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ASX **MOH**

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Bush Chook Project: New Drill Targets Unlocked Following Tenement Grants – Supported by Trench Results

Highlights

- Four, new high priority gold targets, including Gage Road (trench assays of 9m at 1.85g/t Au) and Boston (rock chips up to 13.6 g/t Au), unlocked in latest tenement grants at Bush Chook Project.
- Four new Program of Works (PoW) have been submitted to expedite between 3,000m to 5,000m of reverse circulation (RC) drilling to test six priority targets starting in late-March.

Moho Resources Ltd (ASX:MOH) has identified four new high-impact gold targets at its Bush Chook Project in Western Australia's highly prospective Pilbara region after being granted another 13 prospecting licences on 3 February 2026.

These new, untested targets listed below are differentiated by extensive high-grade Au rock chips, soil anomalies and trench sampling and increase the project's drilling target list to 18.

Gage Road: An 800m +20ppb gold anomaly in soils, rock chips up to 2.76g/t Au and trench samples up to 9m at 1.85g/t Au including a high-grade interval of 2m at 5.45g/t Au. [3]

Boston: A 400m long +20ppb soil anomaly with rock chips up to 13.6g/t Au. [3]

Single Fin: A 750m long +20ppb soil anomaly with rock chips up to 1.03g/t Au. [3]

CBCo: A 700m +50ppb soil anomaly with rock chips up to 5.1g/t Au. [3]

Moho Resources Chairman, Mr Peter Christie said:

"Between 3000m to 5000m of RC drilling is expected to start in late-March pending PoW approvals targeting these four new high priority prospects along with Little Creature (rock chips up to 5.6g/t Au) and the southern region of Swan. Subject to completing all heritage approvals, we also aim to drill the Emu prospect in Q2 2026.

"Bush Chook sits within the Mosquito Creek Basin which hosts 2.4 million ounces (Moz) of gold in past production and current resources[1] and is presently a hive of activity with AIM Mining just next door constructing a new mining camp, upgrading roads and drilling at their Blue Spec Gold-Antimony Deposit (242 Koz Au @ 24.3 g/t Au and 1.6% Sb)[2].

