MONZA HIGH GRADE 5.36% CUEQ SULPHIDE BRECCIA INTERSECTION

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **5m @ 5.36% Cu Eq and 24m @ 0.94% Cu Eq within broader 208m intersection @ 0.61% Cu Eq from 38m within hole MZACD005[1].**
- **28m @ 1.85% Cu Eq within broader 226m intersection @ 0.70% Cu Eq from 47m within hole MZACD003.**
- **17m @ 1.58% Cu Eq within broader 136m intersection @ 0.70% Cu Eq from 47m within hole MZACD004.**
- **Results indicate that Monza remains open alongstrike and downplunge to the northwest.**
- **Previous aircore drilling results identify strong untested basement anomalism over an 800m strike between Monza and Estoril for priority drill testing.**
- **Results pending for a further 5 holes at Monza.**

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LinQ Minerals Executive Chair, Clive Donner commented:

"Our maiden drill campaign at Monza is currently delivering excellent first pass results, intersecting shallow, thick copper gold mineralisation from near surface. We are highly encouraged by some of the higher-grade results within the Breccia zones and look forward to receiving the additional pending results at Monza."

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 completed its maiden drilling program in May at the Monza Gold-Copper prospect within the Central Zone of the Gilmore Gold-Copper Project in the Macquarie Arc, New South Wales to test for extensions of high-grade gold and copper mineralisation intersected in previous drilling. To date, 8 holes have been completed (MZACD003-010). The partial assay results from the first completed hole, MZACD003 were reported in May. Full assay results have been received for holes MZACD003, 004 & 005;

[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) Au = 80 - 94%, Cu = 50 - 73%
- CuEq (g/t) was calculated using the following formula: = ((Cu (%)) + (Au (g/t)*8037.681/10000)).
- 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.

- **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

Previous higher-grade gold and copper intercepts include:

- Hole TMZD001: 150m @ 1.62% Cu Eq (0.75g/t Au & 1.02% Cu) from 65m incl 12.7m @ 13.8% Cu Eq;
- Hole TMZD006: 64m @ 0.86% Cu Eq (0.44g/t Au & 0.51% Cu) from 72m; and
- Hole TMZD002: 51m @ 0.69% Cu Eq (0.30g/t Au & 0.45% Cu) from 287m.

Monza forms part of a broader 17km long mineralised porphyry copper and gold corridor that includes reported MRE's at the Estoril, Culingerai and Mandamah deposits along with two advanced prospects, Monza and Donnington (**Figure 1**). Furthermore, there are a number of additional porphyry complexes within the 17km strike zone that have only been previously sporadically drill tested such as Showground, Punch, Harold Bell, Chicane and RainHill. These occur within a highly prospective structure located immediately adjacent to the Rain Hill Monzodiorite stock geologically analogous to the Northparkes copper-gold complex located approximately 150km north of the Gilmore Project. Discovered in 2007 by Goldminco Corporation, Monza is only located 1km northwest of Estoril with previous intersections including 74m @ 0.56% Cu Eq and 115m @ 0.5% Cu Eq (**Figure 2**).

Hole MZACD003 was completed to a final depth of 405m, planned to test eastern and down plunge extensions to high grade porphyry copper and gold mineralisation in previous hole TMZD006 **(Figure 3**). MZACD004 was completed to a final depth of 345m, planned to test updip from discovery hole TMZD001 while MZACD005 was completed to a final depth of 357m, planned to test for a northwest dipping geometry to the system. Assay results remain pending for holes MZACD006-010.

The results confirm a moderate to steep west dipping porphyry system interpreted to plunge steeply northwest to north northwest. Significantly, the results also indicate updip and along strike extensions to the sulphide breccia intersected within the discovery hole TMZD001 (12.7m @ 13.8% CuEq) providing LinQ with confidence to continue drill testing for extensions. A photograph from a portion of the sulphide breccia intersected within MZACD004 is illustrated in **Figure 4**. Overall, the system remains open both alongstrike and down plunge to the north northwest.

