LARGE GEOPHYSICAL IP DRILL TARGET IDENTIFIED SOUTH OF GIDGINBUNG

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Geophysical Induced Polarisation (IP) survey identifies compelling drill target approximately 1km south of the Gidginbung mineral resource.**
- **Potentially southern continuation of the Gidginbung system.**
- **Planning underway to drill test the Gidginbung South IP target.**
- **Additionally, current interpretation suggests that the Dam deposit represents a fault offset portion of a potential blind Gidginbung North porphyry complex. Planning is currently underway to test this concept.**

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LinQ Minerals Executive Chair, Clive Donner commented:

"As part of our ongoing drilling campaign, we have been progressing with the use of modern exploration techniques over the past year to better understand the structural and geochemical elements of our deposits and mineralised targets. The results of these studies, exploration techniques, drilling results and our extensive database have all provided us with additional understanding of our structures and drilling targets. Planning is underway to test both the southern and northern targets around the Gidginbung gold deposit"

LinQ Minerals Limited (ASX: **LNQ**) ("**LinQ**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide a further update on the Gidginbung South and North targets within the Southern Zone of the Gilmore Project. 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.

Upon completion of a recent MIMDAS Induced Polarisation survey, a compelling drill target has been identified below post mineral cover at the Gidginbung South prospect. Additionally, new insights have been gained regarding the Gidginbung North Porphyry target (*see LinQ ASX announcement 21st August 2025 – Geochemistry Supports High-Priority Porphyry Copper-Gold Target*) based on observations from recent drilling at the Dam deposit.

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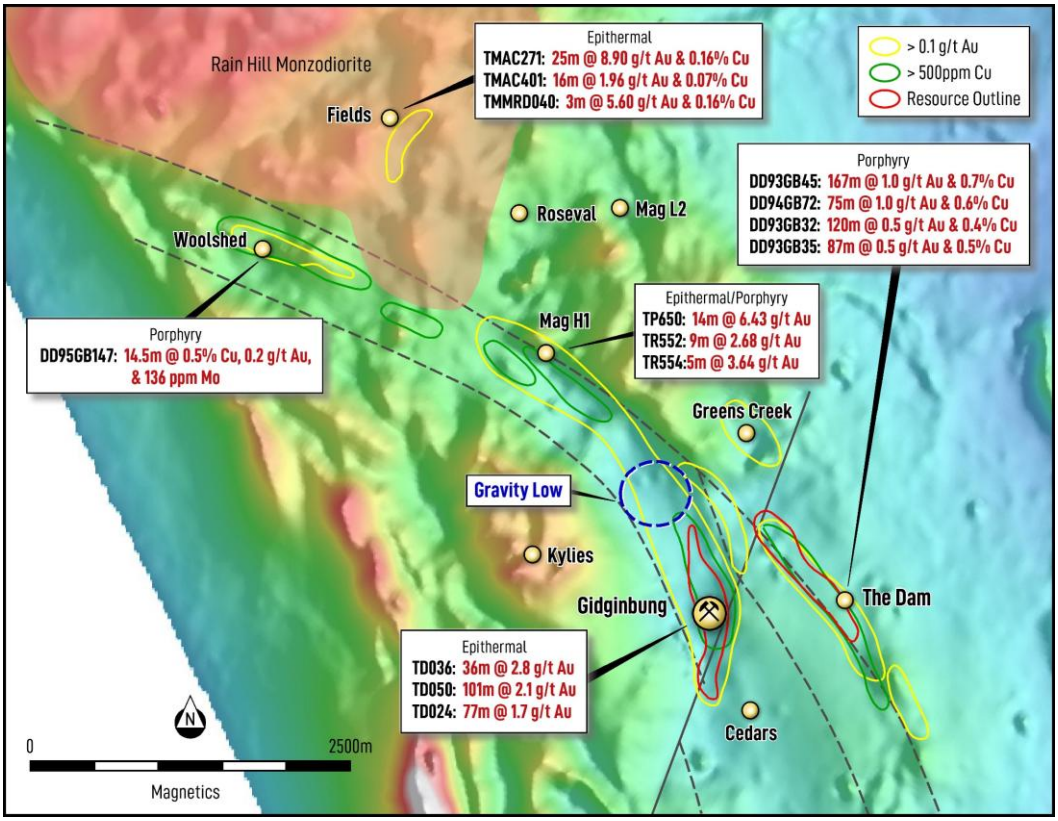


Figure 1: Gilmore Southern Zone reduced to pole magnetics illustrating the 6km long trend and the location of a distinct gravity low corresponding with the Gidginbung North Porphyry Copper-Gold target.

