# SIGNIFICANT NEW MINERALISATION OBSERVED AT THE GILMORE PROJECT

LinQ Minerals Limited (ASX: **LNQ**) ("**LinQ**" or the "**Company**") is very encouraged to report on observations from the first drill hole at the Gidginbung South target approximately 1km south of the Gidginbung pit at the Gilmore Project in the Macquarie Arc, NSW.

The first drill hole (GBRCD021) has been drilled to **750.3m**. The LinQ geological team believe, based on their visual assessment of the core (Table 1), this drill hole has discovered a potentially large high sulphidation epithermal and porphyry system.

The Company views this initial assessment as material and highly significant based on the geological observations from its first drill hole (GBRCD021). The visual assessment of the core confirms the presence of high sulphidation-style epithermal and porphyry vein-style mineralisation from 321m to 750.3m (end of hole), with a mineralised zone of **429m.** The hole remains open for extension on receipt of final assays, expected in 6-8 weeks.

**Significantly:**

- **The high sulphidation epithermal (HSE) mineralisation extends from 321-570m (249m) downhole beneath younger rock cover. The new HSE discovery lies 800m south of the previously known southern limit of similar mineralisation at the Gidginbung Au-Cu deposit.**
- **Importantly, beneath the HSE mineralisation there is porphyry mineralisation, veining and alteration extending from 570 - 750.3m (~180m) to end of hole.**
- **This new porphyry discovery is 1.6km south-west of similar porphyry mineralisation at the Dam Cu-Au deposit.**
- **This new discovery is completely open in all surrounding directions as there are no similarly deep drill holes in the whole Gidginbung South prospect area.**
- **The main mineralisation observed so far is strong to intense pyrite throughout (Refer to Table 1).**
- **At the Gidginbung deposit similarly pyritic mineralisation often has associated Au, and at the Dam deposit, strongly pyritic mineralisation often has associated, but not easy to recognise chalcopyrite.**
- **Laboratory assays will determine the economic significance of GBRCD021.**
- **This is the first of an initial 4 x 200-300m spaced proposed holes up to 1000m in depth LinQ has planned for the Gidginbung South target zone.**
- **LinQ is well funded with a cash balance of $16.2m as at 30 June 2026.**

**LinQ's Technical Director, John Holliday, commented:**

*"Hole GBRCD021 is exciting and could be a significant breakthrough discovery for LinQ as it pursues an aggressive drilling campaign to prove that the Gilmore Project has the potential to be the next major economic mining centre in the Macquarie Arc. It is possible that LinQ has discovered the core part of a large HSE-porphyry system for which Gidginbung and the Dam are smaller components. In geologic terms, this is potentially a big mineralised system."*

**Cautionary note: Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The Company is sampling the hole and expects to receive the laboratory analytical results of sampling in 6-8 weeks.**

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The Gidginbung South target zone was initially identified from magnetic data and records of pyrite in shallow historic drill holes, and the observation of strong epithermal style alteration in hole TP161 drilled to 465m depth and located about 200m from GBRCD021. An IP survey[1] located a chargeability anomaly to add confidence to the drill hole planning. The core of the IP anomaly lies about 200m east of the mineralisation in GBRCD021 and will be tested by the next drill hole. Refer to Figure 1 & 2 below.

Gidginbung South is the known southern extent of an alteration zone defined by magnetic data and shallow drilling that extends for at least 7kms from the Woolshed Prospect north-west of Gidginbung to hole TP161. Apart from at the Gidginbung and Dam deposits drill hole GBRCD021 is only the fourth hole to penetrate deeper than 400m along this 7km alteration zone.

