

ASX RELEASE | 7 October 2025

18 prospecting licences granted at the Bush Chook Gold Project.

Highlights

- 18 prospecting licences have been granted at Moho's Bush Chook Project, just two months after the initial applications were submitted.
 - No Native Title or Pastoral Lease conditions have been imposed on the licences enabling rapid and cost-effective exploration.
 - Multiple historical soil anomalies on the granted licences are priority targets, including an 800m x 200m >200ppb gold anomaly (up to 1.34g/t).
 - Field work has begun to validate historical results on the granted licences; samples will be submitted for rapid assay turn-around.
 - A Program of Work (PoW) has been submitted with the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE) to expedite drill planning.
 - Drilling is planned for late 2025 or early 2026 depending on results, approvals and weather.
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Moho Resources Ltd (ASX: MOH) (Moho or the Company) is confident of starting maiden drilling at its Bush Chook Gold Project in Western Australia's Pilbara region within the next six months after the DMPE granted 18 prospecting licences at the project just two months after the submission of applications.

Field work is already underway to validate multiple historical soil anomalies, including an 800m x 200m >200ppb gold anomaly (up to 1.34g/t Au) which represents one of thirty-six priority soil anomalies on the granted licences. Project wide, there are over one hundred, >32ppb gold-in-soil anomalies which cover a total of >6,500,000m².

Moho Resources Chairman, Mr Peter Christie said:

"Despite neighbouring multiple gold mines, which has produced over half a million ounces of gold¹, the significant gold targets on the Bush Chook acreage have never been drilled. We are moving fast to change that. With the rapid granting of licences and a Program of Work already submitted, we plan to be drilling late in the 2025 field season or early 2026."

¹ Source: <https://aimmining.com.au/nullagine-gold-project/>

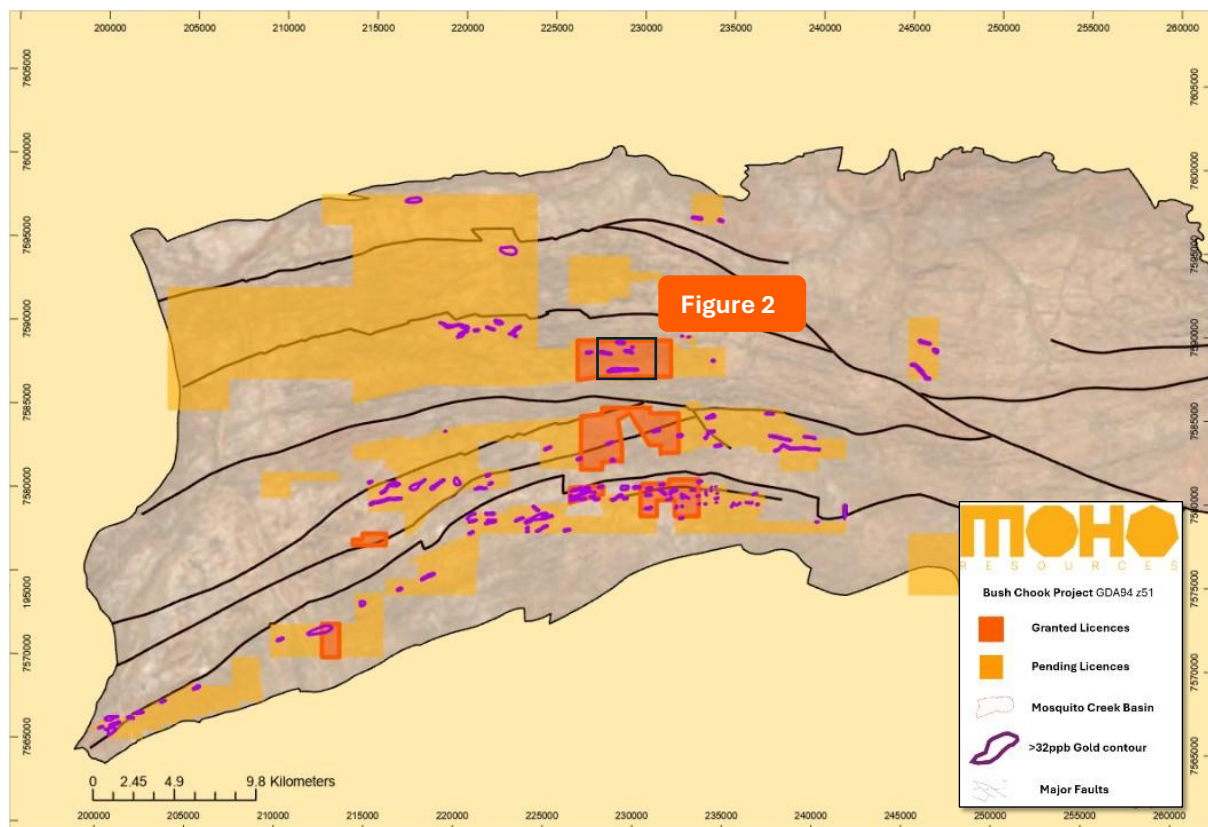


Figure 1: Granted licences and the >32ppb gold-in-soils contour within Moho's Bush Chook Gold Project.

