

ASX
ANNOUNCEMENT
31 October 2019

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EMPRESS SPRINGS, QLD

- 2 new gold mineralised zones discovered at Empress Springs
- New Au-Ag-As-Zn-Cu-Pb-Sn zone at Yappar prospect:
 - Gold (2m @ 0.62g/t Au: 66-68m) in bottom sample of aircore hole ESMH0115;
 - Silver intercepts 20m @ 2.6g/t Ag: 70-90m (incl 2m @ 6.8g/t Ag: 76-78m) in ESMH0027;
 - Gold-silver mineralisation intersected over a distance of 1.3km – remains open;
 - Widespread base metal anomalism associated with gold indicates Yappar is a highly prospective target.
- Gold-only zone discovered at Wilson Bore prospect:
 - 2m @ 0.29g/t Au; 68-70m in ESMH0058: 4m @ 0.13g/t Au; 68-72m in ESMH0030, top of weathered rock;
 - Coincident silver intercept of 28m @ 1.11g/t Ag; 68-96m in ESMH0030;
 - Precious metal anomalism discovered over 1.4km near interpreted caldera rim, remains open;
 - Gold only anomaly coincides with altered rocks deeper in hole, suggesting gold might be locally derived.
- *“The scale of the mineral system revealed by the available data warrants further enthusiastic exploration” (Dr Brauhart, CSA Global)*

SILVER SWAN NORTH NICKEL EXPLORATION, WA

- Exploration started on recently granted tenement E27/613 (100% Moho) located ~7km NW of high- grade Silver Swan nickel sulphide deposit:
 - ~3.3km long belt of mafic and ultramafic rocks
 - Initial data review indicates no historical nickel exploration with all prior exploration only for gold
- Applied for strategic tenement ELA27/623 adjoining southern boundary of Black Swan Nickel Operations, increases Moho’s nickel exploration exposure

- Drilling program close to N and NW boundaries of Black Swan Nickel Operations
 - 43 aircore drill holes completed (3,430m)
 - Anomalous silver mineralisation intersected in 8 holes; no anomalous nickel encountered
 - Stratigraphic drilling (subsidised by WA government drilling incentive grant) on E27/528 identified basalt and dolerite under transported cover

BURRACOPPIN EXPLORATION (WA)

Encouraging auger assays received for Moho's Burracoppin Gold Project, located 22 km west of Edna May gold mine in WA:

- Crossroads auger soil gold anomaly confirmed;
- Second >25ppb gold auger soil anomaly ("Golden Hind prospect") identified ~5km to south and along strike from Crossroads anomaly;
- Golden Hind anomaly is 0.10 km wide x 1.0 km long, and open to north and west;
- Preliminary field assessment indicates regolith is largely residual - auger soil anomalies are potentially indicative of bedrock mineralisation;
- Program of Works approved to extend current auger coverage north and west of Crossroads gold anomaly.

CORPORATE

- Completed a \$500,000 placement in St George Mining.
- The Company divested part of its holding in St George Mining at a profit during the quarter and will continue to assess the opportunity to divest more when appropriate.
- The Company applied for 16 new prospective gold and nickel exploration tenements in Eastern Goldfields, Western Australia

EMPRESS SPRINGS EXPLORATION

In the quarter Moho Resources Ltd (ASX: MOH) (Moho or the Company) completed 70 aircore (AC) drill holes out of a total of 116 holes drilled in the past field season (Figure 2) at the Empress Springs project, a joint venture with Independence Group NL (IGO). Empress Springs is located 50km south of Croydon in Far Northwest Queensland (Figure 1).

The AC program (Figure 2) expanded the testing of bedrock beneath cover rocks in new areas of the project along existing tracks, while holes were also completed at the Arrowhead and Arrowhead West prospects to clarify mineralisation previously discovered by Moho (see ASX release on 1 July 2019). The program included 5,063m of blade and 1,062m of hammer drilling for a total of 6,125m.

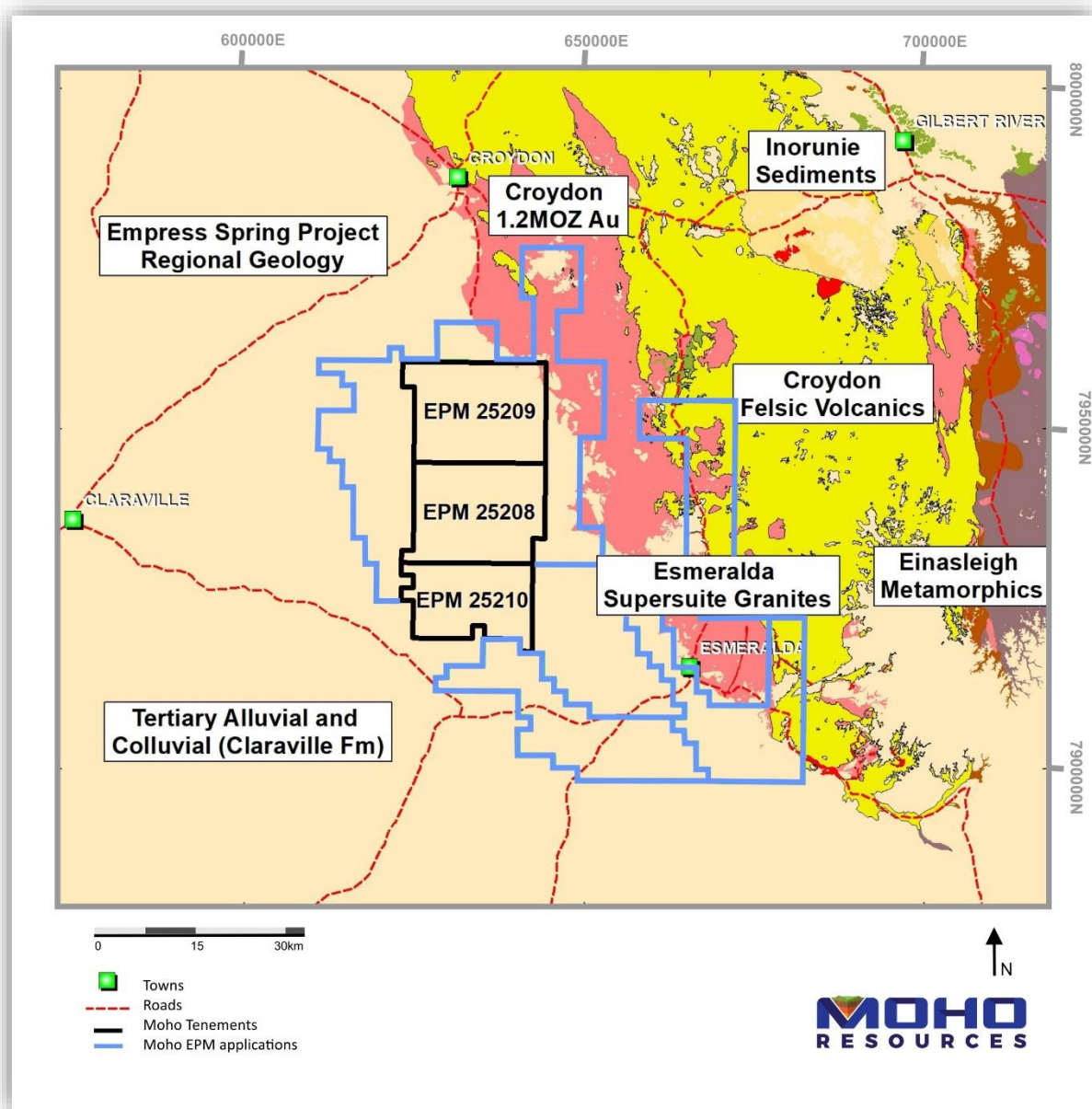


Figure 1: Moho’s Empress Springs project tenements in relation to regional geology

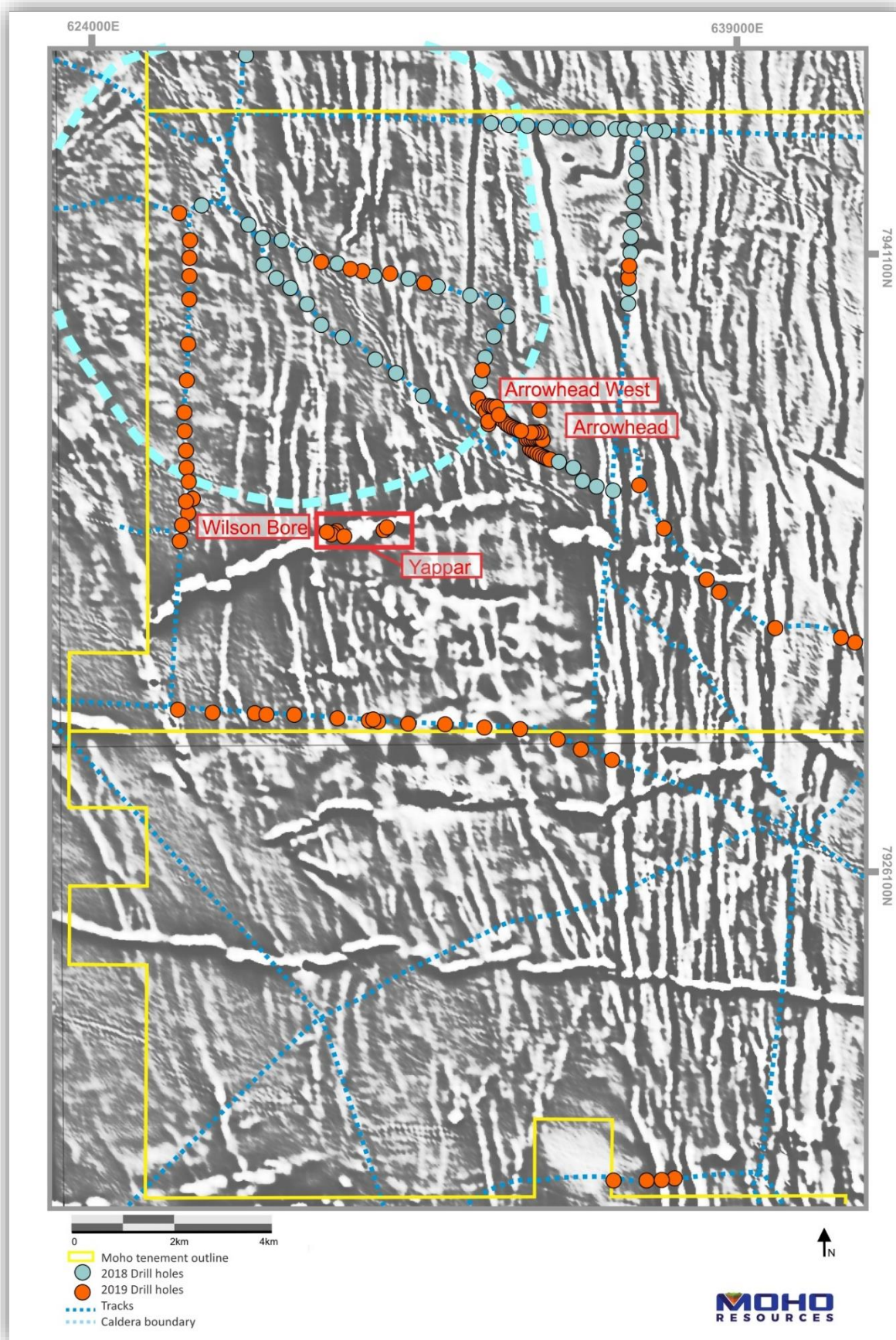


Figure 2: Location of RC - AC drill holes at Empress Springs (on 1.5 VD grey scale magnetics)

YAPPAR PROSPECT

Drilling at the Yappar prospect (Figure 2) was designed to explore altered rocks in water bore drill chip spoil in the area. 510m of drilling was completed for seven holes at the Yappar prospect. Initially four AC holes (ESMH0025-ESMH0028) were drilled into bedrock along an existing track in an area interpreted from aeromagnetic data to be composed of dolerite and confirmed by the drilling. Three holes were then drilled to follow up base metal anomalism identified in ESMH0028 and ESMH0026 (Figure 3).

