

ASX RELEASE | 03 NOVEMBER 2025

Bush Chook Project, WA: Maiden soil program delivers 1.4km, 10ppb to 330ppb gold anomaly.

Highlights

- Moho's maiden soil sampling program at the Bush Chook Project has delivered a 1.4km by 250m, 10ppb to 330ppb gold anomaly at the newly named "Swan Prospect" (figures 1 & 2), situated within a non-native title area.
- The newly named "Swan Prospect" lies 10km from AIM Mining's Blue Spec Gold-Antimony Deposit and is one of four drill target zones identified at the project so far (Figures 1 & 3).
- The soil program targeted one of over one hundred +32ppb historic gold anomalies across Bush Chook Project, none of which have ever been drilled.
- A maiden drill program will commence at Swan Prospect mid-November 2025 or early March 2026 pending drilling approvals and weather.

Moho Resources Ltd (ASX:MOH) (Moho or the Company) will drill test a pronounced 1.4km by 250m anomalous gold trend at its Bush Chook Project in Western Australia's Pilbara region as early as November 2025 after maiden soil sampling returned significant values of 10 to 330ppb.

The newly named "Swan Prospect" lies 10km from AIM Mining's Blue Spec Gold-Antimony Deposit (242 Koz Au @ 24.3 g/t Au and 1.6% Sb)¹ within Zone C, one of four distinct drill target zones defined by Moho at the project since its acquisition in August (Figures 1 & 3).

The Swan Prospect was first identified following a review of a previously defined major soil anomaly, one of over 100 historic soil anomalies and outcropping gold veins to be targeted during the remainder of the 2025 field season and through early 2026. The trend will be tested with a 1000m to 1600m reverse circulation (RC) drilling program as soon as drill approvals are completed and weather conditions allow.

Moho Resources Chairman, Mr Peter Christie said:

"Since acquiring the Bush Chook Project in August, our geological team led by Exploration Manager Graeme Hardwick has been relentless in running the rule over every inch of our acreage to identify drill targets. The Swan Prospect has emerged as a priority target following soil sampling and a detailed review of historical geological data and we can't wait to drill it. If all goes to plan, drilling could commence in weeks before the wet season starts."