[1] Source: DMPE MINDEX Database – Site Resource Estimates and Site Production

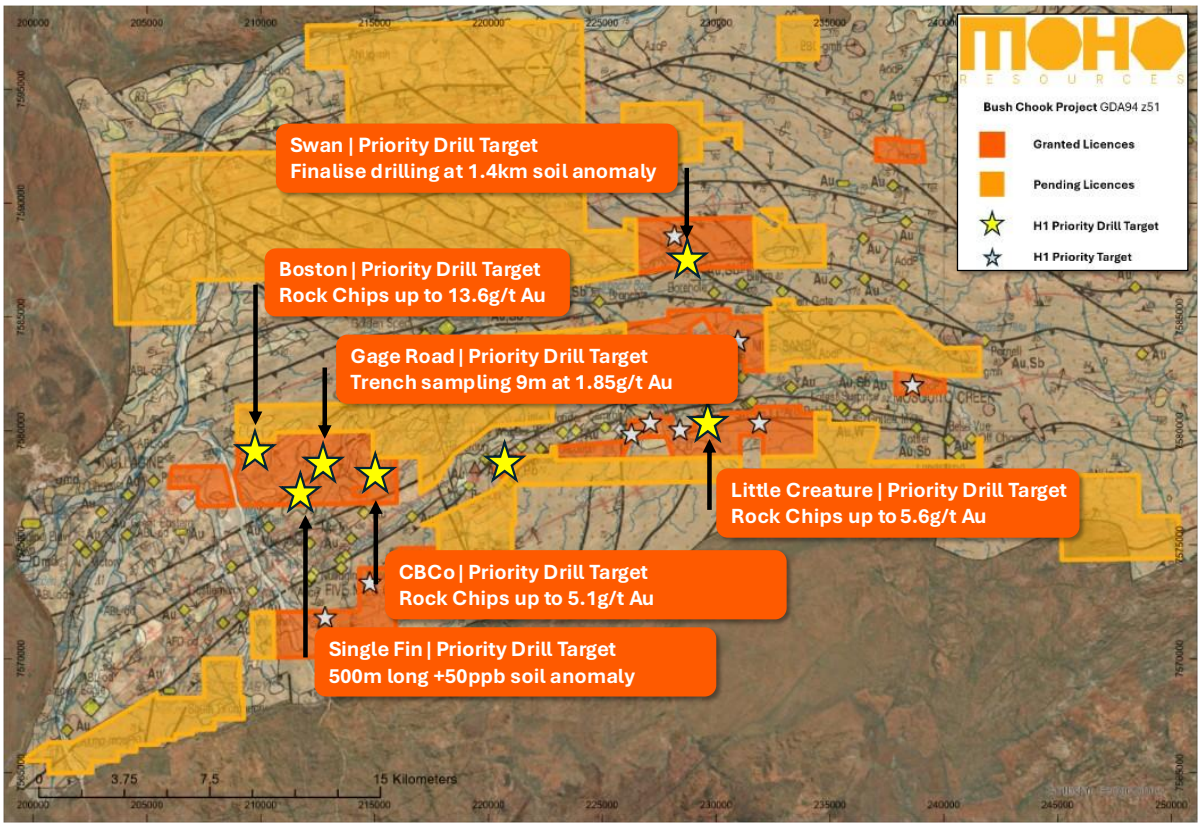

Figure 1: Priority targets to be developed in H1 2026.

