MONZA SYSTEM CONTINUES TO GROW: COPPER MINERALISATION OPEN IN MULTIPLE DIRECTIONS

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **113m @ 0.71% Cu Eq from 33m within hole MZACD010, incl. 72m @ 0.95% Cu Eq from 45m, incl. 4m @ 5.3% Cu Eq from 62m[1]**
- **193m @ 0.45% Cu Eq from 49m within hole MZACD008**
- **Results build upon recent drilling including 226m @ 0.70% CuEq from 47m (MZACD003) & 208m @ 0.61% Cu Eq from 38m (MZACD005)**
- **High-grade Cu-Au mineralisation remains open near surface to the east and north-east of hole MZCAD010**
- **Drilling confirms mineralisation remains open in all other directions. Follow-up extensional drilling is planned**
- **Previous air core drilling to bedrock identified strong untested basement anomalism over an 1km strike extent between Monza and the Estoril porphyry Cu-Au resource to the south-east**

LinQ Minerals Executive Chair, Clive Donner commented:

"We continue to intersect shallow thick copper mineralisation from near surface at Monza. The prospect remains open in all directions, including a 1km strike between Monza (prospect) and Estoril (Gilmore Resource). We are highly encouraged by our maiden drill campaign at Monza and planning is currently underway to follow up with additional drilling to test the size of the system.

The Company holds a highly strategic and prospective tenement package which hosts a ~40km strike of known continuous porphyry Cu and epithermal Au occurrences in the Macquarie Arc. We have significant leverage to both gold and copper metals, hosting a global JORC MRE of 516Mt containing ~3.7Moz Au & ~1.2Mt Cu."

[1] Copper Equivalent (CuEq) values – Requirements under JORC Code
- Assumed commodity prices for calculation of Copper Equivalent (CuEq) is Au US$2,500/Oz, Cu US$10,000/t
- Preliminary recoveries from Gilmore porphyry sulphide resources (see Appendix 2) Cu = 80 - 94%, Au = 50 - 73%
- CuEq (%) was calculated using the following formula: = ((Cu (%)) + (Au (g/t)*0.8037)).
- LNQ confirms that it is the Company's opinion that all elements included in the metal equivalent calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

LinQ Minerals Limited (ASX: **LNQ**) ("**LinQ**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an update on its current drill program at the Gilmore Project.

Maiden Monza Drilling Program

LinQ is pleased to report new results from its Phase 1 maiden drilling program at the Monza Gold-Copper prospect within the Central Zone of the Gilmore Gold-Copper Project in the Macquarie Arc, NSW. The drilling tested for extensions of high-grade gold and copper mineralisation intersected by past explorer drilling. Overall, drilling to date confirms the mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth in all directions.

8 holes were completed (MZACD003-010). The assay results from holes MZACD003, 004 & 005 have been previously reported to the ASX[2]. New results reported herein are for holes MZACD007, 008, 009 and 010:

- **Hole MZACD010** **113m @ 0.71% Cu Eq (0.44% Cu, 0.36g/t Au) from 33m; incl**
  72m @ 0.95% Cu Eq (0.46% Cu, 0.61g/t Au) from 45m; incl
  4m @ 5.3% Cu Eq (0.45% Cu, 6.0g/t Au) from 62m
- **Hole MZACD008** **193m @ 0.45% Cu Eq (0.26% Cu, 0.24g/t Au) from 49m**
- **Hole MZACD007** **104m @ 0.38% Cu Eq (0.21% Cu, 0.21g/t Au) from 159m**
- **Hole MZACD009** **79m @ 0.31% Cu Eq (0.20% Cu, 0.14g/t Au) from 40m; and**
  31m @ 0.69% Cu Eq (0.51% Cu, 0.23g/t Au) from 352m

Previously reported assay results include[2,3]:

- **Hole TMZD001** **150m @ 1.62% Cu Eq (0.75g/t Au & 1.02% Cu) from 65m; incl**
  12.7m @ 13.8% Cu Eq (6.1 g/t Au & 8.9% Cu) from 127m
- **Hole MZACD003** **226m @ 0.70% Cu Eq (0.36g/t Au, 0.41% Cu) from 47m; incl**
  28m @ 1.85% Cu Eq (0.96g/t Au, 1.08% Cu) from 87m (sulphide breccia); also
  64m @ 0.58% Cu Eq (0.27g/t Au, 0.36% Cu) from 299m
- **Hole MZACD004** **136m @ 0.70% Cu Eq (0.39g/t Au, 0.47% Cu) from 47m; incl**
  17m @ 1.58% Cu Eq (0.54g/t Au, 1.14% Cu) from 88m (sulphide breccia); also
  12m @ 0.76% Cu Eq (0.25g/t Au, 0.56% Cu) from 278m
- **Hole MZACD005** **208m @ 0.61% Cu Eq (0.29g/t Au, 0.38% Cu) from 38m; incl**
  5m @ 5.36% Cu Eq (2.86g/t Au, 3.06% Cu) from 124m (sulphide breccia); and
  24m @ 0.94% Cu Eq (0.49g/t Au, 0.55% Cu) from 201m
- **Hole TMZD006** **298m @ 0.56% Cu Eq (0.27g/t Au & 0.34% Cu) from 25m; and**
- **Hole TMZD002** **51m @ 0.69% Cu Eq (0.30g/t Au & 0.45% Cu) from 287m.**

[2] Refer to ASX Announcement: 14 July 2026.
[3] Refer to ASX Announcement: 25 June 2025 (Schedule 3 – Independent Technical Assessment Report within the IPO Replacement Prospectus).

