Moho Resources Ltd
ABN 81 156 217 971
168 Stirling Highway
Nedlands WA 6009

P. +61 8 9481 0389
E. admin@mohoresources.com.au
mohoresources.com.au
ASX **MOH**

ASX RELEASE | 16 OCTOBER 2025

Bush Chook Project, WA: New rock chips up to 6.98g/t tighten drill targets along 300m high-grade trend.

Highlights

- New rock chip assays between 0.81g/t to 6.98g/t have extended high-grade mineralised gold trend to 300m at a Bush Chook drill target (Figure 2).
- Soil and rock chip sampling has now been completed at another drill target zone (+800m, 200ppb to 1.34g/t Au historic anomaly), assays are expected in 2-3 weeks (Figure 4).
- Eight additional Prospecting Licences (PLs) have been granted. Twenty-six licences in total have now been granted with no native title conditions.
- The newly granted PLs are host to several high-grade rock chip samples between 1.4g/t to 5.6g/t Au over a 1.8km gold trend (Figure 3). Infill sampling has begun in these priority areas of outcropping gold mineralisation.
- Exploration work is progressing multiple targets on the granted licences to support a drill program in November 2025 or March 2026.

Moho Resources Ltd (ASX:MOH) (Moho or the Company) continues to deliver high-grade gold results at its newly acquired, 100%-owned Bush Chook Project in Western Australia's Pilbara region after identifying rock chips between 0.81g/t to 6.98g/t Au along a pronounced 300m high-grade mineralised trend.

Within that 300m trend, the new rock chip results define 100m of high-grade gold in an outcropping gossanous quartz vein with 20m apparent thickness. This vein dives under shallow alluvial cover towards a small prospector mine with historic rock chips of 14.94 g/t Au.

Since acquiring Bush Chook in August, four highly prospective target zones have emerged across Moho's 386km^2 landholding as the company accelerates field programs to support a maiden drill program potentially as early as November 2025, subject to assay results, Programme of Work (PoW) approval, and weather.

Moho Resources Chairman, Mr Peter Christie said:

"Early due diligence work and subsequent geological mapping and rock chip sampling continues to deliver high-grade gold results over multiple prospects with the latest rock chip assays returning up to 6.98g/t gold. Over one hundred +32ppb soil anomalies and six areas of outcropping high-grade gold still need infill soil and rock chip sampling. These surface sampling programs will progress through 2025 and into 2026 in tandem with drilling activities as results are returned. The consistency of high-grade results from the early work and the sheer volume of prospective targets across the project puts Moho in a strong position to make a new gold discovery."