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Collectively, the Monza and Estoril complexes occupy a prospective strike extent of 2km. An approximate 1km gap occurs between the two whereby previous aircore drilling has identified multiple anomalous copper equivalent responses that have not been subject to drill testing (**Figure 5**). LinQ is highly encouraged by these results and intends to follow up these results as a priority to test the concept of a single porphyry related complex extending continuously between Estoril and Monza. Furthermore, Estoril which remains open in both strike directions has only been subject to very wide spaced drilling over the southern strike extent where some of the highest metal intersections have been recorded. Based on the likeness in geology between the two systems and the scale of Monza in comparison, LinQ considers it possible that similar Monza like high grade centres could potentially exist at Estoril.

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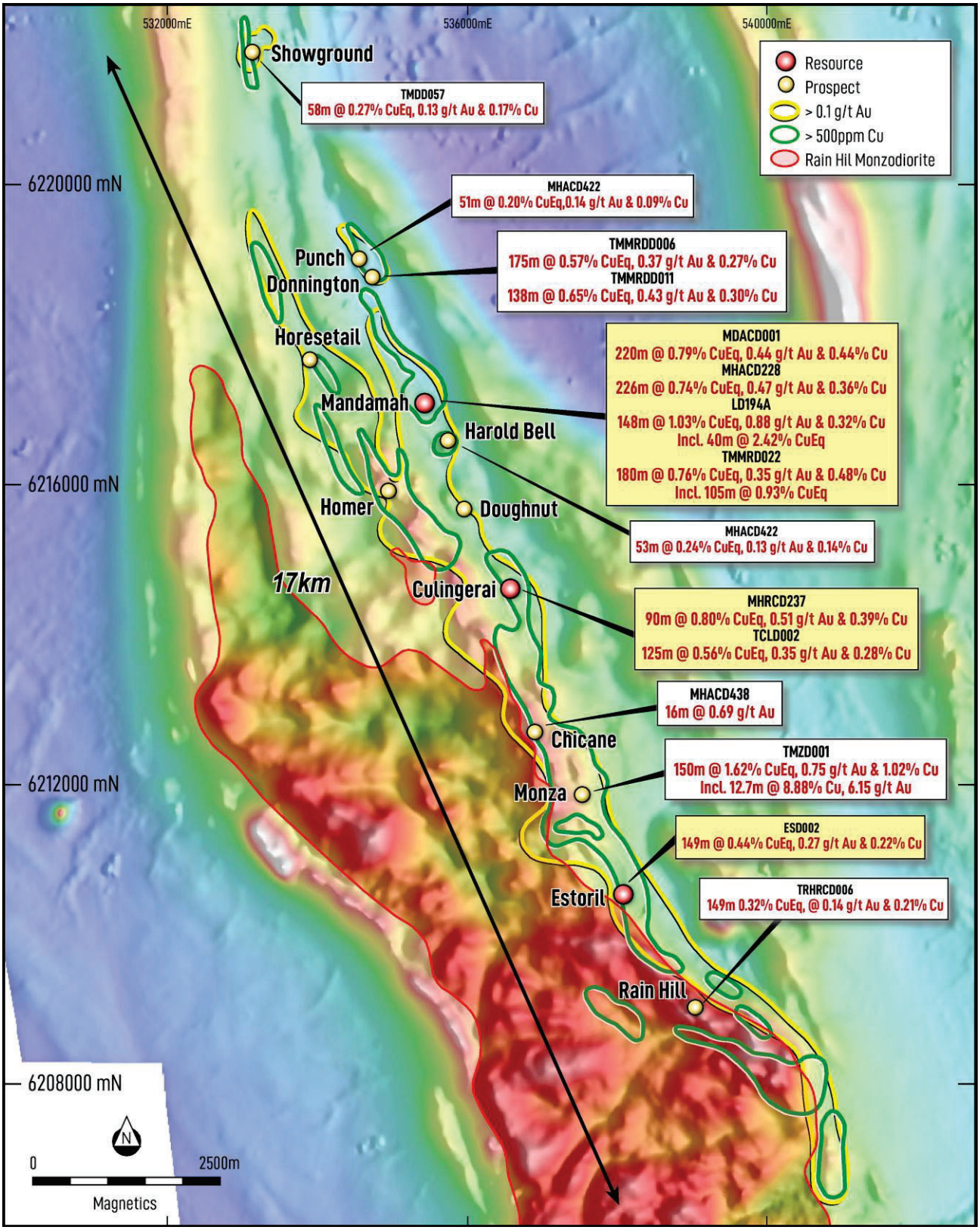


Figure 1: Central Zone resources and prospects over background reduced to pole aeromagnetic image highlighting a 17km strike.

