Geochemistry Supports High-Priority Porphyry Copper-Gold Target

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Further geochemical evidence supports significant porphyry target ~1km north of the existing Gidginbung resource area.**
- **Strong porphyry Cu-Au vectors located immediately north of the Gidginbung high sulphidation epithermal gold deposit below advanced argillic altered lithocap.**
- **Multi vector support including gravity, drilling and more recently, geochemistry confirm the porphyry potential.**
- **Similar geological environment to world-class Lepanto-Far Southeast (Philippines) and Wafi-Golpu (Papua New Guinea) epithermal/porphyry complexes.**
- **LinQ is developing exploration programs to determine the scale of the Cu-Au mineralisation at Gidginbung North, including IP/MT and drill programs to test key geochemical, gravity and drilling targets.**
- **Data evaluation has also identified additional prospectivity at the Dam porphyry Cu-Au and Woolshed porphyry Cu-Au prospects.**

LinQ Minerals Limited (ASX: **LNQ**) ("**LinQ**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to confirm that technical observation and evaluation studies support the strong vectors towards the footprint of a blind porphyry copper-gold system located immediately north of the Gidginbung high sulphidation epithermal gold deposit.

An evaluation of the greater Gidginbung system by renowned consulting geochemist, Dr Scott Halley from Mineral Mapping Pty Ltd, has identified a high-level signature consistent with a blind porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum system to the immediate north of the Gidginbung gold deposit and directly below an epithermal related “lithocap”.

Collective evidence to support this Gidginbung North Porphyry target includes;

- A distinct gravity low coinciding with the target location, considered to represent an underlying causative intrusion (**Figure 1**).
- The intersection of two major structures coinciding with the target location, considered to represent key structural preparation for such a system.
- Encouraging “near miss” porphyry related gold-copper-molybdenum intersections in two holes (TMRCD001 & MRCD004) spaced 1km apart.

- New technology hyperspectral imaging data that has identified a high temperature alteration zone known to occur immediately above porphyry Cu-Au zones (**Figure 2**).
- Consistent trace element zonation from high-level low-temperature porphyry environment towards a lower level higher temperature "core" part of a porphyry environment.

Global Analogues Highlight Discovery Potential

Significant research in the past decade has improved the understanding of the association of mineralised or epithermal related "lithocaps" with underlying porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum deposits.

Examples of world-class systems that demonstrate this relationship include the Wafi-Golpu complex in Papua New Guinea and the Lepanto-Far Southeast complex in the Philippines. The Gidginbung area is in a similar geological environment and at a similar palaeo erosional level to these systems (**Figure 3**).

Short-wave infrared (SWIR) hyper spectroscopy was utilised in the recent discovery of the Valeriano copper-gold porphyry below a lithocap in Northern Chile. The technique was instrumental in identifying specific mineral assemblages that encouraged deeper drilling that discovered high-grade porphyry copper-gold mineralisation (724m @ 0.6% Cu & 0.27g/t Au) (Sillitoe et al. 2016)[1].

In 2017, Sandfire Resources Limited (Sandfire) explored between the Gidginbung high sulphidation system and the MagH1 gold prospect for a porphyry underlying an advanced argillic altered lithocap, referred to as "North Hill". Four holes were completed, three along one section (TMRCD001-003) and a fourth (TMRCD004) located 1km along strike southeast towards Gidginbung. Encouragingly, below the advanced argillic lithocap, both holes TMRCD001 and TMRCD004 intersected strongly anomalous gold-copper-molybdenum mineralisation associated with weak quartz-carbonate-pyrite+/-molybdenite-chalcopyrite veins and veinlets within a high temperature phyllic alteration envelope. TMRCD001 recorded 67m @ 0.14g/t Au, 0.04% Cu and 75ppm Mo from 264m; TMRCD004 recorded 64m @ 0.1g/t Au, 0.05% Cu and 9ppm Mo from 530m. No further work was completed by Sandfire. Since acquiring the bulk of the Gilmore Project from Sandfire in 2023, LinQ Minerals has completed a review of previous exploration results and sought external guidance to target an underlying Porphyry Copper-gold-molybdenum system north of Gidginbung.