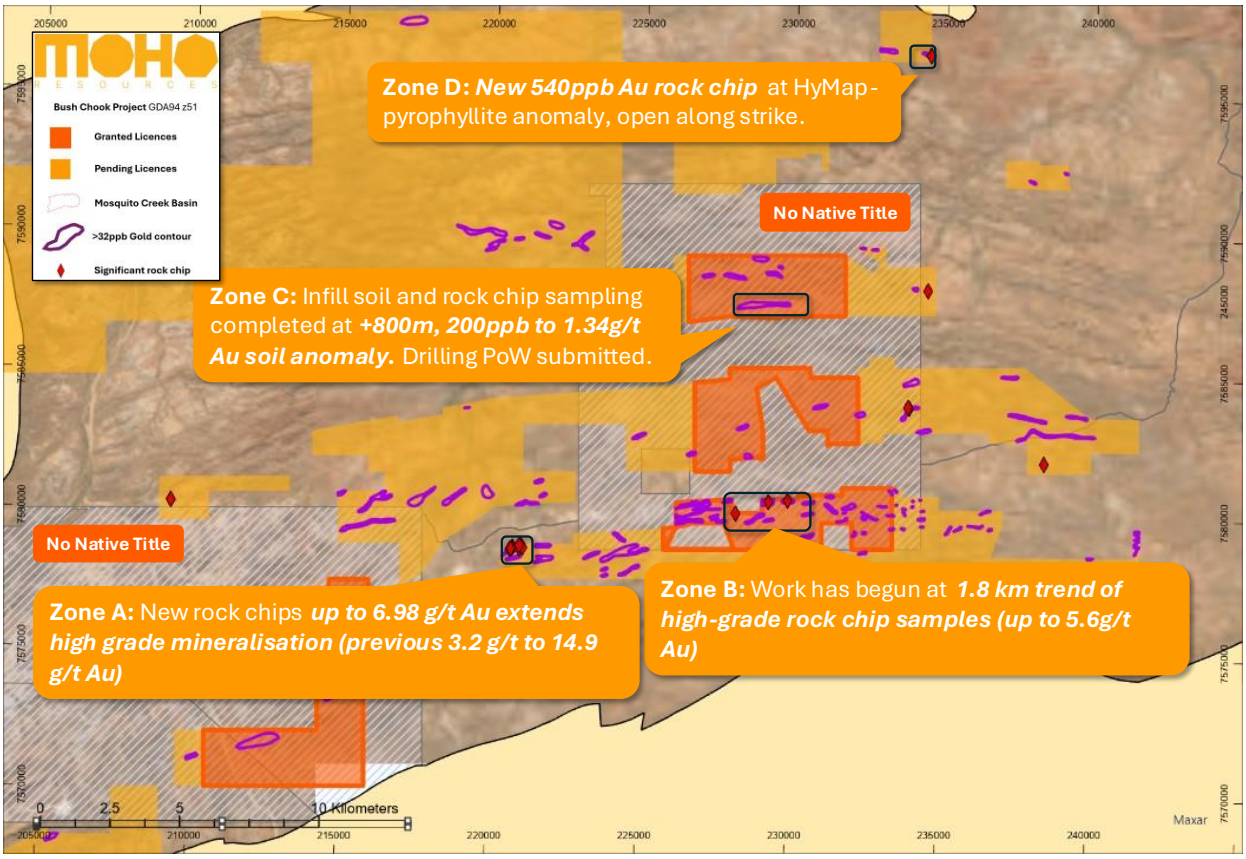

Figure 1: Four highly prospective target zones have emerged across Moho's 386km² landholding as field programs are accelerated to support a maiden drill program potentially as early as November.

Four drill targets

1. **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 (see Figure 2).

2. **Zone B –** A 1.8km trend of historic high-grade rock chip samples up to 5.6g/t Au. Infill soil sampling has begun (Figure 3).

3. **Zone C -** Moho's first soil sampling program at Bush Chook has been completed over a historical 800m long 200ppb to 1.34g/t Au soil anomaly. Assays are expected in two to three weeks. A drilling Programme of Works has been submitted to facilitate a drill program as early as November 2025 (Figure 4).

4. **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 aligns 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. (Figure 5).