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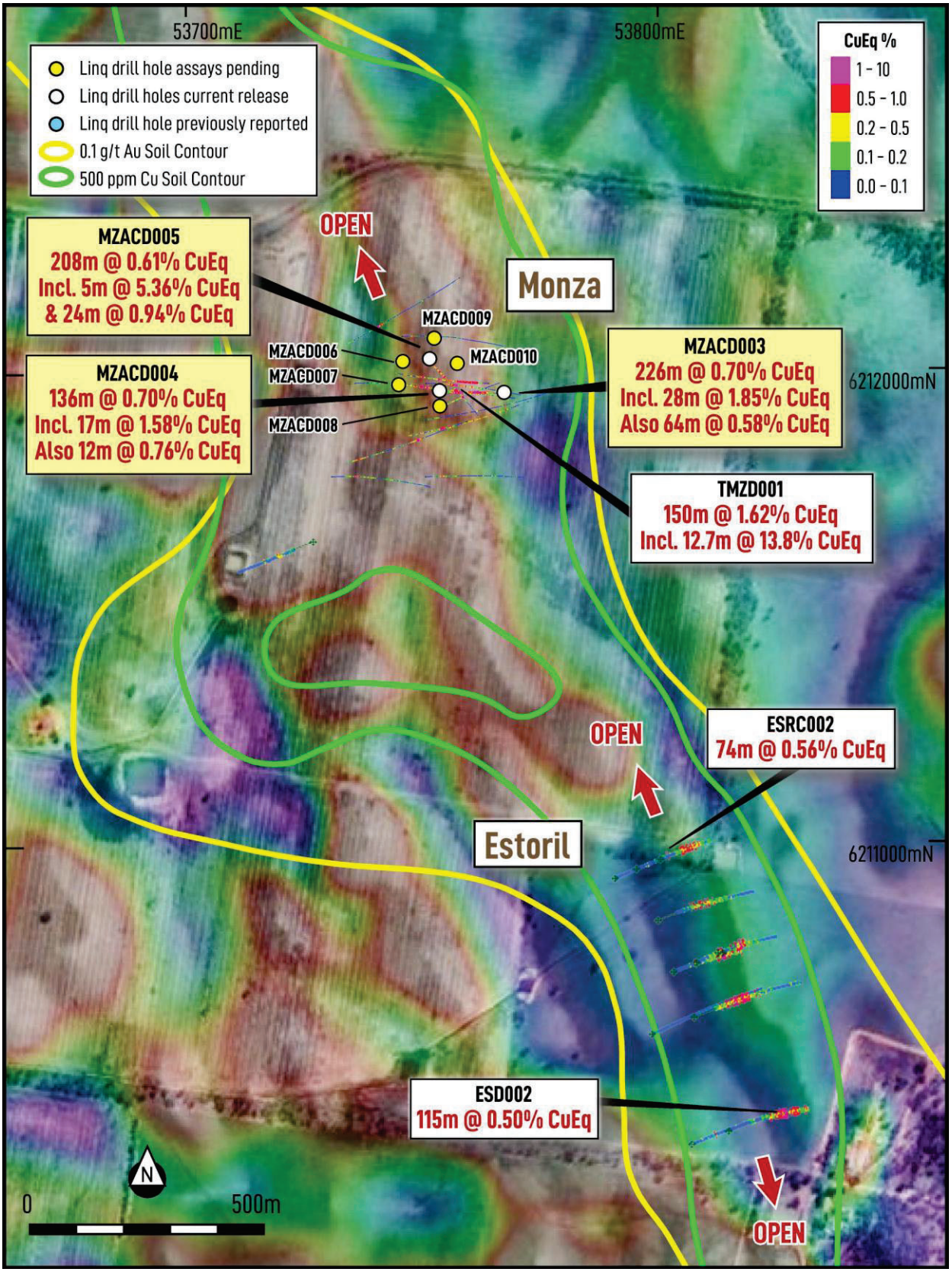


Figure 2: Monza/Estoril plan image illustrating the location of drilling results for MZACD003, 004 and 005.

