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ASX **MOH**

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Bush Chook Project, WA: Maiden drilling to start in November.

Highlights

- A 1,000m to 1,600m reverse circulation (RC) drilling program will test the "Swan Prospect", a 1.4km long by 250m wide gold anomaly (soils up to 330ppb Au) located 10km away from AIM Mining's high-grade Blue Spec Gold-Antimony deposit (242 Koz Au @ 24.3 g/t Au and 1.6% Sb)[1].
- The Swan Prospect was generated by an infill soil sampling program at one of over one hundred +32ppb historic gold anomalies across Bush Chook, none of which have ever been drilled.
- Drilling is scheduled to begin within two weeks.

Moho Resources Ltd (ASX:MOH) (Moho or the Company) **will drill test the highly prospective "Swan Prospect" at its Bush Chook Project in Western Australia's Pilbara region later this month after receiving government approval for its Programme of Works (PoW).**

A 1,000m to 1,600m reverse circulation (RC) drilling program across two to three drill lines to depths of 160-200m is planned to test Swan, a 1.4km long by 250m wide gold anomaly (soils up to 330ppb Au) located 10km away from AIM Mining's high-grade Blue Spec gold-antimony deposit.

Drilling is scheduled to start within two weeks and follows an aggressive exploration campaign which started immediately after Moho's acquisition of Bush Chook in August. The Swan Prospect was delineated by a soil sampling program which infilled a historic gold anomaly defined by two 800m-spaced soil lines. It is covered by prospecting licences with no native title conditions which has enabled faster approvals and more cost-effective drilling.

Moho Resources Chairman, Mr Peter Christie said:

"Our goal from day one has been to deliver the Pilbara's next gold discovery. We are fully committed to establishing Bush Chook as a cornerstone project to launch the company's new phase of growth. Bush Chook is a large land position acquired at low cost, adjacent to existing mining infrastructure and development projects, with extensive and exceptional historical soil and rock chip results in a Tier 1 mining jurisdiction.

This maiden drilling program follows a comprehensive and relentless drill target generation campaign by our new exploration team. Our in-ground exploration will accelerate in 2026 as we drill test new targets generated from over one hundred historic gold anomalies across Bush Chook."