Additionally, the hyperspectral and trace element evaluation recently completed by Dr Scott Halley (2025) recognised similar high temperature outflow zones, from a deeper porphyry at the northern strike extent of the Dam porphyry deposit and the Woolshed porphyry prospect, to that of the Gidginbung North target (**Figure 4**). LinQ is particularly encouraged by this assessment due to:

- An interpretation that the higher-grade core at the Dam plunges to the north; and
- The Woolshed prospect has only been very weakly drill tested into basement with no drill testing since 1995.

The Southern Zone of the Gilmore Project spans a >6km mineralised corridor with defined MRE's at Gidginbung and the Dam, and additional targets at the Mag H1, Woolshed, and Fields prospects (**Figure 1**). These lie within a highly prospective arc transfer structure geologically analogous to the Cadia copper-gold complex.

[1] Reference: Sillitoe, R.H., Burgoa, C & Hopper, D.R., 2016, Porphyry Copper Discovery Beneath the Valeriano Lithocap, Chile, SEG Newsletter, no. 106.

LinQ Minerals Executive Chair, Clive Donner commented:

"The geochemical data coupled with drilling, gravity and the intersection of two structures over the target area suggests that we have the right vectors and host rocks within a highly prospective corridor. We are very excited to test this. Next steps, along with the current program of drilling at Gidginbung and the Dam, LinQ plans to commence preparations for a geophysical induced polarisation survey/ Magnetotellurics across the greater Gidginbung area in order to refine targets associated with the Gidginbung North Porphyry and additional mineralisation along strike from both Gidginbung and the Dam. Induced polarisation/ Magnetotellurics are known to be successful exploration techniques for porphyry related systems"