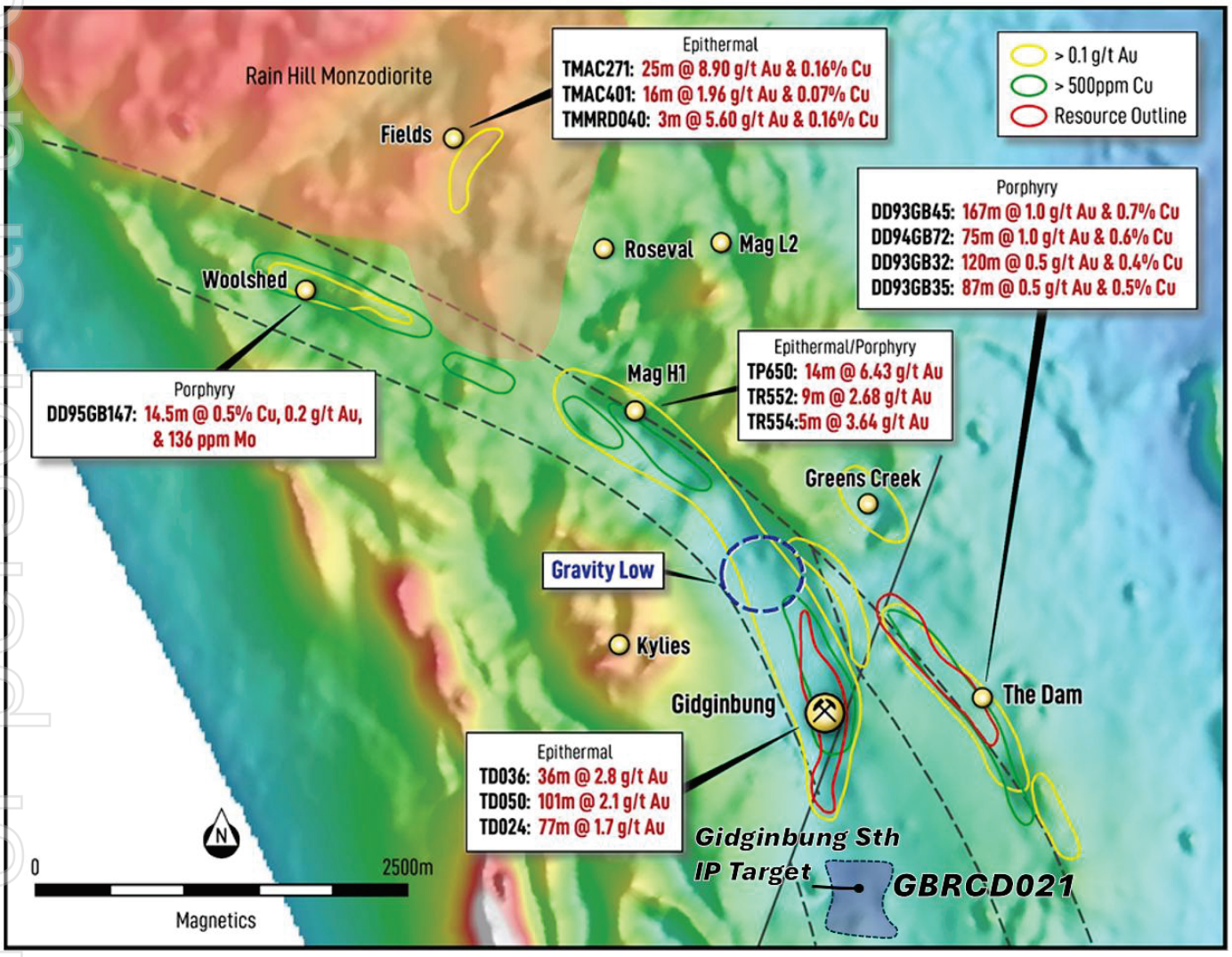



**Figure 1:** Reduced to pole (RTP) magnetic map of the Southern Zone including Gidginbung South target zone.

[1]Refer to ASX Announcement 18 June 2026.

