

Altitude Advances Earn-in on Positive Air-Core Results - Byrock Project, Macquarie Arc, NSW



HIGHLIGHTS

- Altitude Minerals has **elected to proceed** with the next stage of the **Earn-in and Joint Venture Agreement with Nimrod Resources Limited**, reflecting the increased confidence in the prospectivity of the Byrock Cu-Au Porphyry Project
- In accordance with the Earn-in Agreement, Altitude Minerals will issue \$200,000 worth of ATT shares to Nimrod as consideration for progressing to Stage One of the Earn-in. **Altitude now has two (2) years to spend a further \$1.35m to earn 51%**
- Positive Proof-of-Concept Drill Results** have validated the geological model and confirmed the prospectivity of the target area to host Cu-Au porphyry style deposits
 - Porphyry Pathfinder Elements* Sb, As, Bi, Te, Se, Sn, W and Mo, and pervasive propylitic alteration**, consistent with the vertical distribution of elements above a Cu-Au porphyry system, were detected in air-core drill assays
 - 0.15 g/t Au was intersected on three of the Pipe Targets, P38, P37 and P01**
 - 3 of 7 Pipe Targets warrant follow-up, deeper RC drilling**

“ Results to date support continued staged investment under the earn-in and JV structure and systematic exploration which is likely to include follow up deeper RC drilling on the highest priority Pipe Targets.

The size of the prize in the Macquarie Arc is finding the next cluster of world-class porphyries like the pencil porphyry deposits, such as E26 and associated North Parkes deposits.

The presence of economic Cu-Au porphyry mineral systems in the Company interpreted NW extension of the Macquarie Arc if confirmed with deeper drilling, would be very significant for Altitude and NSW. ”

- Duncan Chessell, Managing Director

*Porphyry Pathfinder Element thresholds for porphyry systems Eastern Australia by element as per Halley et al, 2015. (Figure 4)