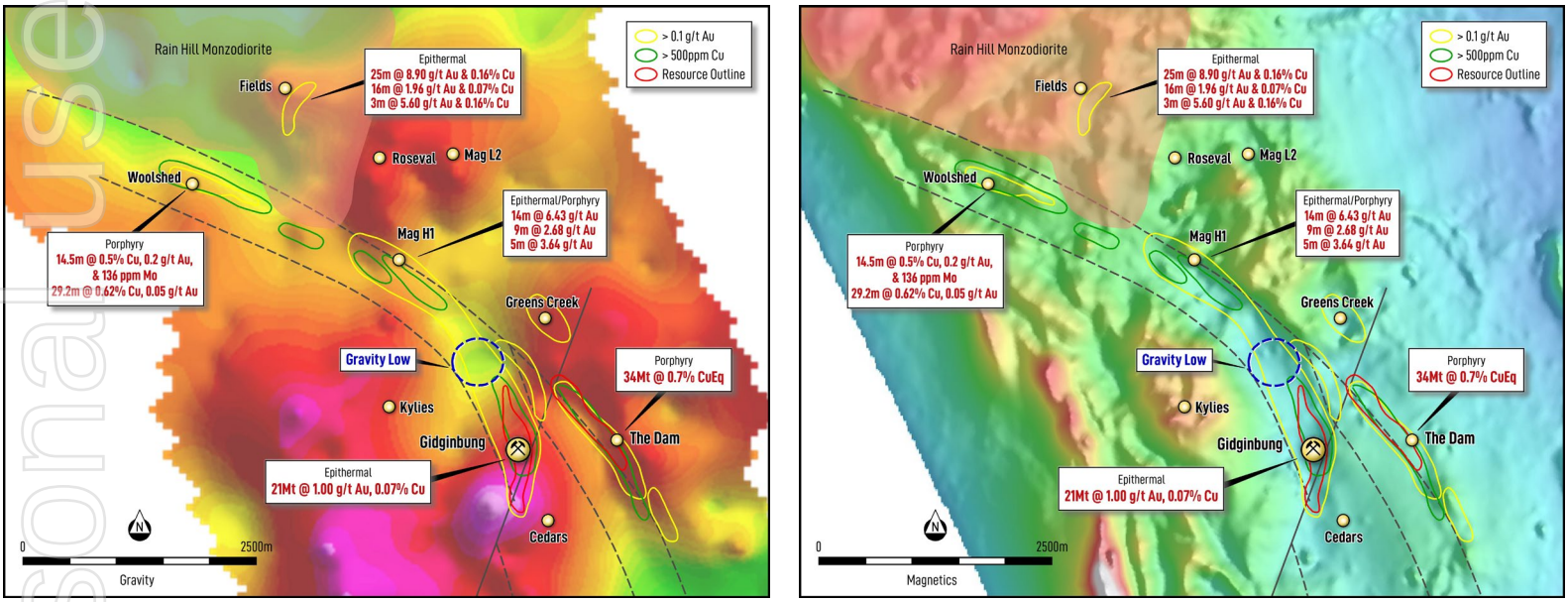

Figure 1: Left – Bougar Gravity, Right – reduced to pole magnetics illustrating the location of a distinct gravity low corresponding with the Gidginbung North Porphyry Copper-Gold target.[2]

[2] MRE is based of Sulphide Porphyry MRE at a 0.4% CuEq Cut-off & Gidginbung MRE at a 0.5g/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. Refer to Table 1 below for further details on the MRE including CuEq calculations.

The following diagram (**Figure 2**) from Sillitoe (2010) represents a typical porphyry system from high sulphidation epithermal to deeper porphyry copper-gold. Richard Sillitoe is a world-renowned London-based geologist who has made significant contributions to the improved understanding of porphyry related deposits. This diagram refers to the location of the Gidginbung high sulphidation epithermal deposit as well as TMRCD001 & TMRCD004 in relation to where they are located within a potential large porphyry complex. These observations demonstrate progression towards an underlying porphyry Cu-Au system.