The results further confirm a system of porphyry copper-gold mineralisation related to a complex of monzonite and monzodiorite intrusives. MZACD009 and 010 confirm grade is open at shallow depth to the north and east, including possible up-dip and along strike extensions to the high-grade sulphide breccia intersected by the discovery hole TMZD001 in 2007 (12.7m @ 13.8% CuEq) and also in holes MZACD003 and 005. Overall, the mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth in all directions.

Monza lies within a 17km long mineralised porphyry copper and gold corridor that includes reported MRE's at the Estoril, Culingerai and Mandamah deposits and two advanced prospects, Monza and Donnington (**Figure 1**). There are a number of other porphyry prospects within the corridor that have only had limited drill testing, such as Showground, Punch, Harold Bell, Chicane and Rain Hill. All the deposits and prospects are in the highly prospective Gidginbung Volcanics adjacent to the Rain Hill Monzodiorite stock. This geologic setting is analogous to that at other porphyry mines in the Macquarie Arc such as Northparkes and Cadia.

Monza is located 1km northwest of Estoril where previous intersections include 74m @ 0.56% Cu Eq and 115m @ 0.5% Cu Eq (**Figure 2**). Monza and Estoril occupy a prospective strike extent of 2km. An approximate 1km gap occurs between the two wherein previous air core drilling has identified multiple anomalous copper-gold responses that have not been subject to deeper drill testing (**Figure 3**). LinQ intends to follow up those air core results to test the concept of a single porphyry mineralisation body extending continuously between Estoril and Monza. Furthermore, Estoril which remains open in both strike directions has only been subject to very wide spaced drilling and is open to the south. Based on the likeness in geology between the two systems, LinQ considers it possible that similar Monza like high grade centres could potentially exist at Estoril and between Monza and Estoril.

