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QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

For the period ending 30 September 2026

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **MONZA – Continues to grow with shallow copper-gold mineralisation that remains open in multiple directions[1]:**
  - **72m @ 0.95% CuEq from 45m, incl. 4m @ 5.3% CuEq from 62m within broader intersection of 113m @ 0.71% CuEq from 33m within hole MZACD010**
  - **5m @ 5.36% CuEq and 24m @ 0.94% CuEq within broader 208m intersection @ 0.61% CuEq from 38m within hole MZACD005.**
  - **28m @ 1.85% CuEq within broader 226m intersection @ 0.70% CuEq from 47m within hole MZACD003.**
  - **17m @ 1.58% CuEq within broader 136m intersection @ 0.70% CuEq from 47m within hole MZACD004.**
- **GIDGINBUNG – Additional drilling undertaken at Gidginbung has delivered strong gold mineralisation including:**
  - **61.0m @ 2.3 g/t AuEq from 124m within hole GBRCD016**
  - **46.4m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq from 142m within hole GBRCD015**
- **Commenced drilling in the Southern Zone to test a large target area approximately 1km south of the Gidginbung gold project[2], identified from magnetic interpretation, shallow past drilling results and an induced polarisation/magnetotelluric (IP/MT) survey.**
- **8 priority targets across the Gilmore Project identified for follow up drilling, focused on extending existing Mineral Resources Estimates and New Discovery drilling.**
- **Strong balance sheet with ~$14.4M cash on hand to advance LinQ's drilling program.**

LinQ Minerals Limited (ASX: **LNQ**) ("**LinQ**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide shareholders and investors with an operations overview to accompany the Appendix 5B for the quarter ending 30 September 2026 ("**Quarter**" or the "**Reporting Period**").

During the Quarter, LinQ continued to advance its flagship Gilmore Gold-Copper Project, focusing on the Central and Southern Zones. The Company released additional results at Monza which continues to define a substantial, shallow copper-gold porphyry system that remains open in multiple directions, with high-grade mineralisation open near surface to the east and north-east of hole MZACD010. Drilling commenced in the Southern Zone of the Gilmore Project to test an area that was identified from magnetic data, records of pyrite in shallow historic drill holes, and an IP/MT chargeability anomaly.

[1]Refer to ASX Announcements 14 July 2026 & 10 September 2026.
[2]Refer to ASX Announcement 18th June 2026.

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LinQ Minerals Executive Chair, Clive Donner commented:

"Results from our drilling program at Monza continue to deliver thick copper-gold mineralisation from near surface and high-grade zones that remain open. We continue to advance our fully funded 30,000m drill campaign targeting both resource growth and new discovery across eight priority targets along our highly mineralised 40km belt.

*More significantly, we commenced drilling the first of these targets approximately 1km south of Gidginbung in the Southern Zone and subsequent to the end of the Quarter, our geological team, based on early visual observations of the core of the first hole (GBRD021), were excited to discover a potentially large high sulphidation epithermal and porphyry system with mineralisation currently over **429m** and which remains open in all directions including at depth. We are looking forward to receipt of the assays in due course."*

Exploration Strategy – 30,000m Growth & Discovery Campaign Underway

During the quarter, LinQ provided an Exploration Strategy Update[3] to the market outlining a fully funded 30,000m drill campaign at the Gilmore Project focused on resource growth and new discovery (**Figure 1**).

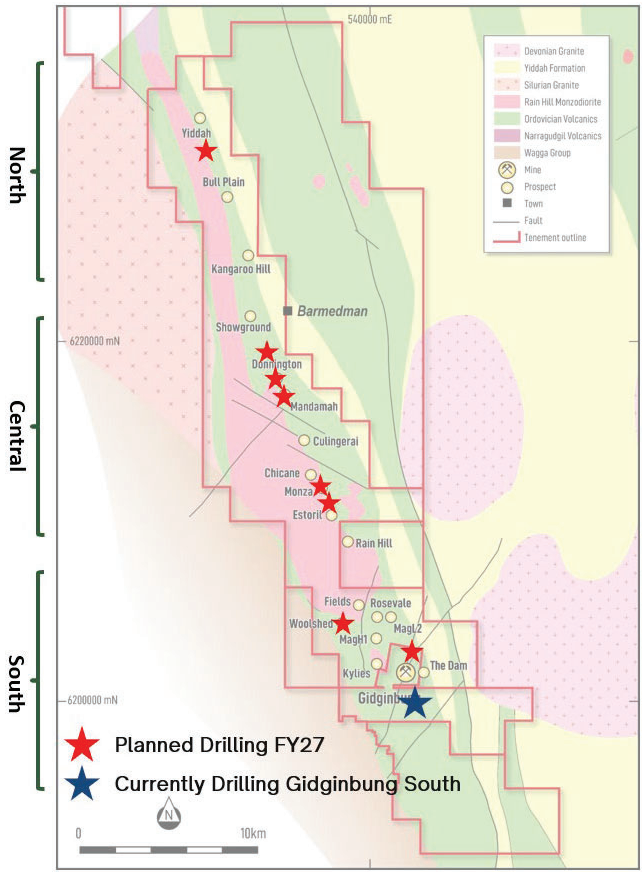


Figure 1: Location of current and developing drill targets across the Gilmore Project.

[3]Refer to ASX Announcement 22 September 2026.

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A drill rig was mobilised to site on 21 September 2026, having had wet weather in July & August which caused delays in drilling.