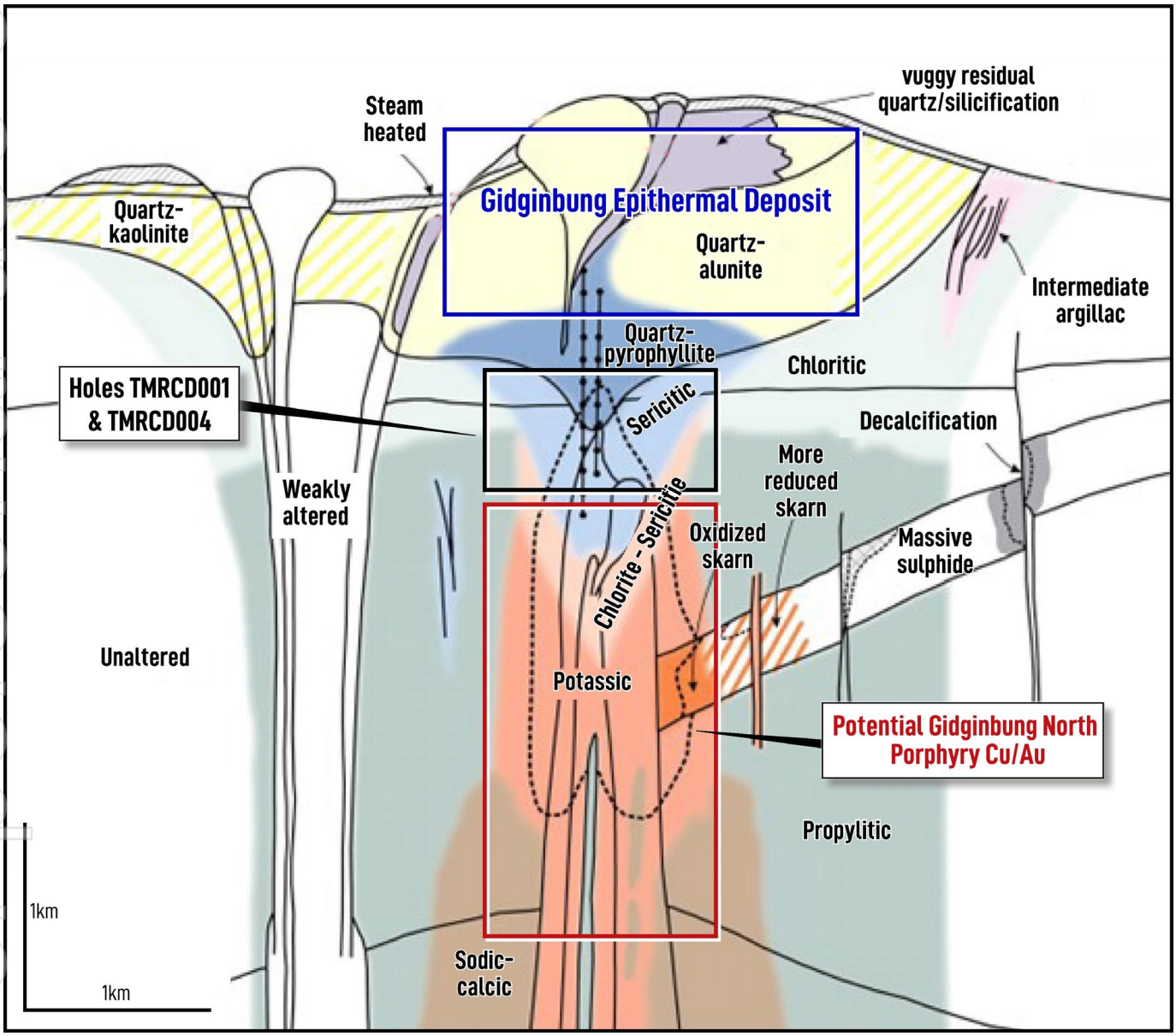

Figure 2: Gidginbung alteration model vectoring from high level epithermal gold to deeper level porphyry Copper-Gold. Modified from Sillitoe (2010)[3] illustrating the generalised alteration-mineralisation zoning pattern from high level lower temperature epithermal to deeper higher temperature porphyry.

[3] Reference: Sillitoe, R.H., 2010, Porphyry Copper Systems: Economic Geology, v. 105, p. 3-41.