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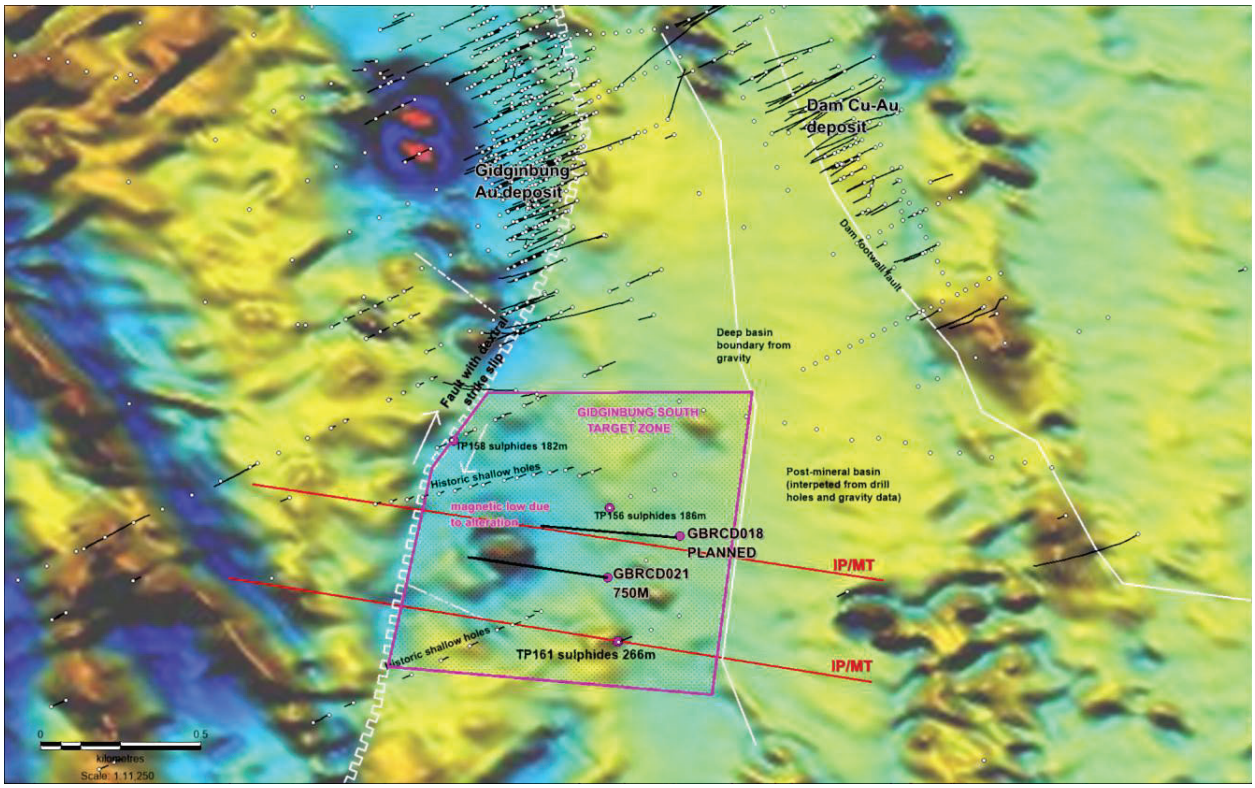



**Figure 2:** First vertical derivative reduced to the pole magnetics (Southern Zone) with drill hole locations of GBRCD021 and GBRCD018 (planned).

## DRILL HOLE AND VISUAL MINERALISATION DETAILS

| From (m) | To (m) | Interval (m) | Lithology | Alteration | Mineralisation (disseminated, breccia-matrix and vein-hosted) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0.00 | 232.45 | 232.45 | sandstone, siltstone and late age intrusions | nil | nil |
| 232.45 | 320.20 | 87.75 | diorite porphyry intrusion and volcanoclastics | nil | nil |
| **320.20** | **569.80** | **249.60** | **volcanoclastic** | **silicification** | **pyrite, luzonite, enargite (10-15%)** |
| **569.80** | **664.50** | **94.70** | **volcanoclastic** | **clay, gypsum, anhydrite, fluorite** | **pyrite, chalcopyrite, luzonite, enargite (10-15%)** |
| **664.50** | **698.40** | **33.90** | **volcanoclastic and porphyry intrusion breccia** | **clay, silica, albite** | **pyrite, chalcopyrite, luzonite, enargite (5-10%)** |
| **698.40** | **750.30** | **51.90** | **volcanoclastic** | **albite, biotite** | **pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite (5-10%)** |

**Table 1:** Drill hole summary log

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## GBRCD021 Visual Observations:



GBRCD021: ~386m fine grained pyritic matrix (10%) in advanced argillic altered volcanic breccia