Gidginbung South IP target

In May, LinQ engaged Geophysical Resources and Services Pty Ltd (GRS) to undertake a MIMDAS IP, Resistivity and Magnetotelluric survey over the Gidginbung South target area (**Figure 2**). Geodiscovery Group, a Brisbane based geophysical consultancy group assisted with planning and post survey processing. IP is an electrical geophysical technique that is known for its ability to detect minerals at depth associated with gold and copper mineralisation in porphyry to epithermal environments. The Gidginbung South area was considered prospective due to post mineralisation Quaternary and Devonian aged sedimentary cover that conceals the targeted Ordovician basement. The results of the survey have identified a distinct and compelling IP target from a depth of 200m, consistent with the expected thickness of cover **(Figures 3 & 4)**. Located some 1km further south of the Gidginbung pit, it is considered that the IP target represents the southern strike continuation of the Gidginbung gold deposit, thus suggesting the Gidginbung system may extend continuously over 2km of strike. A previously completed hole, TP161, intersected low grade gold mineralisation similar to that at Gidginbung and based on the IP results is now considered to have been a near miss. LinQ is encouraged by the results of the survey and planning is underway to drill test this target.

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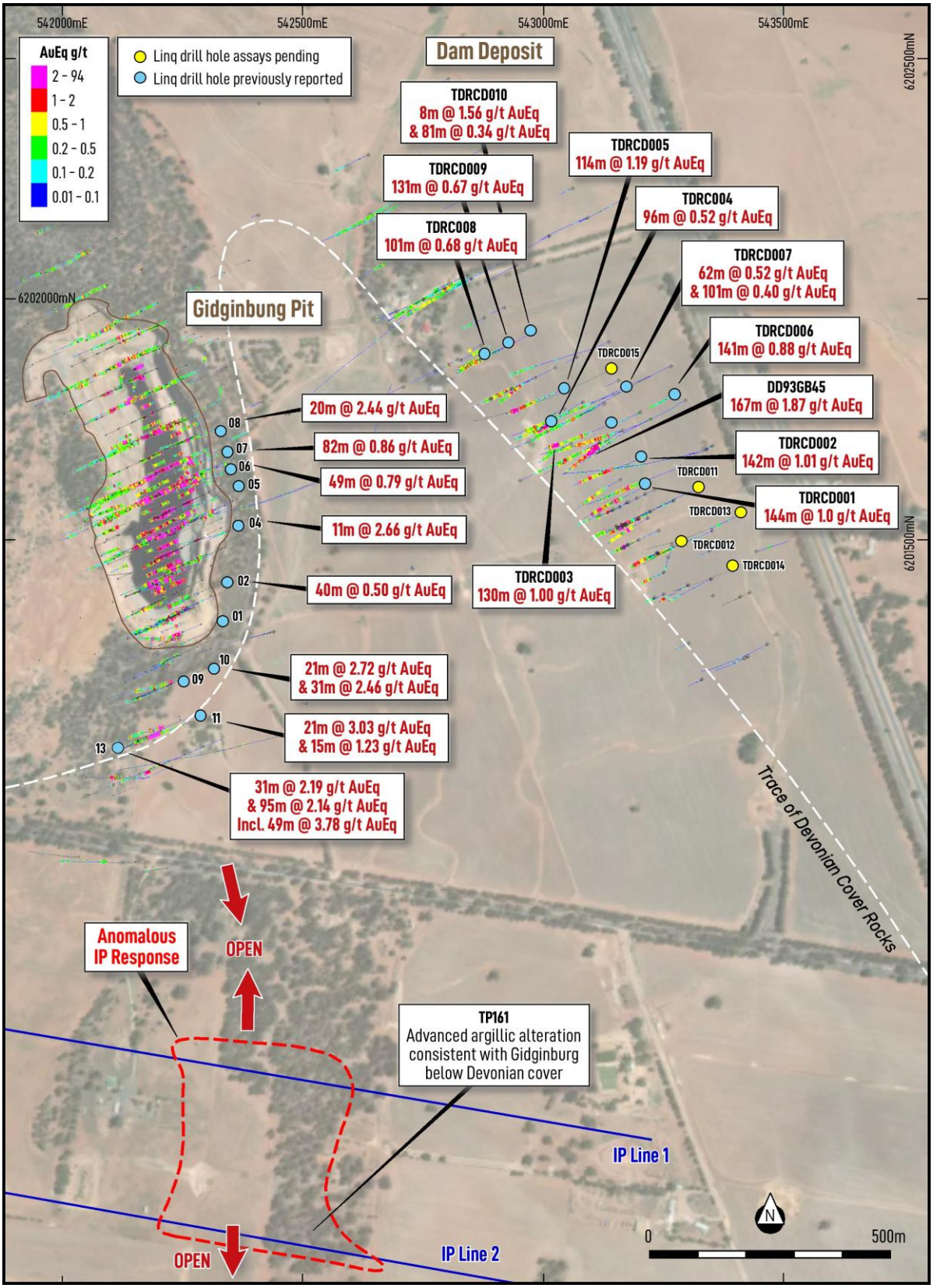


