

ASX RELEASE | 22 June 2026

Heritage Agreement Secures Access to Priority Drill Targets and Regional Exploration at Bush Chook

Highlights

- Key milestone achieved for the Bush Chook Project with execution of a Heritage Agreement between Moho and the Palyku-Jartayi Aboriginal Corporation (PJAC) representing a significant step toward the grant of the remaining 80% of the Project area.
- Heritage surveys to be undertaken as soon as possible to expedite drilling of high-priority targets.
 - **Emu** | 100m trend of high-grade rock chip (up to 13.4g/t Au) within a +200m strike length, 20m wide gossanous quartz vein, located 2km from AIM Mining's Barton Gold Mine.
 - **Bright Tank** | Two clusters of high-grade rock chips (up to 12.7g/t au) along a 600m trend.
- Drilling has been completed at Rocky Ridge and Gage Road, with the rig now operating at CBco. Assay results are expected in July.

Moho Resources Ltd (ASX: MOH) has executed a Heritage Agreement with the Palyku-Jartayi Aboriginal Corporation (PJAC). This is a significant step toward unlocking access to the remaining Bush Chook licences, which collectively cover approximately 80% of Moho's 442km² Bush Chook Gold Project. The project is the largest exploration landholding in the Mosquito Creek Basin, surrounding several operating and developing gold mines and processing facilities.

Heritage surveys are planned to expedite drilling at two high-priority drill targets – Emu and Bright Tank. Target generation activities will begin across several regional targets to support Moho's pipeline of shallow high-grade gold targets.

Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling is now complete at Rocky Ridge and Gage Road. The drill rig is currently operating at CBco with assay results expected in July.

Moho Resources Chairman, Mr Peter Christie said:

"This agreement is a major milestone for Moho towards unlocking access to approximately 80% of our 442km² Bush Chook Gold Project. The agreement allows us to rapidly advance heritage surveys over priority drill targets while commencing regional exploration across one of the largest and least explored land positions in the Mosquito Creek Basin. With drilling now complete at Rocky Ridge and Gage Road and assays expected in July, we are building strong exploration momentum across the project."

Heritage Agreement Unlocks District-Scale Exploration Across 442km² Bush Chook Gold Project

Moho Resources will prioritise Heritage Surveys to expedite drilling at two shallow high-grade gold targets. Numerous historic soil, rock chip and HyMap (alteration mineral mapping) anomalies will be followed up with detailed soil sampling and mapping to generate the next phase of drill targets.