[1] Source: https://aimmining.com.au/blue-spec-project/

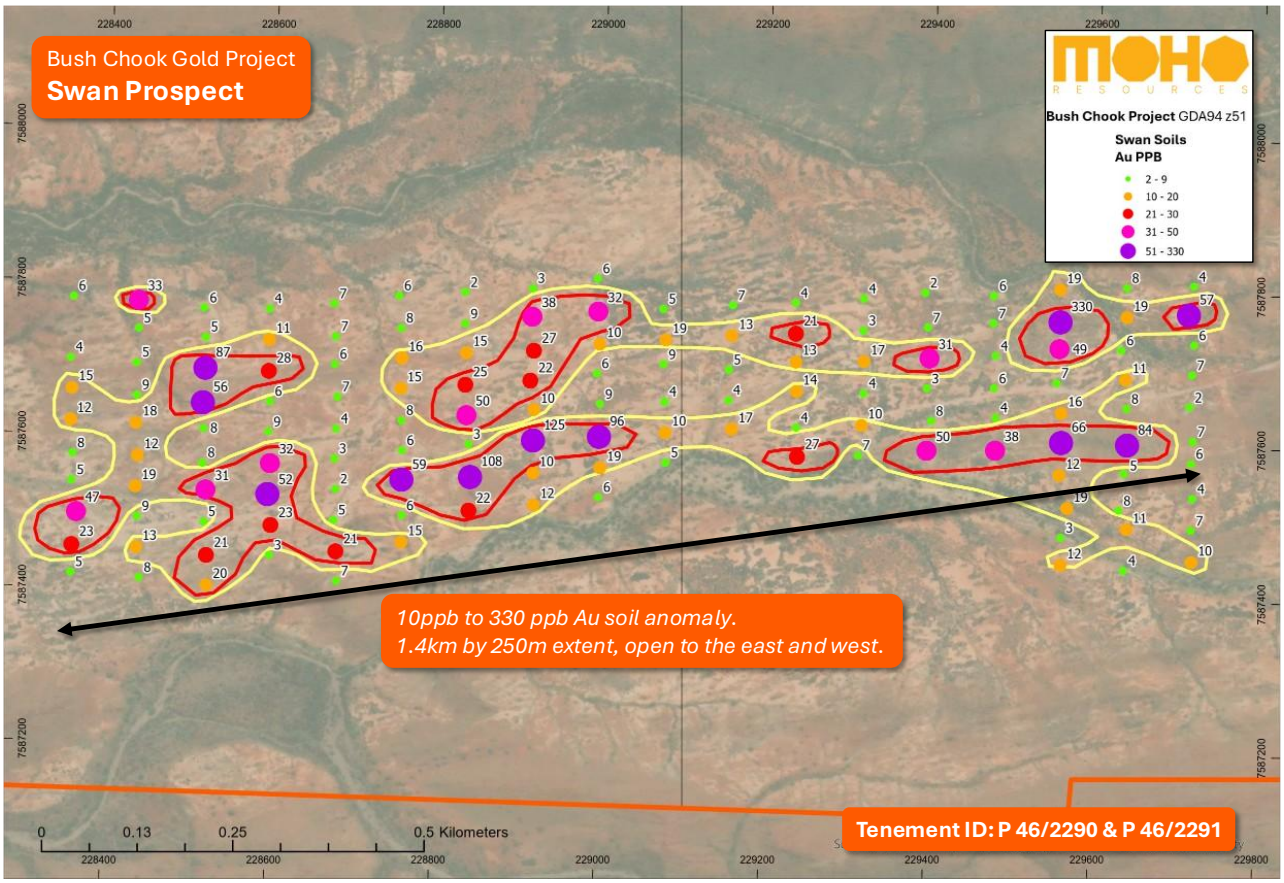

Figure 1: Swan Gold Prospect soil anomaly.

Regional geology

The Pilbara has delivered exceptional mineral discoveries over the past 10 years, transforming companies such as De Grey Mining (acquired by Northern Star for $5 billion) following their discovery of the 11.2Moz Hemi Gold deposit in 2019 in the Mallina Basin[2].

Bush Chook lies within the Mosquito Creek Basin which hosts 2.5 million ounces (Moz) of gold in past production and current resources[3]. The project neighbours AIM Mining Corp's Nullagine Gold Project, which produced 543 Koz of gold @ 1.6 g/t between 2012 and 2019 and serves the 1.8 Mtpa Golden Eagle gold processing plant which is in good condition[4].

The 1.4km long Swan Prospect is situated within the hinge of an antiform and is coincident with subcroppping quartz reefs which are parallel and oblique to the fold axis. This complex structural setting, indicative of an *en echelon* tension array, is an ideal setting for gold mineralisation.

Bush Chook Project overview

Prior to Bush Chook's acquisition in August, Moho conducted due diligence work in July 2025, delivering high-grade gold samples up to 28.6g/t Au which validated historical results. Exploration

[2] Refer ASX release dated 2 December 2024 *Northern Star Agrees to Acquire De Grey*
[3] Source: DMPE MINDEX Database – Site Resource Estimates and Site Production
[4] Source: https://aimmining.com.au/nullagine-gold-project/

acreage was staked in August 2025 before the first licences were granted in October. Field work commenced immediately and has consistently delivered remarkable gold results across four key target zones (see overleaf).

Well-funded, Moho will accelerate field work in 2026. Extensive soil and rock chip sampling campaigns will convert the 100+ historical soil (32ppb to 7910ppb Au) and rock chip (up to 28.6g/t Au) anomalies into drill-ready targets. In parallel, RC drilling will systematically test these targets.