The gold and base metal/pathfinder element geochemistry at Yappar was reviewed by Dr Carl Brauhart (CSA Global), who noted two different and widespread anomalous base metal associations as follows:

- High Pb-Au-(Ag-Cd-Zn-Cu) association is well developed in hole ESMH0115; and
- High Zn-Ag-Cd-Cu-Sn (but NOT Pb-Au) association is well developed over 1.3km from ESMH0025 to ESMH0027.

Zn-Ag-Cu-Cd-Sn mineralisation in ESMH0026, 115 and 116 is associated with chlorite altered dolerites and basalts close to the inferred rim of an interpreted buried caldera.

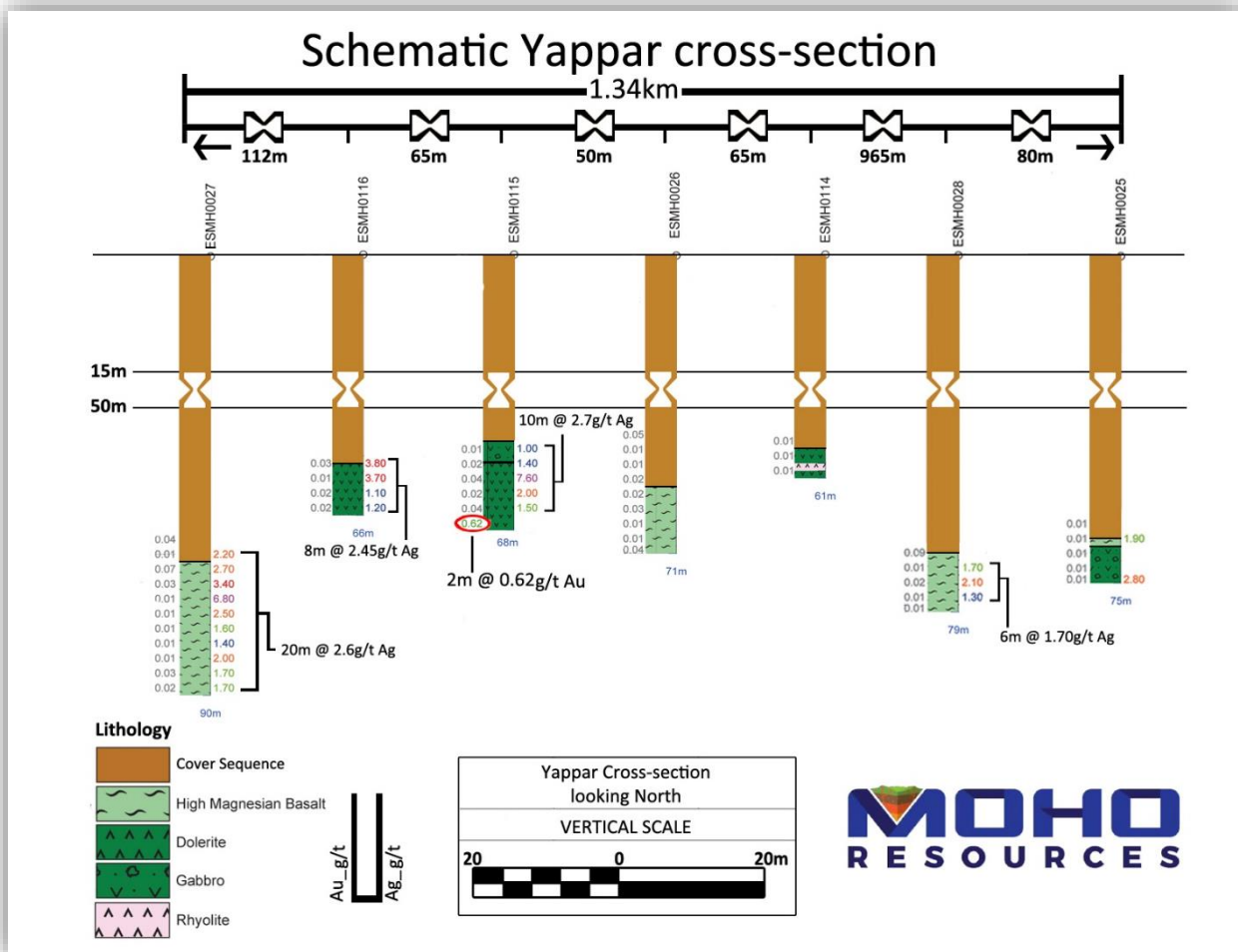


Figure 3: Schematic cross section across Yappar prospect

Moho will plan additional drilling in the area near structures and the interpreted caldera to determine the nature and extent of the base metal/pathfinder anomalism and gold and silver mineralisation (Table 1).

Table 1: Mineralised intersections at the Yappar prospect

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
ESMH0115	66	68	2*	0.62	
ESMH0115	56	66	10		2.7
ESMH0116	58	66	8		2.45
ESMH0027	70	90	20		2.6
ESMH0028	72	78	6		1.7
ESMH0024	73	75	2		2.8

Note: * = bottom of hole sample

WILSON BORE PROSPECT

Five aircore holes totalling 400m were drilled at the Wilson Bore prospect (ESMH0029, 30, 57-59) to test the southern side of the interpreted caldera rim for potential mineralisation.

Anomalous gold was intersected over a distance of 1.4km in holes ESMH0029, 30 & 58 (Table 2).

Table 2: Gold and silver intersections at the Wilson Bore prospect

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
ESMH0029	62	64	2	0.12	
ESMH0030	68	72	4	0.13	
ESMH0030	68	96	28		1.11
ESMH0058	68	70	2	0.29	

Other results included:

- Silver mineralisation (28m @ 1.11g/t Ag from 68 – 96m) was intersected in ESMH0030 which also contains anomalous gold and associated arsenic in the top 2m of a weathered dolerite. ESMH0030 appears to lie on a NW-trending break in the aeromagnetic data that might reflect a structure, which is supported by increased arsenic values. Geological logging of ESMH0030 noted there was intense chlorite alteration in the bottom of the hole.
- Gold intersected in ESMH0058 lies within the top 2m of the weathered granitic basement.
- Gold intersected in ESMH0029 was located within the cover rocks 10m above the bedrock.

Two of the three gold-only anomalies are from the top sampled interval of in-situ bedrock at the interface with the transported overburden. Combined with the observed deep chlorite-sericite in ESMH0030, Dr Brauhart suggests the source of the anomalous gold there might be locally derived.

RC AND AC DRILLING AT ARROWHEAD PROSPECTS

Moho also received the remaining assay results for 10 RC holes (Figure 4) drilled between the Arrowhead and Arrowhead West prospects (Table 3). Mineralised intersections from these drill holes are shown in Table 4.

Table 3: RC holes drilled at Arrowhead prospects

Hole_ID	Results	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth (°)	Z54_East	Z54_North	RL
ESMH0008	NSA	114	-90	360	633589	7937131	120
ESMH0009	NSA	96	-90	360	633511	7937195	120
ESMH0010	NSA	114	-90	360	633419	7937283	120
ESMH0011	SBMP	108	-90	360	633330	7937366	120
ESMH0012	SBMP	108	-90	360	633261	7937422	120
ESMH0013	NSA	108	-90	360	633179	7937486	120
ESMH0014	NSA	96	-90	360	633102	7937545	120
ESMH0015	NSA	126	-90	360	632500	7938117	120
ESMH0016	NSA	121	-90	360	632517	7937975	120
ESMH0017	NSA	132	-90	360	632587	7937898	120

Note: NSA - No significant assays. SBMP - Base metal and pathfinder assays; see Table 4

Table 4: Mineralised intersections in RC holes drilled at Arrowhead prospects

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)
ESMH0011	74	76	2	1.7
ESMH0012	44	46	2	1.1
ESMH0012	50	52	2	1.4