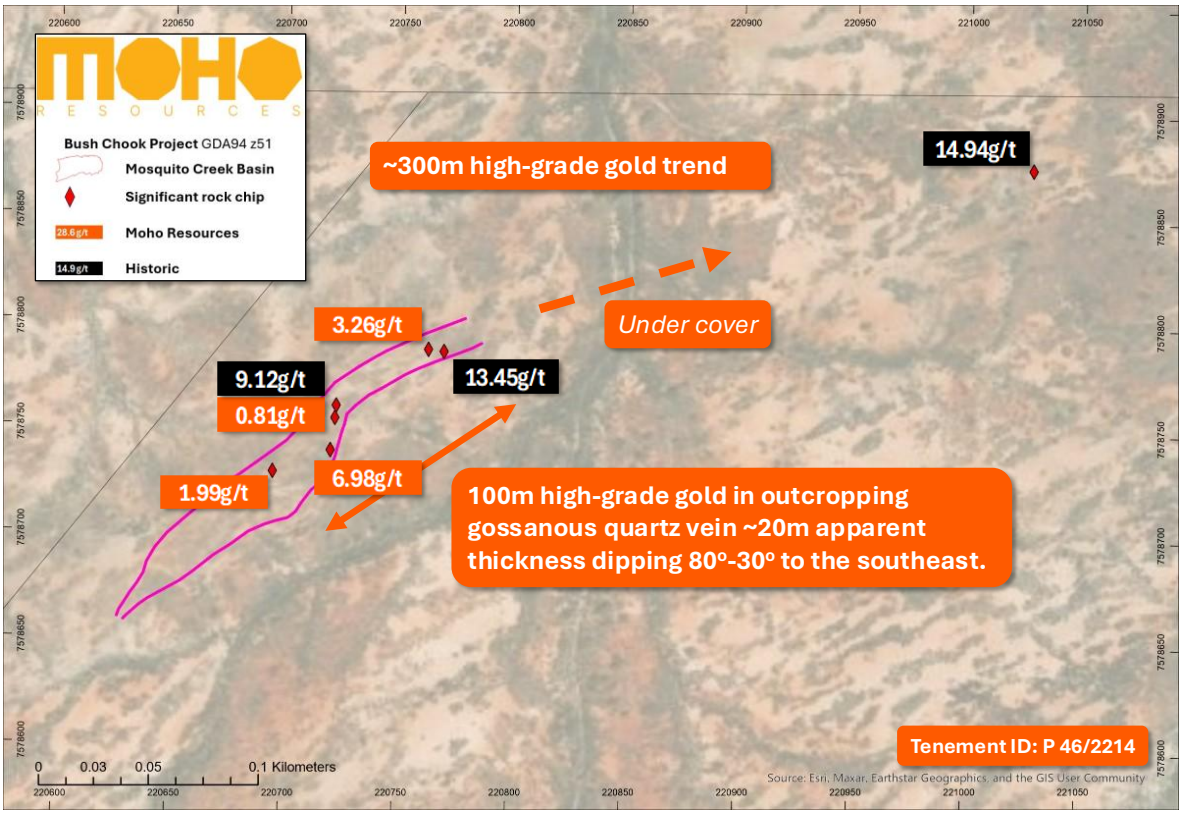

Figure 2: ***Zone A drill target area*** *- a 100m outcropping gold vein around ~20m in apparent thickness represents a compelling drill target.*