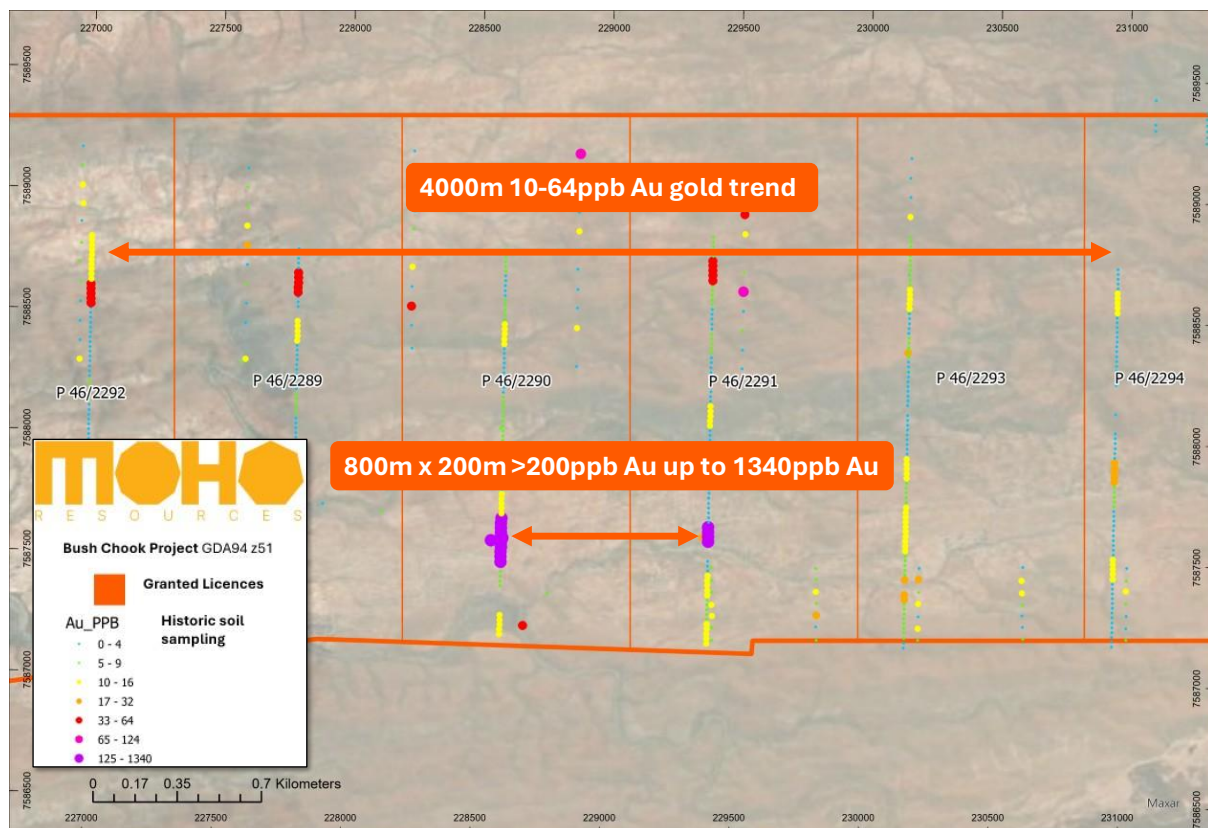


Figure 2: Two priority historical soil anomalies on granted licences.

Field work has begun to expedite a drill program

Eighteen prospecting licences have been granted at Moho's Bush Chook Gold Project; the licences are in areas with no native title claim or pastoral leases. Several priority historic soil anomalies exist on these granted licences, including an 800m x 200m >200ppb gold anomaly, up to 1.3g/t Au.

Field work has begun to validate the historical soil sample results. Samples will be sent for fast turn around at the lab.

A Program of Work has been submitted with the DMPE for a drill program over the area of priority soil anomaly.

A maiden drill program is planned for late 2025 or early 2026 depending on approvals, assay results and weather.