¹ Source: <https://aimmining.com.au/blue-spec-project/>

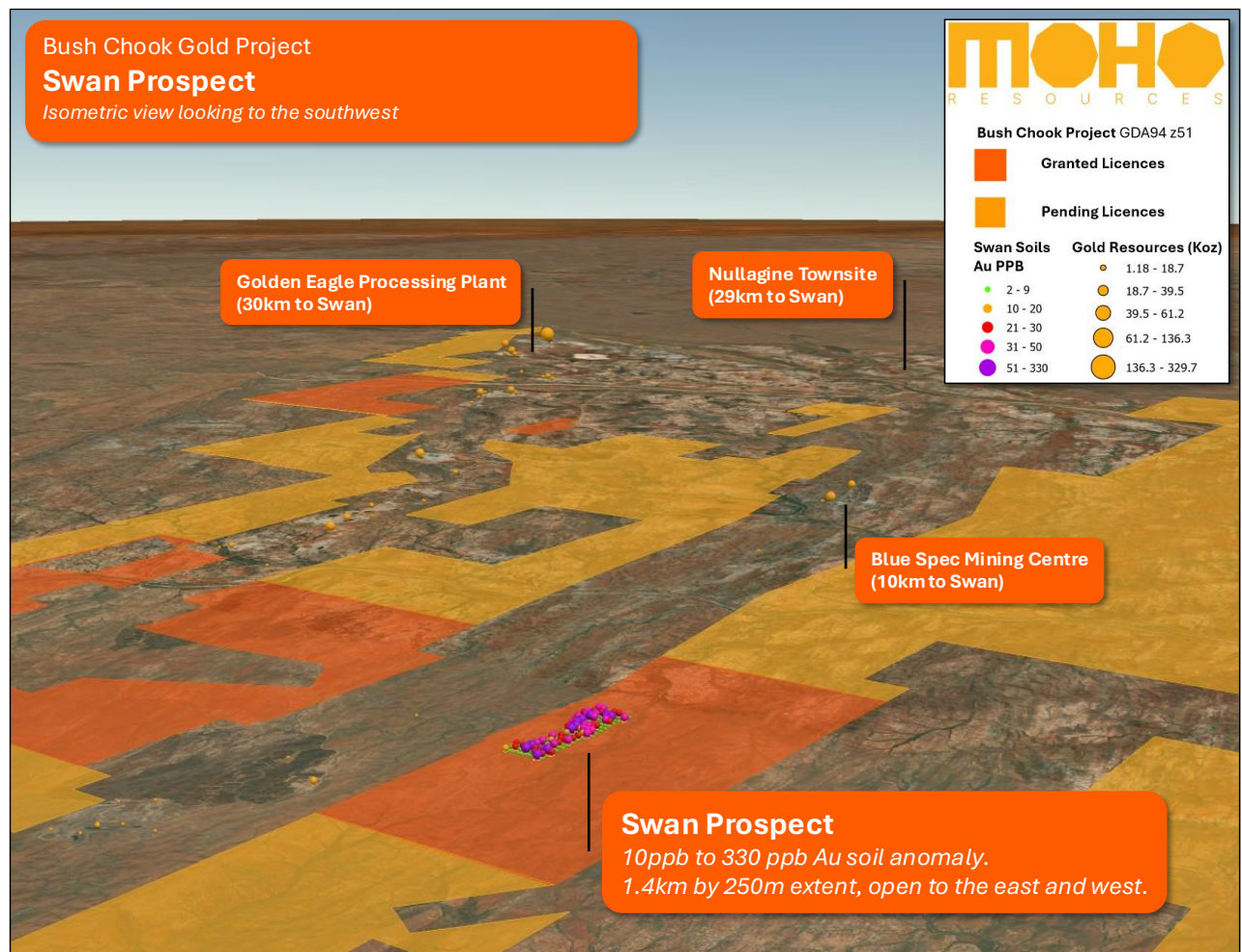


Figure 1: Swan Prospect with AIM Mining's Blue Spec Gold Deposit in close proximity.

Swan Prospect

A 1.4km long by 250m wide (10ppb to 330ppb) gold anomaly has been defined by Moho's first soil sampling program at the Bush Chook Project (Figures 1 and 2). The program was designed to infill a historic gold anomaly defined by two 800m spaced soil lines. The results have demonstrated continuity of anomalism across a 1.4km strike length and is open to the east and west.

The 1.4km anomaly is situated within the hinge of an antiform and is coincident with subcropping 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.

An RC drill program is planned to test the soil anomaly at depth. Approximately 1000-1600 drill metres are planned across two to three drill lines. Drilling and earthworks contractors are prepared to commence mid-November 2025 or as soon as Programme of Works approval has been received, and weather permits. The Swan Prospect is covered by prospecting licences with no native title conditions which enable faster approvals and more cost-effective drilling.

