

ASX RELEASE | 28 August 2025

Moho stakes new gold project in Western Australia's Pilbara Region.

Highlights

- Moho has secured a non-dilutive high-grade gold project in the Pilbara Region of Western Australia, the Bush Chook Gold Project.
- 109 tenements have been pegged covering 225 km² in the Mosquito Creek Basin which hosts 2.4 million ounces (Moz) of gold in past production and current resources¹. There is no active Native Title Determination over 33% of the Project.
- Moho's project surrounds the Mark Creasy-owned AIM Mining Nullagine Gold Project, which produced 543 Koz of gold @ 1.6 g/t between 2012 and 2019² and hosts the Blue Spec and Gold Spec Gold-Antimony Deposits (242 Kt Au @ 24.3 g/t Au and 1.6% Sb³).
- AIM mining is active in the area with construction of a new mining camp, upgrading roads, and drilling. Additional infrastructure owned by AIM mining includes the 1.8 Mtpa Golden Eagle gold processing plant.
- The Project has demonstrated high-grade gold at surface:
 - Two areas with gold mineralisation in historic rock chip samples **>0.5 g/t up to 5.6 g/t Au**.
 - Over 100 anomalous areas in historic soil and stream sediment samples covering a total area of ~4.6 km² (**>32 ppb up to 2.6 g/t Au**).
- None of these areas have been drill tested.
- Moho will initiate an aggressive program of soil sampling, rock chip sampling, and geological mapping to generate drill targets.

Moho Resources Ltd (ASX:MOH) has secured a compelling opportunity to discover high-grade gold resources by securing the Bush Chook Gold Project in Western Australia's Pilbara District, host to multiple gold mines and deposits including Northern Star's 11.2 Moz Hemi Gold Project⁴.

Moho Resources Chairman, Mr Peter Christie said:

"The Bush Chook Gold Project represents a major new project for Moho Resources with no dilution of equity. We have identified high-grade gold and compelling soil anomalies in our review of historic exploration data. Our new acreage has never been drilled so our plan is to undertake an aggressive exploration program to generate drill targets."

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

² Source: <https://aimmining.com.au/nullagine-gold-project/>

³ Source: <https://aimmining.com.au/blue-spec-project/>

⁴ Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves estimates as released to the ASX in De Grey's announcement "Hemi Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate 2024" on 14 November 2024.

The Bush Chook Gold Project

The project neighbours AIM Mining Corp's Nullagine Gold Project, which produced 543 Koz of gold @ 1.6 g/t between 2012 and 2019 and serves the 1.8 Mtpa Golden Eagle gold processing plant which is in good condition. Other mine infrastructure includes a 10Mw power station, communications network, and water supply. The area has a well-established network of roads and tracks to the nearby townsite of Nullagine which is 200 km north of Newman.

AIM Mining is active in the region, currently 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).