Figure 2: Plan image of Gidginbung and the Dam illustrating the location of the Gidginbung South IP lines and associated anomalous IP response.

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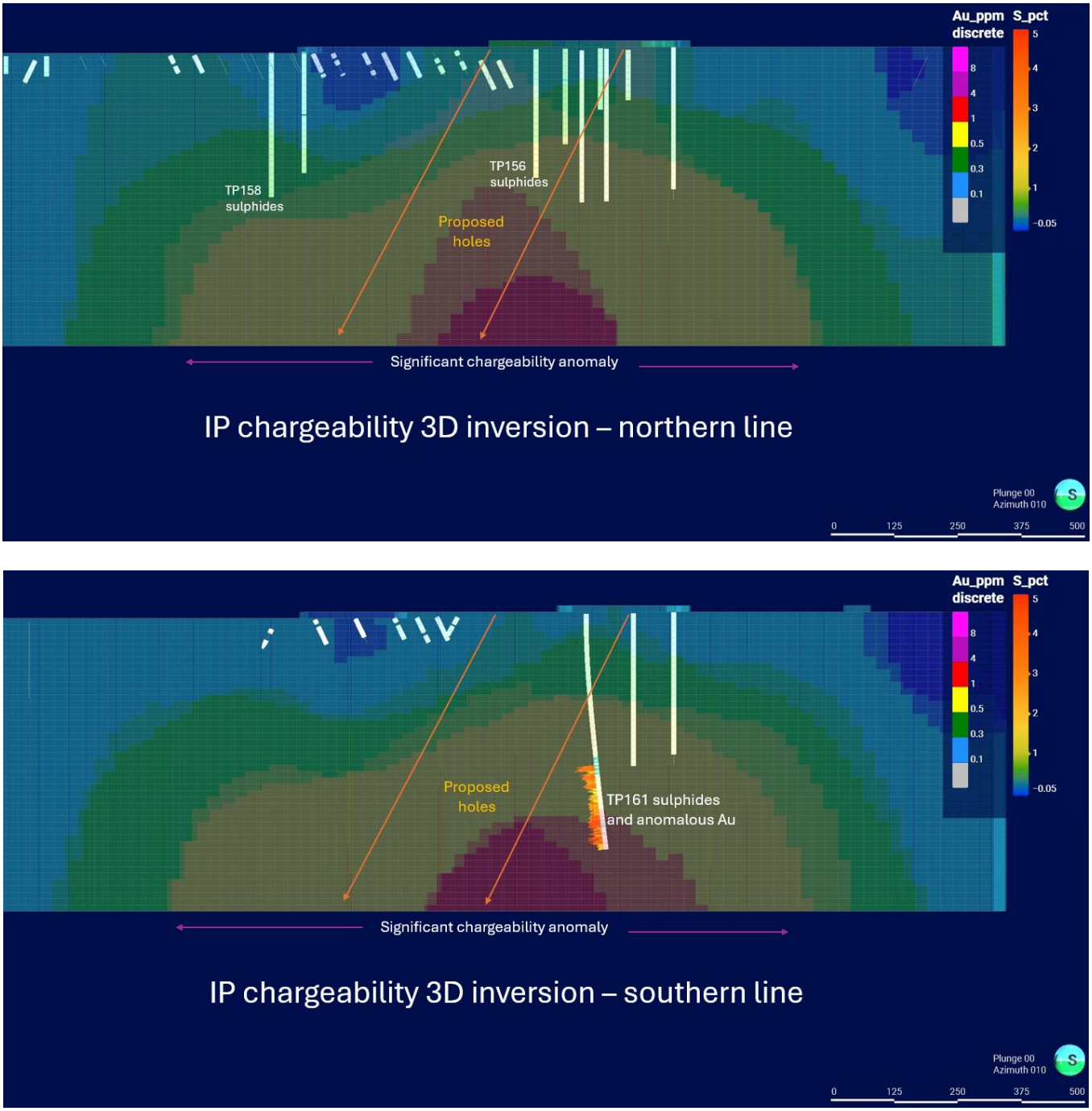