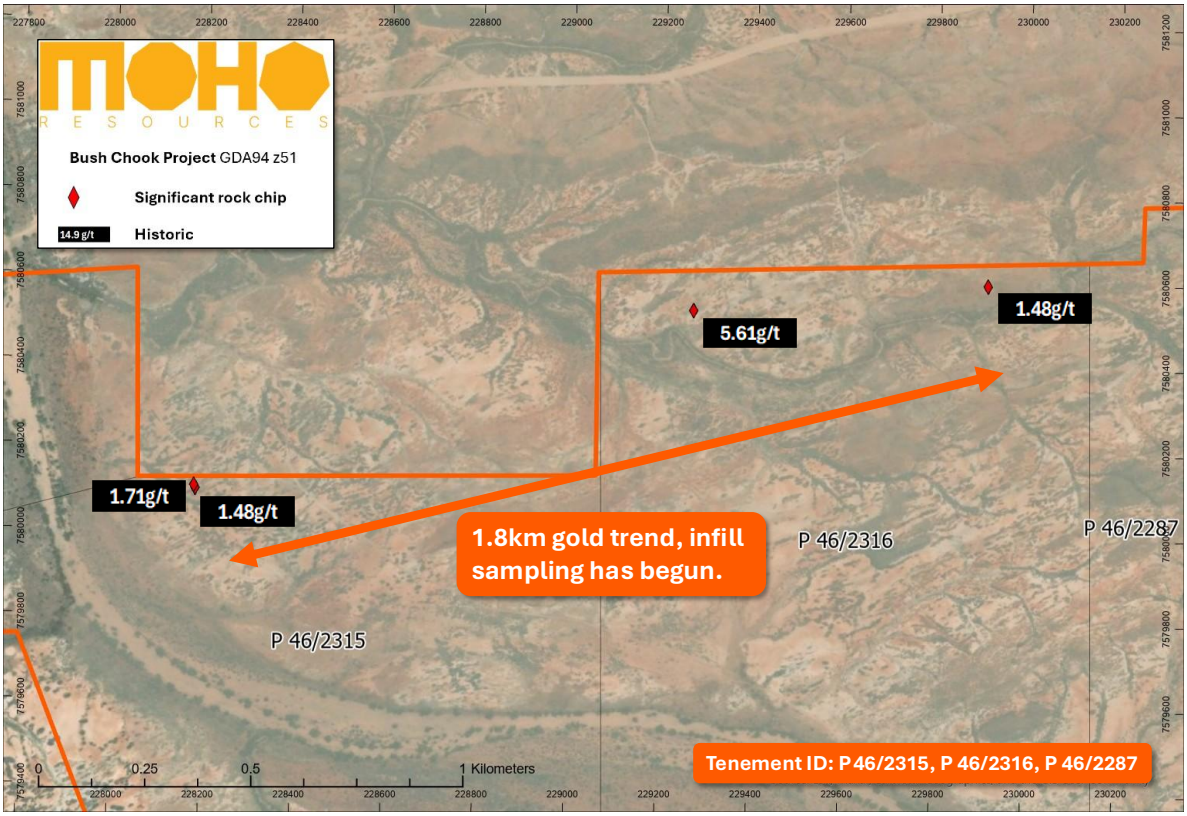

Figure 3: ***Zone B drill target area -*** *a 1.8km trend of historic high-grade rock chip samples up to 5.6g/t Au. Infill soil sampling has begun.*

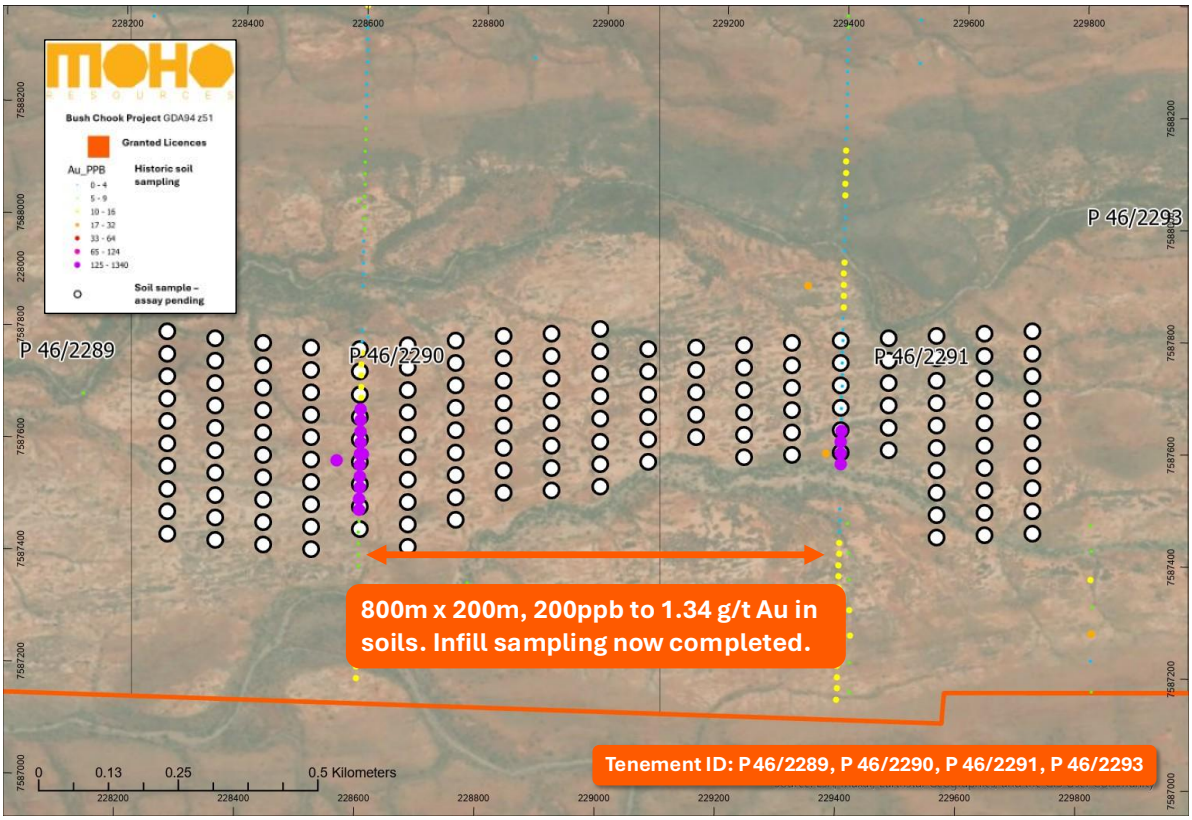

Figure 3: ***Zone C drill target area –*** *an infill soil sampling program has been completed over a historical 800m long 200ppb to 1.34g/t Au soil anomaly.*