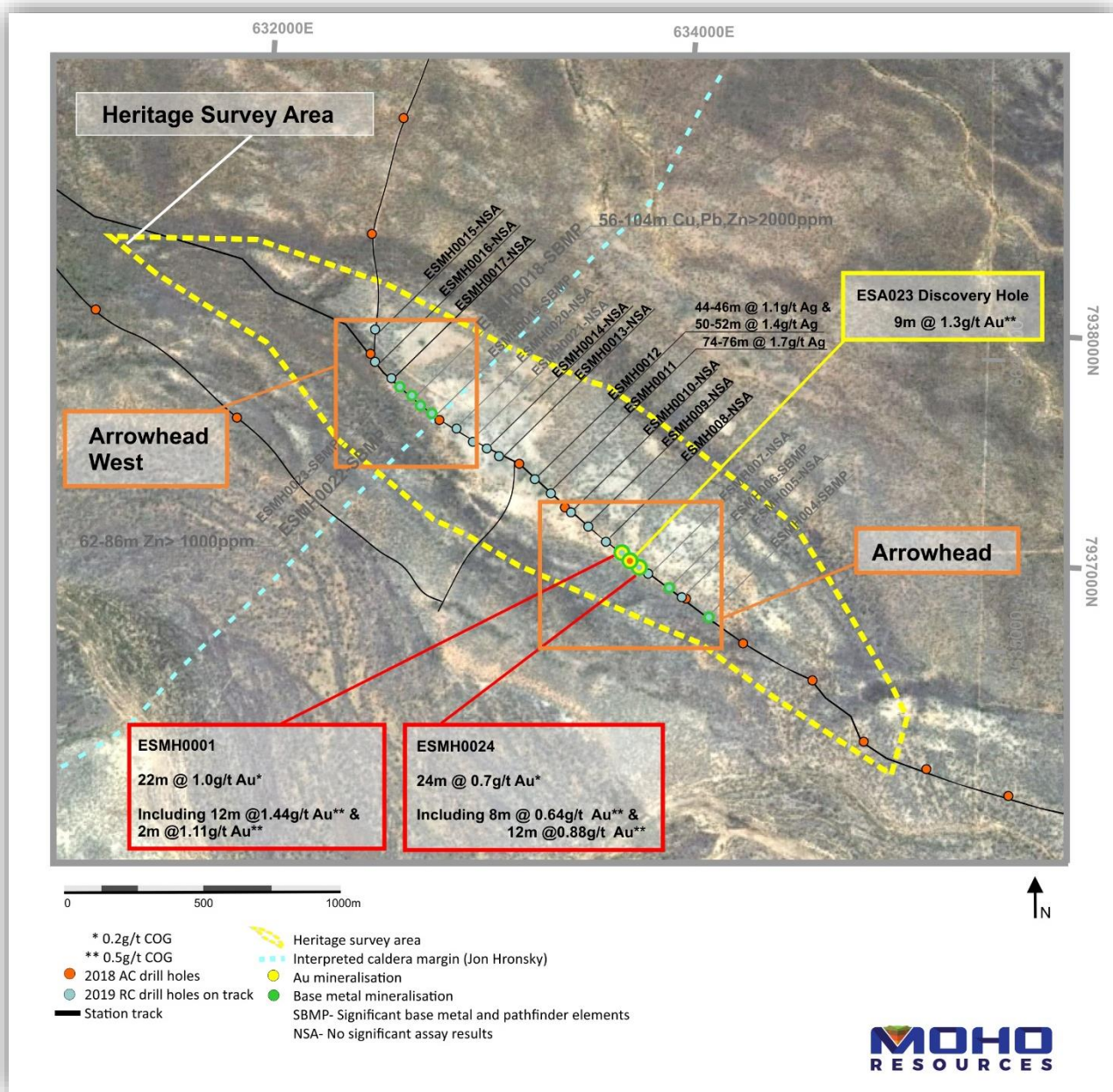


Figure 4: Final assay results from RC drill holes at Arrowhead prospects

A total of 25 AC holes for 1,630m were drilled at Arrowhead on four traverses north and south of the mineralisation discovered during RC drilling (Figure 5). These holes were designed to clarify the local geology and search for extensions to and orientation of the gold mineralisation north and south of ESMH0001. The drilling did not intersect significant gold mineralisation but extended base metal anomalism both north and south of the discovery hole.

The gold and base metal/pathfinder element geochemistry at Arrowhead was reviewed by Dr Brauhart, who noted two different anomalous precious and base metal associations as follows:

- A proximal Pb-Au-(Ag-Cd-Zn-Cu) association is well developed in holes ESMH001, ESMH0024, ESMH0094 & ESA023 and is characterised by K-feldspar +/- sericite alteration (Figure 5); and
- A distal Zn-Cd-Cu-Sn (but NOT Pb-Au) association which is characterised by chlorite alteration.

The distal metal association is also well developed at the Arrowhead West and Yappar prospects. Dr Brauhart notes that “these ‘distal’ alteration and metal associations are regarded as highly prospective”. Dr Brauhart concludes by stating that “The scale of the mineral system revealed by the available data warrants further enthusiastic exploration”.

At the Arrowhead West area, 8 additional AC holes totalling 475m were drilled on two traverses north and south of strong base metal mineralisation located in ESMH0018. This follow-up drilling did not find extensions to the mineralisation.

Hunting Large Mineralised Systems

The Company is highly encouraged by the wide-spread anomalous mineralisation intersected at such an early stage of drilling and remains confident the Empress Springs project has the potential to host large mineral systems.

The Company is reviewing all data with a view to advancing its geological model to assist targeting of larger mineralising systems in the project area, and has engaged several renowned consultants including Dr Gregg Morrison of Klondike Exploration Services, Dr Jon Hronsky OAM of Western Mining Services, Richard Carver of GCXplore, Dr Carl Brauhart of CSA Global and Kim Frankcombe of ExploreGeo to review the geophysical, geochemical, lithology and alteration styles encountered in Moho’s drilling at Empress Springs.

Subsequent Steps:

- Synthesis and review of recent drilling and other exploration data by Moho staff with Dr Jon Hronsky and Dr Gregg Morrison;
- Undertake IP surveys over mineralised areas at Arrowhead and Yappar prospect;
- Plan aboriginal heritage surveys over proposed future exploration targets; and
- Plan future drilling programs to be undertaken next field season (Q2 2020) as well as new geophysical surveys in areas under application in early 2020.

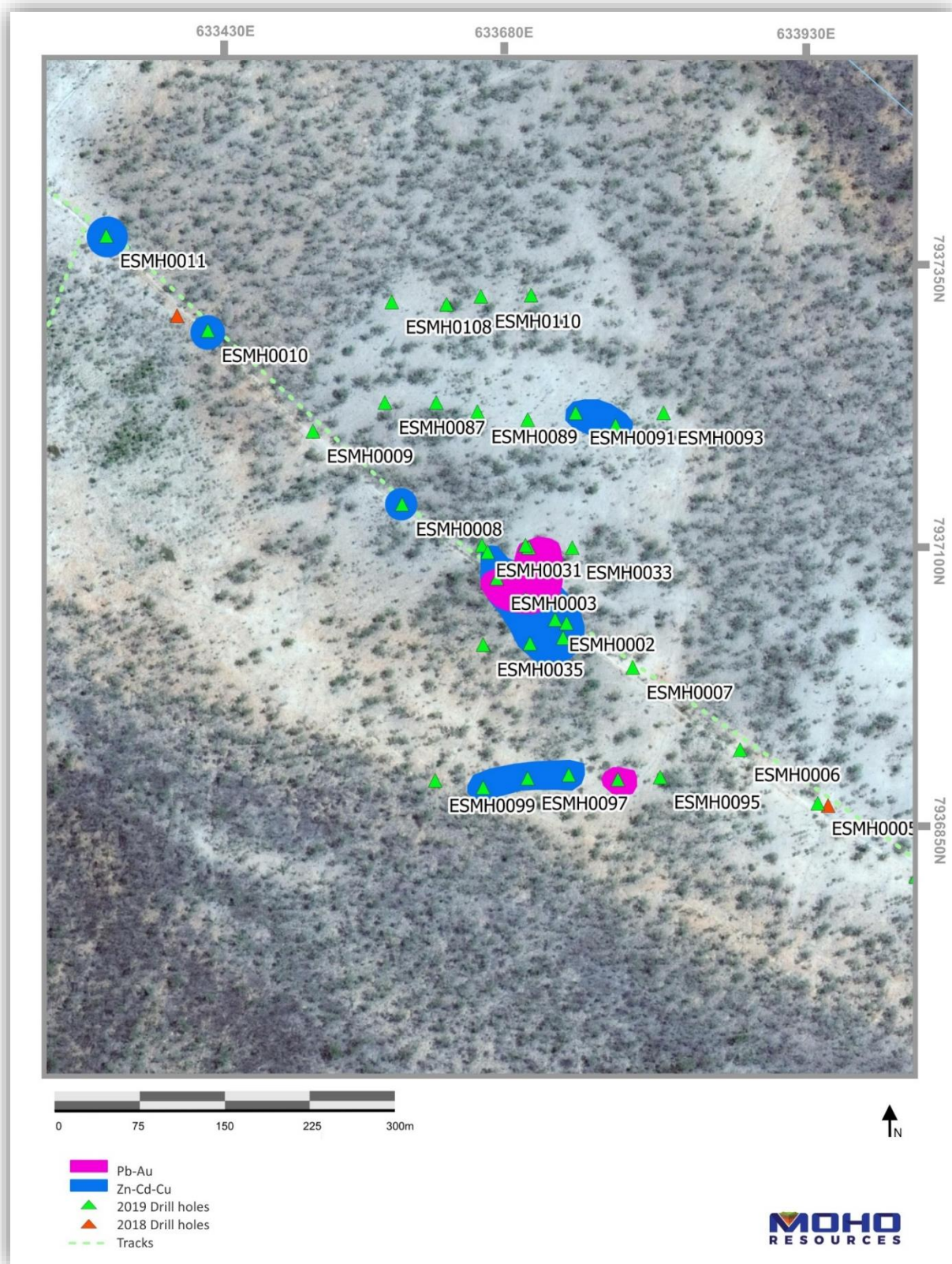


Figure 5: Drill holes at Arrowhead prospect showing anomalous base metal/pathfinder element associations (Brauhart, 2019)

SILVER SWAN NORTH NICKEL EXPLORATION

During the quarter the company provided an update on the Company’s on-going nickel sulphide exploration program at the Silver Swan North project, 50 km NE of Kalgoorlie (Figure 6).