GBRCD021: ~542m Vuggy silica (10%) in altered, pyritic (5%) volcanic breccia



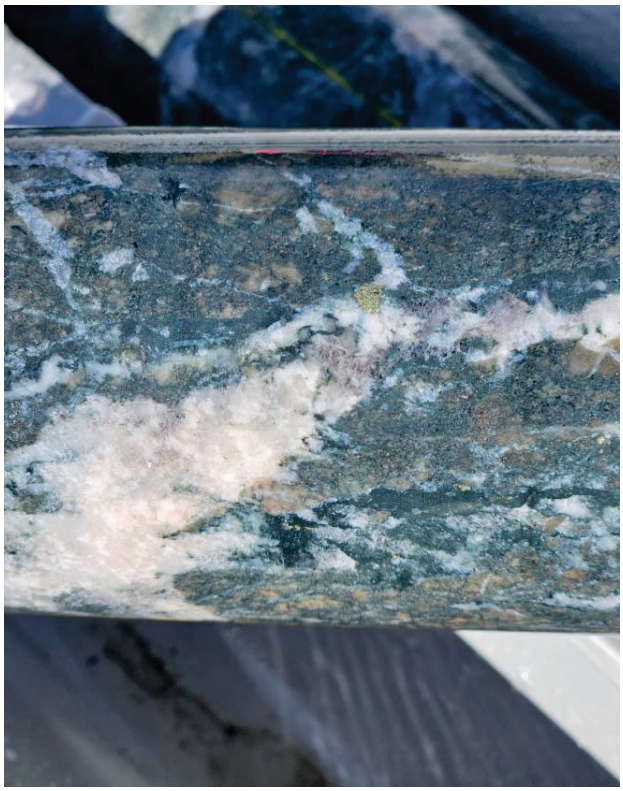

GBRCD021: ~588m Gypsum and anhydrite vein zone at top of porphyry zone



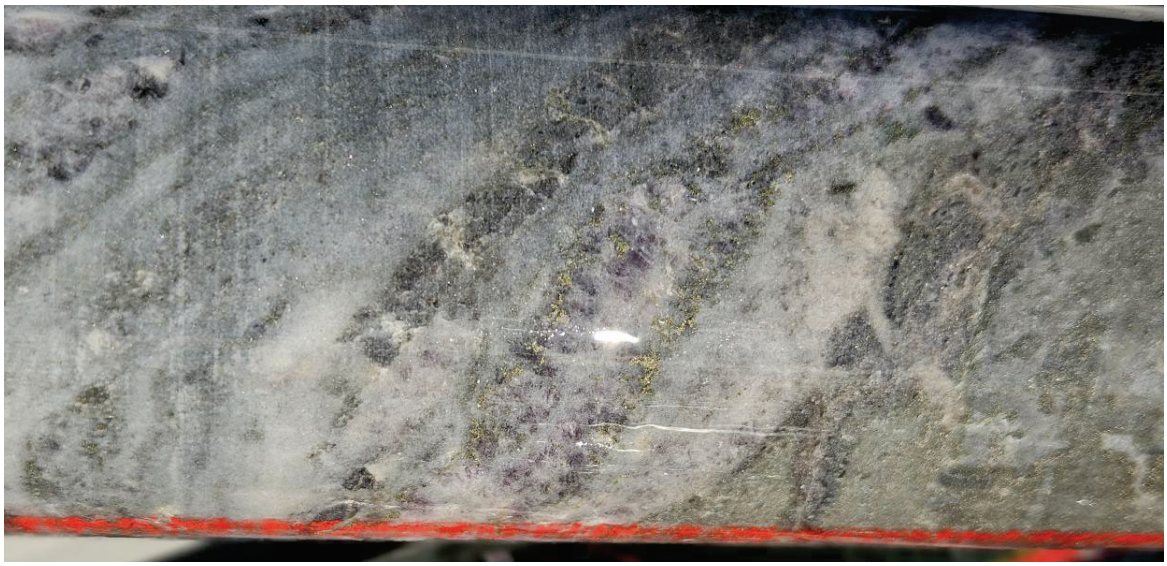
GBRCD021: ~717m Porphyry veining (5%) and potassic alteration

Cautionary note: Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The Company is sampling the hole and expects to receive the laboratory analytical results of sampling in 6-8 weeks.

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**GBRCD021: ~713m Quartz-carbonate veining with chalcopyrite (1%)**



**GBRCD021: ~716m Porphyry-style quartz, fluorite (purple mineral), pyrite (5%), chalcopyrite (2-3%) vein in volcanoclastic rock**

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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 3**):