The Company currently has 20+ mineralised targets and has prioritised 8-10 targets for follow up drilling which includes:

- **Gidginbung South target (Southern Zone)** – large potential blind epithermal/porphyry target identified from magnetic surveys, shallow drill hole geology and an IP/MT survey anomaly
- **Gidginbung North target (Southern Zone)** – potential blind porphyry target identified from shallow drill hole geology and magnetic and gravity surveys
- **Mandamah (Central Zone)** – resource extension
- **Estoril to Monza (Central Zone)** – approximately 1km of untested basement between the Estoril deposit and Monza
- **Monza prospect (Central Zone)** – follow-up extensional drilling on the maiden program results
- **Donnington prospect (Central Zone)** – LinQ's maiden drilling at the prospect
- **Donnington North prospect (Punch) (Central Zone)** – drilling to test the size of the prospect and
- **Yiddah South (Northern Zone)** – test resource extension



Figure 2: Drill rig mobilising at Gilmore South in September 2026

Drilling is underway in the Southern Zone of the Gilmore Project at the Gidginbung South target area. This target area is interpreted by the Company to potentially conceal a faulted off-set of the Gidginbung gold system, with the potential to extend gold mineralisation more than 1km south of the current mineral resource boundary[4]. An historic hole, TP161, intersected alteration similar to that surrounding Gidginbung and magnetic data suggests a large alteration zone. An IP/MT survey during the June quarter confirmed this to be a compelling target and hole TP161 is now considered to have been a near miss.

[4]Refer to ASX Announcement 18 June 2026.

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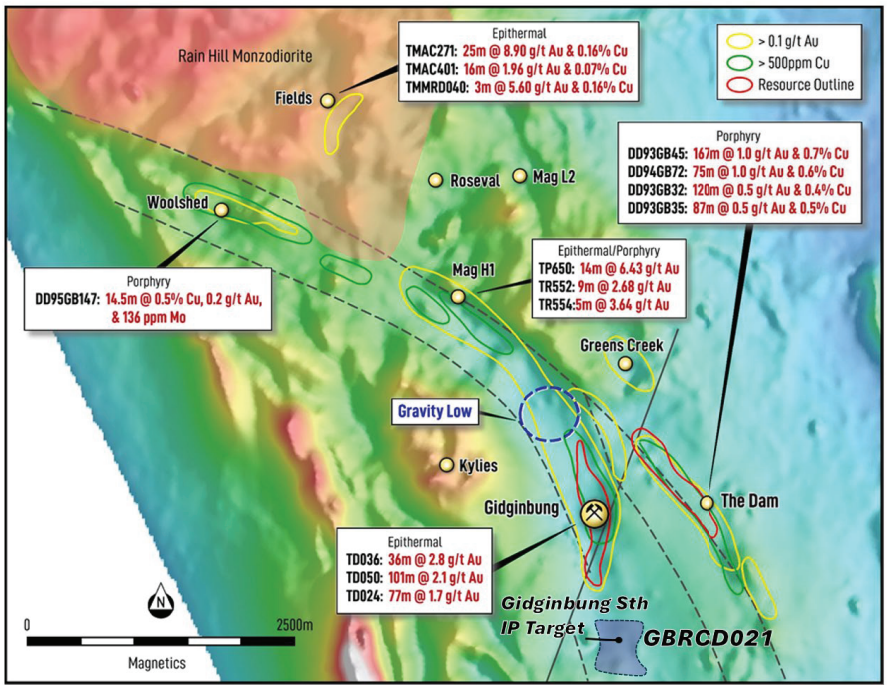


Figure 3: Reduced to pole (RTP) magnetic map of the Southern Zone including Gidginbung South target zone.

Subsequent to the end of the September quarter, the Company released a visual assessment of the core from Gidginbung South drill hole GBRCD021. The LinQ geological team believe, based on their visual observations of the core (Table 1), that this drill hole has discovered a potentially large high sulphidation epithermal and porphyry system, with mineralisation over a length of over 429m (to end of hole)[5]. The hole remains open for extension on receipt of final assays, expected in 6-8 weeks.

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 visual mineralisation details and summary log

[5]Refer to ASX Announcement 20 October 2026.

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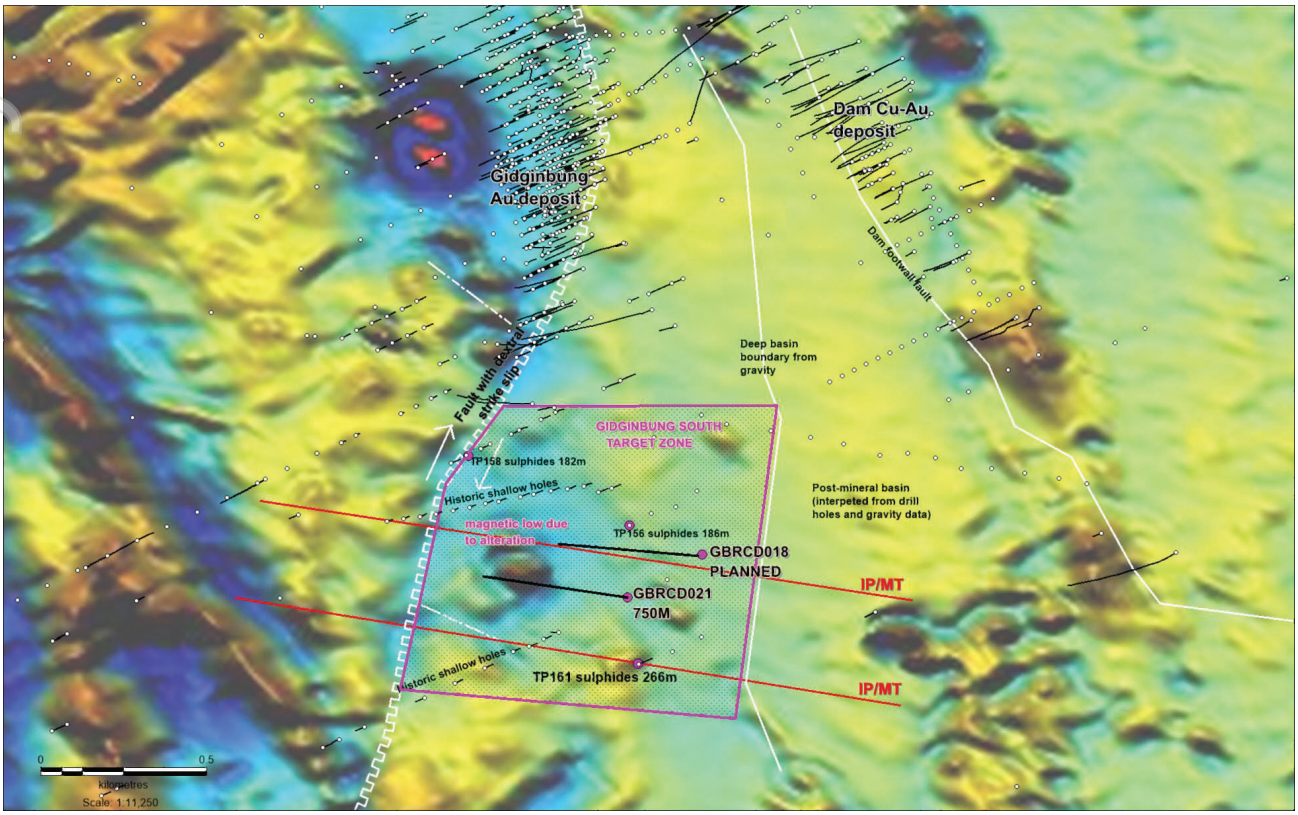