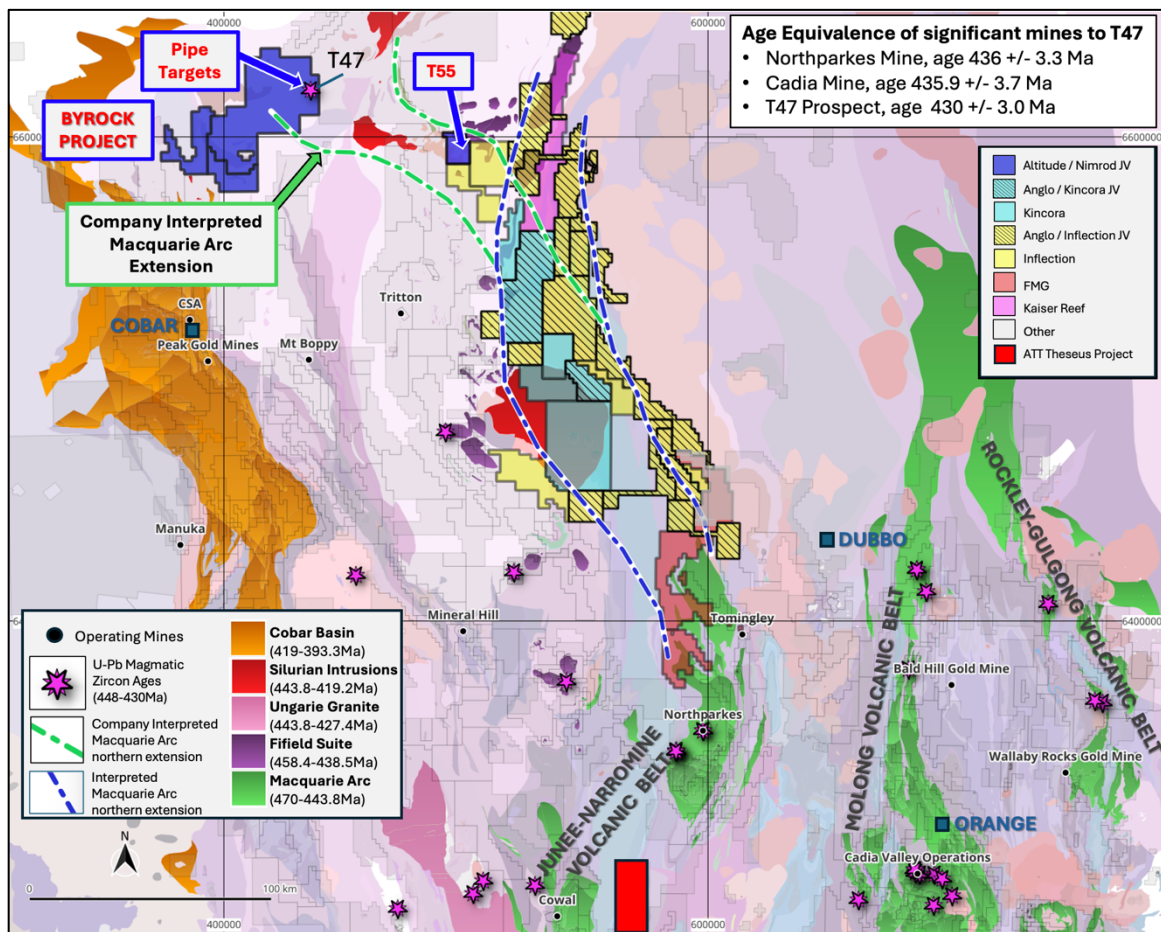


Figure 1 Location and Regional Tenement Map. Neighbours, operating mines, geochronology dates (magmatic U/Pb zircon) of Location and Regional Tenement Map. Neighbours, operating mines, geochronology dates (magmatic U/Pb zircon) of mineralisation events of significant regional deposits - background image solid geology. The Company's new interpretation is that preserved segments of the Macquarie Arc extend under cover to the northwest of the conventional north south corridor across to the Byrock Project. Sources: Geological Survey NSW (GSNSW) geochronology & geology databases and NSW Company ASX announcements, websites and annual reports; interpretation of geophysics, age dating and rock types present in drill core at the T47 Prospect, drill hole 78KD02.

Altitude Minerals Ltd (Altitude, ASX: ATT or the Company) is pleased to advise that it has elected to proceed to **Stage One of the Earn-in and Joint Venture Agreement with Nimrod Resources Limited (Nimrod)**. Today's decision was made following encouraging proof-of-concept air-core drilling results at the Pipe Targets on the Byrock Project, Macquarie Arc, NSW. This positive result was achieved during the initial one-year Option Period, which required Altitude to spend at least \$350,000. Altitude will now commence the first 2-year Earn-in Stage, requiring ATT to spend \$2m (reduced by \$650k of additional spend during the Option Period) to earn a 51% interest in the Byrock Project, i.e. an additional \$1.35m in spend. The Company also completed drill testing the T55 Target east of the Pipe Targets (included in the Byrock Project), and assays are expected in mid-late February, Figure 1.

Altitude Minerals completed 2,198m of air-core drilling in November at the Pipe Targets and 419m of rotary mud & diamond core drilling at Target T55 in December. The shallow Pipe Targets are a low-cost, high-impact opportunity for Altitude, where the potential exists to identify “pencil” Cu-Au porphyry deposits, which exhibit a pipe-like geometry, within a previously unrecognised segment of the Macquarie Arc. Altitude also holds an untested 100% ground position in the area with a similar geological setting and prospectivity.