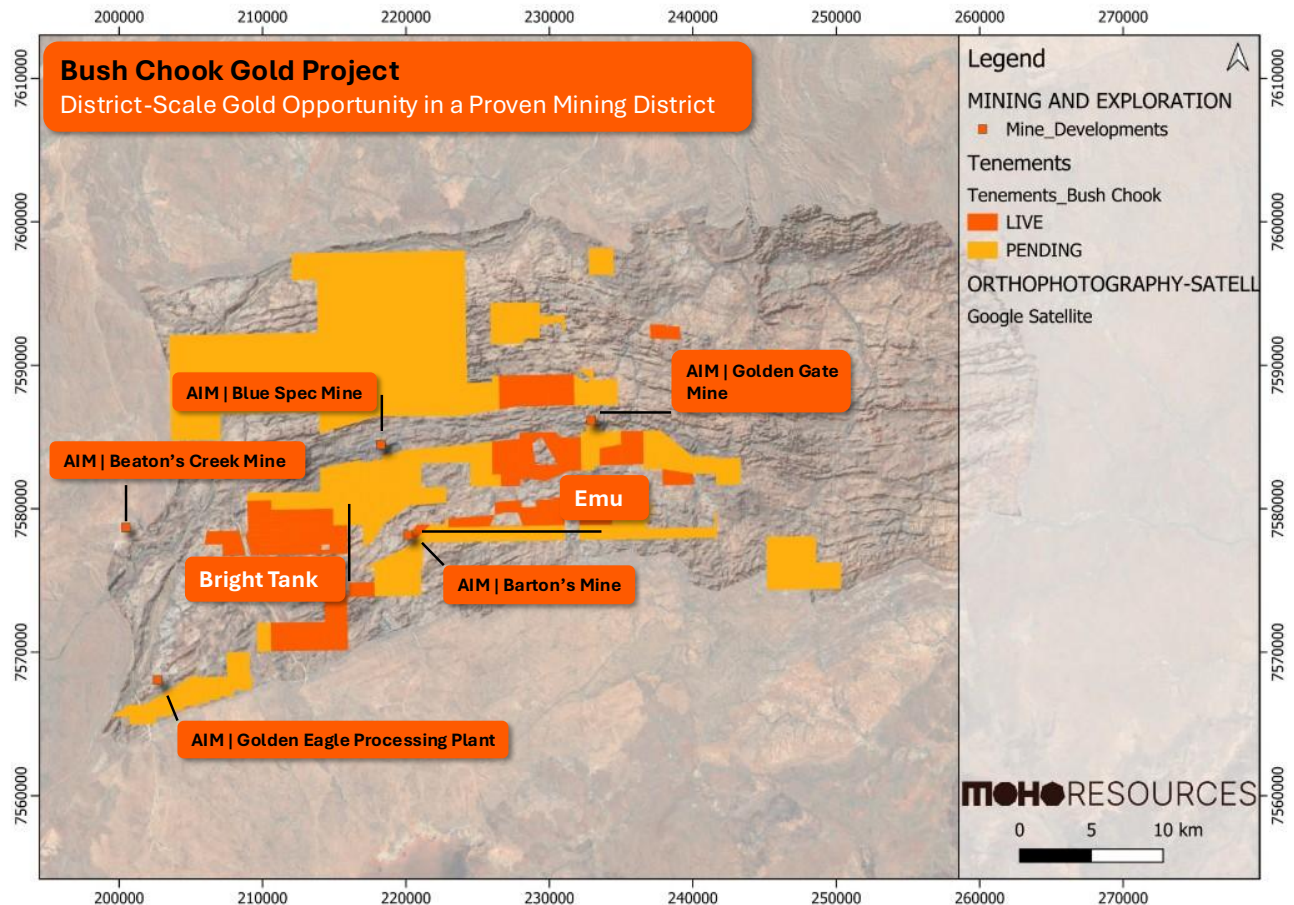


Figure 1: Bush Chook Project a district scale gold opportunity in a proven mining district.

Heritage Surveys planned to Expedite Drilling at Priority Targets

Emu | +100m trend of high-grade rock chips, 2km from the Barton Gold Mine

The Emu Prospect (ASX: MOH 16 October 2025) comprises an outcropping gossanous quartz vein with a strike length of +200m and 20m wide. Rock chip sampling of a 100m section of the vein shows consistent gold mineralisation at surface. Average grade of the rock chips is 5.9g/t Au with sample up to 13.4g/t Au.

The vein is located 2km away from the Barton Gold Mine, where AIM Mining is currently producing gold from underground operations.