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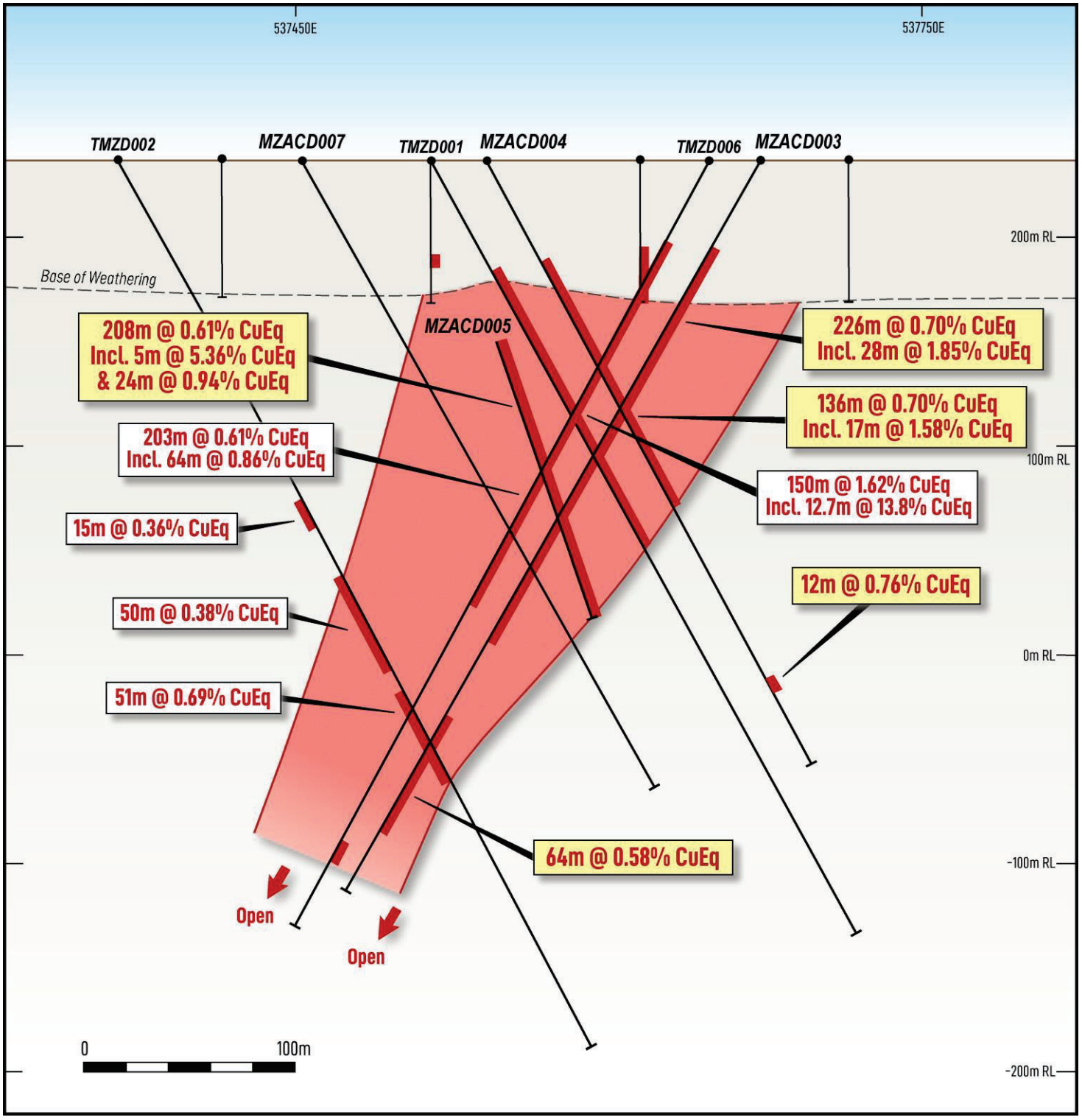


Figure 3: Monza section 6211985mN (GDA94) illustrating the location of drilling results for MZACD003, 004 & 005. MZACD007 assay results remaining pending.

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Figure 4: Monza hole MZACD004. Chalcopyrite and pyrite sulphide breccia within potassic altered monzodiorite porphyry. 0.99g/t Au & 4.1% Cu.