Global Analogues to the Gidginbung System

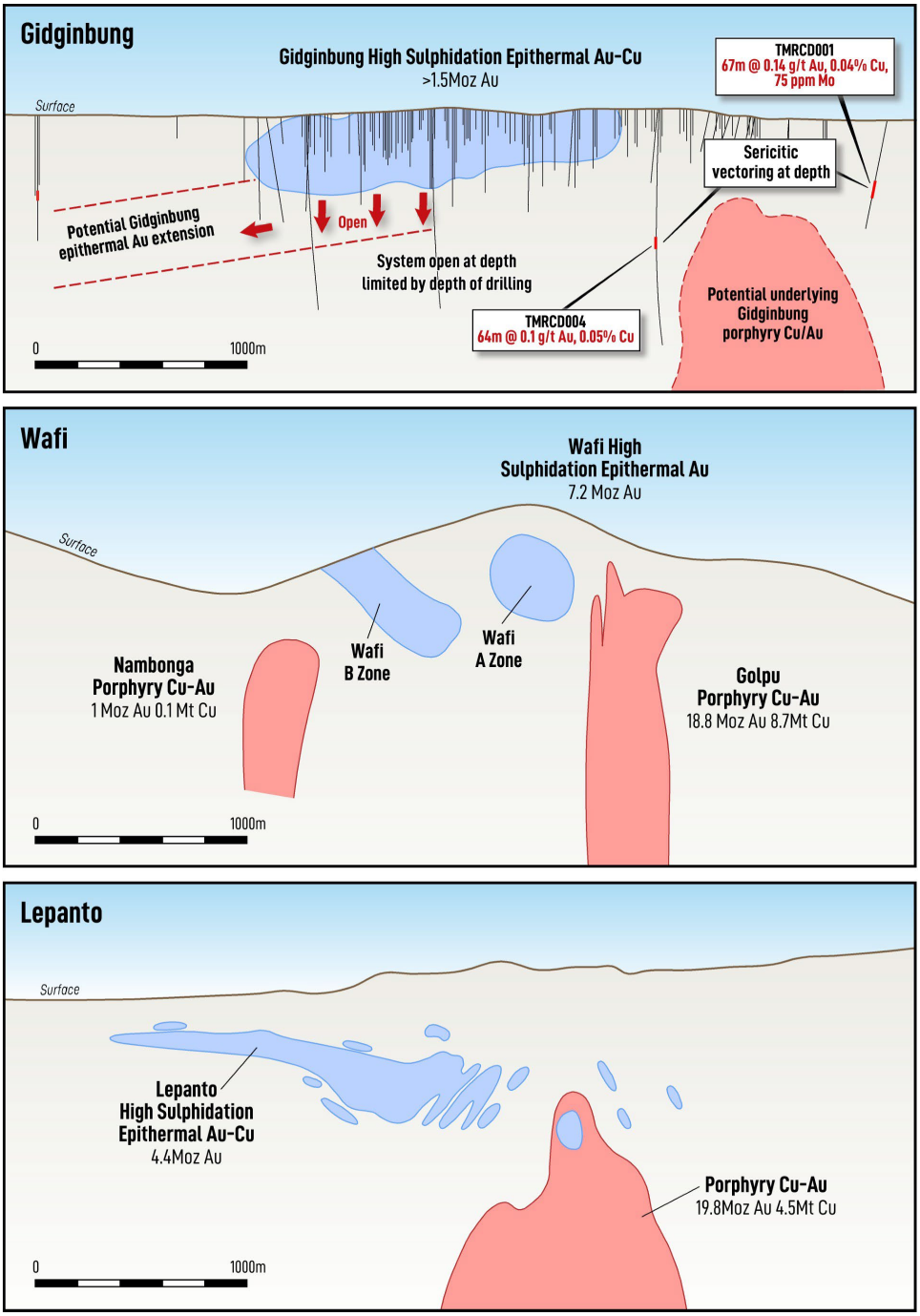

Figure 3: Schematic long sections illustrating the likeness of the Gidginbung geological environment to that of the world class Wafi-Golpu[4] and Lepanto-Farsoutheast[5] porphyry related complexes. Note, stated gold and copper metal endowment refers to pre-production figures[6]

[4] Reference: Wafi-Gulpu Mineral Resource - Harmony Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, 30 June 2024. https://www.harmony.co.za/operations/mineral-resources-mineral-reserves/.

[5] Reference: Lepanto Mineral Resource - PorterGeo Database Lepanto, FSE/Far South-East, Victoria, Teresa, Mankayan District https://portergeo.com.au/database/mineinfo.asp?mineid=mn057.
Far Southeast Mineral Resource - https://www.goldfields.com/reports/annual-report-2018/mrr/australia-far-southeast-project.php.

[6] Gidginbung pre-production resource >1.5Moz Au is based on 0.54Moz Au of historical production plus the existing 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.