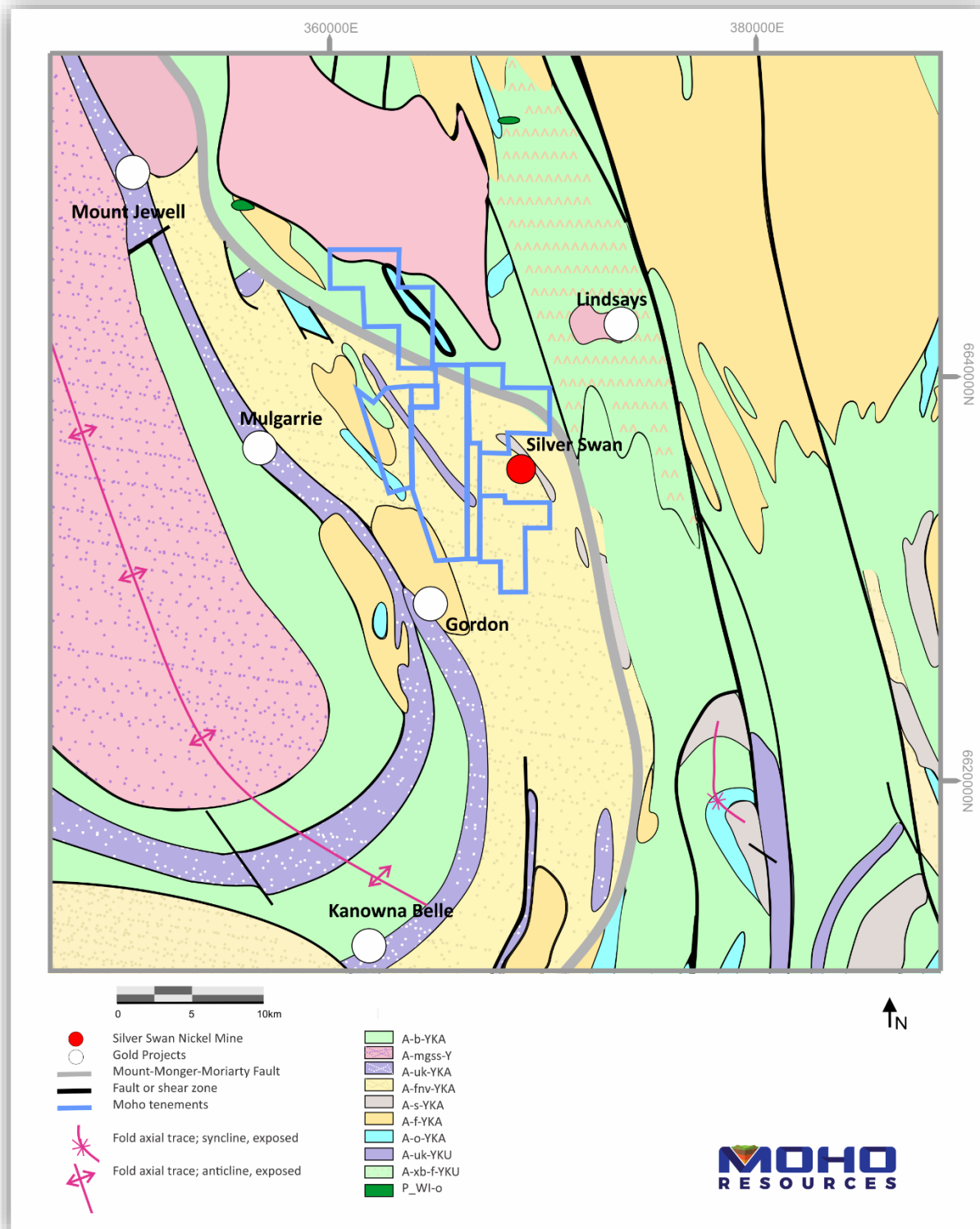


Figure 6: Regional geological setting of Moho’s Silver Swan North Project

Aircore drilling at Silver Swan North project

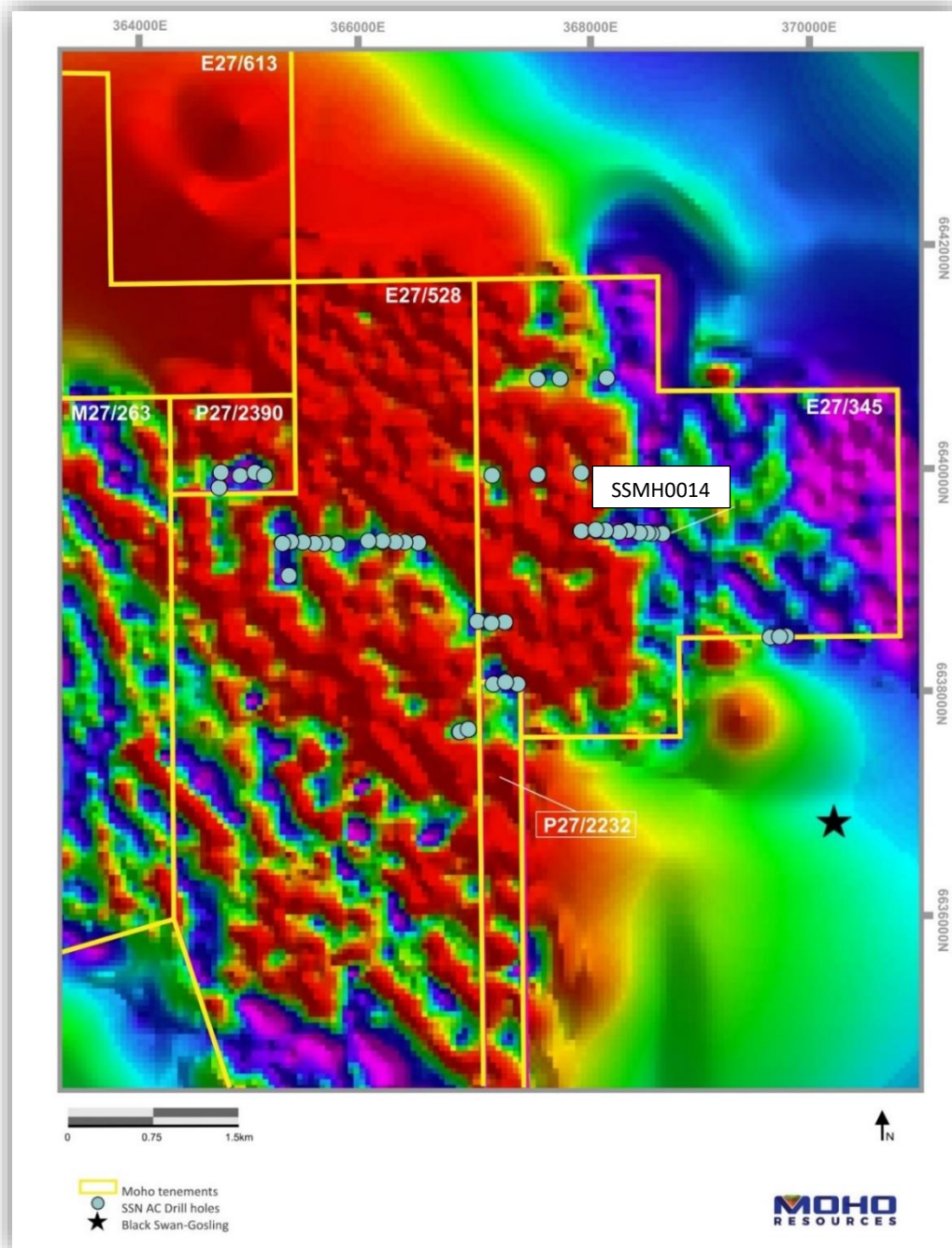


Figure 7: Location of aircore drill holes on 1VD gravity of the Silver Swan North project

The Company completed a programme of 43 aircore holes across four project tenements (E27/345, E27/528, P27/2390, P27/2232) for a total of 3430m of drilling (Figures 6 & 7; Appendix 1).

The majority of holes were drilled on E27/345 (21 holes totaling 1553m) to test gravity lows with coincident elevated nickel in historic auger soils for potential Black Swan style disseminated and/or blebby mineralisation.

Five holes were drilled (437m) on P27/2390 to test for potential ultramafics in a major gravity low identified in a 2011 geophysical interpretation of the project geology. On P27/2232, three holes were drilled (219m) to test for potential ultramafics in a gravity low along a major NW trending break in a large regional gravity high.

Fourteen stratigraphic aircore holes were drilled (1221m) across E27/528 to test the major regional gravity high for possible accumulations of nickel sulphides that could exist within non-magnetic ultramafic rocks under deep cover. This drilling was subsidised by a DMIRS Exploration Incentive Scheme co-funding grant (ASX release, 7 December 2018) to the Company that will pay for 50% of the drilling costs (up to \$150,000).

354 samples were submitted to SGS Kalgoorlie for Au and base metals analyses. Assay results have been received and the only anomalism reported is for silver (Table 5).

Table 5: Anomalous aircore intercepts

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)
SSMH0007	34	38	4	1
SSMH0009	41	45	4	1
SSMH0010	36	40	4	1.1
SSMH0010	40	44	4	1
SSMH0010	60	64	4	1
SSMH0010	92	96	4	1.4
SSMH0014	77	81	4	1.2
SSMH0021	38	39	1	2
SSMH0037	3	7	4	1.4
SSMH0043	38	42	4	1.1
SSMH0045	108	112	4	1.1

Note: anomalous intersection of >1 g/t Ag

The majority of the discovered silver anomalism (SSMH0007-0014) is associated with saprolite in a large circular gravity low on the eastern side of the major gravity high in E27/345. In SSMH0014 the silver anomalism is in saprolitic clay weathered black shale. This interval is approximately 400 m S and 200 m E of the silver anomalism intersected in previous reverse circulation hole SSMH0003, which is hosted in a massive black shale unit sandwiched within a larger sequence of felsic volcanic tuffs.

Moho interprets from this drilling and historical drilling further N and S of SSMH0014 that the pronounced, thin sinuous N-S gravity low on the eastern side of the major gravity high in E27/345 reflects a unit of black shale (Figure 7).

While interesting, for now the significance of the anomalous silver mineralisation remains unclear.

The gravity lows tested on P27/2390 and 2232 are comprised of basalt. No recognisable ultramafic rocks were intersected in any of the drill holes.

The limited reconnaissance stratigraphic drilling undertaken on E27/528 in the central area of the large gravity high, has shown this part of E27/528 is predominantly comprised of basalt and dolerite. Most of the major gravity high on E27/528 remains untested.