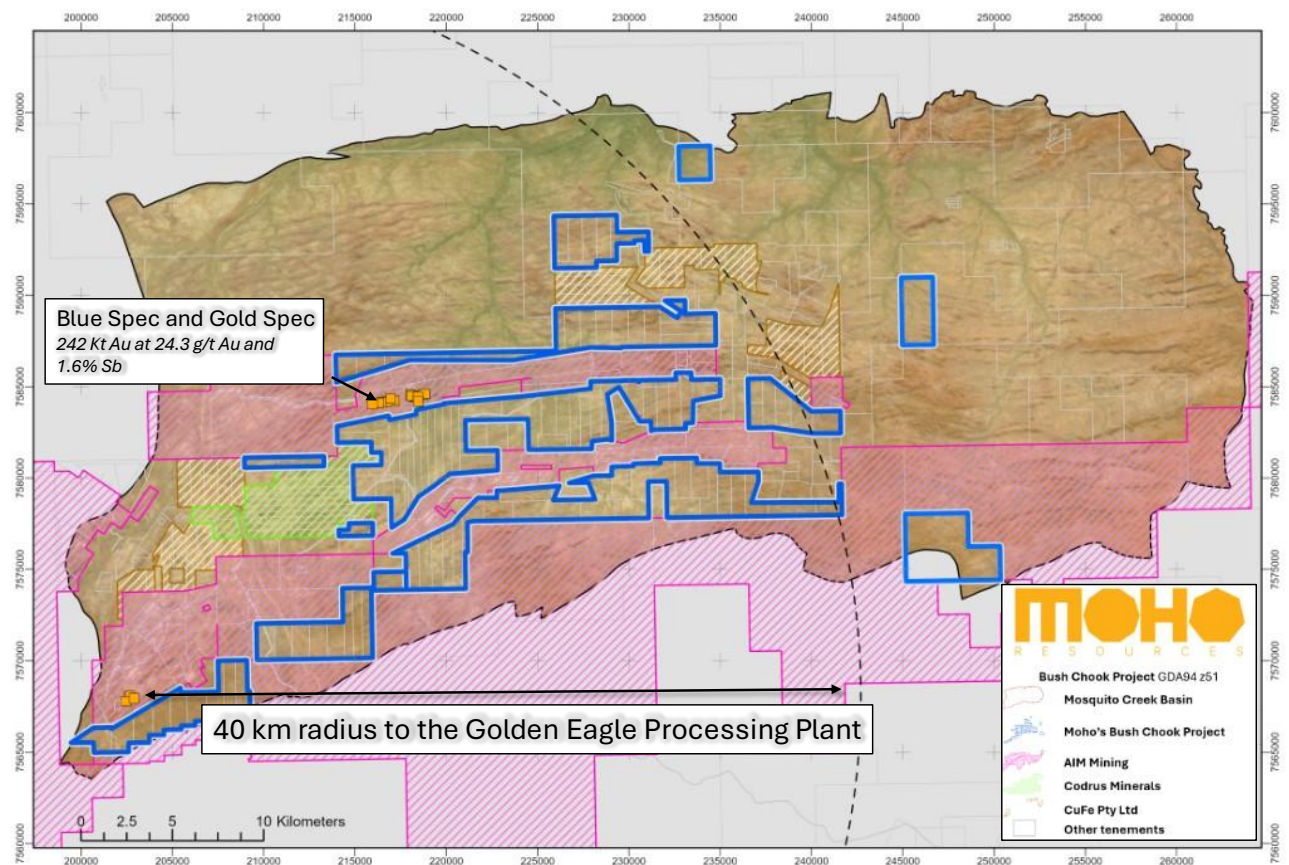


Figure 1: Location of Moho Resource's Bush Chook Gold Project, AIM Mining's tenements and other companies within the Mosquito Creek Basin (GSWA 500k Bedrock Geology Interpretation)

Geology

The Pilbara Craton is one of Western Australia's largest and best exposed Archean Cratons. It can broadly be subdivided into the older greenstone belts, granitic intrusions, and sedimentary basins.

The two largest sedimentary basins are the Mallina Basin, which host the 11.2 Moz Hemi gold deposits (acquired by Northern Star in May 2025 for A\$5 billion⁵) and the Mosquito Creek Basin, where Moho's Bush Chook Gold Project is located.

There are at least two main gold mineralisation events in the Pilbara Craton, an older 3.4 Ga to 3.2 Ga event (e.g. Bamboo Creek, Warrawoona/Klondyke) and a younger 2.9 Ga to 2.8 Ga event which includes gold deposits found in the Mallina and Mosquito Creek Basins⁶.

The project contains a clastic sedimentary succession (the Mosquito Creek Formation), which includes pelites, psammites, and conglomerates which are subsequently intruded by a suite of younger felsic intrusions (the Bridget Suite).