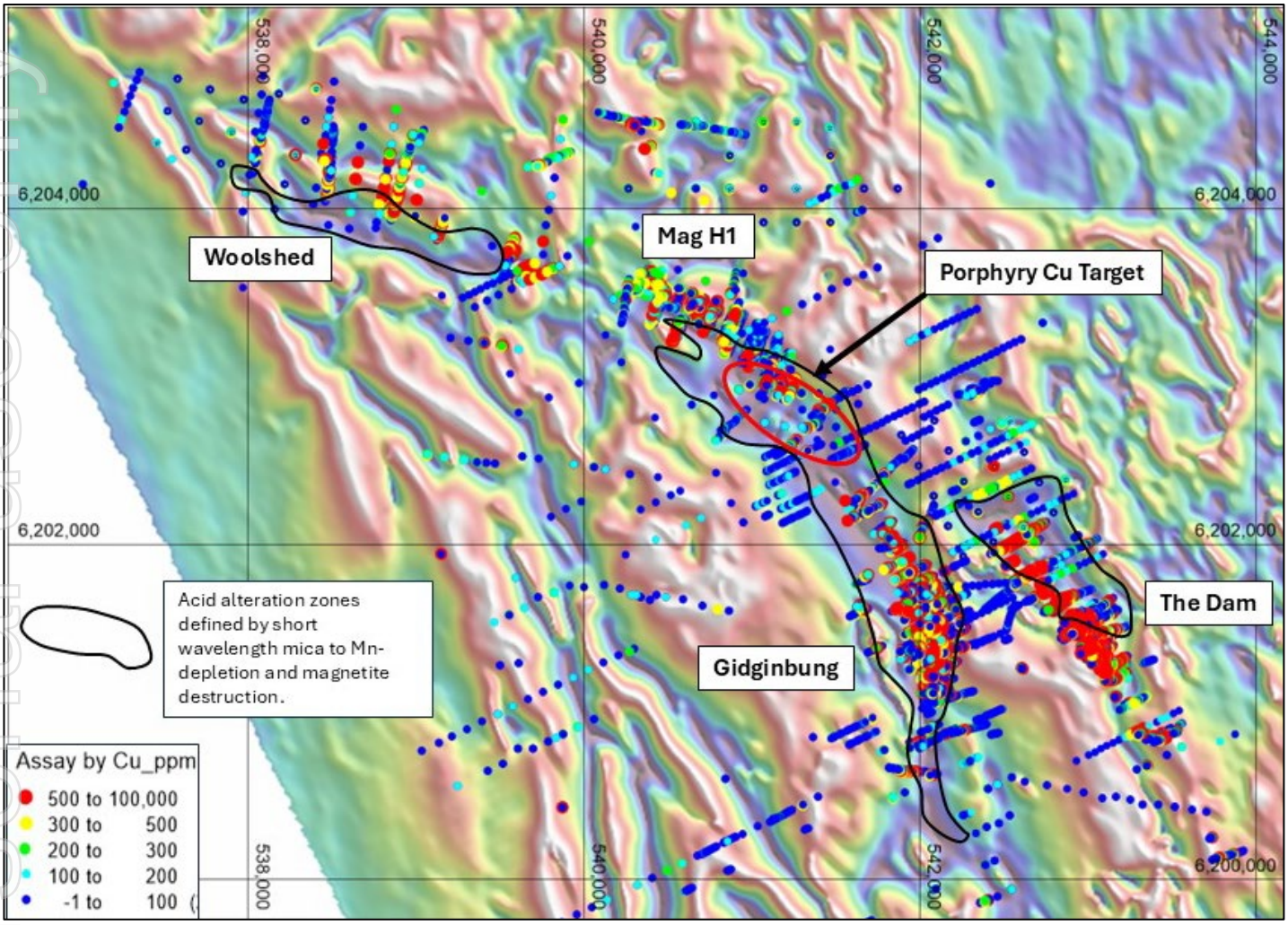

Figure 4: Reduced to pole first vertical derivative magnetic image of the greater Gidginbung area highlighting high temperature outflow zones associated with Woolshed, Gidginbung North and the Dam. Modified from Halley (2025).

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 5**):