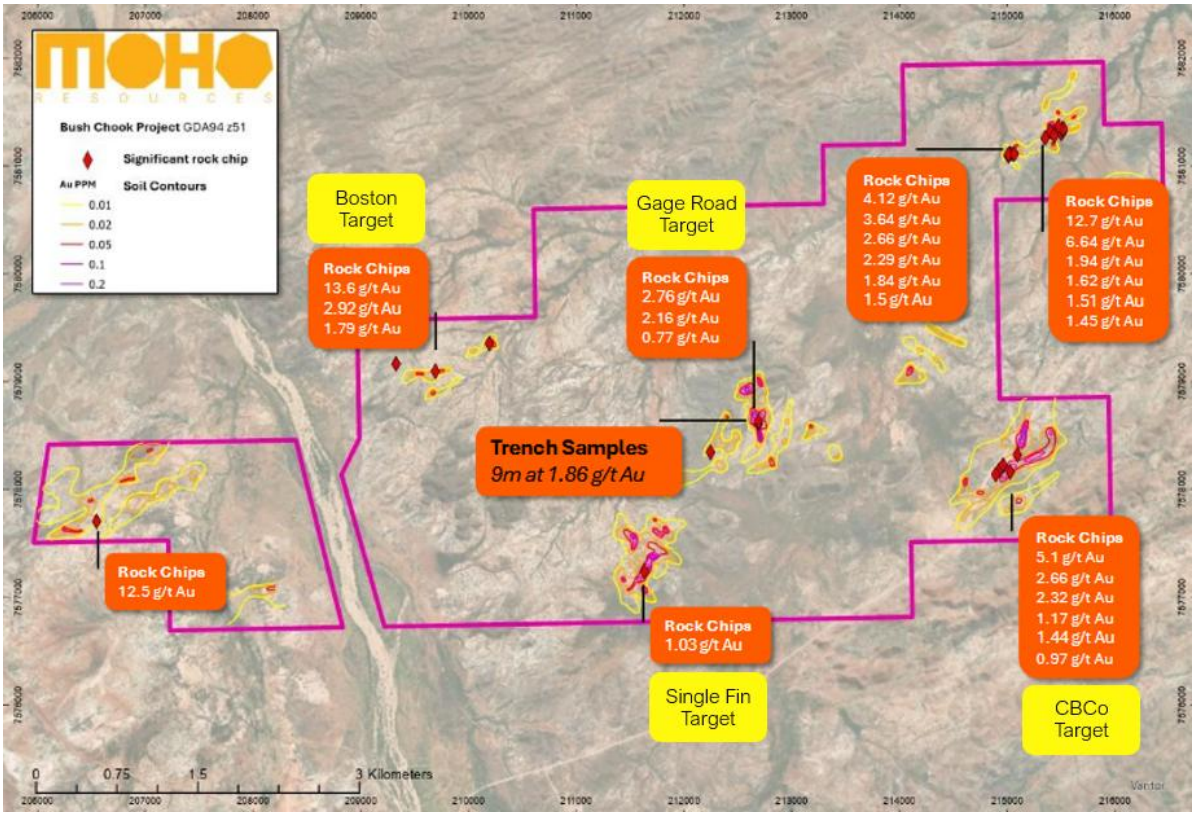

***Figure 2:** A close up of Bush Chook's most western drill targets evidenced by multiple high-grade rock chips.* [3]

Table1: *list of 13 new tenements awarded to Moho Resources on 3 February 2026.*

	Holder	Number
1	Moho Resources Ltd	P 46/2339
2	Moho Resources Ltd	P 46/2340
3	Moho Resources Ltd	P 46/2341
4	Moho Resources Ltd	P 46/2342
5	Moho Resources Ltd	P 46/2343
6	Moho Resources Ltd	P 46/2344
7	Moho Resources Ltd	P 46/2345
8	Moho Resources Ltd	P 46/2346
9	Moho Resources Ltd	P 46/2347
10	Moho Resources Ltd	P 46/2348
11	Moho Resources Ltd	P 46/2349
12	Moho Resources Ltd	P 46/2350
13	Moho Resources Ltd	P 46/2351

Rock chip samples are selective in nature and may not be representative of the overall grade or mineralisation of the target areas. The results are considered indicative only and further drilling is required to determine the presence, continuity and extent of mineralisation.

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 Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG) and Moho Resource's Exploration Manager and 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

References to previous announcements

The Exploration Results referenced in this announcement were previously reported by the Company in accordance with Listing Rule 5.7. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the results continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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 is currently the company's priority focus area. 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 Mr Bryce Gould and Ms Greta Purich. Mr Gould is an experienced corporate advisor who has a long track record of helping small-cap companies to meet their capital raising goals and engage and attract investors. Ms Purich is an experienced geologist and mining engineer bringing technical expertise to the company's direction and project development.

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.*	• Tench samples were collected from 9 different costean over areas of anomalous surface geochemistry trends. Samples were collected using a hand pick every few centimetres along the costean wall and composited into 1m to 5m composite samples. Samples were sent to ALS Perth for 50g fire assay method and four acid ICP-MS. • Rock chip sample have had brief geological descriptions to provide geological context. They were sent to ALS Perth for 50g fire assay and four acid ICP-MS
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).*	• Reverse circulation drilling rig (Schramm 685) using a face sampling hammer.
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.*	• RC samples were collected on 1m intervals down hole. Samples were collected by a face sampling hammer and returned through a cyclone splitter, then into calico bags. • Duplicate samples were collected at a rate of 4 per 100 metres drilled.
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.*	• All trench, rock chip, and RC samples have a qualitative geological description.

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 and trench 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. • All RC samples were split using a rig-mounted cyclone splitter, 1-3kg of material was collected from each metre interval and collected in a calico bag.
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.*	• Rock chip and trench samples were assayed in ALS Pert for 50g fire assay and four acid ICP-MS. • RC duplicate samples were collected at a rate of 4 per 100 samples.
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.*	• A samples information was entered into Microsoft excel and stored in a Microsoft access database on the company server. • Standard data entry temples were used to ensure consistent data entry.
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.*	• Sample and collar 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.*	• Tench samples were collected every few centimetres and composited in to 1m to 5m composit samples. • RC holes were spaced at minimum 80m intervals and drilled at 60 degrees to the north.

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.*	• Rock chip samples were taken along the strike of the outcropping quartz veins. • Trench and RC samples were collected perpendicular to the strike of the anomalous quartz veins and surface geochemistry trends.
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.*
		• Collar and trench sample locations are provided in the tables within this document.

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.*	• The cut off for the significant trench intervals was done using >0.2ppm Au with no internal dilution.

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.*	• Not applicable. • 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. • The quartz veins and surface geochemical anomalies which were targeted by RC drilling are sub-vertical, RC drilling was done at 60 degrees to intercept the veins at depth. • 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 work will include first pass drilling, infill drilling to further define the depth extent of mineralisation observed at surface.