Figure 3: Cross section of the modelled IP data along IP line 1 (top) and IP line 2 (bottom) and proposed holes.

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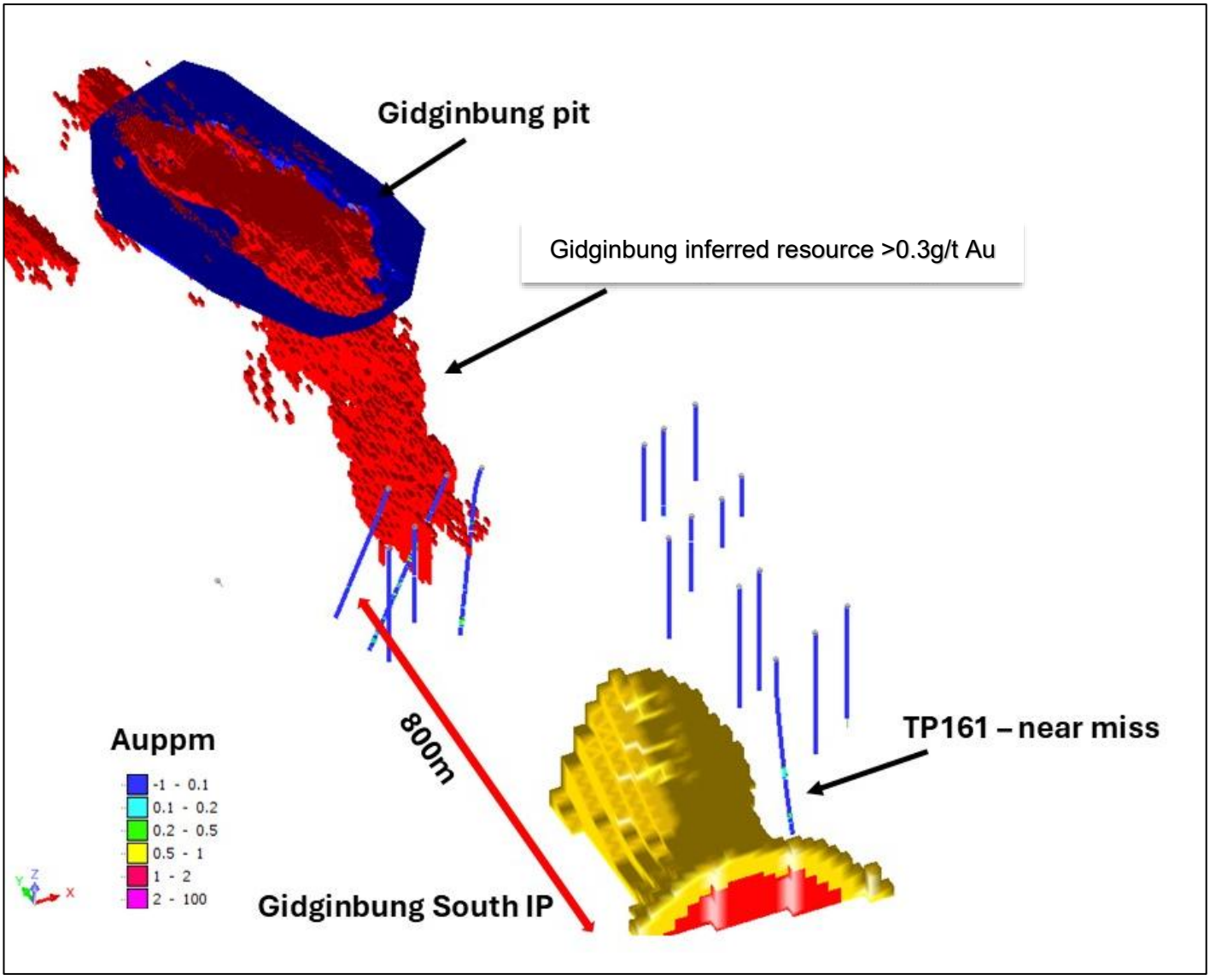


Figure 4: Oblique view down to the northeast illustrating the Gidginbung South IP target relative to the Gidginbung resource and all drilling south of the resource that extends below transported cover.