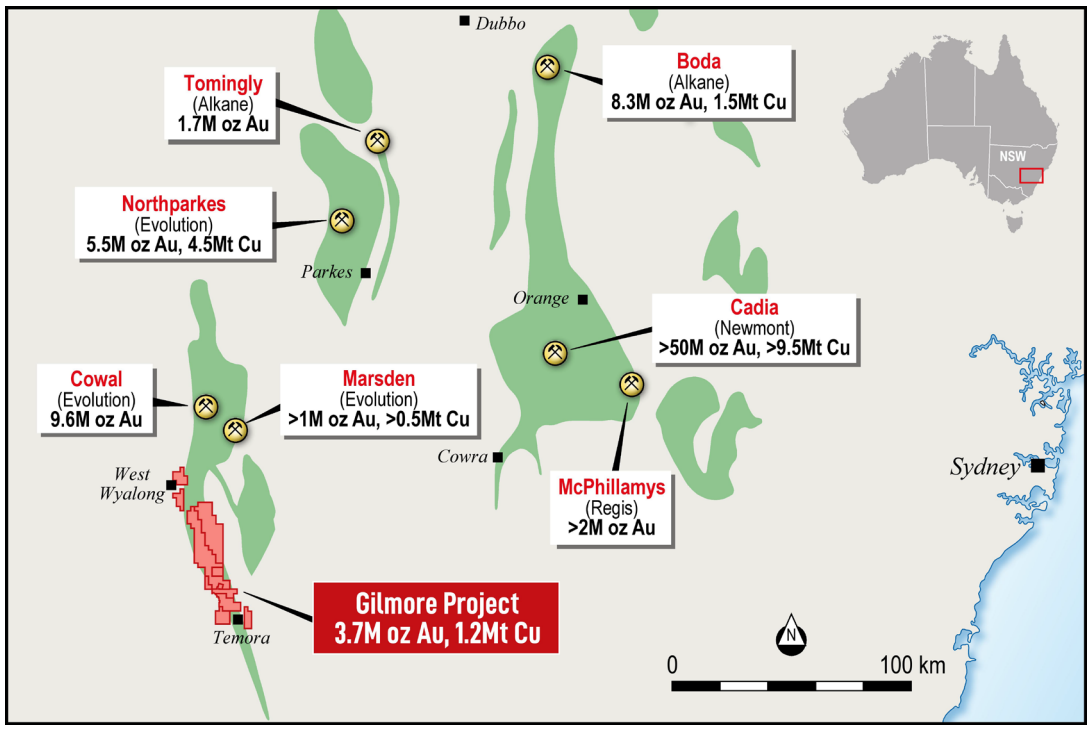

Figure 5: Regional Geological setting of the Gilmore Project (Green shade represents Macquarie Arc volcanics).

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[7].

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

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[7] 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 Mineral Resources for Gilmore South (Gidginbung & Dam) – Higher cut off

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)
Sulphide Gidginbung Resources reported to a gold g/t cut-off																				
GIDGINBUNG	0.5	8.8		0.1	1.1		12.1		0.1	0.9		20.8		0.1	1.0			10	670	
Sulphide Porphyry Resources reported to a copper equivalent % cut-off																				
DAM	0.4	23	0.7	0.3	0.5	30	11.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	28	34.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	30	230	110	490	1,000
TOTAL		31.8					23.5					55.2						120	1160	1,000

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 and gold price of $US2100/Oz. Cu Equiv (%) = ((Cu (g/t)) + (Au (g/t)*67.515/0.0085))/10000).
2) Molybdenum is not used in the calculation of a copper equivalent value.
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 Mr Scott Munro MAIG of Munro Geological Services Pty Ltd (an employee and shareholder of the company). Mr Munro has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Munro consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Munro is a Director of Munro Geological Services Pty Ltd who is a shareholder and option holder in LinQ Minerals Limited.

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

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

Appendix 1

JORC 2012 TABLE 1

GILMORE PROJECT - Gidginbung 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.*	• Sampling techniques undertaken by previous owners include core sampling of NQ2 and/or NQ3 Diamond Drill (DDH) core; Reverse Circulation (RC) face sampling, Reverse Circulation face sampling with diamond tails (RCD), Aircore with diamond tails (ACD) and mud rotary pre-collared diamond holes (MRD). • Sandfire diamond and RC drillholes were surveyed with a Terraspec 4 ASD to provide short wavelength infra-red (SWIR) mineralogical data.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• Sandfire Resources – Half core sampling of NQ3 or HQ3 diamond core.
	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.*	• Sandfire Resources – 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.
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).*	• Sandfire Resources – diamond drilling completed using NQ3 and HQ3 sized coring equipment. RC precollar to a maximum depth of 173m. All collars located using a differential gps receiver. All core orientated using gyroscopic based orientation tool. Downhole surveying undertaken with a magnetic single or multi shot survey instrument.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Sandfire Resources – 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 drilling, the drill cyclone is cleaned between rod changes and after each hole to minimise contamination.
	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.*	• Sandfire Resources – Geological logging completed for all holes and representative for style of project. Lithology, alteration 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.*	• Sandfire Resources – half core samples cut using automated core saw.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• RC samples were collected by 2m spear composites of between 3 and 5 kilograms and submitted to the laboratory.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• Sandfire Resources – 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. • RC and Aircore samples Boyd crushed to -4mm and pulverized via LM5 to nominal 90% passing -75um. • 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 drill samples greater than 4 kilograms were sub split and half the sample was pulverized. • Sandfire Resources – 1:20 grind quality checks completed for 90% passing -75 micron.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field	• Sandfire Resources – quarter core field duplicates at the rate 1:20.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	duplicate/second-half sampling.	
	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.*	• Sandfire Resources – 4 acid digest with multi-element ICPOES or ICPMS analysis. Gold analysis by 30gram fire assay charge with ICPAES/MS 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.	• Sandfire diamond and RC drillholes were surveyed with a Terraspec 4 ASD to provide short wavelength infra-red (SWIR) mineralogical data. The ASD is a spot sampling analytical device that measures SWIR absorption and is interpreted through a mixture of manual processing and automated absorption profile matching algorithms contained within 'The Spectral Geologist' (TSG).
	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.	• Sandfire Resources – industry standard standard reference material submitted on regular basis with routine samples at a minimum rate of 5% frequency.
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 were 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.	• Historical reports are available from the Mines Department which show detailed drill logs and raw assay reports sheets. • Sandfire Resources – primary data captured on field tough books using Logchief software with routine validation before imprting to a central database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No adjustment was made to the raw assay data.
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. • Sandfire Resources – all drill collars located using a DGPS system with sub 1m accuracy. Downhole surveys were varyingly undertaken using a variety of technologies including single- and