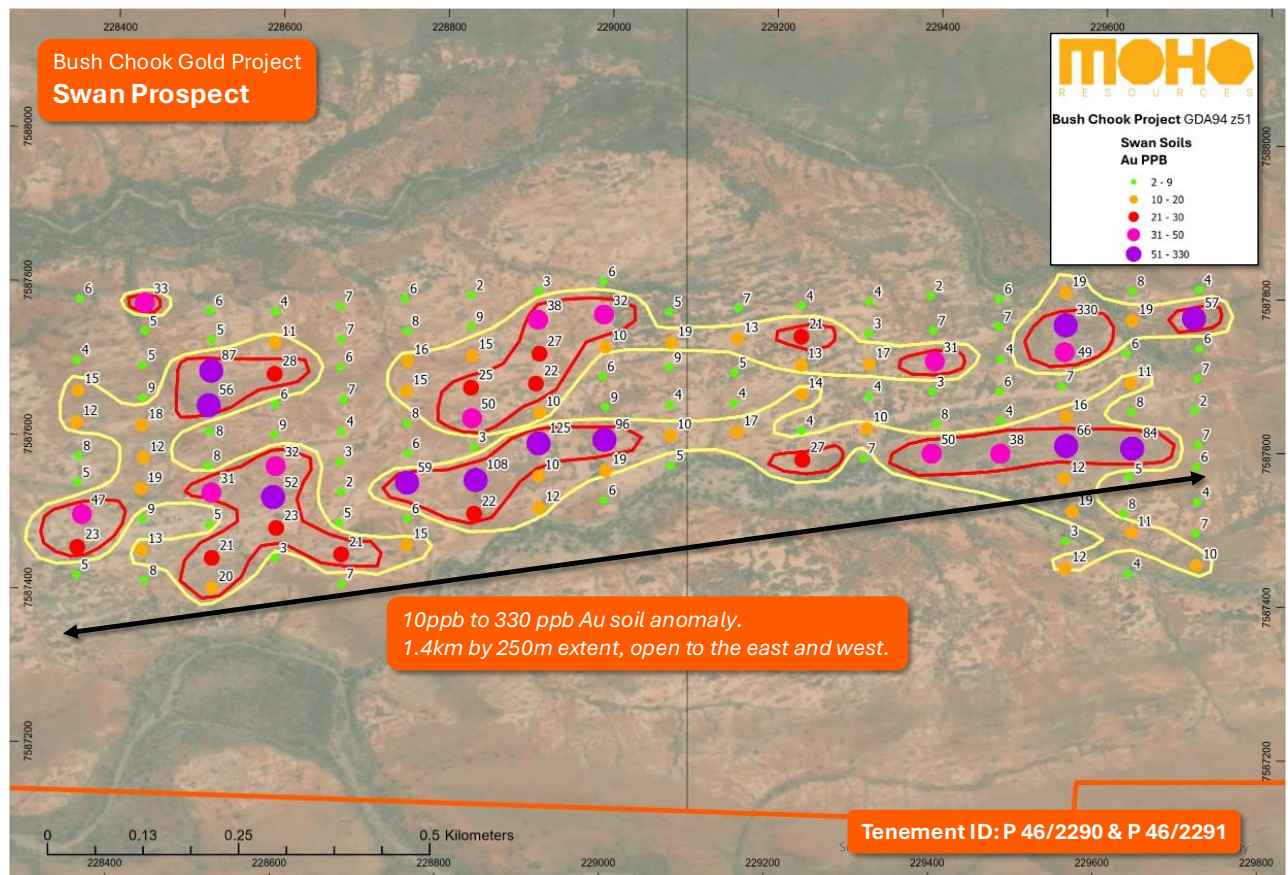


Figure 2: Swan Prospect soil anomaly.

Four target drill zones identified at Bush Chook Project.

- 1. Zone A** – New rock chips up to 6.98g/t Au extend the 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.
- 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.
- 3. 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. A drilling program of works has been submitted.
- 4. Zone D** - A pyrophyllite dickite mineral abundance image 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.