Gidginbung North porphyry target

Since LinQ commenced drilling at the Dam, geological interpretation suggests that the Dam deposit represents a fault offset portion from a potential blind porphyry system located at the Gidginbung North Porphyry target area (Figure 5). As reported in August 2025[1], the Gidginbung North Porphyry target is supported by multi vector data including gravity, previous drilling results and more recently, geochemical evaluation by renowned consulting geochemist, Dr Scott Halley from Mineral Mapping Pty Ltd. The geological setting for the Gidginbung North Porphyry target is analogous to the world-class Lepanto-Far Southeast (Philippines) and Wafi-Golpu (Papua New Guinea) epithermal/porphyry complexes (Figure 6). In order to explain the current location of the Dam deposit relative to the Gidginbung high sulphidation gold deposit, LinQ interprets that the Dam deposit has been fault offset from an undiscovered blind Gidginbung North

[1] Refer to ASX Announcement 11 September 2025

porphyry along the footwall fault. Planning is currently underway to test this exciting Gidginbung North Porphyry concept.

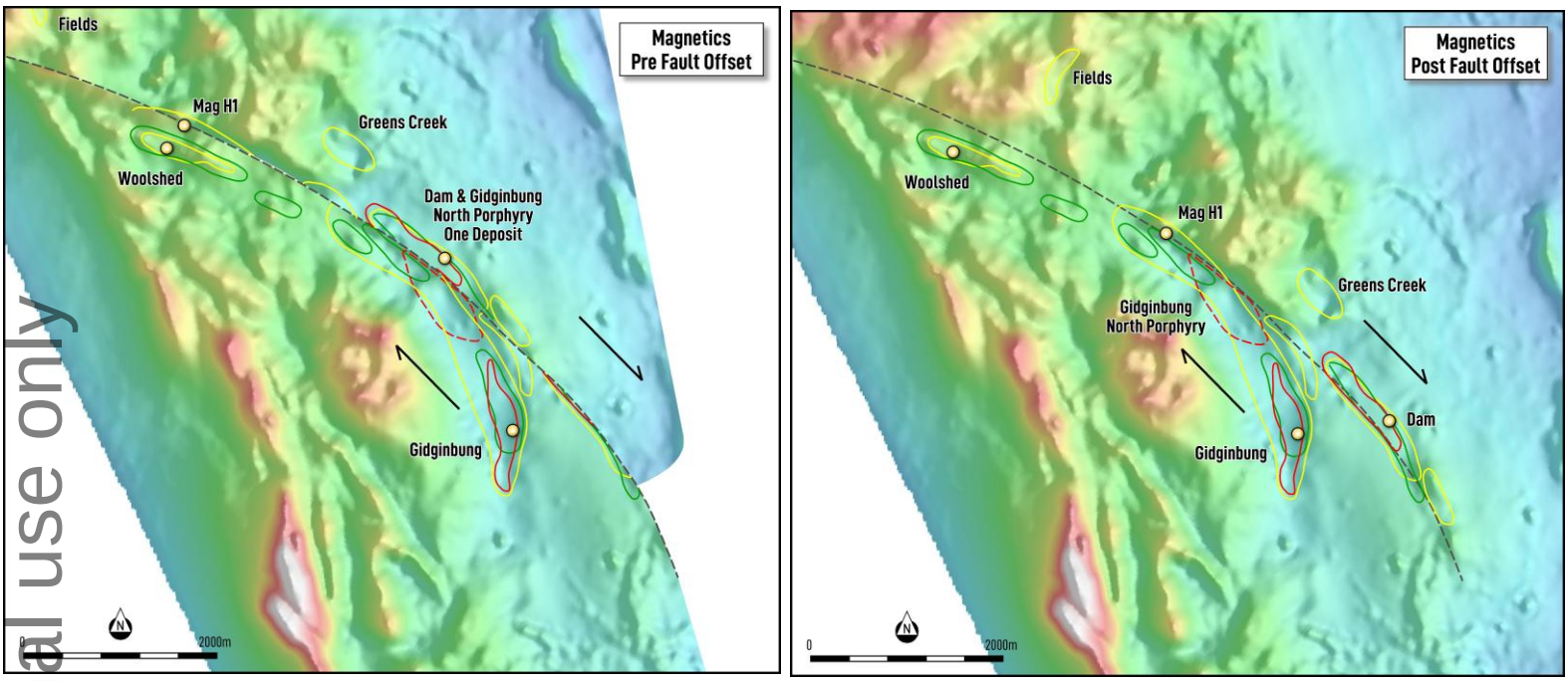


Figure 5: Bouger gravity image of the Southern Zone illustrating LinQ's interpretation pre and post fault position of the Dam porphyry resource in relation to the Gidginbung high sulphidation and postulated blind Gidginbung North Porphyry.

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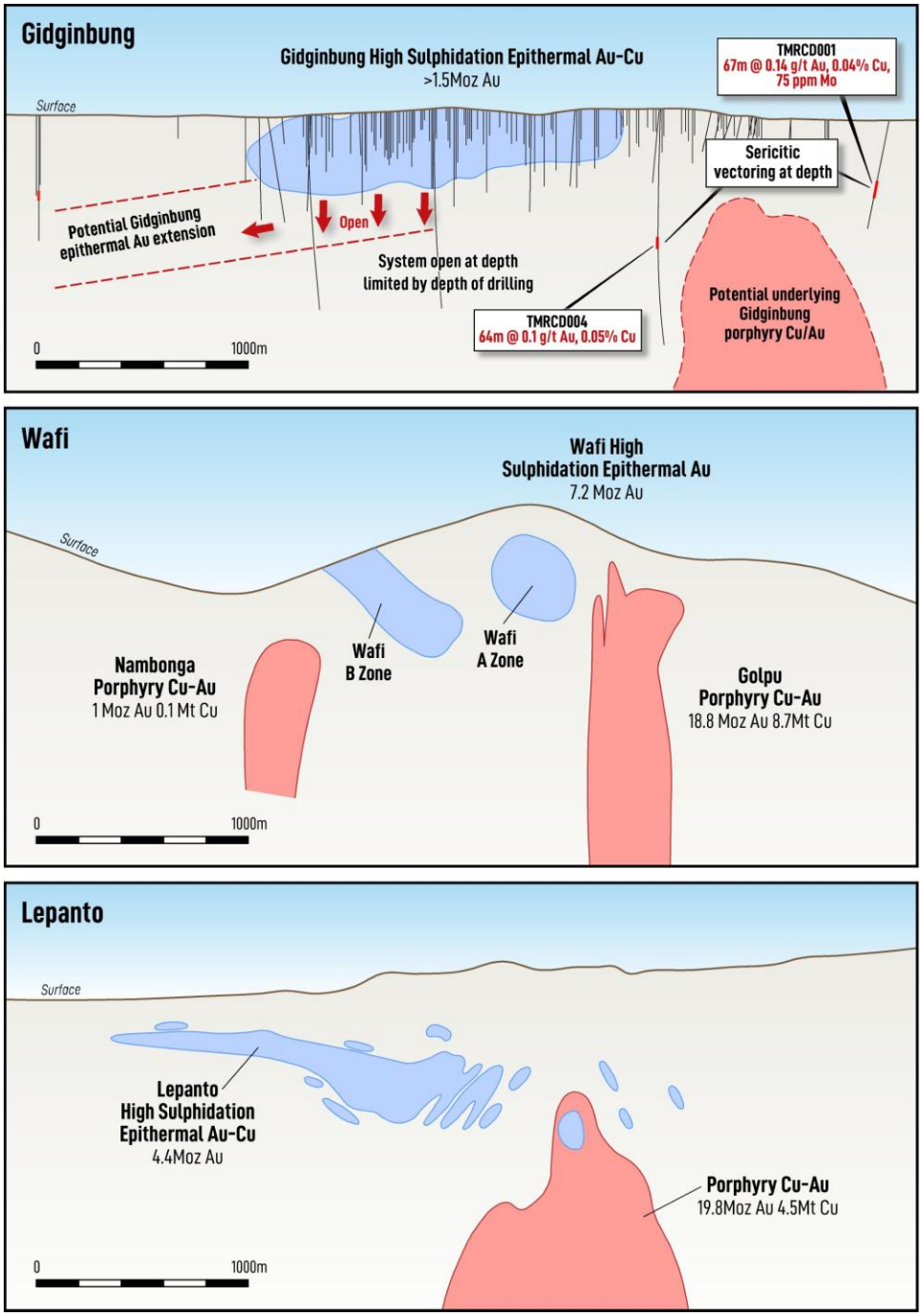