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		multi-shot and gyroscopic downhole survey instruments.
	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 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.	• No sample compositing has been applied to the exploration results.
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.*	• Drillholes designed to intersect targeted geology at a high angle to predominantly near vertical 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.*	• Sandfire Resources – samples stored on site and transported to laboratory by Sandfire employees or a licensed transport company in sealed bulka bags. The laboratory receipts received samples against the sample dispatch documents and issues a reconciliation report for easch dispatch. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews of the 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 partly covers The Dam prospect. 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

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		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 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 around 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

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		Zone. Mineralisation styles can be broadly grouped into three main types: 1. High sulphidation epithermal Au-Ag, eg. Gidginbung 2. Porphyry Cu-Au-Mo, eg. Mandamah, Dam, Yiddah 3. Mesothermal vein Au, eg. Reefton, Barmedman Porphyry Cu-Au and epithermal Au deposits are hosted in the Gidginbung Volcanics, and are related to magmatic fluids associated with monzonitic to dioritic intrusives. Mesothermal reef Au systems occur mainly in the Siluro-Devonian Yiddah Formation adjacent to faults, and are of lesser interest, as they all appear too small to support a significant gold mining operation. However, significant remobilisation of mineralisation at porphyry prospects adjacent to Devonian faults (eg. Cullingerai, The Dam and Yiddah) locally adds to the economic grade of the deposit. Devonian deformation also significantly improves the grade of porphyry deposits at the nearby Cowal Au Mine and the Marsden Cu-Au-Mo prospect.
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 1 of this accompanying document.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Gidginbung North – length weighted intersections reported at greater than 0.1% Copper equivalent. Intercepts may include up to a maximum of 10m of consecutive dilution.

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	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 equivalents have been calculated using the formula Cu Equiv (%) = ((Cu (g/t)) + (Au (g/t)*67.515/0.0085))/10000). • The prices used were US$8500/t copper and US$2100/oz gold.
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 a high angle to the predicted geological features. All widths reported are downhole intervals.
	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, relative to the drillhole, is interpreted at this stage.
	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 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.*	• This announcement refers to the analysis of geochemical data by an expert as described in the body of the announcement. The results of this analysis are considered sufficiently robust to describe potential mineral systems and formation environments supported by the data. However, it is important to note that these are interpretations, and are presented with appropriate cautionary statements. Further work is required to establish the accuracy or otherwise of these interpretations. All information considered material to the

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		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 information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Continue with district exploration incorporating current understanding of geological, structural and mineralisation controls at the existing Gilmore Prospects.

Hole_ID	Project	Hole_Type	Max_Depth	East	North	RL	Dip	Grid_Azimuth	Company	Year
TMRCD001	Gidginbung North	RCD	486	541685	6203110	265	-60	225	Sandfire Resources	2017
TMRCD004	Gidginbung North	RCD	1039	542198	6202416	286	-60	225	Sandfire Resources	2017

Table 1. Historical exploration drill hole results referred to in this document.