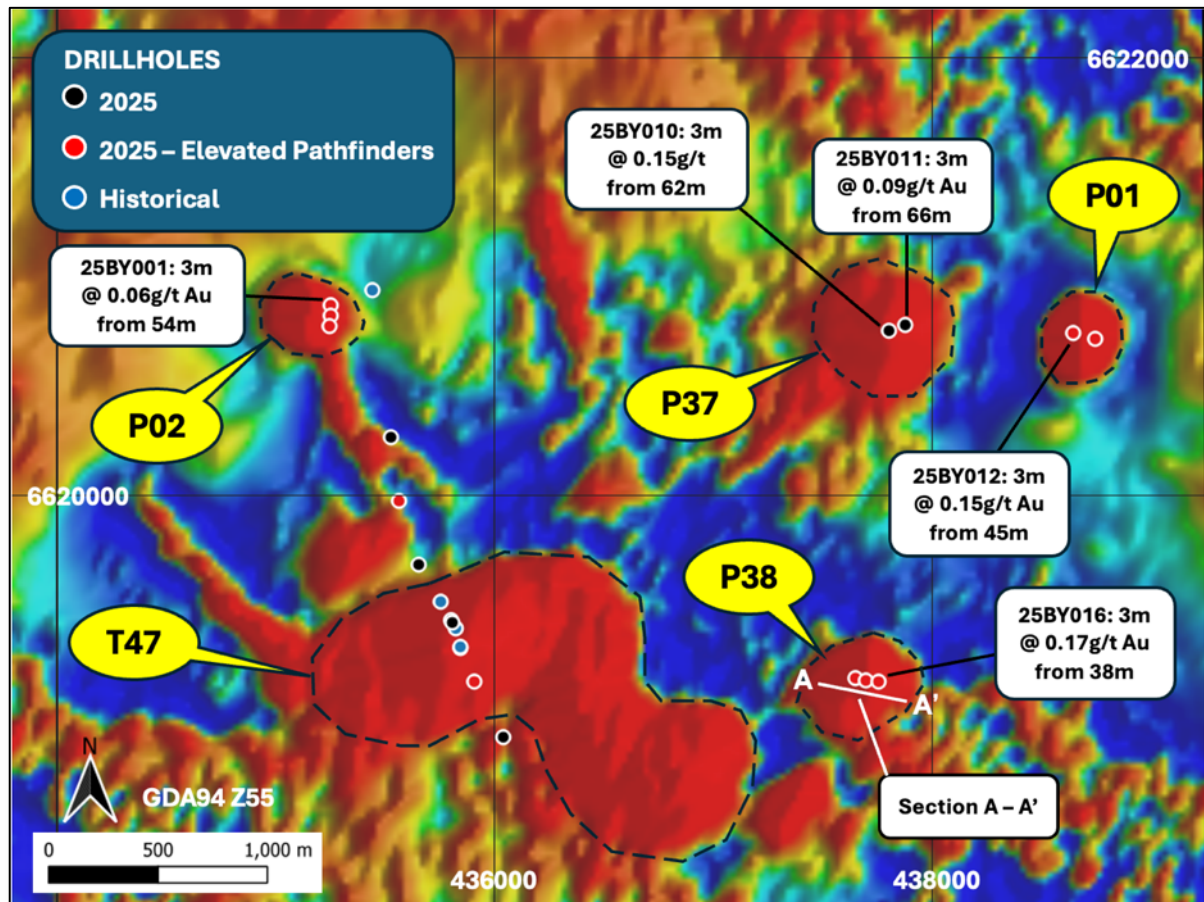


Figure 2 The Pipe Targets, Byrock Project - drill tested with air-core drilling in November 2025. Prospective to be a cluster of porphyry pipes. Background image Company 0.5VD RTP magnetics (ASX 7/5/2025).

Geological Description

Aircore drilling intersected transported cover, saprolite (both metasediment and volcanic protolith), metasediments (phyllite and sandstone), bimodal volcanics (trachyandesite and basalt) and intermediate igneous (intrusive) rocks.

Thick intervals (>50m) of pervasive propylitic altered volcanics and metasediments (a.k.a. altered host rock) were observed in four of the targets. In most cases, the propylitic alteration zone was positioned beneath a zone of haematite alteration. Quartz vein fragments were found to be common in both saprolite and altered host rocks.

Geochemical Observations

Multielement and gold fire assay analysis was completed for select intervals on 3m composites. 1m samples were analysed for zones of higher interest, i.e. intense alteration and abundant quartz vein fragments.

Elevated gold (>50ppbAu) was detected in drillholes from target P02, P37, P01 and P38 where the gold was spatially associated with quartz veins.