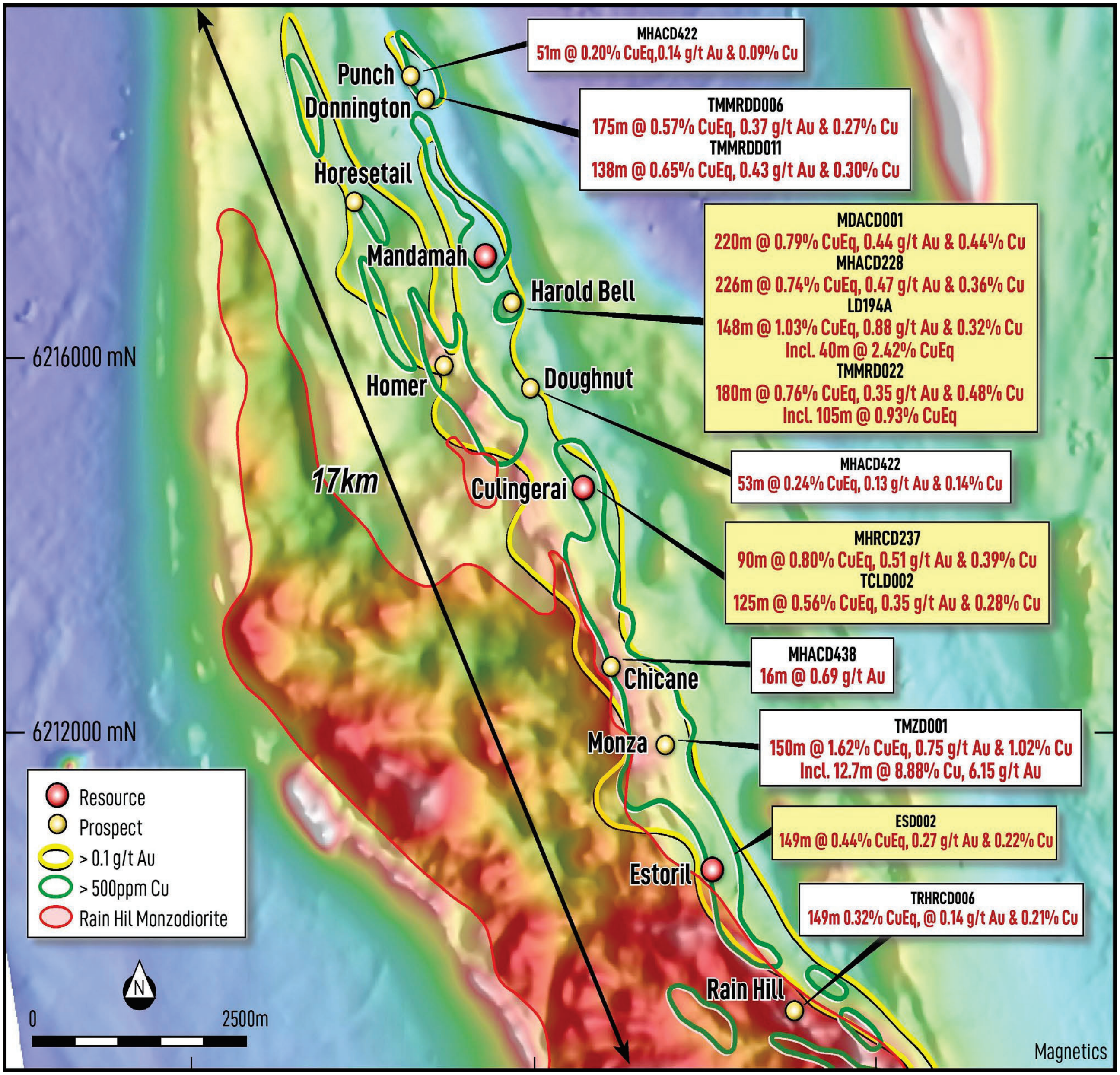

Figure 1: Central Zone resources and prospects over background reduced to pole aeromagnetic image highlighting a 17km strike.

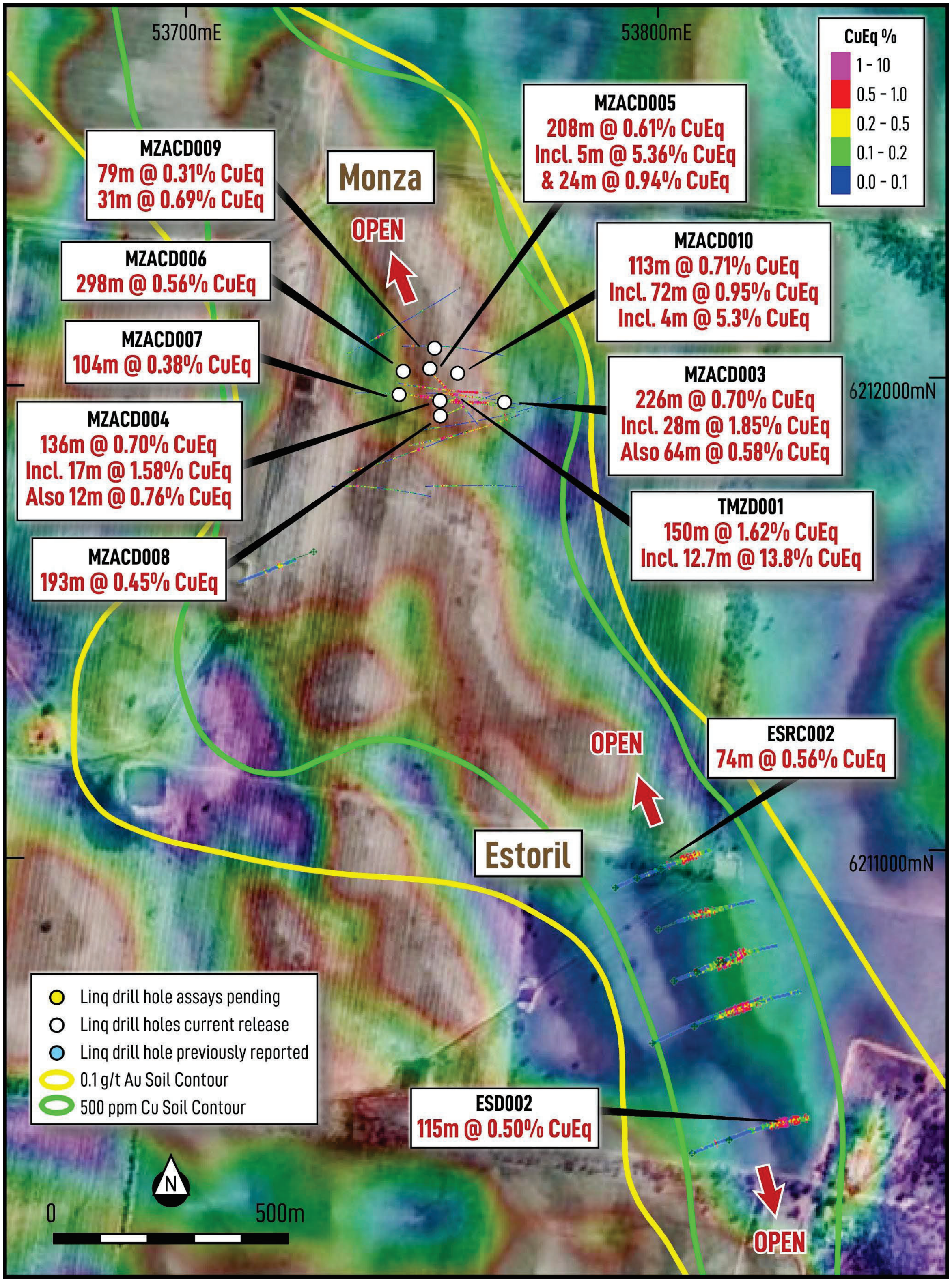

Figure 2: Monza/Estoril plan image illustrating the location of drilling results for MZACD003 – 005 & MZACD007 – 010 as well as historical drilling.