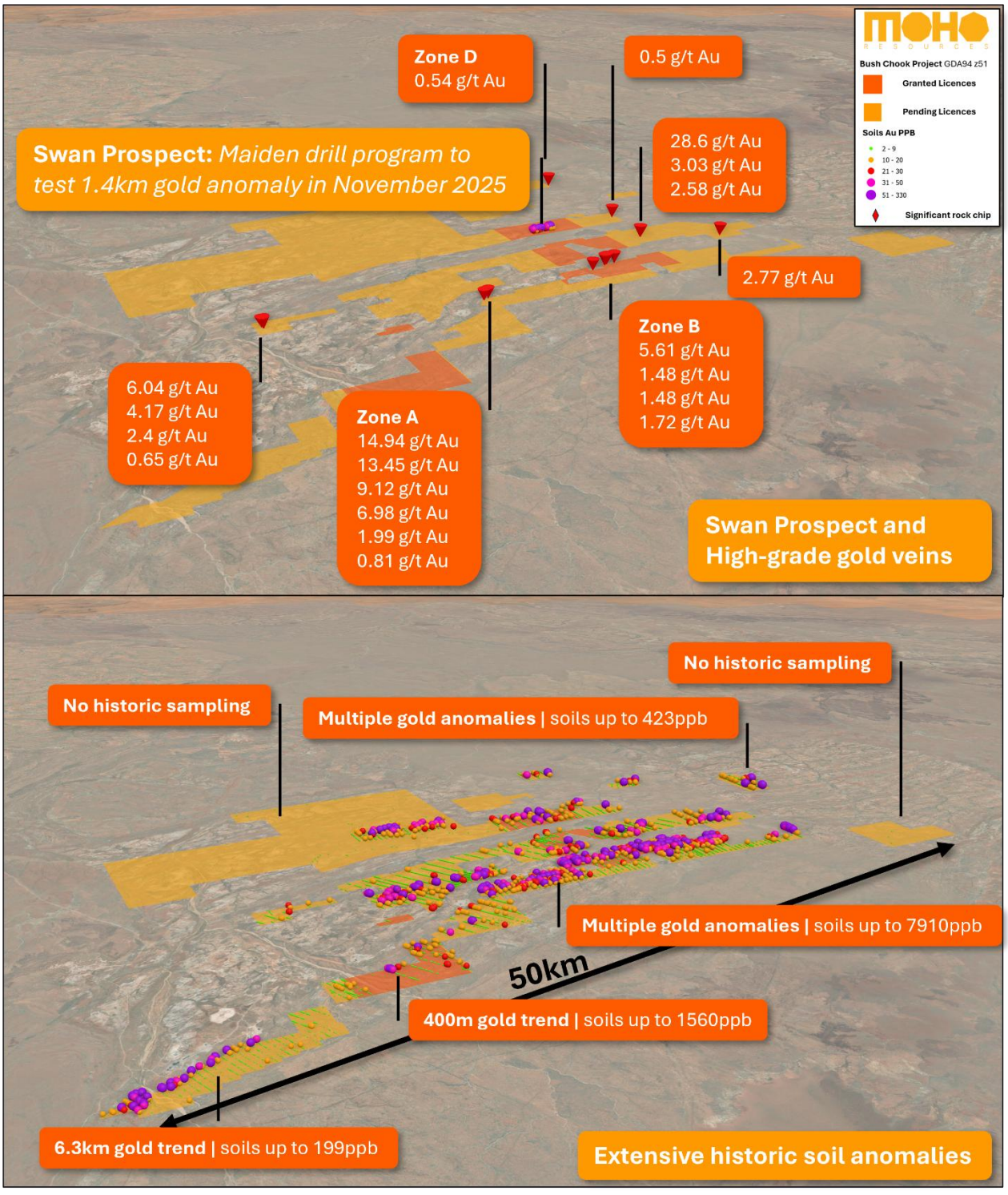

Figure 2: *Overview of gold targets across Moho's 386km² landholding, multiple high-grade gold veins and soil anomalies remain to be tested in 2026.*

Key target zones identified in 2025.

