The Company has also signed option agreements to acquire M27/488, P27/2200, P27/2216, P27/2217, P27/2218, P27/2226 and P27/2229 (Figure 1).

In October 2021, Moho entered into a binding Heads of Agreement with Yandal Resources Ltd (Yandal)[1]. Under the Agreement, which is still subject to due diligence conditions, in exchange for a 1.0% Net Smelter Royalty, Moho will acquire from Yandal the exclusive right to access, explore for, own, mine, recover, process and sell all nickel, copper, cobalt and Platinum Group Elements extracted from the and associated minerals on 15 granted mining tenements held by Yandal. The Company will also vend four mining tenements under option and a tenement application to Yandal while retaining the rights for nickel and NSR gold royalties.

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 Mr Richard Carver, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Carver is a consultant to the Company and holds shares in the Company.

Mr Carver 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'. Mr Carver consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

[1] Moho Resources Ltd [MOH] ASX announcement – "Moho Increases Nickel Exposure At Silver Swan North" (11/11/2021)

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.

Moho's Senior Exploration Geologist Nic d'Offay 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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APPENDIX 1

Black Swan South Historical Drill Hole Collars

HOLE ID	DEPTH (m)	HOLE TYPE	EASTING (m)	NORTHING (m)	RL (m)	DIP (°)	AZIMUTH (°)
08NBSD0060	250.01	DDH	369498	6632570	353	-58.7	273.2
BSSAC009	47	AC	369317	6632746	355	-90	0
BSSAC010	54	AC	369297	6632745	355	-90	0
BSSAC011	47	AC	369371	6632644	354	-90	0
BSSAC012	62	AC	369351	6632643	354	-90	0
BSSAC013	39	AC	369371	6632695	354	-90	0
BSSAC014	39	AC	369349	6632695	354	-90	0
BSSAC015	42	AC	369329	6632694	354	-90	0
BSSAC016	48	AC	369327	6632797	356	-90	0
BSSAC017	56	AC	369306	6632797	356	-90	0
BSSAC018	54	AC	369285	6632796	356	-90	0
BSSAC019	52	AC	369305	6632848	356	-90	0
BSSAC020	84	AC	369283	6632899	355	-90	0
BSSAC021	99	AC	369262	6632899	355	-90	0
BSSAC022	63	AC	369241	6632899	356	-90	0
BSSAC023	81	AC	369304	6632899	355	-90	0
BSSAC024	102	AC	369261	6632950	355	-90	0
BSSAC025	101	AC	369240	6632950	355	-90	0
BSSAC032	91	AC	369422	6632570	354	-60	270
BSSAC033	62	AC	369532	6632570	354	-60	270
BSSAC034	46	AC	369582	6632570	353	-60	270
BSSAC035	81	AC	369482	6632570	354	-60	270
BSSAC036	87	AC	369382	6632370	352	-60	270
BSSAC037	67	AC	369682	6632370	352	-60	270
BSSAC038	65	AC	369582	6632370	352	-60	270
BSSAC039	96	AC	369532	6632370	352	-60	270
BSSAC040	75	AC	369782	6632370	352	-60	270
BSSAC041	57	AC	369882	6632370	352	-60	270
BSSAC042	84	AC	369982	6632370	353	-60	270
BSSD01	169	DDH	369395	6632773	355	-66.0	269.7
BSSRC01	109	RC	369400	6632684	354	-60.9	269.3
BSSRT07	25	RAB	369475	6632565	354	-90	0
BSSRT08	25	RAB	369474	6632590	354	-90	0
BSSRT09	25	RAB	369474	6632617	354	-90	0
BSW17	76		369597	6632578	355	-90	0
LBSD0023	231.2	DDH	369368	6632898	356	-60.6	265.2

Notes: Coordinate system - MGA94 Zone 51; Drill hole type: DDH = diamond drill hole, AC = aircore, RC = reverse circulation, RAB = rotary air blast

APPENDIX 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1: Black Swan South Nickel Prospect Geophysical Data Reinterpretation

Moho's Geophysical consultant has reprocessed and reinterpreted the down hole electromagnetic (DHEM) data from a single historical diamond drill hole (08NBSD0060).