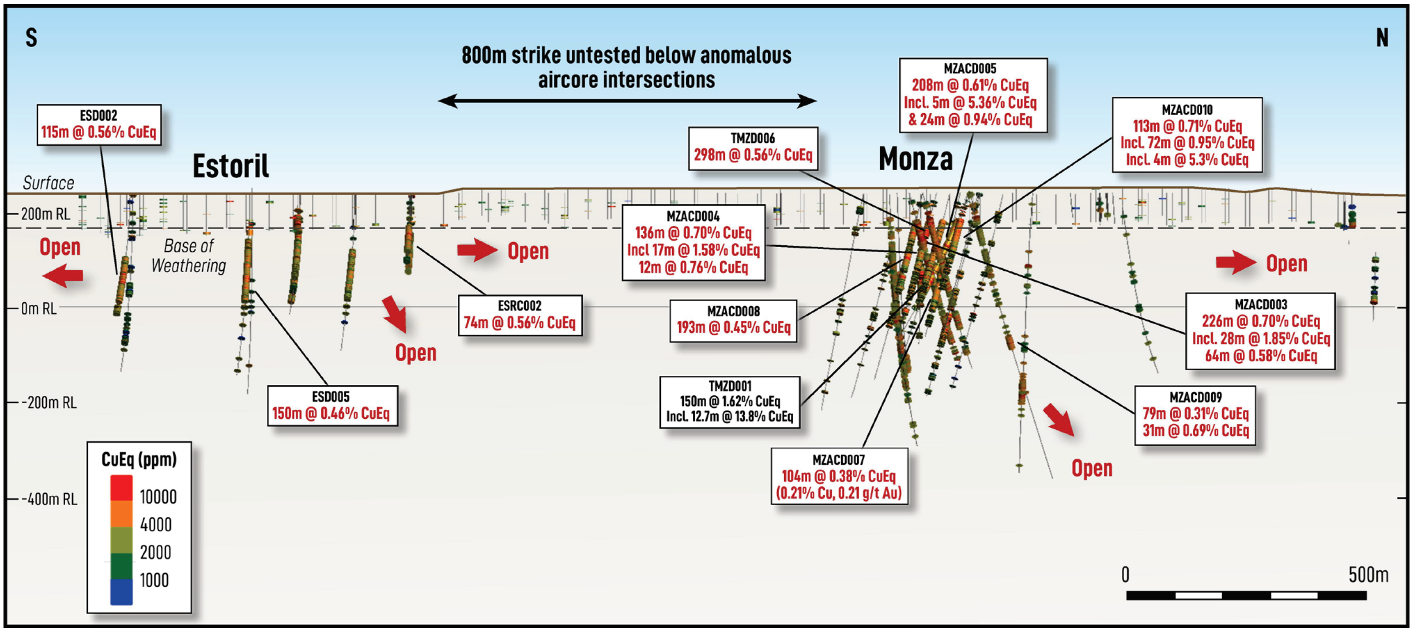

Figure 3: Estoril to Monza longsection illustrating the location of drilling results for MZACD003 – 005 & MZACD007 - 010 along with a selection of previous drill holes and also a selection of aircore results between Estoril and Monza. MZACD006 assay results remain pending.

Gilmore Gold-Copper Project

LinQ's 100% owned flagship Gilmore Project is located between West Wyalong and Temora in New South Wales and is situated within the Macquarie Arc province in the Lachlan Fold Belt. This region is recognised as Australia's premier porphyry gold-copper province home to multiple large-scale operating mines. The Gilmore Project hosts the full suite of the Macquarie Arc intrusive gold-copper systems, analogues to the nearby Cadia, Cowal and Northparkes Systems (**Figure 4**):