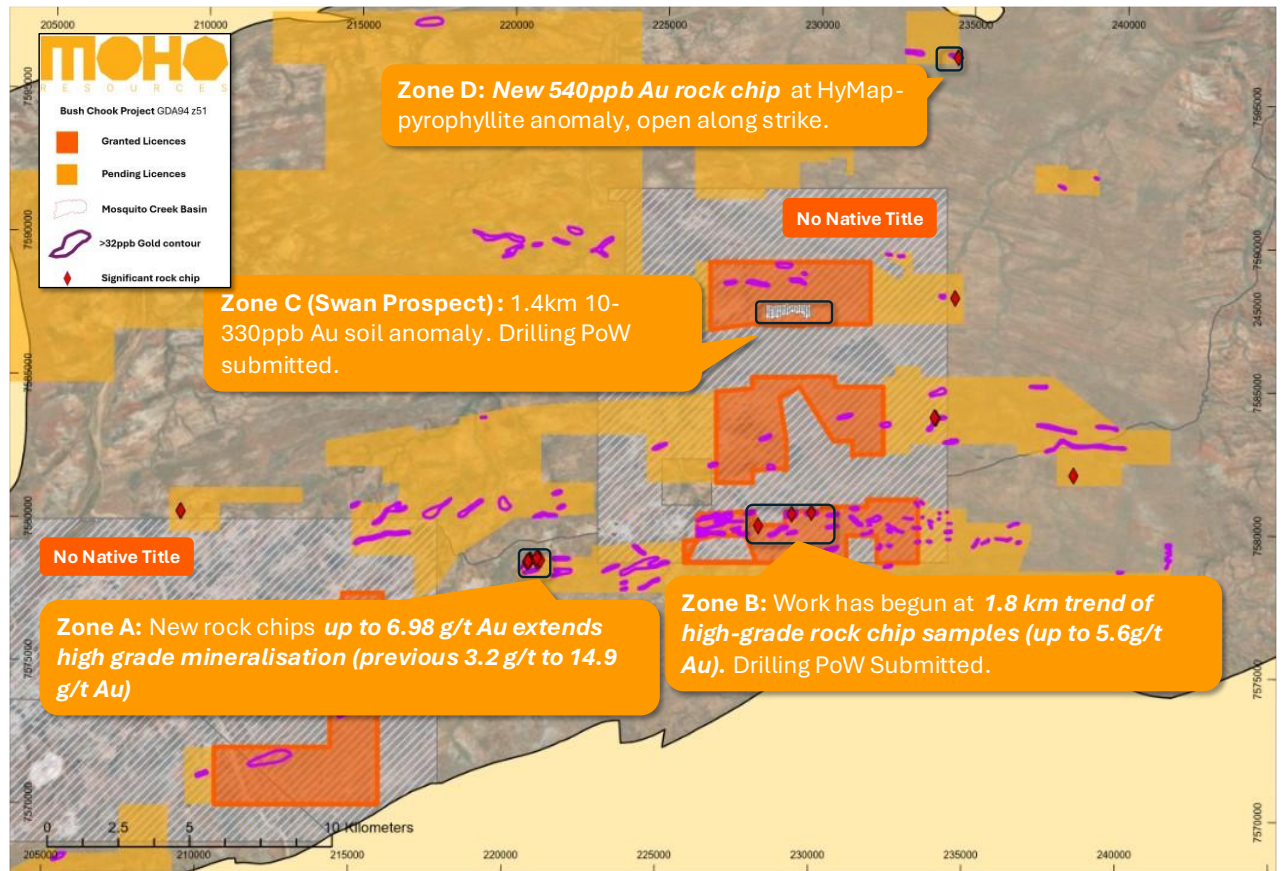


Figure 3: Four highly prospective target zones have emerged across Moho's 386km² landholding

Soil sampling results

Table 1: Sampling results.

Sample ID	Sample Type	Easting	Northing	Grid Id	Au_PPb	Sample ID	Sample Type	Easting	Northing	Grid Id	Au_PPb
SS25SN0443	Soil	229719	7587452	GDA94_Z51	10	SS25SN0517	Soil	228918	7587555	GDA94_Z51	10
SS25SN0444	Soil	229718	7587493	GDA94_Z51	7	SS25SN0518	Soil	228917	7587597	GDA94_Z51	125
SS25SN0445	Soil	229719	7587534	GDA94_Z51	4	SS25SN0519	Soil	228918	7587637	GDA94_Z51	10
SS25SN0446	Soil	229717	7587580	GDA94_Z51	6	SS25SN0520	Soil	228913	7587675	GDA94_Z51	22
SS25SN0447	Soil	229718	7587609	GDA94_Z51	7	SS25SN0521	Soil	228916	7587714	GDA94_Z51	27
SS25SN0448	Soil	229714	7587654	GDA94_Z51	2	SS25SN0522	Soil	228914	7587758	GDA94_Z51	38
SS25SN0449	Soil	229716	7587695	GDA94_Z51	7	SS25SN0523	Soil	228914	7587795	GDA94_Z51	3
SS25SN0450	Soil	229718	7587734	GDA94_Z51	6	SS25SN0524	Soil	228832	7587789	GDA94_Z51	2
SS25SN0451	Soil	229711	7587774	GDA94_Z51	57	SS25SN0525	Soil	228833	7587748	GDA94_Z51	9
SS25SN0452	Soil	229716	7587811	GDA94_Z51	4	SS25SN0526	Soil	228834	7587710	GDA94_Z51	15
SS25SN0453	Soil	229635	7587808	GDA94_Z51	8	SS25SN0527	Soil	228834	7587669	GDA94_Z51	25
SS25SN0454	Soil	229636	7587769	GDA94_Z51	19	SS25SN0528	Soil	228836	7587629	GDA94_Z51	50
SS25SN0455	Soil	229630	7587726	GDA94_Z51	6	SS25SN0529	Soil	228839	7587592	GDA94_Z51	3
SS25SN0456	Soil	229636	7587688	GDA94_Z51	11	SS25SN0530	Soil	228842	7587549	GDA94_Z51	108
SS25SN0457	Soil	229637	7587650	GDA94_Z51	8	SS25SN0531	Soil	228840	7587505	GDA94_Z51	22
SS25SN0458	Soil	229639	7587603	GDA94_Z51	84	SS25SN0532	Soil	228759	7587462	GDA94_Z51	15
SS25SN0459	Soil	229635	7587566	GDA94_Z51	5	SS25SN0533	Soil	228759	7587497	GDA94_Z51	6