Schedule of tenements

Table 1: List of granted licences

Tenement Id	Type	Status	Holder	Start Date	Grant Date	Area	Unit
P 46/2224	PROSPECTING LICENCE	LIVE	MOHO RESOURCES LIMITED	31/07/2025	18/09/2025	109.81941	HA.
P 46/2236	PROSPECTING LICENCE	LIVE	MOHO RESOURCES LIMITED	9/08/2025	23/09/2025	180.26585	HA.
P 46/2237	PROSPECTING LICENCE	LIVE	MOHO RESOURCES LIMITED	9/08/2025	23/09/2025	158.68376	HA.
P 46/2239	PROSPECTING LICENCE	LIVE	MOHO RESOURCES LIMITED	9/08/2025	23/09/2025	185.99285	HA.
P 46/2240	PROSPECTING LICENCE	LIVE	MOHO RESOURCES LIMITED	9/08/2025	23/09/2025	185.72623	HA.
P 46/2243	PROSPECTING LICENCE	LIVE	MOHO RESOURCES LIMITED	9/08/2025	23/09/2025	186.0406	HA.
P 46/2244	PROSPECTING LICENCE	LIVE	MOHO RESOURCES LIMITED	9/08/2025	23/09/2025	185.86945	HA.
P 46/2255	PROSPECTING LICENCE	LIVE	MOHO RESOURCES LIMITED	10/08/2025	30/09/2025	161.21231	HA.
P 46/2285	PROSPECTING LICENCE	LIVE	MOHO RESOURCES LIMITED	11/08/2025	30/09/2025	193.20062	HA.
P 46/2286	PROSPECTING LICENCE	LIVE	MOHO RESOURCES LIMITED	11/08/2025	30/09/2025	193.28145	HA.
P 46/2287	PROSPECTING LICENCE	LIVE	MOHO RESOURCES LIMITED	11/08/2025	30/09/2025	193.21952	HA.
P 46/2289	PROSPECTING LICENCE	LIVE	MOHO RESOURCES LIMITED	11/08/2025	30/09/2025	192.90997	HA.
P 46/2290	PROSPECTING LICENCE	LIVE	MOHO RESOURCES LIMITED	11/08/2025	30/09/2025	192.94918	HA.
P 46/2291	PROSPECTING LICENCE	LIVE	MOHO RESOURCES LIMITED	11/08/2025	30/09/2025	193.02254	HA.
P 46/2292	PROSPECTING LICENCE	LIVE	MOHO RESOURCES LIMITED	11/08/2025	30/09/2025	193.01675	HA.
P 46/2293	PROSPECTING LICENCE	LIVE	MOHO RESOURCES LIMITED	11/08/2025	30/09/2025	190.16549	HA.
P 46/2294	PROSPECTING LICENCE	LIVE	MOHO RESOURCES LIMITED	11/08/2025	30/09/2025	190.14317	HA.
P 46/2296	PROSPECTING LICENCE	LIVE	MOHO RESOURCES LIMITED	12/08/2025	30/09/2025	192.91203	HA.

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.

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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.	- The surface samples presented are compiled from several WAMEX Areports (The original Areports should be consulted for detailed sampling techniques). This historic sampling is considered appropriate to generate avenues for follow up work on the Project. Soil and stream sediment samples are collected from unconsolidated soil material. The samples have been analysed in Western Australia by reputable laboratories using a variety of industry standard gold assay methods. - Soil and stream sediment samples have been sieved to a variety of size fractions to reduce the effect of nuggety gold. - The sampling has not yet been validated in the field by Moho Resources.
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	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	- Not applicable. - Soil and stream sediment samples were sieved in the field to a variety of particulate sizes to reduce the effect of nuggety gold and is considered appropriate for gold exploration. - Soil sampling is an industry standard technique utilised in first pass geochemical sampling over suitable regolith landform regions. - A variety of QAQC measure have been implemented by the historic exploration groups and these methods are considered to be industry standard. Further details are described in the relevant Areports.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	All samples were processed and analysed in a variety of Western Australian Laboratories following protocols where are considered industry standard. Further details are described in the relevant Areports.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	- 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	<i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	- Sample locations are taken from the Areports, these locations were validated against tenement boundaries to ensure the general location is correct. - MGA94 Zone 51 - Not applicable
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	- The soil sampling has taken are a variety of spacing include 80mx20m, 760mx20m, 360mx80m, and 40mx200m - This sample spacing is sufficient for first-pass soil sampling for gold exploration. - Not applicable. - Some soil samples were composited over a 40m area to combine into one sample.

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.	- Sampling was general planned perpendicular to the structural and bedding trends of the Mosquito Creek Formation - Not applicable.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Some details are described in the relevant Areports.
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 licences are all pending applications, 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. - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the	- No averaging or cut offs have been applied to the data. - 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. - 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. - Not applicable