Figure 6: Schematic long sections illustrating the likeness of the Gidginbung geological environment to that of the world class Wafi-Golpu[2] and Lepanto-Farsoutheast[3] porphyry related complexes. Note, stated gold and copper metal endowment refers to pre-production figures[4]

[2] Reference: Wafi-Gulpu Mineral Resource - Harmony Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, 30 June 2024. https://www.harmony.co.za/operations/mineral-resources-mineral-reserves/.
[3] 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.
[4] 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.

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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 7**):

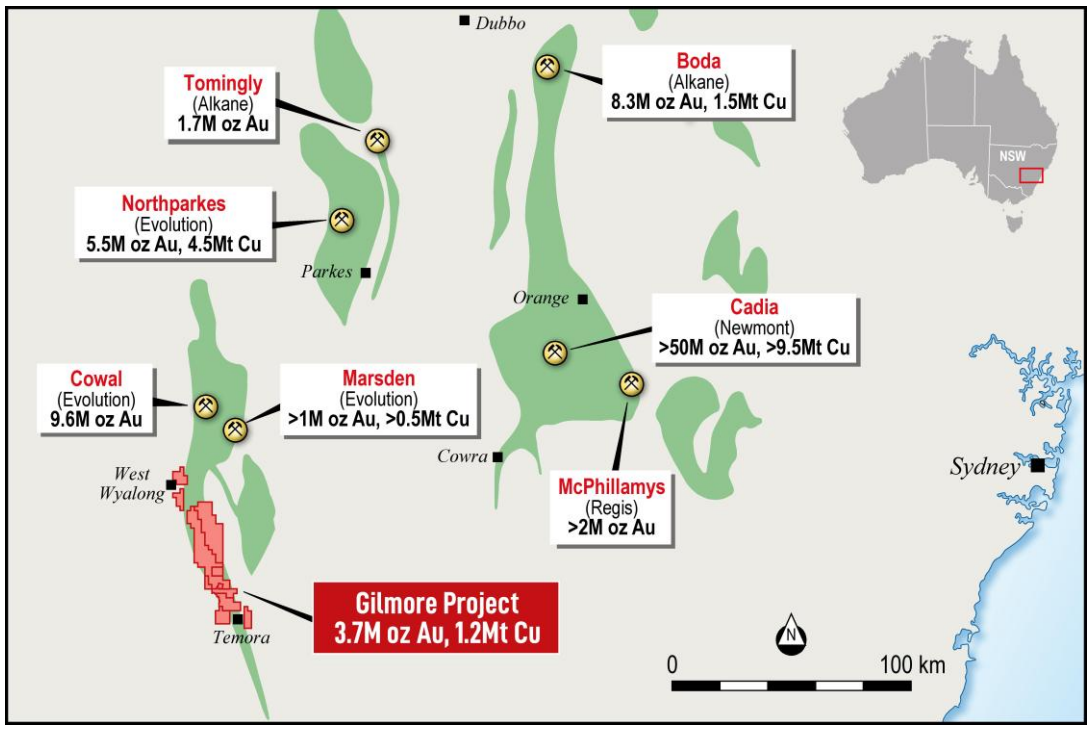


Figure 7: Regional Geological setting of the Gilmore Project (Green shade represents Macquarie Arc volcanics).

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[5].

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

For further information, please contact:

[5] 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.