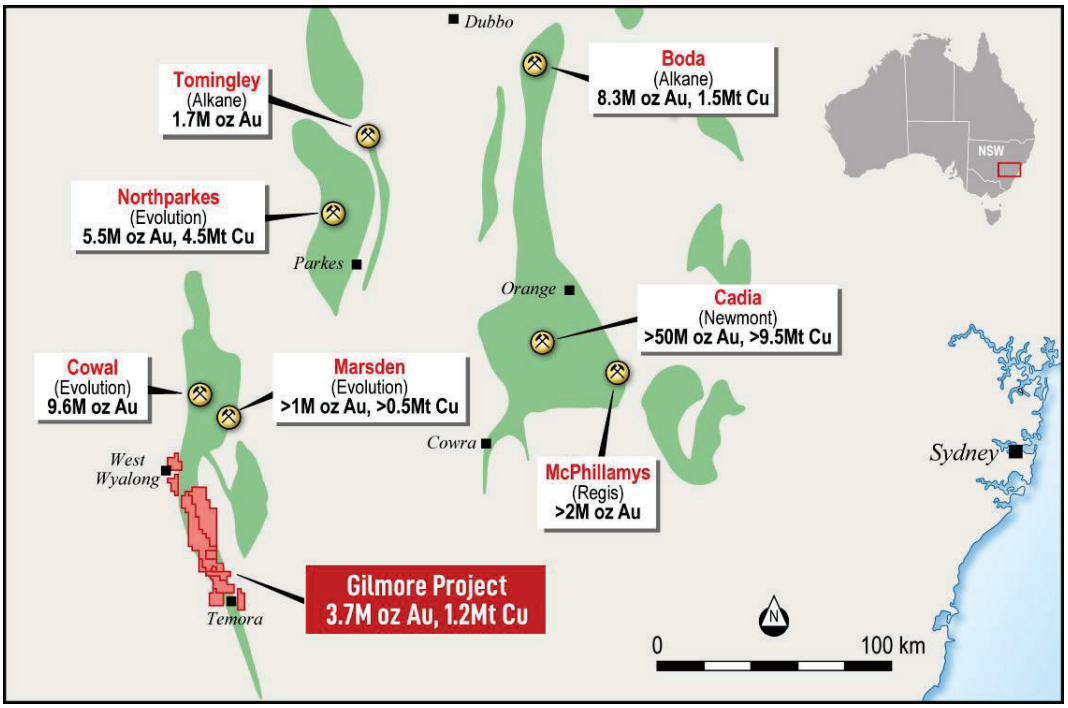



**Figure 3:** Regional Geological setting of the Gilmore Project (Green shade represents Macquarie Arc volcanics).

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:

**Clive Donner**
Executive Chair
info@linqminerals.com

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

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

**Competent Persons and Compliance Statement**

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

**Mineral Resources - Gilmore Project (other than Gidginbung)**

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

**Mineral Resources - Gidginbung**

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

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

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

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

ASX: LNQ 18 June 2026 Large Geophysical IP Drill Target Identified

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## Appendix A

| Hole_ID | Hole Type | End of hole Depth(m) | GDA East | GDA North | RL | Dip | Grid Direction | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GBRCD021 | RC/DD | 750.30 | 542665 | 6200374 | 292 | -50 | 270 | Proposed |

**Table 2:** Collar detail summary. RC=reverse circulation, DD=diamond drilling.

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## Appendix 2

JORC 2012 TABLE 1

GILMORE PROJECT – Southern Zone 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.<br>• Core sampling – half cut HQ3 diamond drill core in 1 to 2 metre intervals according to geological boundaries and variation in geology, alteration and mineralisation.<br>• Reverse circulation sampling from 5.5inch hammer bit – samples collected from a cone splitter in 1 metre intervals and combined to 2m metre samples using a 50:50 riffle splitter. |
| | *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 4-8kg sample.<br>• For reverse circulation, cone splitter sampling to produce an approximate 3kg sample. |
| | *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>*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 85% passing -75um.<br>Reverse circulation samples pulverized to nominal 85% passing -75um. Samples greater than 3kg are rotary split to obtain a 3 kg sub-sample prior topulverizing 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).* | • Reverse circulation drilling completed using a 5.5inch hammer bit.<br>• Diamond drilling completed using HQ3 diamond coring equipment. All core orientated where possible 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. |
| | *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 and poor sample |

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| Criteria | JORC Code Explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | 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 has been observed. |
| 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 structure are logged into a digital database. |
| | *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 sub-samples between 2.5-4.5kg were collected from a cone splitter mounted on the drill machine. All sampling was conducted on a dry sample basis. |
| | *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* | Reverse circulation samples pulverized to nominal 85% passing -75um. Samples greater than 3kg are split prior to pulverizing and the remainder retained.<br>• 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 3 kilograms were sub split and half the sample was pulverized.<br>• 1:50 grind quality checks completed for 85% passing -75 micron. |
| | *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* | • Reverse circulation – field duplicate taken from cone splitter at the rate 1:50.<br>• Diamond drilling – duplicate ¼ core samples from half core are submitted 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. |