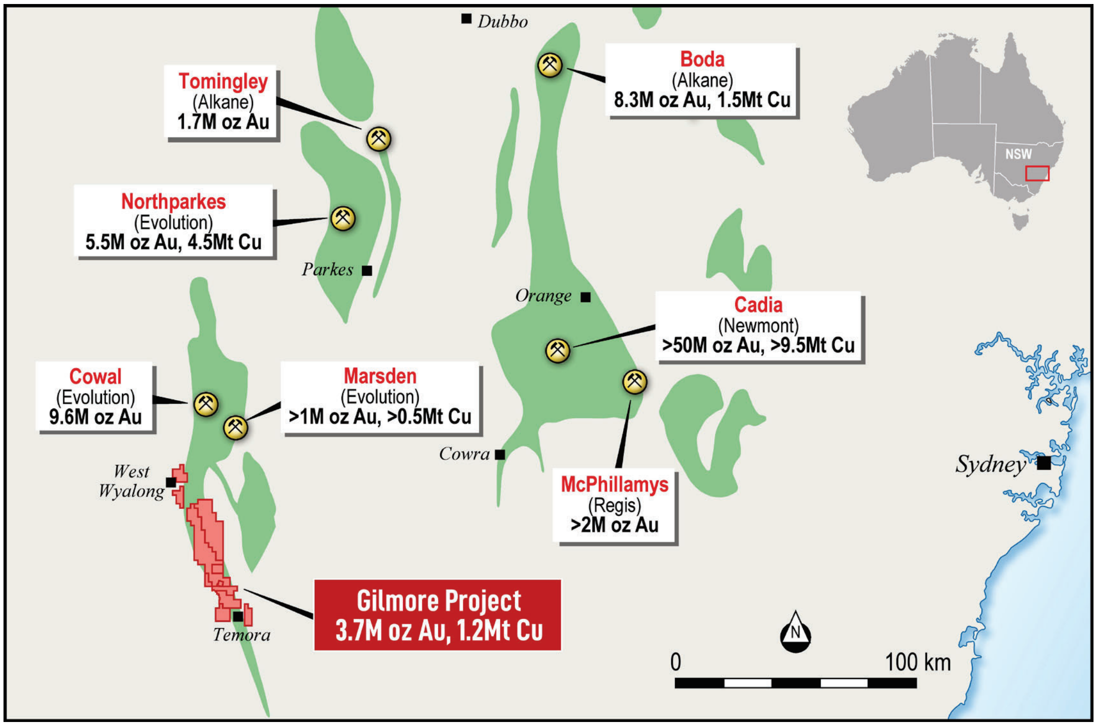

Figure 4: Regional Geological setting of the Gilmore Project (Green shade represents Macquarie Arc volcanics).

The Company holds ~597km^2 of tenements with a 60km belt of +20 known prospects and 6 mineral resource deposits. The extensive tenement package positions the Company as a major player in the region offering advanced brownfield and greenfield opportunities for copper-gold porphyry and epithermal gold deposits. Gilmore hosts a Global Mineral Resource Estimate of 516Mt containing ~3.7Moz Au & ~1.2Mt Cu metal[4].

Authorised for release by the Board of Directors of LinQ Minerals Limited.

For further information, please contact:

Clive Donner

Executive Chair

info@linqminerals.com

Follow LinQ Minerals

Subscribe to email alerts: https://linqminerals.com/contact/

LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/company/linqminerals/

X: https://x.com/LinQMinerals

[4] MRE is based of Sulphide Porphyry MRE at a 0.2% CuEq Cut-off & Gidginbung MRE at a 0.3g/t Au Cut-off. For further details refer to Schedule 3 – Independent Technical Assessment Report within the IPO Replacement Prospectus, released on the ASX dated 25 June 2025.

Forward Looking Statements and Cautionary Statements

This announcement contains forward-looking information about the Company and its operations. In certain cases, forward-looking information may be identified by such terms as "anticipates", "believes", “should”, "could", "estimates", “target”, “likely”, “plan”, "expects", "may", “intend”, "shall", "will", or "would". These statements are based on information currently available to the Company and the Company provides no assurance that actual results will meet management's expectations. Forward-looking statements are subject to risk factors associated with the Company’s business, many of which are beyond the control of the Company.

It is believed that the expectations reflected in these statements are reasonable but they may be affected by a variety of variables and changes in underlying assumptions which could cause actual results or trends to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements. There can be no assurance that actual outcomes will not differ materially from these statements.

Table 1 Total Mineral Resources for the Gilmore Project

DEPOSIT	Cut-off	INDICATED					INFERRED					TOTAL					METAL			
		tonnes (Mt)	Cu equiv %	Cu %	Au g/t	Mo g/t	tonnes (Mt)	Cu equiv %	Cu %	Au g/t	Mo g/t	tonnes (Mt)	Cu equiv %	Cu %	Au g/t	Mo g/t	Cu equiv (Kt)	Cu (Kt)	Au (Koz)	Mo (t)
Oxide Resources reported to a gold g/t cut-off																				
MANDAMAH	0.3						3.5		0.2	1		3.5		0.2	1.0			10	110	
GIDGINBUNG	0.3	4.8		0	0.6		3.3		0	0.4		8.1		0	0.5			-	140	
TOTAL OXIDE	**0.3**	**4.8**		**0**	**0.6**		**6.8**		**0.1**	**0.7**		**11.6**		**0.1**	**0.7**			**10**	**250**	
Sulphide Porphyry Resources reported to a copper equivalent % cut-off																				
DAM	0.2	29.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	32	47.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	37	76.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	35	350	180	700	2,700
ESTORIL	0.2						33	0.4	0.2	0.3	8	33	0.4	0.2	0.3	8	120	60	270	300
CULINGERAI	0.2						43.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	23	43.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	23	180	100	310	1,000
MANDAMAH	0.2						37.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	35	37.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	35	160	110	220	1,300
YIDDAH	0.2						278.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	35	278.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	35	960	700	1,080	9,700
TOTAL SULPHIDE PORPHYRY	**0.2**	**29.6**	**0.7**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**32**	**439.5**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**32**	**469.1**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**32**	**1,780**	**1,150**	**2,570**	**15,000**
Sulphide Gidginbung Resources reported to a gold g/t cut-off																				
GIDGINBUNG	0.3	**12.4**		**0.1**	**0.9**		**22.6**		**0.1**	**0.7**		**35**		**0.1**	**0.8**			**20**	**840**	
TOTAL GLOBAL MRE		**46.8**					**468.9**					**515.7**					**1780**	**1,180**	**3,660**	**15,000**

Notes to the Mineral Resource Estimate (JORC 2012):
1) Copper Equivalent values calculated using a copper price of $US8500/tonne, a gold price of $US2100/Oz. Cu Equiv (%) = ((Cu (ppm)) + (Au (g/t)*67.515/0.0085))/10000).
2) Molybdenum and silver are not included in the calculation of Copper Equivalent.
3) Preliminary copper floatation recoveries for the porphyry sulphide resources range from 80 to 94% for copper and 50 to 73% for gold.
4) All tonnage, grade and ounce values have been rounded to relevant significant figures. Slight errors may occur due to rounding of these values.
5) Dam, Estoril and Gaining reported to approximately 300m depth, Culingerai, Mandamah to approximately 350m depth and Yiddah to approximately 450m depth.
6) It is LinQ’s opinion that the metals included in the Estimate (Copper and Gold) have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

For further details on the MRE, refer to Schedule 3 – Independent Technical Assessment Report within the IPO Replacement Prospectus, released on the ASX dated 25 June 2025.