Clive Donner

Executive Chair

info@linqminerals.com

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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 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

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: LNQ 25 June 2025 IPO Replacement Prospectus, May 2025, Schedule 3 – Independent Technical Assessment Report
ASX: LNQ 11 September 2025 Update Geochemistry Supports High-Priority Porphyry Cu-Au
ASX: LNQ 3 December 2025 21m at 3.03g/t AuEq intersected 160m south of pit.
ASX: LNQ 8 January 2026 144m at 1.0g/t AuEq intercepted at the Dam Deposit.
ASX: LNQ 14 January 2026 2nd Hole Returns 142m at 1.01g/t AuEq at the Dam Deposit

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ASX: LNQ 20 January 2026 3rd Hole Returns 130m at 1.0g/t AuEq at the Dam Deposit

ASX: LNQ 12 February 2026 95m at 2.14g/t AuEq intersected 160m south of pit.

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Appendix 2

JORC 2012 TABLE 1

GILMORE PROJECT - 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.*	• No new drilling results are included in this release. • A MIMDAS induced polarisation survey for 3.8line km was completed by Geophysical Resources and Services in May 2026.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• No new drilling results are included in this release.
	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.*	• No new drilling results are included in this release.
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).*	• No new drilling results are included in this release.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• No new drilling results are included in this release.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• No new drilling results are included in this release.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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 new drilling results are included in this release.
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.*	• No new drilling results are included in this release.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• No new drilling results are included in this release.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• No new drilling results are included in this release.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• No new drilling results are included in this release..
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• No new drilling results are included in this release.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• No new drilling results are included in this release.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• No new drilling results are included in this release.
	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.	• No new drilling results are included in this release.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled	• No new drilling results are included in this release.
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.*	• No new drilling results are included in this release.
	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.	• Equipment used included a Zonge GGT-30 Transmitter (Tx) and a MIM Distributed Acquisition System (MIMDAS) Receiver system (Rx). IP data was checked and reviewed by Geodiscovery Group, Brisbane. • Pole-dipole configuration utilising 100m Tx and Rx spacing. • Tx frequency 25/256Hz • Rx sampling, 400 samples per second

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	• No new drilling results are included in this release.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• No new drilling results are included in this release.
	The use of twinned holes.	• No new drilling results are included in this release..
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• No new drilling results are included in this release.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No new drilling results are included in this release.
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.*	• IP locations were obtained using a handheld GPS in GD1994 MGA Zone 55.
	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.*	• Two lines of data were collected, each 1.9km long and spaced 350m apart.
	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.*	• The IP lines were designed perpendicular to the interpreted strike of any structures.
	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.	• No new drilling results are included in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No new drilling results are included in this release.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The IP data was reviewed and checked by Geodiscovery Group, Brisbane.

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.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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 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.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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: 1. High sulphidation epithermal Au-Ag, eg. Gidginbung 2. Porphyry Cu-Au-Mo, eg. Mandamah, Dam, Yiddah 3. Mesothermal vein Au, eg. Reefton, Barmedman The Dam deposit is classified as a porphyry gold-copper system. The dominant sulphide minerals are pyrite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite and rare bornite which are both disseminated and quartz stockwork vein hosted. 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.*	• No new drilling results are included in this release.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• No new drilling results are included in this release.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	• No new drilling results are included in this release.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No new drilling results are included in this release.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No new drilling results are included in this release.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill-hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	• No new drilling results are included in this release.
	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').	• No new drilling results are included in this release.
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.*	• Telluric cancellation was used to remove telluric noise from the received IP waveform, this was done using a remote magnetometer pair which was located far enough away for the transmitted signal for the transmitters effects to be below or near the instrument's noise level. As is standard operating procedure for MIMDAS surveys, all potential dipoles were laid out and active for all transmitter points along the line, resulting in readings taken synchronously on both sides of the transmitter site. For efficiency transmitter electrodes were placed midway between receiver dipoles resulting in non integer 'n' values e.g. 0.5, 1.5, 2.5 etc. Two transmit wires, one for the forward current and one for the remote electrode were laid out from the control box.

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		• The MT data were acquired over the same potential dipole array as that used for the IP. Data was acquired using two pairs of magnetometers; one pair on-line with another approximately 32km from the grid which was used as the cross-reference. This style of MT acquisition is commonly referred to as 'EMAP' and is described in Torres-Verdin and Bostik (1992). • The IP data quality remained reasonably good throughout. Currents ranged from 1.15 – 5.57 Amps and averaged 3.95 Amps over the 127 Current Transmissions. Examination of the time series data showed little external source influence, apart from some slight 50 Hz power-line noise.
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.*	• Further drilling is warranted to test the Gidginbung and Dam systems further along strike and down dip which will be the subject of a second phase program.