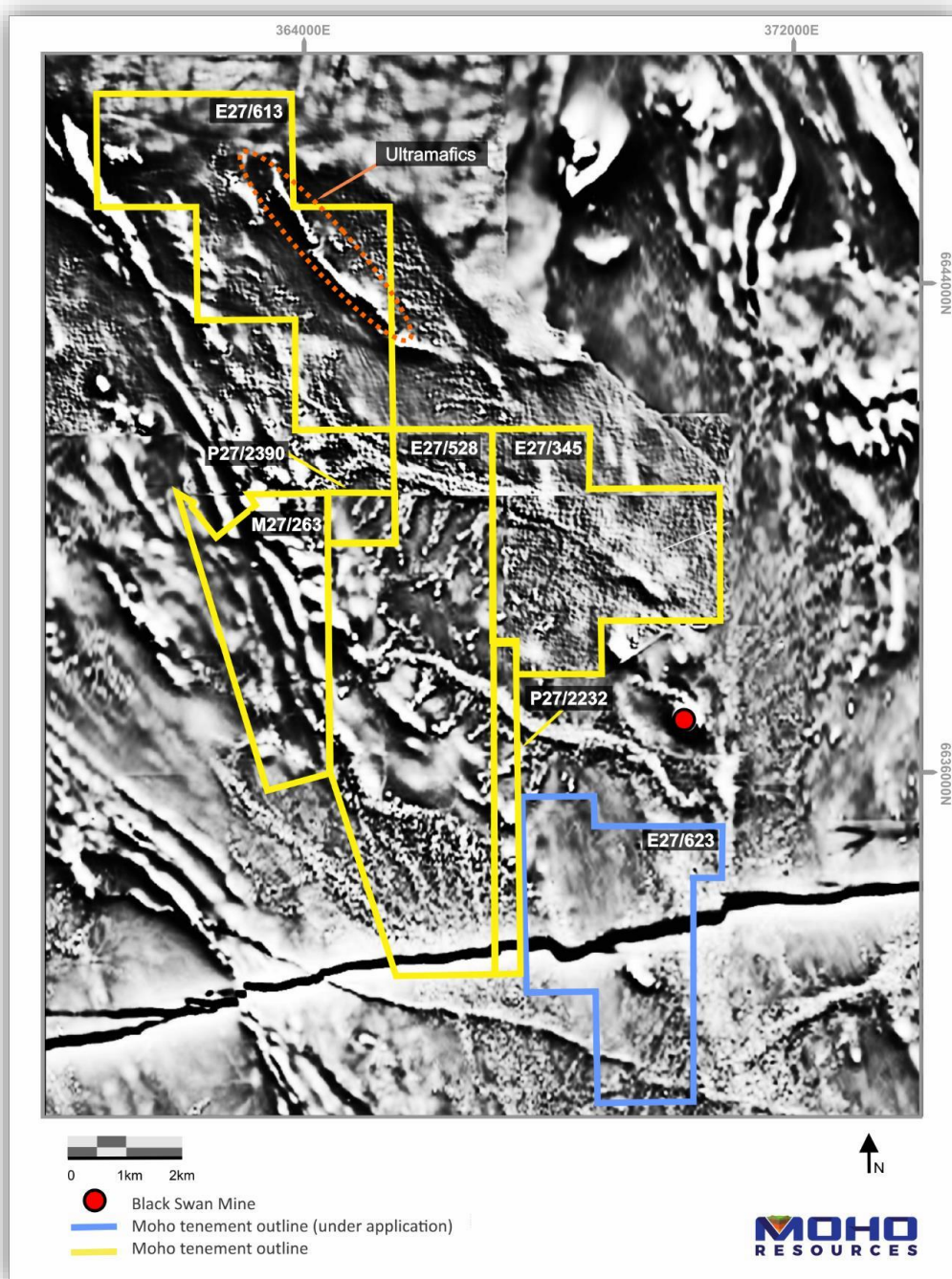


Figure 8: Silver Swan North project tenements on 1VD greyscale magnetics

Nickel Sulphide Exploration Commenced on E27/613

E27/613 (100% Moho tenure) covering 14.8km² was granted on 27th August 2019. The tenement is located ~7km NW of the high-grade Silver Swan nickel sulphide deposit (Figures 6 & 8).

An initial review of the historical data indicates the tenement has received no nickel exploration to date, with all prior exploration there was for gold. An approximately 3.3km long, magnetic unit coincident with a zone of ultramafic rocks has been identified by GSWA mapping within the tenement (Figure 3). Moho is in the process of undertaking a more detailed review and assessment of open file historical geophysical, geological and geochemical data on this tenement.

Moho intends to explore targets generated from the historical data synthesis, which will initially include field verification, mapping, soil and rock chip sampling where appropriate, and potentially detailed ground gravity and SQUID EM surveying.

New tenement application close to Poseidon's Black Swan Nickel Operations

Moho has applied for a new tenement ELA27/623 adjacent to the southern boundary of Poseidon Nickel's Black Swan Nickel Operations (Figures 6 & 8). This application covers and replaces previous applications for ELA27/620 and PLA27/2418 (since withdrawn) plus additional ground under G27/0002 held by Poseidon Nickel Atlantis Operations Pty Ltd. Moho continues to actively monitor lease holdings in the region.

CSIRO Litho-geochemical "Fingerprinting" Project

During the period Moho received the final report from CSIRO for the litho-geochemical "fingerprinting" project covering E27/528 and M27/263. The aim of this research project was to distinguish and map from historical diamond drill holes ultramafic stratigraphy which may be prospective for nickel sulphide mineralisation. Moho is reviewing this report to consider the implications for nickel exploration at the Silver Swan North Project.

Subsequent Steps:

- Complete review of historical data for E27/613 to identify and prioritise targets to aggressively explore for nickel
- Review CSIRO final report on litho-geochemical "fingerprinting" project to identify nickel prospective ultramafic geology

BURRACOPPIN GOLD EXPLORATION

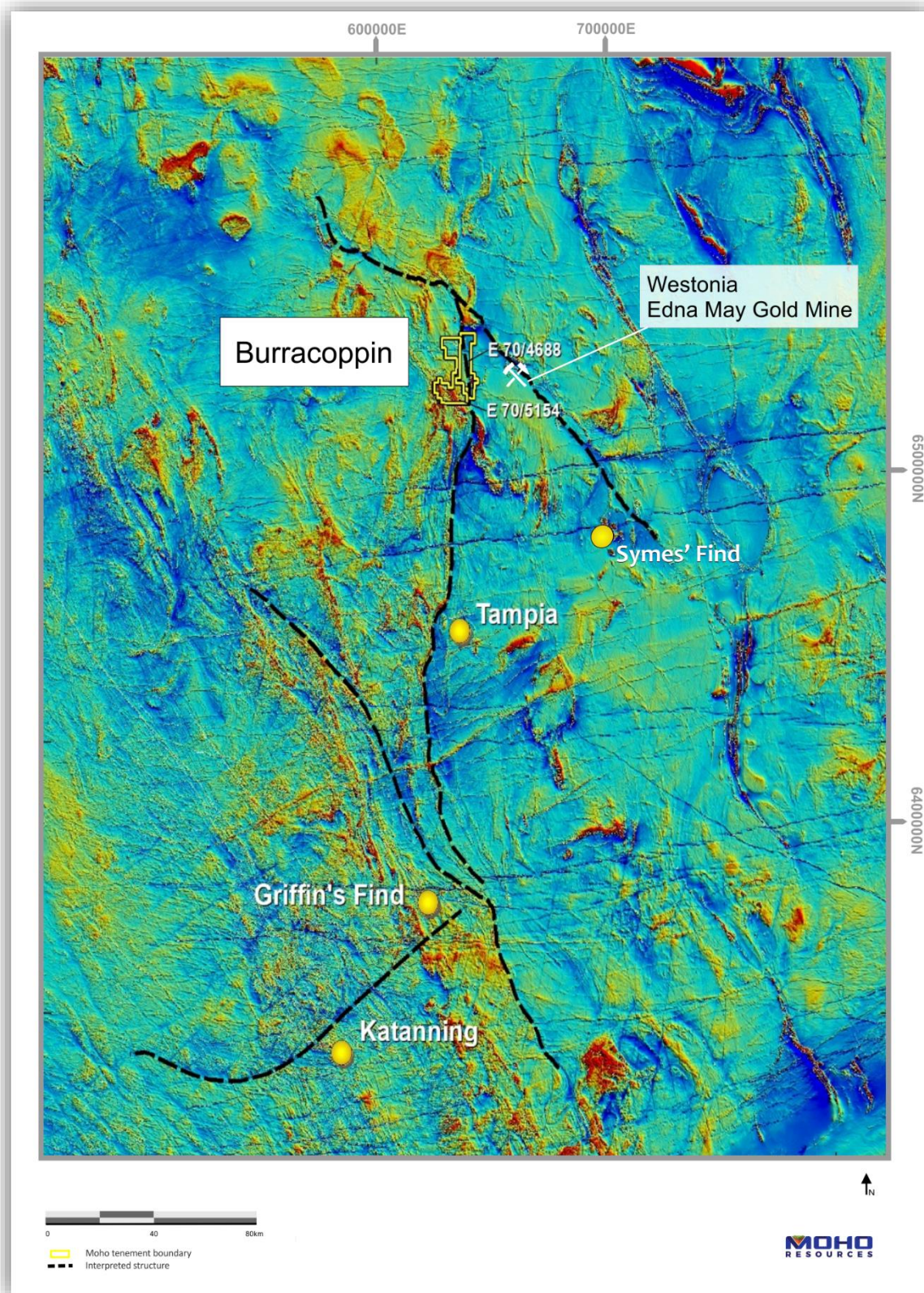


Figure 9: Location of Burracoppin gold project to Southwest Terrane gold deposits, interpreted Tampia shear zone and Edna May gold mine

During the quarter the company completed 814 shallow auger holes to test aeromagnetic and gravity targets plus gold in soil anomalies within E70/4688 with the northern results reported on 16 September 2019. The program focused on a number of exploration targets which the Company had previously identified within the Tampia Structural Corridor of the Southwestern Terrane (Figure 10).

Northern Gold Anomaly (“Crossroads”)

Results from the first 380 auger holes at the Crossroads prospect within E70/4688 located gold anomalies of >25 ppb gold including a number which assayed >100 ppb gold. The broader gold anomaly at the >8 ppb level is approximately 1.4 km E-W by 0.7 km N-S and is open to the north and west.

Moho considers coherent values above the 25 ppb level to be anomalous and above the 75 ppb level as highly anomalous even in some locations where gold is associated with calcrete. Moho is encouraged by the presence of discrete arsenic anomalism within the gold anomalous area.

The area is characterised by scattered float of mafic granulite and amphibolite, considered to be similar to rocks in the area of the Tampia gold deposit near Narembeen (Total Resources of 8.2 Mt @ 1.7 g/t Au for 460 koz; ASX announcement, Ramelius Resources Ltd dated 17 June 2019).

It should be noted there is some gold anomalism related to an iron element association, which most likely reflects iron-rich transported regolith material (Brauhart, 2019). Moho is planning a regolith mapping program to provide geological context to the auger results.