For further details on historical drill results referred to in this announcement refer to Schedule 3 – Independent Technical Assessment Report within the IPO Replacement Prospectus, released on the ASX dated 25 June 2025.

Competent Persons and Compliance Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results pertaining to the Gilmore Project is based on information compiled by Dr Stuart Munroe, BSc (Hons), PhD (Structural Geology), GDip (AppFin&Inv) who is a full time employee of the Company. Mr Munroe is a Member of AusIMM. Dr Munroe has over 20 years’ experience in the mining and metals industry and qualifies as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code (2012). Dr Munroe has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results and Mineral Resources. Dr Munroe consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mineral Resources - Gilmore Project (other than Gidginbung)

The information in this announcement which relates to previously announced estimate of mineral resources for the Gilmore Project (other than Gidginbung) were first released by the Company in its replacement prospectus dated 27 May 2025 for its ASX listing a copy of which is available under LinQ Minerals profile and released to the ASX platform on 25 June 2025. LinQ Minerals confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the estimates for the Gilmore Project and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate (as detailed in the Prospectus) continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Mineral Resources - Gidginbung

The information in this announcement which relates to previously announced estimate of mineral resources for the Gidginbung, were first released by the Company in its replacement prospectus dated 27 May 2025 for its ASX listing a copy of which is available under LinQ Minerals profile released to the ASX platform on 25 June 2025. LinQ Minerals confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the estimates for Gidginbung and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate (as detailed in the Prospectus) continue to apply and have not materially changed.

ASX Announcements referenced directly, or in commentary of, this release

The information in this announcement referenced below relates to exploration results and mineral resources that have been released previously on the ASX. The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

ASX Announcements referenced directly, or in commentary of, this release

ASX: LNQ 25 June 2025 IPO Replacement Prospectus, May 2025, *Schedule 3 – Independent Technical Assessment Report*

ASX: LNQ 19 May 2026 70.8m at 1.11% CuEq Intercepted at Monza

ASX: LNQ 14 July 2026 High Grade 5.36% CuEq Intersection at Monza

Appendix 1

Hole	Hole type	cut off	From	Interval	CuEq %	Au ppm	Cu %	Comment
MZACD007	AC_DD	0.2% CuEq	48	17	0.33	0.01	0.32	
And		0.2% CuEq	159	104	0.38	0.21	0.21	
And		0.2% CuEq	265	21	0.30	0.20	0.15	
MZACD008	AC_DD	0.2% CuEq	49	193	0.45	0.24	0.26	
Incl		1% Cu Eq	100	7	1.06	0.54	0.63	
Incl		1% Cu Eq	159	5	1.46	0.73	0.88	
Incl		1% Cu Eq	205	4	1.51	0.91	0.80	
And		0.2% CuEq	292	34	0.19	0.07	0.14	
MZACD009	AC_DD	0.2% CuEq	40	79	0.31	0.14	0.20	
		0.2% CuEq	142	30	0.25	0.12	0.15	
		0.2% CuEq	181	44	0.20	0.07	0.15	
		0.2% CuEq	262	13	0.22	0.09	0.15	
		0.2% CuEq	352	31	0.69	0.23	0.51	
		0.2% CuEq	458	43	0.23	0.05	0.18	
MZACD010	AC_DD	0.2% CuEq	36	113	0.70	0.43	0.36	
incl		1% Cu Eq	43	30	1.27	0.92	0.53	
also		0.2% CuEq	299	64	0.58	0.27	0.36	

Table 1: Monza significant drill results. AC= aircore, RC=reverse circulation, DD=diamond drilling. Copper equivalent detail is included in Appendix 2.

Hole_ID	Hole Type	End of hole Depth	GDA East	GDA North	RL	Comment
MZAC001	AC	29	537680	6211965	238	abandoned
MZAC002	AC	71	537679	6211963	238	abandoned
MZACD003	AC_DD	405	537674	6211964	238	
MZACD004	AC_DD	344.8	537542	6211967	238	
MZACD005	AC_DD	356.9	537515	6212037	238	
MZACD006	AC_DD	338.8	537464	6212028	241	assays pending
MZACD007	AC_DD	346.8	537452	6211982	238	
MZACD008	AC_DD	341.7	537540	6211934	238	
MZACD009	AC_DD	507	537604	6212075	237	
MZACD010	AC_DD	230	537524	6212030	237	

Table 2: Collar detail summary.