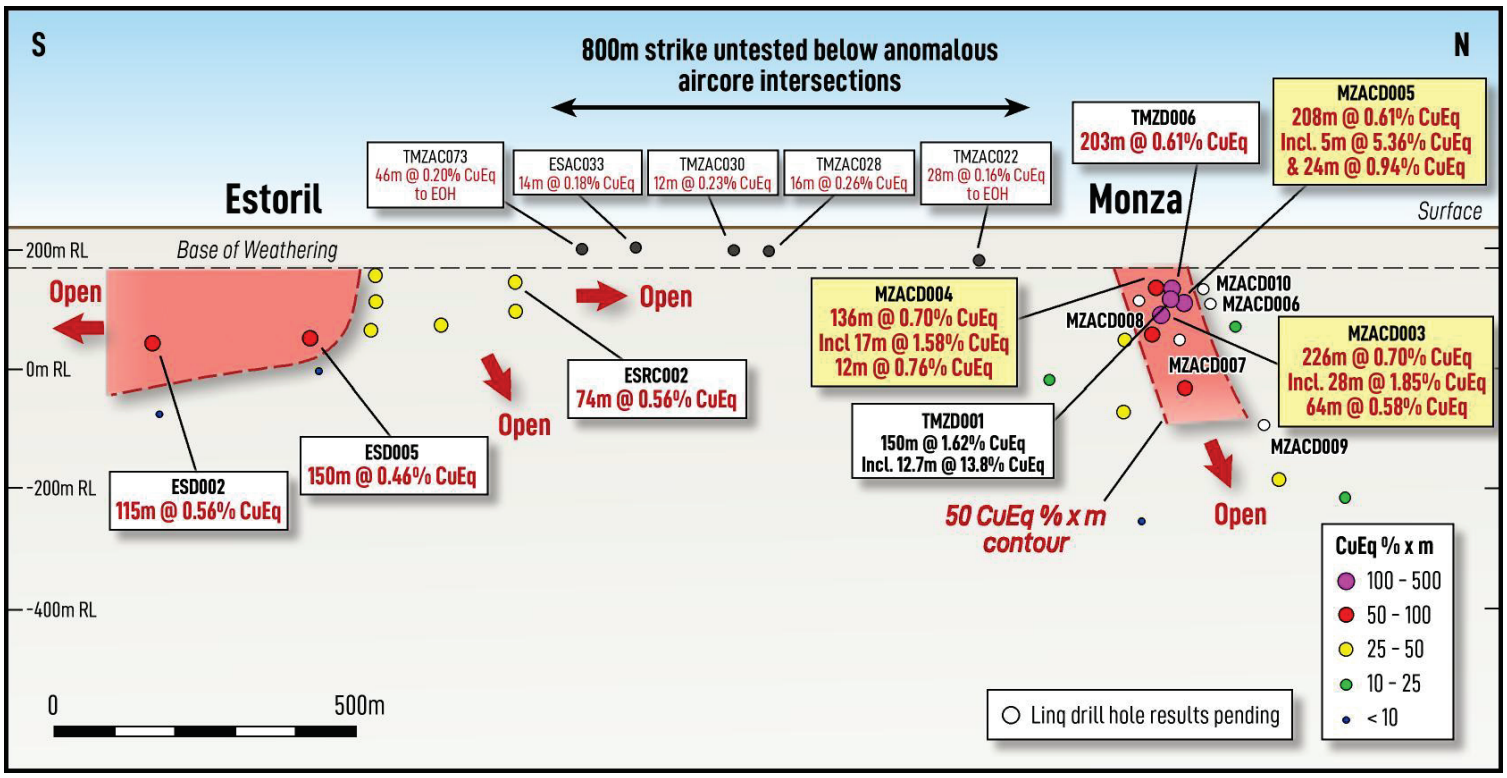


Figure 5: Estoril to Monza longsection illustrating the location of drilling results for MZACD003, 004 & 005 along with a selection of previous drill holes and also of a selection of aircore results between Estoril and Monza. MZACD006 - 010 assay results remain pending.