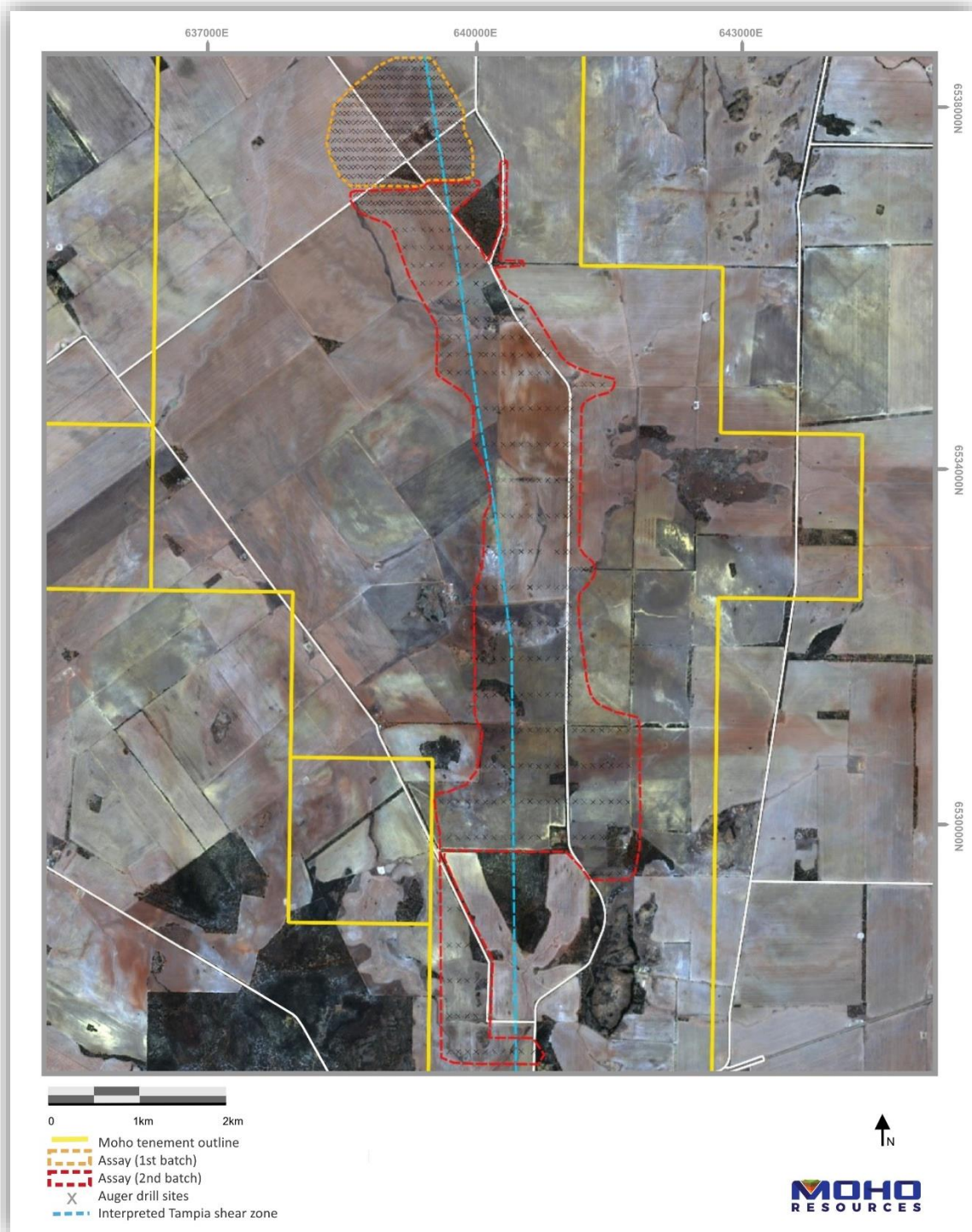


Figure 10: Burracoppin soil auger locations

Re-examination of the assays at Crossroads confirmed an error in the initial merging of assay results and auger hole coordinates that resulted in an erroneous map of the distribution of anomalous geochemical assay results as shown in Moho's ASX release on 16 September 2019. The now correctly merged datasets have produced a more coherent and clearer map of the distribution of the anomalies as shown in Figure 12. The coincidence of Au and As gives Moho greater confidence in the significance of the anomaly.

New Southern Gold Anomaly ("Golden Hind")

Results from the southern part of the survey area highlights a new coherent linear >25 ppb gold anomaly within E70/4688, henceforth named the Golden Hind anomaly (Figure 11). The target was a pronounced aeromagnetic low, suggesting an area of magnetite destruction (a potential sign of a mineralising system) along the interpreted Tampia shear zone. The gold anomaly at the >25 ppb level is approximately 1.0 km long trending N-S by 0.1 km E-W and is open to the north and west. Moho considers coherent values above 25 ppb Au to be anomalous and above 75 ppb Au as highly anomalous (Figure 3).

The area is also characterised by a coincident Ni-Cu anomaly that coincides with a thin mafic granulite that can be seen from rock float in the paddocks. The Au anomaly is either in the granulite or on the contact with the granite to the west, with some milky quartz found in the area.

Air Core (AC) Drilling of Crossroads Gold Anomaly

Moho plans to undertake reconnaissance air core drilling across the Crossroads gold anomaly as soon as a new Program of Works (POW) has been approved by DMIRS. It is anticipated that this work will be undertaken between late November 2019 and February 2020 and comprise approximately 30 drill holes.

New Auger Drilling POW Approved

A new POW has now been approved for a further 719 follow-up auger holes to the north, east and west of the currently defined >25 ppb Au anomaly at the Crossroads prospect. It is anticipated this work will commence in mid-November once crops are harvested in relevant paddocks and results from the recent orientation soil sampling have been received and reviewed.

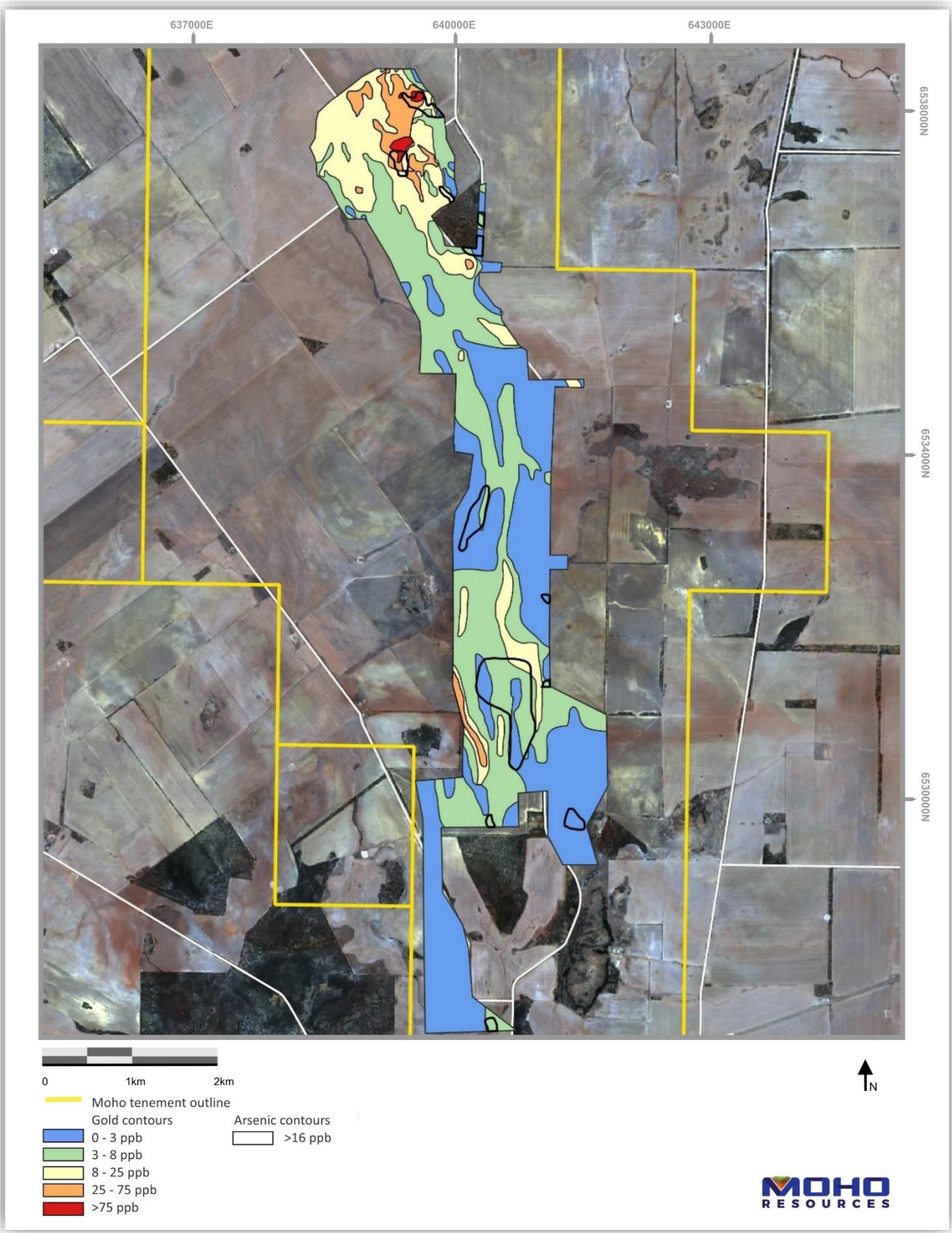


Figure 11: Auger gold in soil anomalies at Burracoppin gold project

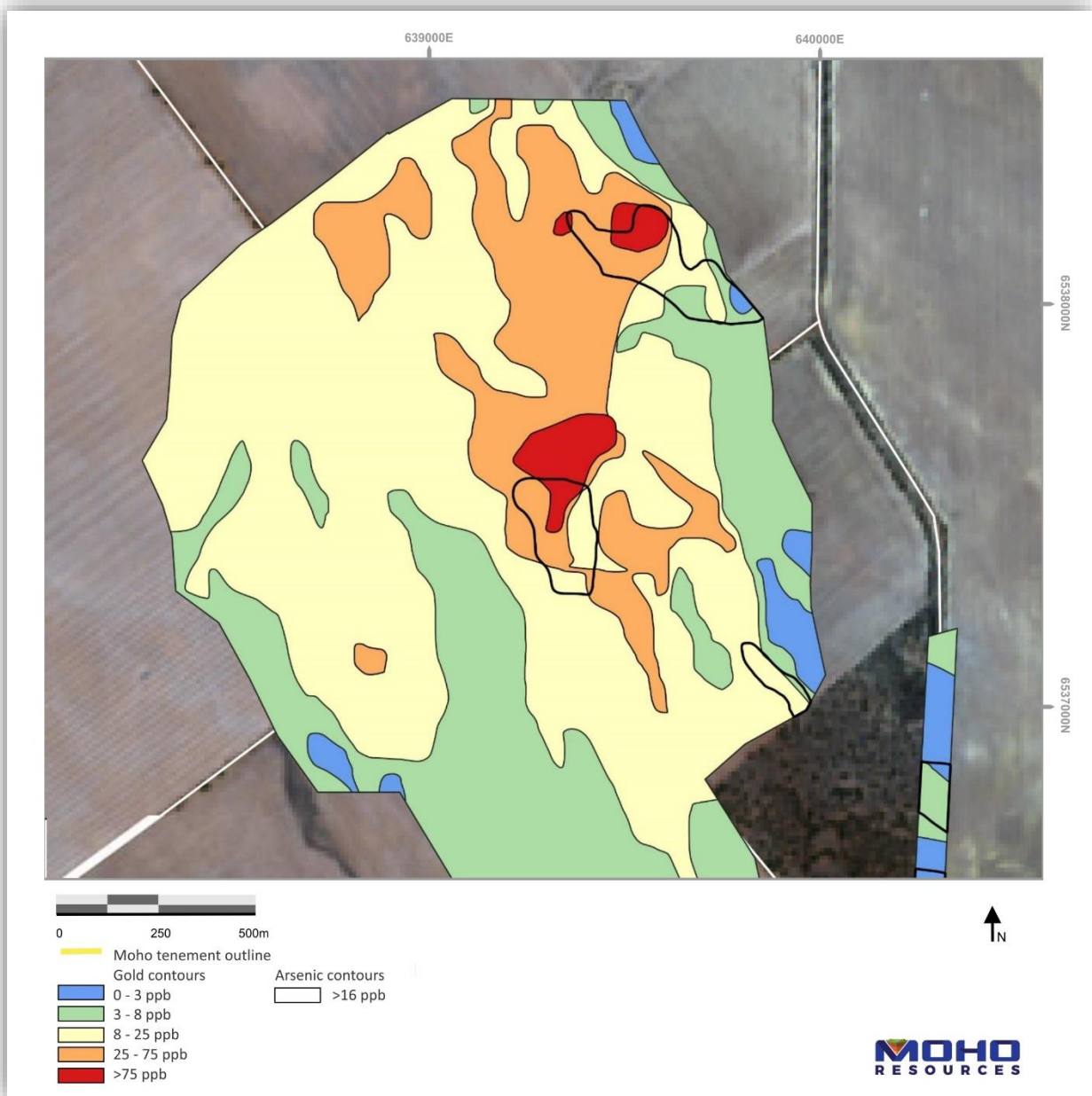


Figure 12: Revised gold soil anomaly with >16ppm arsenic contour overlaid, Crossroads prospect, Burracoppin gold project

Data Review by Consultant Geochemist

Consultant geochemist Richard Carver has examined the auger assay data and highlighted five NE-SW 'structural or domain breaks' in the various elements examined (Figure 13). Several of these structures are evident in geophysical datasets although some datasets are not detailed enough to provide confirmation.