LINQ MINERALS

Appendix 2

JORC 2012 TABLE 1

GILMORE PROJECT - Monza exploration results

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised 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.*	• Core sampling – half cut HQ3 diamond drill core in 1 metre intervals. • Reverse circulation sampling from 5.5inch hammer bit – samples collected from a cone splitter in 1 metre intervals. • Aircore sampling from 5inch blade bit – samples collected from a cone splitter in 1 and 2 metre intervals.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• Half core sampling of HQ3 diamond core to produce an approximate 3kg sample. • For reverse circulation and aircore, cone splitter sampling to produce an approximate 3kg sample.
	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.*	• Diamond core sample size reduction through Jaques jaw crusher to -10mm and all samples Boyd crushed to -4mm and pulverized via LM5 to nominal 90% passing -75um. Reverse circulation/aircore samples pulverized to nominal 85% passing -75um. Samples greater than 3kg are split prior to pulverizing and the remainder retained.
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).*	• Aircore drilling completed using a 5 inch blade bit. • Reverse circulation drilling completed using a 5.5inch hammer bit. • Diamond drilling completed using HQ3 sized coring equipment. All core orientated using gyroscopic based orientation tool. Downhole surveying undertaken with a gyroscopic survey tool.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Diamond core recovery was logged and recorded. Core recoveries are measured by drillers for every core run.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• For RC/AC drilling, the drill cyclone is cleaned between rod changes and after each hole to minimise contamination and poor sample recovery.
	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.	• No relationship between sample recovery and grade is known.
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.*	• Geological logging completed for all holes and representative for style of project. Lithology, alteration, mineralisation, geotechnical and structural characteristics are logged into a digital format.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• The drilling products have been logged both qualitatively and quantitatively according to the particular attribute being assessed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All holes have been logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Half core samples cut using automated core saw.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• Reverse circulation samples between 2.5-4.5kg were collected from a cone splitter. All sampling was conducted on a dry sample basis. • Aircore samples between 2.5-4.5kg were collected from PVC bags by spear sampling on 1 and 2m intervals.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Reverse circulation/aircore samples pulverized to nominal 85% passing -75um. Samples greater than 3kg are split prior to pulverizing and the remainder retained. • The sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation methodologies have been undertaken using standard industry practices current at the time. These are considered to be appropriate for use in the ongoing assessment and development of the project.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• Reverse circulation/aircore drill samples greater than 3 kilograms were sub split and half the sample was pulverized. • 1:50 grind quality checks completed for 85% passing -75 micron.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field	• Reverse circulation – field duplicate taken from cone splitter at the rate 1:50.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	duplicate/second-half sampling.	• Aircore – field duplicate taken from PVC bag at the rate 1:50. • Diamond drilling – duplicate taken from a split of the jaw crush from half HQ3 core at the rate 1:50.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled	• The sample sizes are appropriate to the style of mineralisation.
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.*	• 4 acid digest with multi-element ICP-AES analysis. This is a near total digest. • Gold analysis by 50gram fire assay charge with AAS finish.
	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.	• No additional measurements have been completed.
	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.	• Certified blanks are inserted at the rate of 1:100. • Certified, matrix matched standard reference material are inserted at a minimum rate of 1:50. • Duplicates are inserted at the rate of 1:50. • Results for QAQC samples are assessed on a batch by batch manner, at the time of uploading drill sample assays to the database. • If the QAQC samples fail the batch report, the Geologist investigates the occurrence and actions either a) acceptance of the result into the database or b) reject the result and organised a re-assay of the sample with the laboratory.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• The drill core from the project referred to in this document was checked by the Competent Person at the LinQ Minerals core yard facility in West Wyalong.
	The use of twinned holes.	• There are no known twinned holes in this report.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• Primary data captured using Logchief Lite software with routine validation before synchronising to a MaxGeo hosted Datashed 5 database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No adjustment was made to the raw assay data.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All drill hole collars were surveyed using industry standard practice methods at the time the work was undertaken. • All drill collars located using a handheld GPS system with sub 2m accuracy. • Downhole surveys were undertaken using a gyroscopic downhole survey instrument.
	Specification of the grid system used.	• Coordinate and azimuth are reported in MGA94 Zone 55.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Topographic control established from DGPS readings.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Drillholes spaced on approximate 50m sections to define geological targets to discover extensions to mineralisation.
	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.	• No resource classification is applied to the data in this report.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Two metre composite samples were collected by spear sampling from aircore drilling to the base of Quaternary age, transported cover, typically 20m and as 1m intervals thereafter.
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.*	• Majority of drillholes designed to intersect targeted geology at a high angle for predominantly steep west to near vertical dipping systems. •
	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.	• The majority of the drilling was oriented perpendicular to the general strike of the targeted geology, and it is considered that no sampling bias has been introduced.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Reverse circulation/aircore and diamond drill core samples stored on site and transported to ALS Orange laboratory by commercial courier company in sealed polyweave bags. The laboratory receipts received samples against the sample dispatch documents and issues a reconciliation report for each dispatch.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews of the assay sampling techniques and data have been completed.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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 Gilmore Project is located between Temora and West Wyalong in central-west NSW, and covers an area of approximately 600 km2. The topography is flat and access is by major sealed highways and roads, unsealed shire roads and station tracks. • The Gilmore Project comprises five exploration licenses (EL5864, 6845, 8397, 8292 & 9738), all held and managed by LinQ. • EL5864 has a royalty agreement of 2% NSR (Net Smelter Return) to Alcrest Royalties Australia Pty Ltd, payable upon the commencement of mining which includes Gidginbung and partly covers The Dam deposit. EL6845 has a 12.5% Net Profits Interest for that part which covers the historic EL2151.
	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.	• There are no obvious impediments known to exist at this stage of exploration to obtaining a license to operate in this area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Since the discovery of the Gidginbung high sulphidation deposit in 1983 by Seltrust, numerous companies have continued to explore over the Gidginbung Volcanics for porphyry related copper-gold and epithermal system. The southern portion of the project was held and explored by the owners of the Gidginbung Mine Operation, Paragon/Gold Mines of Australia/Mt Lyell Mining Ltd with several joint venture partners including CRA Exploration Pty Ltd and Cyprus Amax Australia Corporation through to 1999 when Mt Lyell Mining Ltd was placed into voluntary administration. The Dam porphyry copper-gold deposit was discovered during this time. The central part of the project was initially granted to Lachlan Resources as EL2151 in 1984. Lachlan entered into various joint ventures with partners including CRA Exploration Pty Ltd and Geopeko before EL2151 was acquired by Gold Mines of Australia in 1993. Gold Mines of Australia sole funded exploration through to 1996 resulting in the discovery of the