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 6**):

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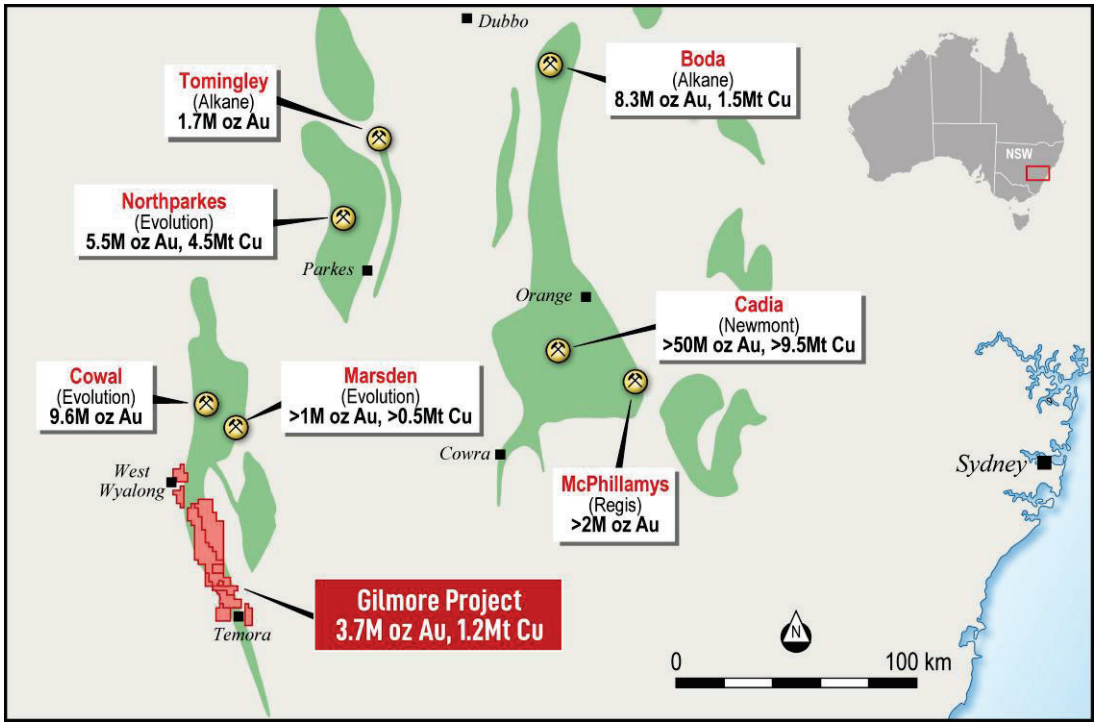


Figure 6: Regional Geological setting of the Gilmore Project (Green shade represents Macquarie Arc volcanics).

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[2].

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

For further information, please contact:

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Executive Chair

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[2] 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.

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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 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

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Appendix 1

Hole	Hole type	cut off	From	Interval	CuEq %	Au ppm	Cu %	Comment
MZACD003	AC_DD	0.2% CuEq	47	226	0.70	0.36	0.41	
incl		1% Cu Eq	87	28	1.85	0.96	1.08	
also		0.2% CuEq	299	64	0.58	0.27	0.36	
MZACD004	AC_DD	0.2% CuEq	47	136	0.70	0.29	0.47	
Incl		1% Cu Eq	88	17	1.58	0.54	1.14	
Also		0.2% CuEq	278	12	0.76	0.25	0.56	
MZACD005	AC_DD	0.2% CuEq	38	208	0.61	0.29	0.38	
Incl		1% Cu Eq	124	5	5.36	2.86	3.06	
And		0.5% Cu Eq	201	24	0.94	0.49	0.55	

Table 1: Monza significant drill results. AC= aircore, RC=reverse circulation, DD=diamond drilling. Copper equivalent detail is included in Appendix 2. Note; results for MZACD003, previously released19th May, updated based on receipt of final assays.

Hole_ID	Hole Type	End of hole Depth	GDA East	GDA North	RL	Dip	Grid azimuth	Comment
MZAC001	AC	29	537680	6211965	238	-61	297	abandoned
MZAC002	AC	71	537679	6211963	238	-60	270	abandoned
MZACD003	AC_DD	405	537674	6211964	238	-60	272	
MZACD004	AC_DD	344.8	537542	6211967	238	-60	090	
MZACD005	AC_DD	356.9	537515	6212037	238	-61.7	135	

Table 2: Collar detail summary.

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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.

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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 80% 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.

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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.

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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 aged 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. • Hole MZACD003 was completed sub parallel to the plunge of the Monza system.
	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.

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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

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		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.
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:

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		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 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 8m 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.

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		• 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. Drill hole MZACD004 is interpreted to be perpendicular 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 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.

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	information is not commercially sensitive.	

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