Figure 4: First vertical derivative reduced to the pole magnetics (Southern Zone) with drill hole locations of GBRCD021 and GBRCD018 (planned).

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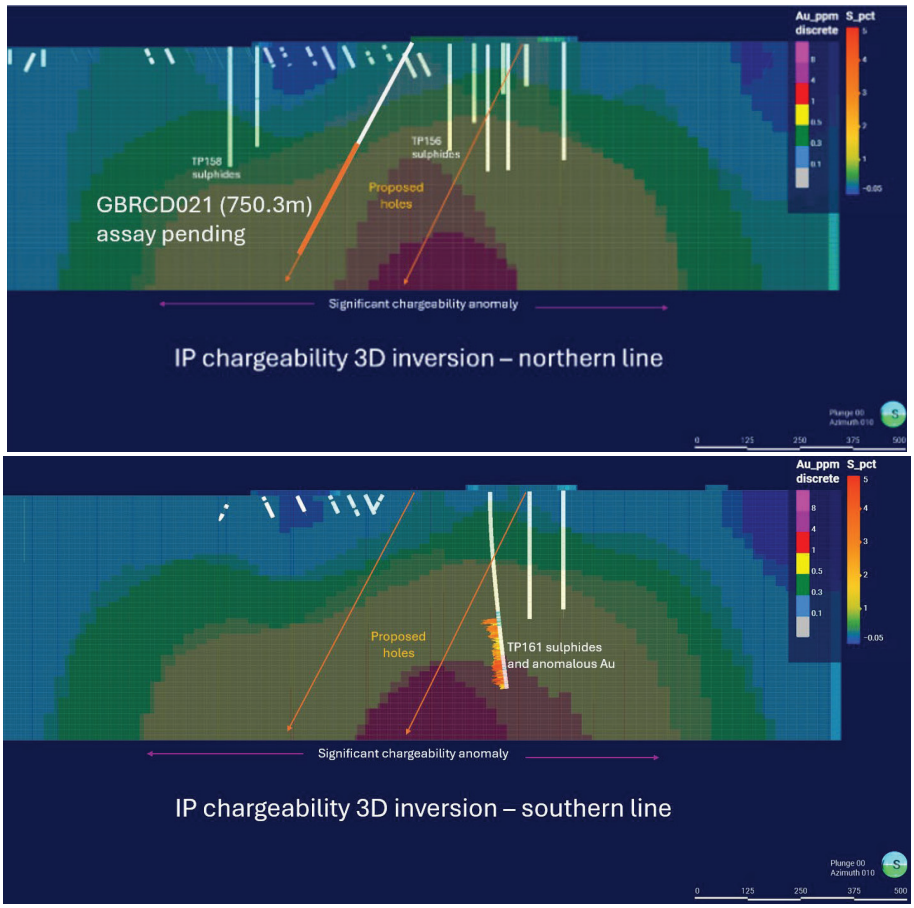


Figure 5: Cross section of the modelled IP data along IP line 1 (top) showing location of GBRCD021 (assay pending) and IP line 2 (bottom) with proposed holes.

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.

Central Zone

The Central Zone of the Gilmore Project hosts a 17km long mineralised corridor encompassing reported gold and copper mineral resource estimates (MREs) at the Estoril, Culingerai and Mandamah deposits, advanced prospects at Donnington and Monza and multiple mineralised targets along strike.

These occur within a highly prospective structure located immediately adjacent to the Rain Hill Monzodiorite stock, geologically analogous to the Northparkes copper-gold complex approximately 150km to the north. Additional mineralised porphyry complexes within this 17km strike zone, including Showground, Punch, Harold Bell, Chicane and RainHill, have only been sporadically drill tested.