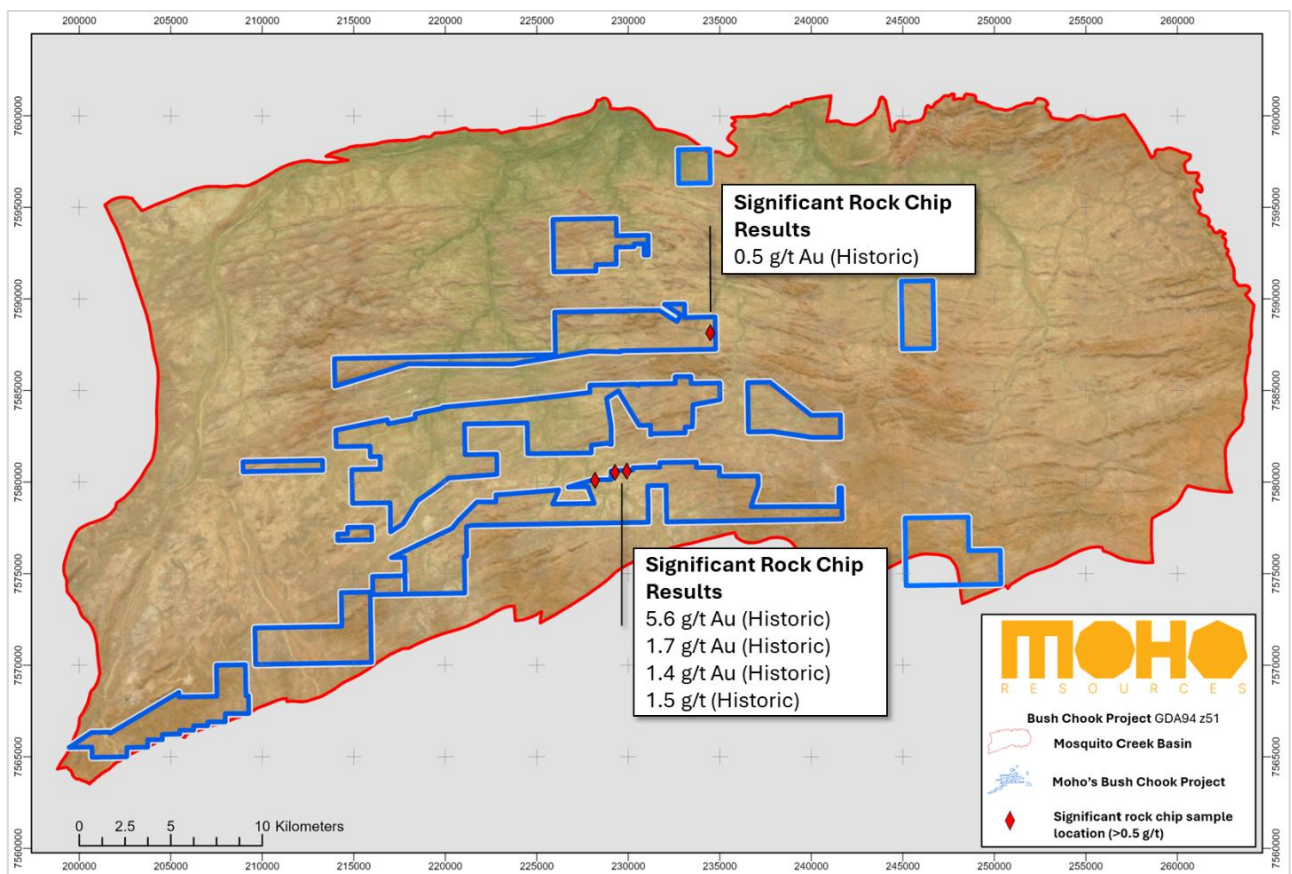


Figure 2: Significant rock chip results.

⁵ Refer ASX release dated 2 December 2024 *Northern Star Agrees to Acquire De Grey*

⁶ *Blewett & Huston 1999, Deformation and gold mineralisation of the Archean Pilbara Craton, Western Australia*