Zone A	New rock chips up to 6.98g/t Au extend high-grade gold trend up to 300m which is distinguished by historic rock chips of 14.9g/t Au, 13.4g/t Au, and 9.12g/t. Within that, a 100m outcropping gold vein around ~20m in apparent thickness represents a compelling drill target.
Zone B	A 1.8km trend of historic high-grade rock chip samples up to 5.6g/t Au. Infill soil sampling has begun.
Zone C (Swan Prospect)	Moho's first soil sampling program at Bush Chook completed over a historical soil anomaly defined a pronounced 1.4km long by 250 wide (10 to 330ppb) gold anomaly. Drilling will commence in November.
Zone D	A pyrophyllite dickite mineral abundance map generated by an open file HyMap survey across Bush Chook's acreage has revealed an anomaly which align with historic soil samples. Up to 0.54g/t Au was returned in the first-ever reconnaissance rock chip sampling. This anomaly is open along a 1.5km +10ppb gold trend and is a priority area for further work in 2026.

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

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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 natural resources company advancing early-stage gold and other metals projects in Western Australia. through exploration towards development. Moho controls a 100% interest of its portfolio. The Bush Chook Gold Project in the Pilbara Craton and the Silver Swan North Project in the Yilgarn Craton are currently the company's priority focus areas. 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. Me Christie is joined on the Board by experienced corporate advisors Mr Michael Pereira and Mr Bryce Gould, both of whom have a long track record of helping small-cap companies to meet their capital raising goals, and engage and attract investors.

For more information, visit www.mohoresources.com.au

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
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.*	• Soil samples were collected from a subcropping regolith with minimal alluvial cover; these samples were collected from 10-20cm depth to avoid the thin veneer of colluvium. • Sample were collected on an 80m by 40m grid. • Soil samples were sieved in the field through a 100 micro sieve to reduce the nuggety effect of gold. • A brief description of the regolith was collected at each sample site. • The samples were analysed by Aqua Regia which is considered appropriated for determining gold in soil samples.
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).*	• Not applicable.
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.*	• Not applicable • Not applicable. • Not applicable.
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 relevant intersections logged.*	• Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and 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.*	• Soil samples were sieved in the field through a 100 micro sieve to reduce the nuggety effect of gold.
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.*	• Samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Perth for Aqua Regia digest/ ICP-MS.
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.*	• Not applicable. • Not applicable. • Not applicable. • Not applicable.
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.*	• Moho sample locations were determined by hand held GPS with an error of ~2-5m. • MGA94 Zone 51
Data spacing and distribution	• *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 applied.*	• Soil were collected on a 80m by 40m grid.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *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.*	• Soil lines were planned oblique to the broad east-west structural trend in the area.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Moho's geologist transported the samples to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Available data has been reviewed by company geologist.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The 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. • The twenty-six of the licences have been granted with no native title or pastoralist conditions. The remaining applications are still pending; land access and heritage agreements have not yet been finalised.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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.

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.*
		• Not applicable

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.*	• No averaging or cut offs have been applied to the data. • Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalents have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation 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').*	• Not applicable. • Not applicable. • Not applicable.
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.*	• Plan-view maps are presented showing the location of the project, the sample locations and the gold results.
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.*	• Not applicable
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• GSWA geological maps, magnetic and gravity data have been used to assist the interpretation of the target areas.
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 field mapping is planned, which will include repeating historic soil sampling, rock chip sampling, and geological mapping. • Drilling is planned to define the basement source of gold identified in historical samples. A drilling PoW has been submitted for 5000m of RC drilling. • Not applicable