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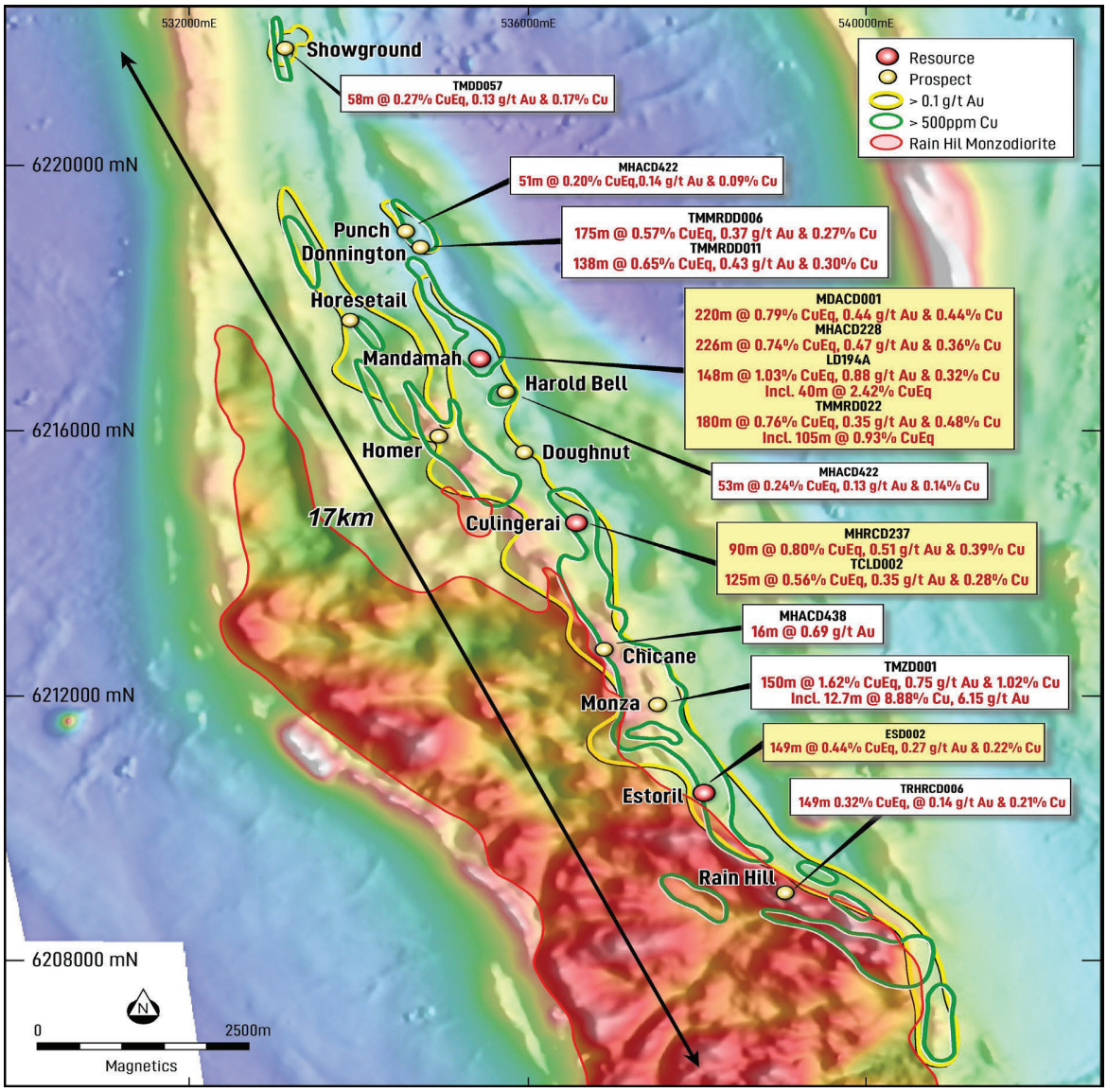


Figure 6: Plan view of the Central Zone highlighting the 17km strike and selected drill hole intercepts.

Monza Drilling Program[6]

Results from LinQ's maiden drilling campaign at the Monza Gold-Copper prospect, located approximately 1km northwest of the Estoril deposit (**Figure 6**) included:

- **Hole MZACD003: 226m @ 0.70% Cu Eq (0.36g/t Au, 0.41% Cu) from 47m; incl**

[6]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
- 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.

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28m @ 1.85% Cu Eq (0.96g/t Au, 1.08% Cu) from 87m (sulphide breccia); also

64m @ 0.58% Cu Eq (0.27g/t Au, 0.36% Cu) from 299m

- **Hole MZACD004:** **136m @ 0.70% Cu Eq (0.39g/t Au, 0.47% Cu) from 47m; incl**

  17m @ 1.58% Cu Eq (0.54g/t Au, 1.14% Cu) from 88m (sulphide breccia); also

  12m @ 0.76% Cu Eq (0.25g/t Au, 0.56% Cu) from 278m

- **Hole MZACD005:** **208m @ 0.61% Cu Eq (0.29g/t Au, 0.38% Cu) from 38m; incl**

  5m @ 5.36% Cu Eq (2.86g/t Au, 3.06% Cu) from 124m (sulphide breccia); and

  24m @ 0.94% Cu Eq (0.49g/t Au, 0.55% Cu) from 201m

- **Hole MZACD010** **113m @ 0.71% Cu Eq (0.44% Cu, 0.36g/t Au) from 33m; incl**

  72m @ 0.95% Cu Eq (0.46% Cu, 0.61g/t Au) from 45m; incl

  4m @ 5.3% Cu Eq (0.45% Cu, 6.0g/t Au) from 62m

- **Hole MZACD008** **193m @ 0.45% Cu Eq (0.26% Cu, 0.24g/t Au) from 49m**
- **Hole MZACD007** **104m @ 0.38% Cu Eq (0.21% Cu, 0.21g/t Au) from 159m**
- **Hole MZACD009** **79m @ 0.31% Cu Eq (0.20% Cu, 0.14g/t Au) from 40m; and**

  31m @ 0.69% Cu Eq (0.51% Cu, 0.23g/t Au) from 352m

- **Hole MZACD006** **208m @ 0.26% Cu Eq (0.18% Cu, 0.10g/t Au) from 41m; incl**

  3m @ 1.0% Cu Eq (0.54% Cu, 0.56g/t Au) from 191m

Prior to the current program, Monza had seen only limited historical drilling, with the selected previous intercepts including:

- **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.**

The maiden drill campaign has demonstrated high grade copper-gold mineralisation remains open near surface to the east and north-east of hole MZCAD010. Drilling also confirms that mineralisation remains open in multiple directions. Follow up extensional drilling is currently being planning at Monza as well as the strike between Monza and Estoril (~1km away).

Southern Zone

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

As outlined in the Exploration Strategy Update above, the Company is currently drilling ~1km south of the Gidginbung gold project.