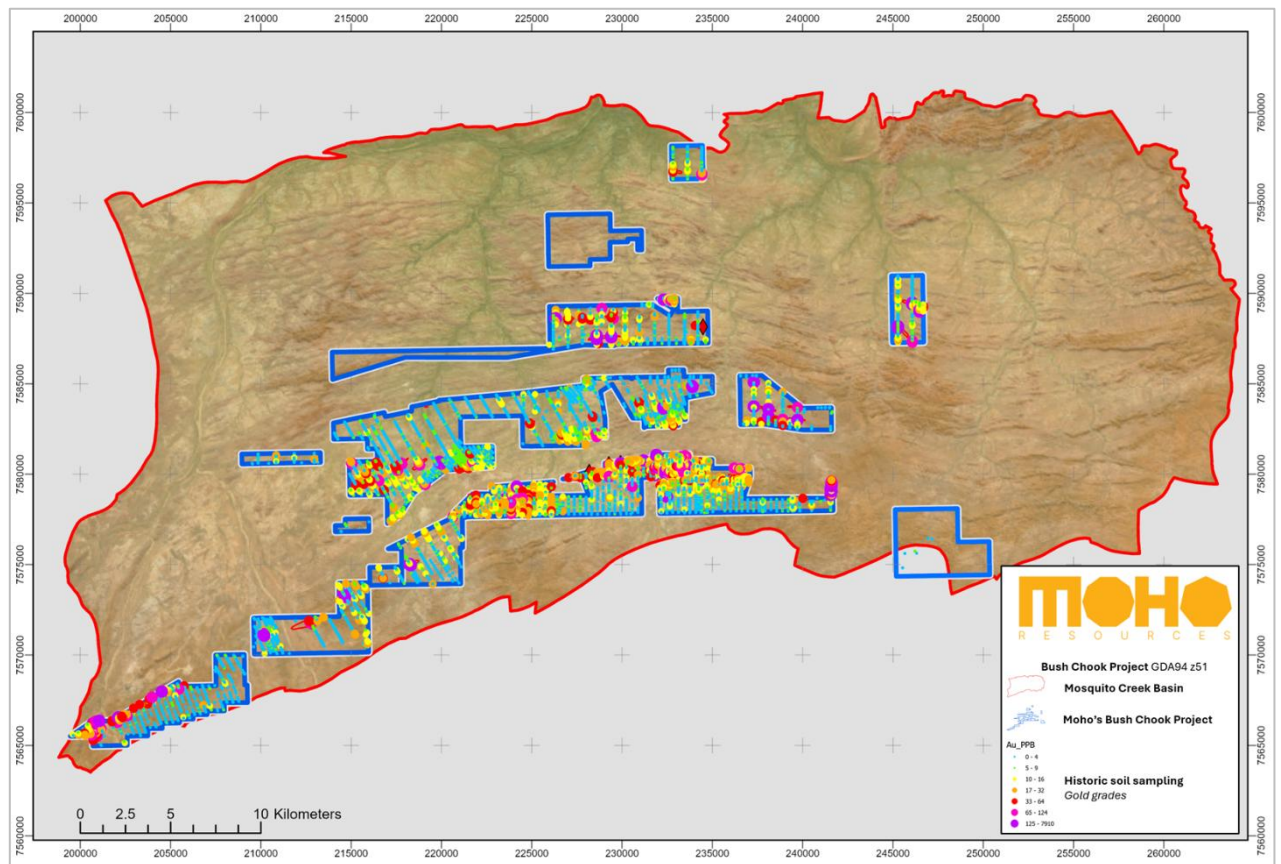


Figure 3: Gold assays from soil and stream sediment sampling.

Historic Sampling Results

Table 1: Significant historical rock chip sampling results

Areport Number	Company Sample Id	Easting	Northing	Grid Id	Sample Type	Au ppb
93700	800003	234478.9	7588148	GDA94 z51	ROCKCHIP	501
127337	R06260	229267	7580529	GDA94 z51	ROCKCHIP	5606
127337	X10627	228179	7580103	GDA94 z51	ROCKCHIP	1717
127337	X10626	228182	7580096	GDA94 z51	ROCKCHIP	1482
127337	X10604	229911	7580595	GDA94 z51	ROCKCHIP	1481

The historical soil and stream sediment sample details can be found in the follow WAMEX reports: 67028, 72078, 74779, 74982, 77603, 78066, 79889, 80142, 81499, 81550, 81551, 81637, 81830, 81939, 81945, 81946, 81947, 81948, 81949, 81950, 81988, 81989, 81991, 81992, 81993, 81994, 81995, 81996, 81997, 81999, 82427, 82429, 82430, 82431, 82575, 82576, 82577, 82578, 82579, 82580, 82581, 82582, 82591, 82592, 82593, 82712, 82713, 82714, 82715, 82716, 82717, 82718, 82719, 82720, 82721, 82865, 82868, 82869, 84146, 84163, 88425, 88426, 88427, 88428, 98185, 101752, 103897, 105234, 106969, 112414, 114836, 115986, 116834, 117452, 117814, 121318, 123985, 124105, 127337, 128258, and 128311.

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 Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG) and Moho Resource's Geologist 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 exploration company exploring for gold and other minerals across Australia. 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. Moho has a strong and experienced Board with Mr Michael Pereira and Mr Bryce Gould, corporate advisors, both as Non-Executive Directors.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Rock chip samples are to be considered grab samples of outcrop, subcrop or float material. 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. Rock chip sample have had brief geological descriptions to provide geological context. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable Not applicable. Not applicable.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>control.</i>	
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling was general planned perpendicular to the structural and bedding trends of the Mosquito Creek Formation • Not applicable.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some details are described in the relevant Areports.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sediment-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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No averaging or cut offs have been applied to the data. Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No metal equivalents have been reported.
Relation ship between minerali sation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable. Not applicable. Not applicable.
Diagram s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan-view maps are presented showing the location of the project, the sample locations and the gold results.
Balance d reportin g	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
Other substant ive explorati on data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GSWA geological maps, magnetic and gravity data have been used to assist the interpretation of the target areas.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow up field mapping is planned, which will include repeating historic soil sampling, rock chip sampling, and geological mapping. Not applicable