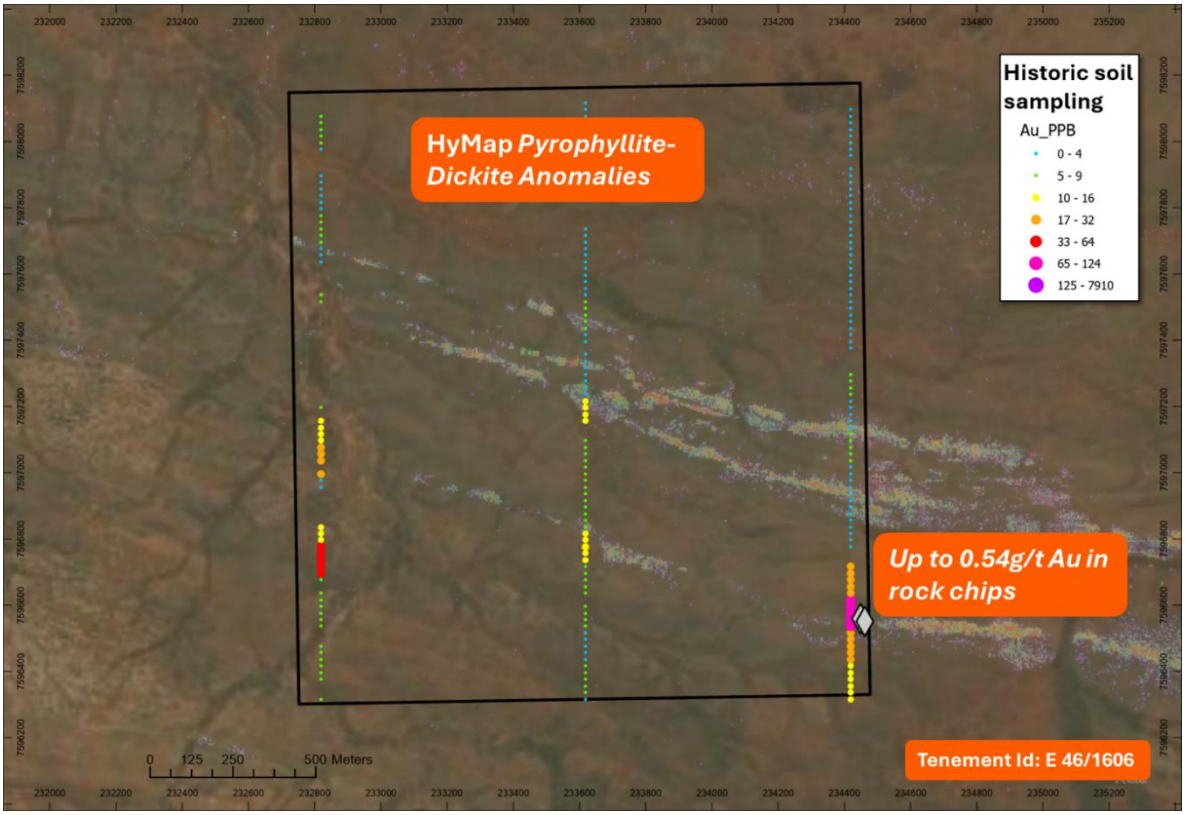

Figure 5: ***Zone D target area*** *- rock chip sampling confirms gold mineralisation at the site of historical gold-in-soil anomaly and HyMap Pyrophyllite-dickite response.*