During the Reporting Period, LinQ received final results for a five-hole, phase 2 infill drill program; GBRCD003 (diamond core tail), GBRCD014, GBRCD015, GBRCD016 & GBRCD017 at Gidginbung and an eight-hole drill program at The Dam (TDRCD011 to TDRCD018). The drilling was planned to follow up on encouraging phase 1 results to confirm continuity between drill sections. Highlights include[7];

- **Hole GBRCD016: 61.0m at 2.3 g/t AuEq (2.1g/t Au, 0.17% Cu) from 124m**
- **Hole GBRCD015: 46.4m at 1.2 g/t AuEq (1.1g/t Au, 0.04% Cu) from 142m**
- **Hole TDRCD012: 106.0m at 0.62 g/t AuEq (0.29g/t Au, 0.27% Cu) from 98m**

[7]Gold Equivalent (AuEq) values – Requirements under JORC Code

- Assumed commodity prices for calculation of Gold Equivalent (AuEq) is Au US$2,500/Oz, Cu US$10,000/t
- AuEq (g/t) was calculated using the following formula: = ((Au (g/t)) + (Cu (g/t)*0.01/80.37681)).

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.

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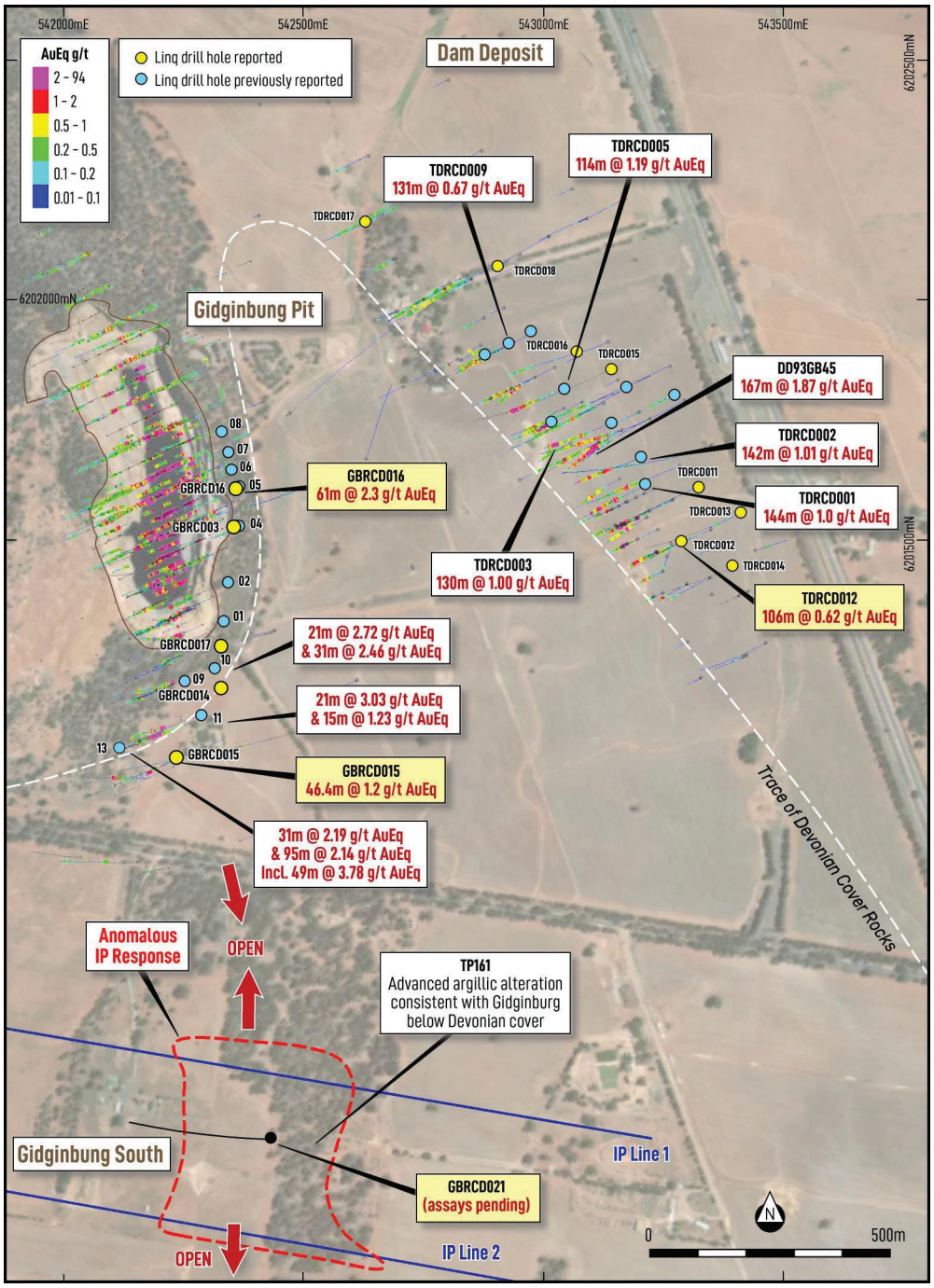


Figure7: Plan image of Gidginbung and the Dam illustrating the location of the Gidginbung South IP lines and associated anomalous IP response.

Corporate

On 16 July 2026, Mr Harrison Donner was appointed as Chief Executive Officer of the Company[8]. Mr Donner continues to serve as an Executive Director.

[8]Refer to ASX Announcement 20 July 2026.

On 25 September 2026, the Company released its 2026 Annual Report and Appendix 4G.

The Company's Annual General Meeting will be held on Tuesday, 17 November 2026, with director nominations having closed on 6 October 2026.

Summary of Expenditure

At 30 September 2026, LinQ Minerals Limited and its subsidiary held $14.4 million in cash at bank. Further details can be found in the attached Appendix 5B to this announcement.

Of the total expenditure of the Company during the quarter, $1.39 million of the Company's was spent on exploration and evaluation activities and tenements as detailed in the Appendix 5B – Item 1.2(a) and Item 2.1(b) attached to this report. The exploration activities were lower than anticipated due to seasonally higher rainfall in our project areas.