SS25SN0460	Soil	229630	7587518	GDA94_Z51	8	SS25SN0534	Soil	228758	7587543	GDA94_Z51	59
SS25SN0461	Soil	229639	7587493	GDA94_Z51	11	SS25SN0535	Soil	228758	7587582	GDA94_Z51	6
SS25SN0462	Soil	229637	7587440	GDA94_Z51	4	SS25SN0536	Soil	228757	7587621	GDA94_Z51	8
SS25SN0463	Soil	229560	7587446	GDA94_Z51	12	SS25SN0537	Soil	228755	7587662	GDA94_Z51	15
SS25SN0464	Soil	229560	7587482	GDA94_Z51	3	SS25SN0538	Soil	228756	7587702	GDA94_Z51	16
SS25SN0465	Soil	229567	7587520	GDA94_Z51	19	SS25SN0539	Soil	228755	7587741	GDA94_Z51	8
SS25SN0466	Soil	229557	7587562	GDA94_Z51	12	SS25SN0540	Soil	228752	7587783	GDA94_Z51	6
SS25SN0467	Soil	229558	7587605	GDA94_Z51	66	SS25SN0541	Soil	228673	7587772	GDA94_Z51	7
SS25SN0468	Soil	229558	7587643	GDA94_Z51	16	SS25SN0542	Soil	228676	7587729	GDA94_Z51	7
SS25SN0469	Soil	229552	7587683	GDA94_Z51	7	SS25SN0543	Soil	228675	7587693	GDA94_Z51	6
SS25SN0470	Soil	229555	7587727	GDA94_Z51	49	SS25SN0544	Soil	228679	7587650	GDA94_Z51	7
SS25SN0471	Soil	229555	7587762	GDA94_Z51	330	SS25SN0545	Soil	228678	7587609	GDA94_Z51	4
SS25SN0472	Soil	229554	7587804	GDA94_Z51	19	SS25SN0546	Soil	228676	7587570	GDA94_Z51	3
SS25SN0473	Soil	229474	7587795	GDA94_Z51	6	SS25SN0547	Soil	228678	7587530	GDA94_Z51	2
SS25SN0474	Soil	229474	7587759	GDA94_Z51	7	SS25SN0548	Soil	228676	7587490	GDA94_Z51	5
SS25SN0475	Soil	229477	7587717	GDA94_Z51	4	SS25SN0549	Soil	228680	7587449	GDA94_Z51	21
SS25SN0476	Soil	229476	7587674	GDA94_Z51	6	SS25SN0550	Soil	228681	7587411	GDA94_Z51	7
SS25SN0477	Soil	229478	7587636	GDA94_Z51	4	SS25SN0551	Soil	228599	7587443	GDA94_Z51	3
SS25SN0478	Soil	229479	7587593	GDA94_Z51	38	SS25SN0552	Soil	228600	7587482	GDA94_Z51	23
SS25SN0479	Soil	229395	7587592	GDA94_Z51	50	SS25SN0553	Soil	228595	7587522	GDA94_Z51	52
SS25SN0480	Soil	229400	7587631	GDA94_Z51	8	SS25SN0554	Soil	228598	7587563	GDA94_Z51	32
SS25SN0481	Soil	229394	7587673	GDA94_Z51	3	SS25SN0555	Soil	228596	7587604	GDA94_Z51	9
SS25SN0482	Soil	229397	7587712	GDA94_Z51	31	SS25SN0556	Soil	228597	7587643	GDA94_Z51	6
SS25SN0483	Soil	229394	7587752	GDA94_Z51	7	SS25SN0557	Soil	228595	7587683	GDA94_Z51	28
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SS25SN0512	Soil	228998	7587646	GDA94_Z51	9	SS25SN0586	Soil	228358	7587537	GDA94_Z51	5
SS25SN0513	Soil	228997	7587604	GDA94_Z51	96	SS25SN0587	Soil	228363	7587496	GDA94_Z51	47
SS25SN0514	Soil	228999	7587563	GDA94_Z51	19	SS25SN0588	Soil	228359	7587453	GDA94_Z51	23
SS25SN0515	Soil	228997	7587525	GDA94_Z51	6	SS25SN0589	Soil	228358	7587417	GDA94_Z51	5
SS25SN0516	Soil	228919	7587513	GDA94_Z51	12						

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