Break 1 appears to relate to a controlling structure or fault offset between the two highest gold anomalies at Crossroads while Breaks 4 and 5 clearly define a different geochemical domain (Figures 13 and 14). Overall, there is an association between the best gold anomalies and auger geochemistry element grouping of Cr, Zr, As, Bi, Th, V and Fe.

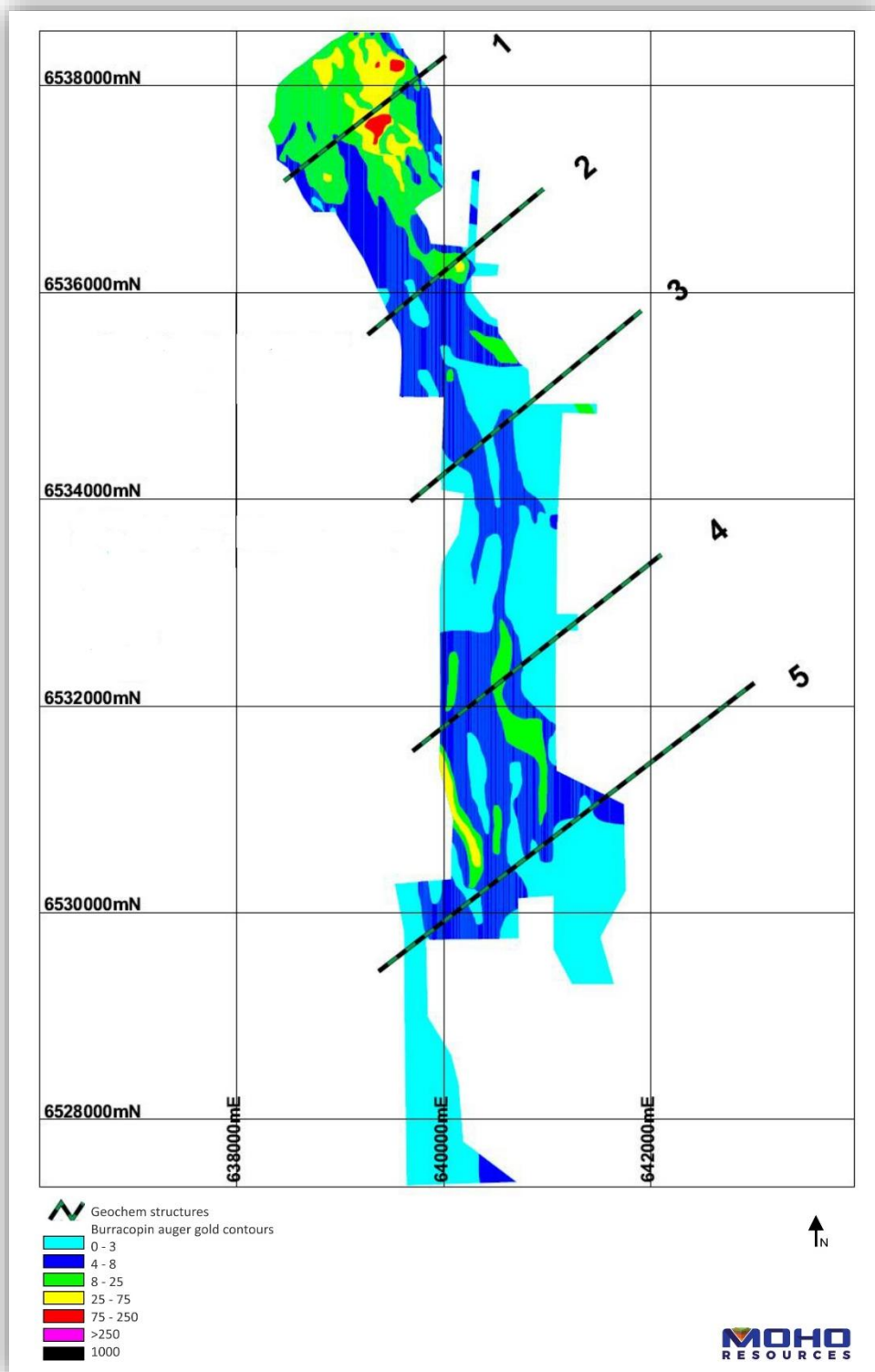


Figure 13: Gold contours, auger drilling E70/4688 (after Carver, 2019)

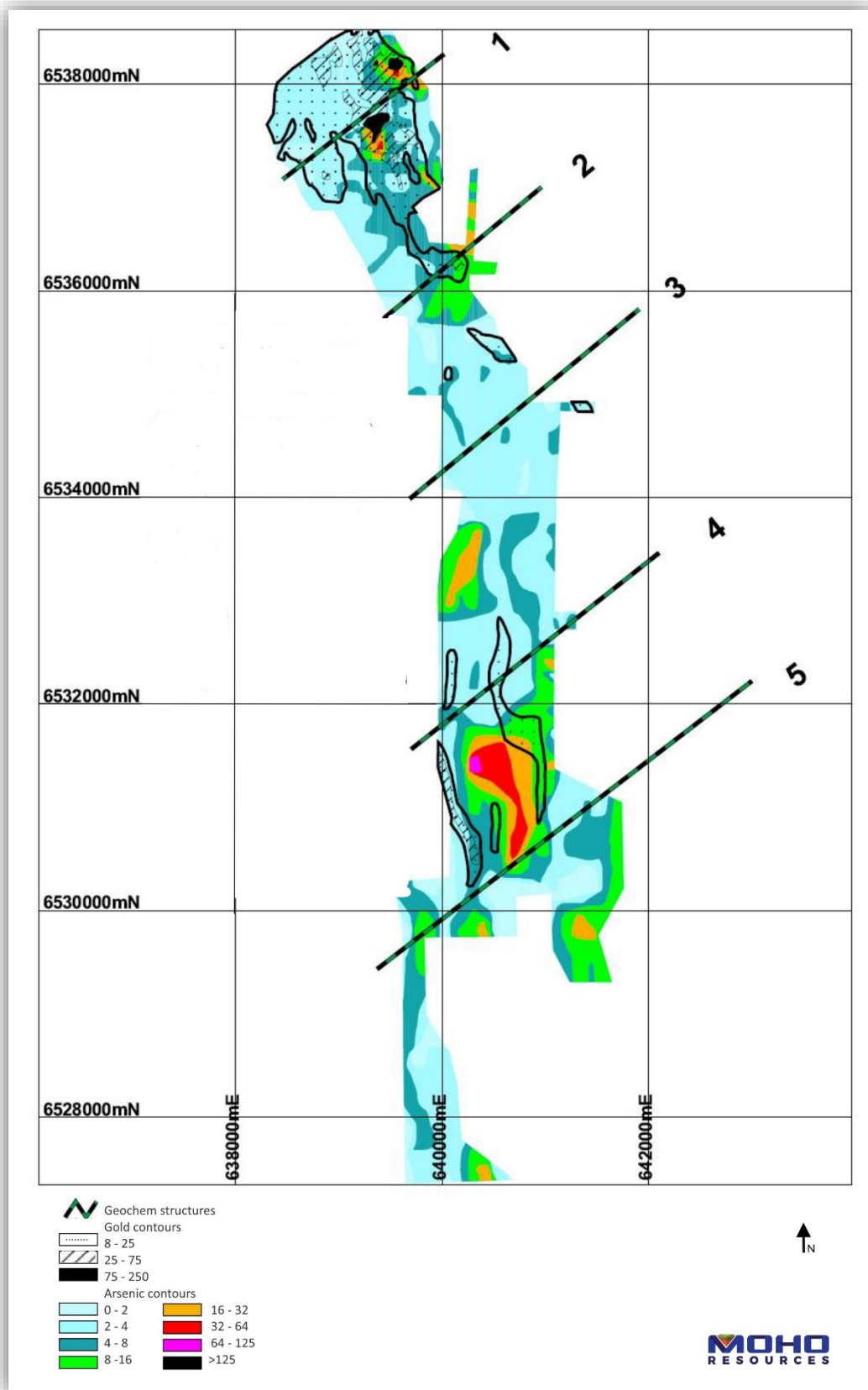


Figure 14: Arsenic contours, auger drilling with gold overlay E70/4688 (after Carver 2019)