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| Criteria | JORC Code Explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| 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-MS analysis.<br>• Gold analysis by 50gram fire assay charge with AAS finish. Overlimit gold by 50gram fire assay charge with gravimetric 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.* | • Blanks are inserted at the rate of 1:50 to 1:100 depending on the degree of mineralisation observed in the sample.<br>• Certified, matrix matched standard reference material are inserted at a minimum rate of 1:50.<br>• Duplicates are inserted at the rate of 1:50.<br>• Results for QAQC samples are assessed on a batch by batch manner, at the time of uploading drill sample assays to the database.<br>• 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 twinned holes. |
| | *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* | • Primary data captured using Logchief Lite (sample logging) software with routine validation before synchronising to a MaxGeo hosted Datashed 5 database. |
| | *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • No adjustments have been made to the assay data received. |
| 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.<br>• All drill collars located using a handheld GPS system with sub 2m accuracy and subsequently surveyed using a DGPS after drilling is complete.<br>• Downhole surveys were undertaken using a gyroscopic downhole survey instrument. |

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| Criteria | JORC Code Explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *Specification of the grid system used.* | • Coordinate and azimuth are reported in MGA94 Zone 55. |
| | *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • Final topographic control established from DGPS readings. Planned locations by hand-held GPS |
| Data spacing and distribution | *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* | • Exploration holes are targeted a specific geological and/or geochemical and/or geophysical features.<br>• Dam drillholes spaced on nominal 50 and 100m sections to define geological targets to discover extensions to mineralisation.<br>• Gidginbung drillholes spaced on nominal 40 and 80m 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.* | • 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 steep east to near vertical dipping systems. |
| | *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.* | • The majority of the drilling was oriented perpendicular to the general strike of the targeted geology, and it is considered that no sampling bias has been introduced. |
| Sample security | *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • Reverse circulation and diamond drill core samples stored on site and transported to SGS West Wyalong laboratory by Company light vehicle and/or 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 km$^2$. The topography is subdued and access is by major sealed highways and roads, unsealed shire roads and station tracks.<br>• The Gilmore Project comprises five exploration licenses (EL5864, 6845, 8397, 8292 & 9738), all held and managed by LinQ.<br>• 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 exploration over the Gidginbung Volcanics for porphyry related copper-gold and epithermal gold-silver.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>Upon Mt Lyell Mining Ltd entering voluntary administration, Australian Goldfields Exploration Pty Ltd acquired the majority of the current project in January 2000 which was 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.<br><br>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<br>2. Porphyry Cu-Au-Mo, eg. Mandamah, Dam, Yiddah<br>3. Mesothermal vein Au, eg. Reefton, Barmedman<br><br>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.<br><br>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:*<br>o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>o *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>o *down hole length and interception depth*<br>o *hole length.*<br>*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 AuEq. Intercepts may include up to a maximum of 10m of consecutive dilution. |
| | *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* | • Reported length weighted intersections based on regular sample intervals, nominally 1-2m. |
| | *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | • Gold Equivalent values calculated using a gold price of $US2500/Oz and copper price of $US10000/tonne. Au Equiv (%) = ((Au (g/t)) + (Cu (g/t)*0.01/80.37681)). |

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| | | • No specific test-work for the recovery of gold or copper to a bulk sulphide concentrate has been completed for Gidginbung. Recoveries for Au and Cu are assumed to be the same. The Mt Carlton high sulphidation deposit in Queensland was processed through a bulk sulphide floatation concentrator commissioned in 2013. Gold and copper recoveries for Mt Carlton by this technique averaged 91 and 93% respectively. Source: Evolution Mining 2017 Resource and Reserve statement, page 23, released 20th April 2017.<br>• Preliminary copper floatation recoveries for the Gilmore porphyry sulphide resources range from 80 to 94% for copper and 50 to 73% for gold.<br>• 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 a high angle to the predicted geological features. All widths reported are downhole intervals. The Dam true widths are considered to be approximately 85% of down hole intervals. For drilling south of the Gidginbung pit, true widths are currently unknown. |
| | *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 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. |

| Criteria | JORC Code Explanation | Commentary |
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| **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).*<br><br>*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. |

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