As disclosed in Appendix 5B attached to this commentary, payments to the related parties of the Company and their associates during the Quarter totalled $212,535, which included $191,250 in Directors' fees and remuneration, office rent of $9,285 paid to an entity associated with the Company's Executive Directors and an amount of $12,000 paid for consultancy fees to certain non-executive Directors.

Use of Funds

LinQ Minerals Limited provides the following disclosure required by ASX listing rule 5.3.4 regarding a comparison of its actual expenditure to 30 September 2026 against the 'use of funds'* statement in its replacement prospectus dated 27 May 2025.

Expenditure	Funds allocated under the prospectus	Actual to 30 September 2026	Variance
Exploration expenditure EL 5864	3,215,000	3,215,000	-
Exploration expenditure EL 6845	2,150,000	2,150,000	-
Exploration expenditure EL 8292	45,000	45,000	-
Exploration expenditure EL 8397	50,000	50,000	-
Exploration expenditure EL 9738	40,000	40,000	-
Deferred consideration	1,500,000	1,500,000	-
Costs of the offer	772,088	772,088	-
Working Capital	2,227,912	2,227,912	-
Total	**10,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**-**

Notes

1. Actual expenditure incurred in the table above relates to IPO funds that were raised under the IPO offering.
2. The Company completed a $15.4m placement before costs in February 2026 to primarily accelerate exploration activities. For the purposes of the table above, the impact of this placement was not taken into account.
3. The use of funds statement was a statement of current intentions, investors should note that the allocation of funds set out in the table may change depending on a number of factors including the results of exploration, outcome of development activities, regulatory developments, market and general economic conditions.

Tenement Table

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The Company provides the following disclosure required by ASX listing rule 5.3.3 regarding Mining Tenement interests held at the end of the quarter and their location.

Tenement Reference	Location	Nature	Status	Interest
EL 5864	New South Wales	Direct	Granted	100%
EL 6845	New South Wales	Direct	Granted	100%
EL 8292	New South Wales	Direct	Granted	100%
EL 8397	New South Wales	Direct	Granted	100%
EL 9738	New South Wales	Direct	Granted	100%

The mining tenement interests relinquished during the quarter and their location: Nil.
The mining tenement interests acquired during the quarter and their location: Nil.
Beneficial percentage interests in farm-in or farm-out agreements acquired or disposed of during the quarter: Nil.

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 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 8**):

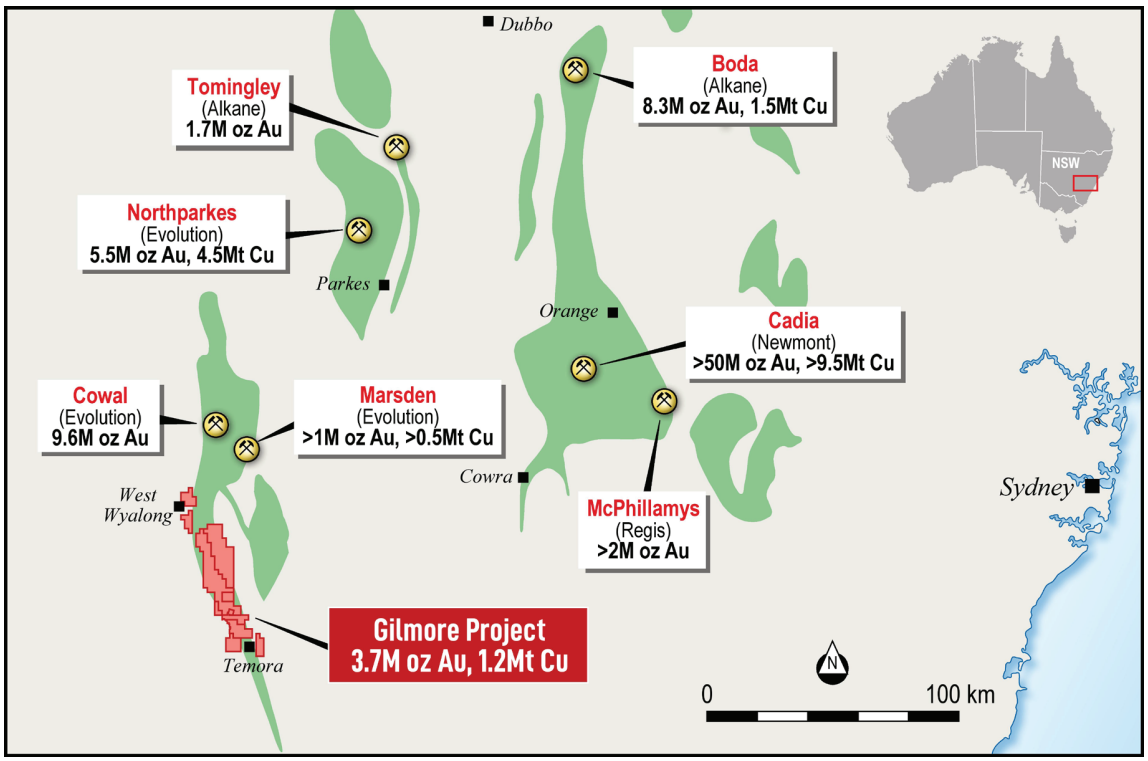


Figure 8: Regional Geological setting of the Gilmore Project (Green shade represents Macquarie Arc volcanics).

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[9].

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

For further information, please contact:

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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.