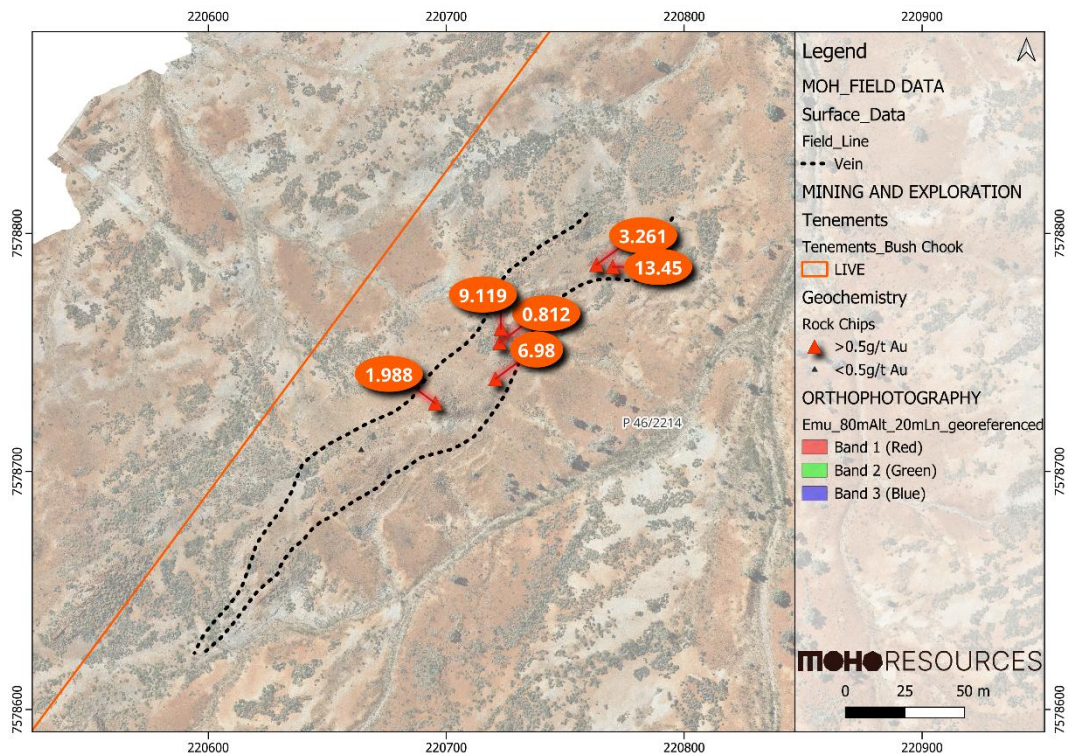


Figure 2: Emu Prospect - +100m high-grade gossanous quartz vein.

Bright Tank | Two clusters of outcropping gold mineralisation along a 600m trend

The Bright Tank Prospect (ASX: MOH 15 December 2025) shows two zones of outcropping gold mineralisation within a broader 600m trend. Consistent gold mineralisation in the Southwest Zone is associated with a small hill of gossanous quartz stockwork veins with sample up to 4.12g/t Au. The Northeastern Zone comprises a series of quartz veins with rock chip assays up to 12.7g/t Au.

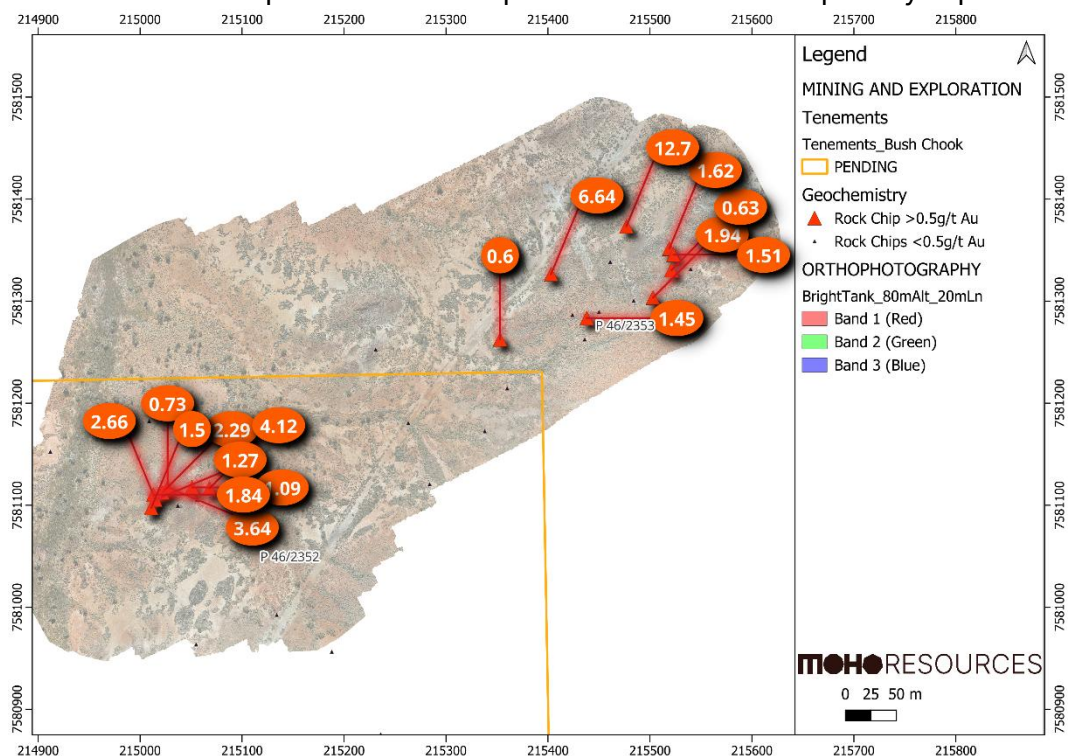


Figure3: Bright Tank Prospect – Two clusters of shallow gold mineralisation.

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

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.	- 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 flown 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 <i>in situ</i> 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.
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 Mesoproterozoic 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. - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the	- The cut off for the significant trench, channel, RC, and RAB intervals was done using >0.2ppm Au with no internal dilution. - Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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. - Shear zone dip and dip direction is reported in the body of the text. - 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 geological mapping, rock chip sampling and first pass drilling to further define the depth extent of mineralisation/anomalism observed at surface.