Rock chip sampling results

Table 1: Sampling results.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Grid ID	Sample Type	Au ppb	Method
NG0002	234462	7596550	GDa94_z51	Ferruginous quartz vein	6	Aqua Regia
NG0003	234449	7596560	GDa94_z51	Ferruginous quartz vein	540	Aqua Regia
NG0004	220720	7578740	GDa94_z51	Ferruginous quartz vein	6980	Fire Assay
NG0005	220722	7578750	GDa94_z51	Ferruginous quartz vein	812	Aqua Regia
NG0006	220663	7578710	GDa94_z51	Ferruginous quartz vein	23	Aqua Regia
NG0007	220694	7578730	GDa94_z51	Ferruginous quartz vein	1988	Aqua Regia
NG0008	220982	7578720	GDa94_z51	Bucky white quartz vein	5	Aqua Regia
NG0009	221094	7578770	GDa94_z51	Ferruginous quartz vein	285	Aqua Regia
NG00010	220982	7578860	GDa94_z51	Ferruginous quartz vein	5	Aqua Regia

Permitting update

Eight additional PLs have now been granted taking the total to 26 granted licences. These licences have been granted with no native title conditions which will enable faster approvals and more cost-effective drilling. Four of these licences cover two of Bush Chook's drill target – Zones B & C.

Schedule of tenements

Table 2: List of granted licences

Tenement Id	Type	Status	Holder	Start Date	Grant Date	Area
P 46/2315	PROSPECTING LICENCE	LIVE	MOHO RESOURCES LIMITED	12/08/2025	7/10/2025	192.95385
P 46/2316	PROSPECTING LICENCE	LIVE	MOHO RESOURCES LIMITED	12/08/2025	7/10/2025	193.2421
P 46/2317	PROSPECTING LICENCE	LIVE	MOHO RESOURCES LIMITED	12/08/2025	7/10/2025	192.76919
P 46/2318	PROSPECTING LICENCE	LIVE	MOHO RESOURCES LIMITED	12/08/2025	7/10/2025	192.73612
P 46/2322	PROSPECTING LICENCE	LIVE	MOHO RESOURCES LIMITED	12/08/2025	7/10/2025	192.75273
P 46/2323	PROSPECTING LICENCE	LIVE	MOHO RESOURCES LIMITED	12/08/2025	7/10/2025	192.73762
P 46/2324	PROSPECTING LICENCE	LIVE	MOHO RESOURCES LIMITED	12/08/2025	7/10/2025	192.96602
P 46/2325	PROSPECTING LICENCE	LIVE	MOHO RESOURCES LIMITED	12/08/2025	7/10/2025	192.79604

Historical Soil Results

The historical soil sampling results can be found in the following WAMEX annual reports: 82721, 128258, 105234, 115986, 81551, 72078, 82579, 123985, 112414, 81499, 82720, 82718, 101752, 82716, 79889, 82717, 81997, 82719, 81999, 77603, and 82580

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

For further information, please contact:

Mr Peter Christie
Chairman
Moho Resources Limited
admin@mohoresources.com.au

Gareth Quinn
Investor Relations
gareth@republicir.com.au
0417 711 108

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. Mr 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.*	• Moho's samples were collected from outcropping material; 1-3 kg of sample was collected at each location. • Rock chip sample have had brief geological descriptions to provide geological context. • Drone orthophotography was planned using Way Point Mapper's web application, the survey was completed at 20m line spacing and flown at an altitude of 100m providing a ground resolution of ~3m per pixel. The Drone used was a DJI Mini Pro 4 and the orthophoto was created using the WebODM software. • The HyMap survey was flown by HyVista Corporation in September 2006. The survey was flow on north-south lines at 2km line spacing.
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.*	• Rock chip samples were collected from *in situ* outcropping material. No field standards or duplicate where used. 1-3 kg of material was collected from each site over an approximate 10m area. •
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 Intertek Laboratories in Perth for Aqua Regia digest/ ICP-MS; over-limit analysis were repeated with Fire Assay method.
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. • The data from the Areports was carefully compiled by Moho Resource's geologist. In some instances, gold assay units were converted from PPM to PPB using the multiplication factor of 1000.
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.*	• No applicable.

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.*	• Samples were taken along the strike of the outcropping quartz veins.
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