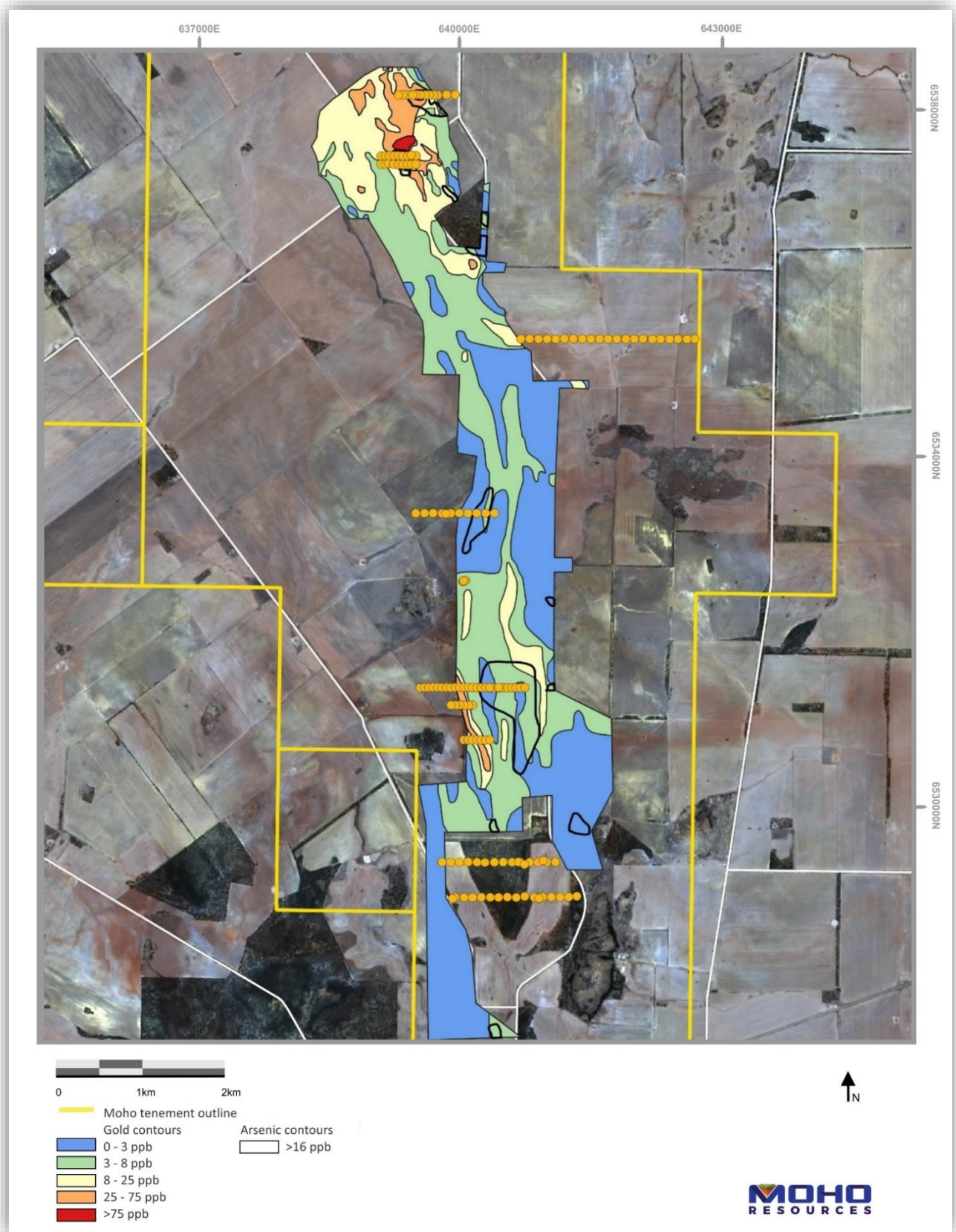


Figure 15: Location of orientation soil samples

Check assaying

Of the 380 results assayed by Bureau Veritas (BV) and reported on 16 September 2019, 104 samples were sent to SGS for re-assaying to confirm the tenor of the original gold anomaly. Both original results and check batches were analysed by Aqua Regia digest with ICPMS finish. Examination of the check assays by Richard Carver has shown a near perfect correlation between the datasets although a difference in digest strength was noted.

Liberation of more difficult elements such as Zr, Al, Mg and Ti was superior with the stronger SGS digest. The BV digest was better for gold as its lower detection limit better discriminates lower gold results in the 0-10 ppb range from higher results in this range.

Regolith Assessment and Orientation Soil Sampling Program by Consultant Geochemist

Following the initial batch of auger sampling results, Moho initiated a program of regolith assessment and orientation soil sampling across the anomalies (Figure 15). A total of 147 orientation surface soil samples were collected, sieved to <177 micron and submitted for Aqua Regia analysis at BV Perth. Assay results from this work are anticipated in late October 2019.

The preliminary conclusion after this site assessment is the regolith appears to be largely residual and potentially suitable for soil sampling. Once the assays and regolith assessment have been received and reviewed, a decision will be made on the soil sampling.

If the regolith is deemed suitable for soil sampling it could expedite exploration programs as no POW is required for this type of non-ground disturbing work and soil sampling is faster than auger sampling.

Subsequent Steps:

- Plan aircore drill program and submit POW to test Crossroads anomaly (Q4 2019 – Q1 2020);
- Undertake auger drilling N, E and W of Crossroads gold anomaly (Q4 2019);
- Receive and evaluate orientation soil sample results and compare with auger assay results (late October 2019);
- Undertake soil sampling (subject to outcome of orientation program) or further auger drilling over Golden Hind anomaly;
- Start gravity surveying across recently granted E70/5154 with possible infill at Crossroads prospect (late October 2019);
- Start detailed 100m line spaced aeromagnetic survey on E70/5154 and part of E70/4688 (currently flown at 400m line spacing) to assist mapping of geology and structures; and
- Undertake roadside reconnaissance soil sampling in other areas within the project tenements.

CORPORATE

On the 19 July 2019 the company participated in a placement into St George Mining Ltd with a \$500,000 investment at \$0.10 per share which was a 13% discount to the share price at that time. Moho has been excited about the exploration being conducted by St George Mining and its investment has had a substantial increase in value since the initial investment date. The Company divested part of its holding during the quarter at a profit and will continue to assess the opportunity to divest additional holdings when appropriate.

Moho applied for 16 new prospective Gold and Nickel tenements in the Eastern Goldfields, Western Australia.

TENEMENT SCHEDULE

In line with obligations under ASX Listing Rule 5.3.3, Moho Resources provides the following information relating to its mining tenement holdings at 30 September 2019.

PROJECT	TENEMENT	AREA (km ²)	TENURE TYPE	STATUS	GRANT DATE	EXPIRY DATE	CHANGE IN INTEREST	MOH CURRENT INTEREST
SILVER SWAN NORTH (WA)	E27/0345	11.01	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	27/11/2007	26/11/2019	-	51%
	E27/0528	20.45	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	11/10/2015	11/9/2020	-	100%
	M27/0263	7.93	MINING	GRANTED	7/8/1997	7/7/2039	-	51%
	P27/2232	2	PROSPECTING	GRANTED	3/8/2016	3/7/2020	-	100%
	P27/2390	0.92	PROSPECTING	GRANTED	4/2/2019	3/2/2023	-	100%
	E27/0613	5	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	24/8/2019	23/8/2023	100%	100%
	E27/0620	3	EXPLORATION	APPLICATION				
	P27/2418	149	PROSPECTING	APPLICATION				
BURRACOPPIN (WA)	E70/4688	123.15	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	11/6/2015	11/5/2020	-	0%**
	E70/5154	161.19	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	11/23/2018	11/22/2023	-	0%
EMPRESS SPRINGS (QLD)	EPM25208	281	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	8/4/2014	7/4/2024	-	51%
	EPM25209	291	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	8/4/2014	7/4/2024	-	51%
	EPM25210	200	EXPLORATION	GRANTED	8/4/2014	7/4/2024	-	51%
	EPM27193	48.9	EXPLORATION	APPLICATION				
	EPM27197	325.5	EXPLORATION	APPLICATION				
	EPM27194	325.7	EXPLORATION	APPLICATION				
	EPM27199	325.1	EXPLORATION	APPLICATION				
	EPM27195	324.9	EXPLORATION	APPLICATION				
	EPM27196	324.9	EXPLORATION	APPLICATION				
	EPM27198	325.4	EXPLORATION	APPLICATION				
	EPM27200	6.5	EXPLORATION	APPLICATION				
	EPM27260	87.75	EXPLORATION	APPLICATION				
	EPM27262	78	EXPLORATION	APPLICATION				

** Moho has yet to earn an interest in E70/4688.

PROJECT	TENEMENT	AREA (SB)	TENURE TYPE	STATUS	GRANT DATE	EXPIRY DATE	CHANGE IN INTEREST	MOH CURRENT INTEREST
New Applications in Sept'19 Quarter (WA)	E29/1081	43	EXPLORATION	APPLICATION				
	E37/1383	40	EXPLORATION	APPLICATION				
	E37/1384	14	EXPLORATION	APPLICATION				
	P37/9305	183	PROSPECTING	APPLICATION				
	P37/9306	172	PROSPECTING	APPLICATION				
	P37/9307	180	PROSPECTING	APPLICATION				
	P37/9308	179	PROSPECTING	APPLICATION				
	P37/9309	178	PROSPECTING	APPLICATION				
	E29/1084	6	EXPLORATION	APPLICATION				
	E27/0623	6	EXPLORATION	APPLICATION				
	E29/1085	70	EXPLORATION	APPLICATION				
	E29/1086	52	EXPLORATION	APPLICATION				
	E70/5299	17	EXPLORATION	APPLICATION				
	E70/5300	26	EXPLORATION	APPLICATION				
	E70/5301	1	EXPLORATION	APPLICATION				
	E70/5302	1	EXPLORATION	APPLICATION				
	E29/1088	15	EXPLORATION	APPLICATION				

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, Mr Max Nind and Mr Kim Frankcombe, who are Competent Persons and Members of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Affleck and Mr Nind are full-time employees of Moho Resources Ltd. Mr Frankcombe is a consultant to Moho Resources Ltd. Mr Affleck and Mr Frankcombe hold shares in the Company.

Mr Affleck, Mr Nind and Mr Frankcombe have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Affleck, Mr Nind and Mr Frankcombe all consent 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.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Announcement is provided on the basis that neither the Company nor its representatives make any warranty (express or implied) as to the accuracy, reliability, relevance or completeness of the material contained in the announcement and nothing contained in the Announcement is, or may be relied upon as a promise, representation or warranty, whether as to the past or future. The Company hereby excludes all warranties that can be excluded by law. The Announcement contains material which is predictive in nature and may be affected by inaccurate assumptions or by unknown risks and certainties, and may differ materially from results ultimately achieved.

The Announcement contains “forward looking statements”. All Statements other than those of historical facts included in the Announcement are forward- looking statements including estimates of Minerals Resources. However, forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied, by such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to, gold, nickel and other metals price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks and governmental regulation and judicial outcomes. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any “forward-looking statement” to reflect events the date of the Announcement, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws. All persons should consider seeking appropriate professional advice in reviewing the announcement and all other information in respect to the Company and evaluating the business, financial performance and operations of the Company. Neither the provision of the Announcement nor the information contained in the Announcement or Subsequently communicated to any person in connection with the Announcement is, or should be taken as, constituting the giving of investment advice to any person.

The exploration results contained in this report were previously reported by the Company in its Announcements released to the ASX listed below. The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Company’s previous announcement.

- Broad Zones of Gold and Base Metals at Empress Springs - (1 July 2019)
- Moho Invests in St George Mining - (19 July 2019)
- Successful Auger Drilling Confirms Strong Gold Anomaly at Burracoppin - (16 September 2019)
- Moho Discovers New Gold Mineralised Systems at Empress Springs - (19 September 2019)
- Nickel Exploration Update Silver Swan North Project - (14 October 2019)
- Auger Assays Increase Gold Prospectivity at Burracoppin – (29 October 2019)

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