[9]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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Table 1 Mineral Resources for Gilmore South (Gidginbung & Dam) – Higher cut off

DEPOSIT	Cut-off	INDICATED					INFERRED					TOTAL					METAL			
		tonnes (Mt)	Cu equiv %	Cu %	Au g/t	Mo g/t	tonnes (Mt)	Cu equiv %	Cu %	Au g/t	Mo g/t	tonnes (Mt)	Cu equiv %	Cu %	Au g/t	Mo g/t	Cu equiv (Kt)	Cu (Kt)	Au (Koz)	Mo (t)
Sulphide Gidginbung Resources reported to a gold g/t cut-off																				
GIDGINBUNG	0.5	8.8		0.1	1.1		12.1		0.1	0.9		20.8		0.1	1.0			10	670	
Sulphide Porphyry Resources reported to a copper equivalent % cut-off																				
DAM	0.4	23	0.7	0.3	0.5	30	11.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	28	34.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	30	230	110	490	1,000
TOTAL		**31.8**					**23.5**					**55.2**						**120**	**1160**	**1,000**

Table 1 Total Mineral Resources for the Gilmore Project

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

Notes to the Mineral Resource Estimate (JORC 2012):
1) Copper Equivalent values calculated using a copper price of $US8500/tonne and gold price of $US2100/Oz. Cu Equiv (%) = ((Cu (g/t)) + (Au (g/t)*67.515/0.0085))/10000).
2) Molybdenum is not used in the calculation of a copper equivalent value.
3) Preliminary copper floatation recoveries for the porphyry sulphide resources range from 80 to 94% for copper and 50 to 73% for gold.
4) All tonnage, grade and ounce values have been rounded to relevant significant figures. Slight errors may occur due to rounding of these values.
5) Dam, Estoril and Gidginbung 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 and prior ASX Announcements referenced in this release.

Competent Persons 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. Dr Munroe is a Member of AusIMM and has over 30 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.

Compliance Statement

The information in the referenced announcements footnoted below that relates to Exploration Results that have previously been released on the ASX. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement and, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Refer below for Gold and Copper Equivalent Calculations:

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
- 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.

Gold Equivalent (AuEq) values – Requirements under JORC Code

- Assumed commodity prices for calculation of Gold Equivalent (AuEq) is Au US$2,500/Oz, Cu US$10,000/t
- AuEq (g/t) was calculated using the following formula: = ((Au (g/t)) + (Cu (%)*0.01/80.37681)).

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.

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 3 December 2025 21m @ 3.03g/t AuEq intersected 160m south of pit.

ASX: LNQ 8 January 2026 144m @ 1.0g/t Au Eq intercepted at the Dam.

ASX: LNQ 14 January 2026 2nd Hole Returns 142m at 1.01g/t AuEq at the Dam Deposit.

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.

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

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

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

ASX: LNQ 20 July 2026 Appointment of Chief Executive Officer.

ASX: LNQ 10 September 2026 Monza Copper Gold System Continues to Grow.

ASX: LNQ 22 September 2026 LinQ Minerals - Exploration Strategy Update.

ASX: LNQ 20 October 2026 Significant New Mineralisation at the Gilmore Project.

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Appendix 1

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au Eq (g/t)	Note
Gidginbung:								
GBRCD003	146.0	158.0	12.0	0.62	0.30	9.4	1.0	
incl	151.0	156.0	5.0	1.0	0.67	19.2	1.9	
and	175.0	182.0	7.0	0.44	0.06	1.6	0.51	
and	323.0	328.0	5.0	0.34	0.04	0.42	0.38	
GBRCD014	188.0	192.5	4.5	0.74	0.06	8.5	0.82	
incl	189.0	191.0	2.0	1.4	0.13	18.4	1.6	
and	283.0	299.0	16.0	0.40	0.02	0.68	0.43	
incl	296.0	298.0	2.0	1.6	0.10	3.0	1.7	
GBRCD015	71.0	81.0	10.0	0.27	0.04	7.6	0.31	
and	116.0	128.0	12.0	1.1	0.01	12.1	1.1	
incl	116.0	126.0	10.0	1.2	0.01	13.9	1.2	
and	142.0	188.4	46.4	1.1	0.04	3.0	1.2	
incl	158.0	184.0	26.0	1.7	0.06	4.3	1.7	
and	299.5	308.0	8.5	0.29	0.02	1.2	0.30	
and	322.0	339.6	17.6	0.21	0.01	0.75	0.23	
GBRCD016	124.0	185.0	61.0	2.1	0.17	4.0	2.3	
incl	131.0	141.0	10.0	3.8	0.40	3.3	4.3	
incl	144.4	147.0	2.6	1.4	0.09	1.0	1.6	
incl	151.3	159.0	7.7	2.2	0.10	3.6	2.3	
incl	165.0	184.0	19.0	3.3	0.27	7.8	3.6	
and	200.4	203.0	2.6	3.2	1.7	2.5	5.2	
GBRCD017	156.0	216.6	60.6	0.34	0.04	1.0	0.39	
incl	156.0	158.0	2.0	1.7	0.14	5.2	1.9	
incl	169.0	171.0	2.0	1.1	0.04	3.4	1.1	
and	317.0	332.0	15.0	0.38	0.22	0.66	0.66	
incl	325.0	327.0	2.0	0.86	1.2	3.1	2.4	
and	372.0	383.0	11.0	0.25	0.02	0.32	0.27	
The Dam:								
TDRCD011	77.0	82.0	5.0	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.26	
and	180.0	196.0	16.0	0.07	0.10	0.80	0.19	
and	209.0	340.0	131.0	0.18	0.19	1.5	0.42	
incl	267.0	271.0	4.0	1.1	0.80	3.0	2.1	
TDRCD012	98.0	204.0	106.0	0.29	0.27	0.78	0.62	
incl	156.0	158.0	2.0	0.78	0.59	1.6	1.5	
incl	179.0	185.0	6.0	0.60	0.47	0.83	1.2	
incl	194.0	199.0	5.0	0.47	0.47	0.85	1.1	
TDRCD013	34.0	41.0	7.0	0.19	0.06	0.25	0.27	
and	135.0	149.0	14.0	0.05	0.13	0.27	0.21	
TDRCD014	251.0	261.8	10.8	0.10	0.14	0.88	0.27	to EOH
TDRCD015	183.0	203.0	20.0	0.06	0.11	0.43	0.20	

and	247.0	409.0	162.0	0.13	0.18	1.0	0.36	
incl	390.0	392.0	2.0	1.7	0.22	2.0	2.0	
TDRCD016	142.0	162.0	20.0	0.16	0.06	1.6	0.23	
and	231.0	366.0	135.0	0.09	0.17	0.72	0.30	
TDRCD017	93.0	136.0	43.0	0.13	0.16	0.98	0.33	
TDRCD018	160.0	335.0	175.0	0.16	0.16	1.4	0.36	
Monza:								
MZACD006	41.0	249.0	208.0	0.10	0.18	0.48	0.26	
incl	191.0	194.0	3.0	0.56	0.54	1.9	1.0	