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg. cut channels, random chips, or specific 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.* • *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 (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.*	• Diamond drill hole 08NBSD0060 was drilled to 250 m depth with the target at 200 m depth. A DHEM survey was completed in the hole to detect for any conductive sources surrounding the hole. • The DHEM data used in the re-interpretation were acquired by Norilsk Nickel in 2008 using a Crone Pulse EM system. • The Crone three component DHEM system uses two probes. One measures the component parallel to the drill hole trajectory, called the axial probe, the other, called the XY, or cross component probe, measures the two orthogonal axes. • The three component readings in 08NBSD0060 were taken at 10 m intervals up the hole.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• Diamond drilling was completed using an NQ core bit with nominal 75.7 mm hole diameter.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *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.*	• For geophysical DHEM data, no drill samples are recovered. The DHEM geophysical technique involves the measurement of magnetic field components produced by a transmitter. The primary field induces currents in conductive sources producing secondary EM fields that distort the primary field. A conductive source can be identified from the difference between the resultant field and primary field.
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the*	• The three component axes were measured at 10 m intervals up the hole and recorded. • All drill samples were geologically logged when the hole was drilled. • The entire length of the hole was logged.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	relevant intersections logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques an sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• No sub sampling techniques are applicable as three component axial measurements were recorded every 10 m up the hole. • The 10 m station spacing was too coarse to detect three, small in hole conductors (sulphides in sediments and shears both within a large package of mafic rocks) in 08NBSD0060. However, the Competent Person considers the current survey station spacing is suitable to view a distant source.
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.* • *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.* • *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.*	• The DHEM survey of 08NBSD0060 was collected using a Crone Pulse EM system. Three component data was collected on 10 m stations up hole. The probes working at a base frequency of 1.5 Hz. For a 150 msec off time sampled by 43 time windows.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• The historical DHEM survey data has been remodelled and reinterpreted by the Competent Person, who verifies the quality of the original data is fit for this purpose. • No other DHEM data is available for the Black Swan South nickel prospect. Drill hole 08NBSD0060 is the only hole at the prospect with a DHEM survey.
Location of data points	• *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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill holes have their collar location recorded but the device used is unknown. • No record of downhole surveys completed for the aircore holes. Surveying was completed down the diamond drill holes. • All holes were pegged on the local Black Swan North Main mine grid, collar coordinates were converted to AMG86 and later transformed into MGA94 Zone 51. • Topographic control is unknown.
Data spacing and distributio	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been*	• The transmitter loop was 200 m x 200 m and three component readings were taken at 10 m intervals up the hole. • The Competent Person considers the data spacing to be fit for purpose for the interpretation of the geophysical results, as they apply to defining off hole nickel mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	applied.	
Orientation of data in relatio 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.* • *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.*	• The geophysical sampling is unbiased and is not reliant on the drilling orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No record of data security from the field to the geophysical consultants in Perth.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Unknown if historical reviews were undertaken. The Competent Person has reviewed the historical DHEM data for 08NBSD0060 and confirmed the sampling techniques and data are fit for purpose.

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.*	• Moho is the 100% registered owner of granted tenements M27/263, E27/528, E27/626, P27/2232, P27/2390, E27/613 and E27/623 and applications for E27/633, E27/641, P27/2441, & P27/2456 all of which comprise the Silver Swan North Project. The Company has also signed option agreements to acquire M27/488, P27/2200, P27/2216, P27/2217, P27/2218, P27/2226 and P27/2229. • In October 2021, Moho entered into a binding Heads of Agreement with Yandal Resources Ltd (Yandal). Under the Agreement, which is still subject to due diligence conditions, in exchange for a 1.0% Net Smelter Royalty, Moho will acquire from Yandal the exclusive right to access, explore for, own, mine, recover, process and sell all nickel, copper, cobalt and Platinum Group Elements extracted from the and associated minerals on 15 granted mining tenements held by Yandal. The Company will also vend four mining tenements under option and a tenement application to Yandal while retaining the rights for nickel and NSR gold royalties. • No other known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historical exploration has been completed over various areas covered by Moho's tenements. Companies who have worked in the area include: • Australian-Anglo American JV (1969–1976); • Union Miniere/WMC Resources Ltd JV (1974–1975); • Esso Australia Ltd (1979–1981); • Amax Resources Ltd (1982–1984); • CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (1985–1989); • Mount Kersey Mining (1990–1999); • Aurora Gold (1991–1994); • Fodina/MPI/Outokumpu (1994–2005); • NiQuest (2000–2005);

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Mithril Resources (2006–2007); • Norilsk Nickel (2006-2012); • Lawson Gold (2010–2012); & • Moho Resources (2015 to present).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The focus for nickel exploration at the Black Swan South nickel prospect is for komatiite-hosted magmatic nickel sulphide deposits. • The Black Swan South nickel prospect is hosted on a limb of the Kanowna—Scotia anticline within the Boorara Domain of the Kalgoorlie Terrane. The Boorara Domain is bounded by two major regional structures: to the east is the Mount Monger—Moriarty Shear, and west is the Boorara Shear. The regional stratigraphy of the domain comprises, from youngest to oldest: Gindalbie Formation – felsic, volcanic and sedimentary rocks including the Black Swan Komatiite; thin & discontinuous basalt units; Highway Ultramafics; Big Blow Chert; and Scotia Basalt. • Nickel deposits in the Black Swan area are hosted by the Black Swan Komatiite, which is the main ultramafic unit within the felsic-sedimentary Gindalbie Formation. The komatiite is underlain by felsic lava, tuff and volcanic breccia. Silver Swan massive sulphide mineralisation occurs at the basal contact of the Black Swan Komatiite with the footwall.

Drill hole Information	• *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:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *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.*
		• Historical drilling at the Black Swan South nickel prospect has been undertaken on various drill orientations. Refer to Appendix 1 for drill collar details.

Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *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*	• There has been no aggregation of the geophysical data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisat widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *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').*	• No nickel sulphide mineralisation was intersected in historic diamond drill hole 08NBSD0060.
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 drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to figures within this release.
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.*	• This ASX release reports the results of the reinterpretation of DHEM data available for one historical diamond drill hole (08NBSD0060) at the Black Swan South nickel prospect. This is the only drill hole at the prospect that has DHEM data. No surface EM data has been collected at the prospect. • For completeness, the location of other holes drilled at the prospect have been shown on appropriate plans and their collar locations included as Appendix 1.
Other substantive exploration dat	• *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.*	• Moho has not undertaken exploration on the Black Swan South nickel prospect since its grant. All historical exploration data for the Black Swan South nickel prospect has previously been reported and is publicly available for viewing via DMIR's online WAMEX portal.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Follow up geochemical assessment of assay results from drill holes at the Black Swan South nickel prospect.