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Mandamah deposit before joint venturing EL2151 to Placer Exploration Ltd. After discovering the Culingerai copper-gold deposit, Placer withdrew from the joint venture in 1998. The northern portion of the project was initially explored by Le Nickel in the mid to late 1970's resulting in the discovery of the Yiddah porphyry copper-gold deposit. EL1563 was subsequently granted to Base Mines Ltd who entered into joint ventures with Endeavor Resources Ltd, Seltrust Gold Pty Ltd through to 1990. Geopeko followed by Cyprus Amax Australia Corporation entered into a joint ventures with Paragon for EL1563 from 1990 through to 1999. Upon Mt Lyell Mining Ltd entering voluntary administration, Australian Goldfields Exploration Pty Ltd acquired the majority of the current project in January 2000 which were subsequently vendored to Templar Resources in 2003. In August 2007 a number of licences were consolidated to form EL6845. Additionally, the previous Gidginbung Mining license was granted to Newcrest as EL5864 in 2001. In 2008, EL5864 was transferred to Templar Resources, representing the first time the entire project was held by a single entity. The "Temora" project was subsequently sold to Sandfire Resources in 2016. Sandfire Resources sold the project to LinQ Minerals Limited (LinQ) in 2023. In 2024 LinQ applied for additional ground along strike south of Gidginbung and in January 2025 was granted EL 9738, in order to form what is now known as the Gilmore Project.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Gilmore Project is principally hosted within the late Ordovician aged Gidginbung Volcanics. The Gidginbung Volcanics, and to a lesser extent the adjacent Siluro-Devonian Yiddah Formation sediments, host numerous Au and Cu occurrences associated with the Gilmore Fault Zone. Mineralisation styles can be broadly grouped into three main types:

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		1. High sulphidation epithermal Au-Ag, eg. Gidginbung 2. Porphyry Cu-Au-Mo, eg. Mandamah, Dam, Yiddah, Monza, Donnington 3. Mesothermal vein Au, eg. Reefton, Barmedman The Gidginbung deposit is classified as a high sulphidation epithermal gold system. The dominant sulphide minerals are pyrite and enargite which are closely associated with silicified and advanced argillic alteration assemblages.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• Refer to Table 2 of this accompanying document (Appendix 1).
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.*	• Length weighted intersections reported at greater than 0.2 g/t Au and/or 0.20% CuEq. Intercepts may include up to a maximum of 10m of consecutive dilution.
	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.	• Reported intersections based on regular sample intervals, nominally 1m. Where assay intervals occur less than 1m, length weighting has been utilised.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Copper Equivalent values calculated using a gold price of $US2500/Oz and copper price of $US10000/tonne. Cu Equiv (%) = ((Cu (%)) + (Au (g/t)*8037.681/10000)). • Preliminary copper floatation recoveries for the Gilmore porphyry sulphide resources range from 80 to 94% for copper and 50 to 73% for gold. Preliminary recoveries are not included in the Cu Eq calculation.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• It is the company's opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalent calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Downhole intercepts of mineralisation reported in this document are from drillholes orientated at both low and high angles to the predicted geological features. All widths reported are downhole intervals. True widths are unknown at this early stage of drill testing.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill-hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	• The geometry of the mineralisation is considered to strike northwest to north northwest and dip moderately to steeply west and plunge steeply to the north northwest. Drill holes MZACD003 and MZACD005 are interpreted to be subparallel at this stage. Other drill holes are interpreted to be perpendicular.
	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').	• All intersections reported are downhole length weighted intervals.
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.*	• Diagrams are included in the body of this announcement.
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.*	• The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.
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.*	• All information considered material to the reader's understanding of the Exploration Results has been reported.
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*	• Further drilling is warranted to test the Monza system further along strike and down dip.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	information is not commercially sensitive.	