Table 1: Note: For Gidginbung and The Dam, significant intercepts are reported at 0.2 g/t Au Eq cut-off, allowing for up to 10 metres of internal dilution (and at 1.0 g/t Au Eq cut-off, allowing for up to 4 metres of internal dilution for incl results). For Monza significant intercepts are reported at 0.2 g/t Cu Eq cut-off, allowing for up to 10 metres of internal dilution (and at 1.0 g/t Cu Eq cut-off, allowing for up to 4 metres of internal dilution for incl results).

Hole_ID	Location	East	North	RL	Dip	Direction	Depth
MZACD006	Monza	537464.00	6212028.00	241.00	-60	090	338.80
GBRCD003	Gidginbung	542372.67	6201531.51	289.32	-50	250	350.80
GBRCD014	Gidginbung	542286.36	6201181.99	288.43	-60	245	386.90
GBRCD015	Gidginbung	542252.45	6201049.55	284.26	-60	245	404.70
GBRCD016	Gidginbung	542363.00	6201615.00	287.00	-50	245	251.60
GBRCD017	Gidginbung	542312.80	6201284.64	290.50	-60	245	408.80
TDRCD011	The Dam	543321.11	6201610.25	268.10	-65	240	363.00
TDRCD012	The Dam	543287.00	6201494.68	269.43	-65	245	228.80
TDRCD013	The Dam	543414.78	6201558.64	267.48	-70	240	456.00
TDRCD014	The Dam	543396.92	6201441.91	267.99	-65	245	261.80
TDRCD015	The Dam	543139.37	6201858.01	268.66	-65	240	540.00
TDRCD016	The Dam	543061.98	6201880.09	269.24	-65	240	375.90
TDRCD017	The Dam	542637.31	6202176.67	271.40	-65	240	249.60
TDRCD018	The Dam	542891.70	6202063.70	270.15	-60	240	393.70

Table 2: Location of drill holes reported

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Appendix 2

JORC 2012 TABLE 1

GILMORE PROJECT

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. • 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. • 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. • 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. *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. • Reverse circulation samples pulverized to nominal 85% passing -75um. Samples greater than 3kg are rotary split to obtain a 3 kg sub-sample 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).*	• Reverse circulation drilling completed using a 5.5inch hammer bit. • 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.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• For RC drilling, the drill cyclone is cleaned between rod changes and after each hole to minimise contamination 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 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. • The sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation methodologies have been undertaken using standard industry practices current at the time. These are 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. • 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. • Diamond drilling – duplicate ¼ core samples from half core are submitted at the rate 1:50.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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-MS analysis. • 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. • 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 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.

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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 and subsequently surveyed using a DGPS after drilling is complete. • 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.	• 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. • Dam drillholes spaced on nominal 50 and 100m sections to define geological targets to discover extensions to mineralisation. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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. • 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 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. 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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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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 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. 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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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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.*	• 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 are 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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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Copper Equivalent values are calculated assuming Au US$2,500/Oz, Cu US$10,000/t. CuEq (%) = Cu (%) + (Au (g/t)*8037.681/10000)).No specific test-work for the recovery of gold or copper to a bulk sulphide concentrate has been completed. 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. • Preliminary copper floatation recoveries for the Gilmore porphyry sulphide resources range from 80 to 94% for copper and 50 to 73% for gold. • 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*	• The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Results.	
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 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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Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

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Name of entity	
LinQ Minerals Limited	
ABN	**Quarter ended ("current quarter")**
94 665 642 820	30 September 2026

	Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (3 months) $A'000
1.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
1.1	Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	(891)	(891)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	(301)	(301)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(208)	(208)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	53	53
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives	33	33
1.8	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
1.9	**Net cash from / (used in) operating activities**	**(1,314)**	**(1,314)**

2.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
2.1	Payments to acquire or for:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	(500)	(500)
	(c) property, plant and equipment	(7)	(7)
	(d) exploration & evaluation	-	-
	(e) investments	-	-
	(f) other non-current assets	-	-

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Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (3 months) $A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6	**Net cash from / (used in) investing activities**	**(507)**	**(507)**

3.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	-	-
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	-	-
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	**Net cash from / (used in) financing activities**	**-**	**-**

4.	**Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period**		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	16,233	16,233
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(1,314)	(1,314)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(507)	(507)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (3 months) $A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	
4.6	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of period**	**14,412**	**14,412**

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter $A'000	Previous quarter $A'000
5.1	Bank balances	1,212	2,212
5.2	Call deposits	13,200	14,021
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)**	**14,412**	**16,233**

6.	Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates	Current quarter $A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	(213)
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	-

Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.

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7.	**Financing facilities** *Note: the term "facility' includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity.* *Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.*	**Total facility amount at quarter end $A'000**	**Amount drawn at quarter end $A'000**
7.1	Loan facilities	-	-
7.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3	Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4	**Total financing facilities**	-	-

7.5	**Unused financing facilities available at quarter end**	-

7.6 Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.

N/A

8.	**Estimated cash available for future operating activities**	**$A'000**
8.1	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(1,314)
8.2	(Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	-
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(1,314)
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	14,412
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6	Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	14,412
8.7	**Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)**	10.97

Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.

8.8 If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:

8.8.1 Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?

Answer:
N/A

8.8.2 Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?

Answer:
N/A

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8.8.3	Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?
Answer: Yes, as item 8.7 above illustrates a strong capability to fund its future exploration activities.	

Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.

Compliance statement

1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.

2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: .....27 October 2026.....

Authorised by: .....the Board of LinQ Minerals.Limited.....
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.

2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.

3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.

4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [*name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee*]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".

5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.

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