Combinations of elevated pathfinder elements As, Bi, Sb, Se, Sn, Te, Tl and W, consistent with values expected in the alteration halo of a Cu-Au porphyry system, proposed by Dr Scott Halley and illustrated in Figure 4, were observed in Target P02, P01, P38 and T47. Dr Halley's model is widely regarded as an extremely valuable tool in exploring and understanding Cu-Au porphyry deposits. Figure 3, cross-section of Target P38, and Figure 5, Strip Log of drill hole 25BY14, further demonstrate the increasingly elevated combination of multiple pathfinder elements downhole, suggesting a causative intrusion at depth, untested by the aircore drilling program.

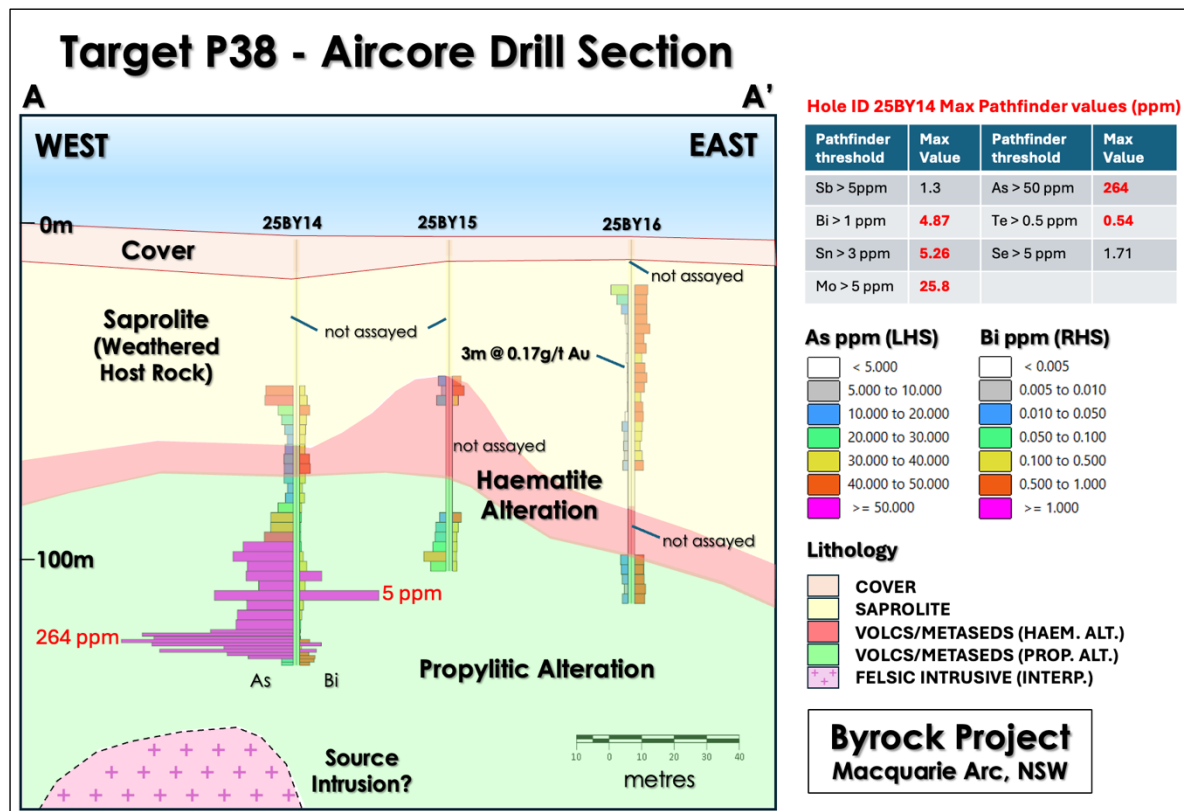


Figure 3 Cross Section Target P38 Air-core drilling November 2025

At ALS Laboratories, the Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy technique (FTIR-MIN) was used to categorise alteration minerals present in select intervals for the campaign. Results from the FTIR-MIN confirmed visual observations of pervasive propylitic alteration and, in addition, defined zones of white mica and k-feldspar and biotite (potassic alteration). The alteration observed is consistent with the alteration halo surrounding a Cu-Au porphyry system.

Based on these positive results, follow-up deeper RC drilling is warranted on Targets P38, P01 and P02.

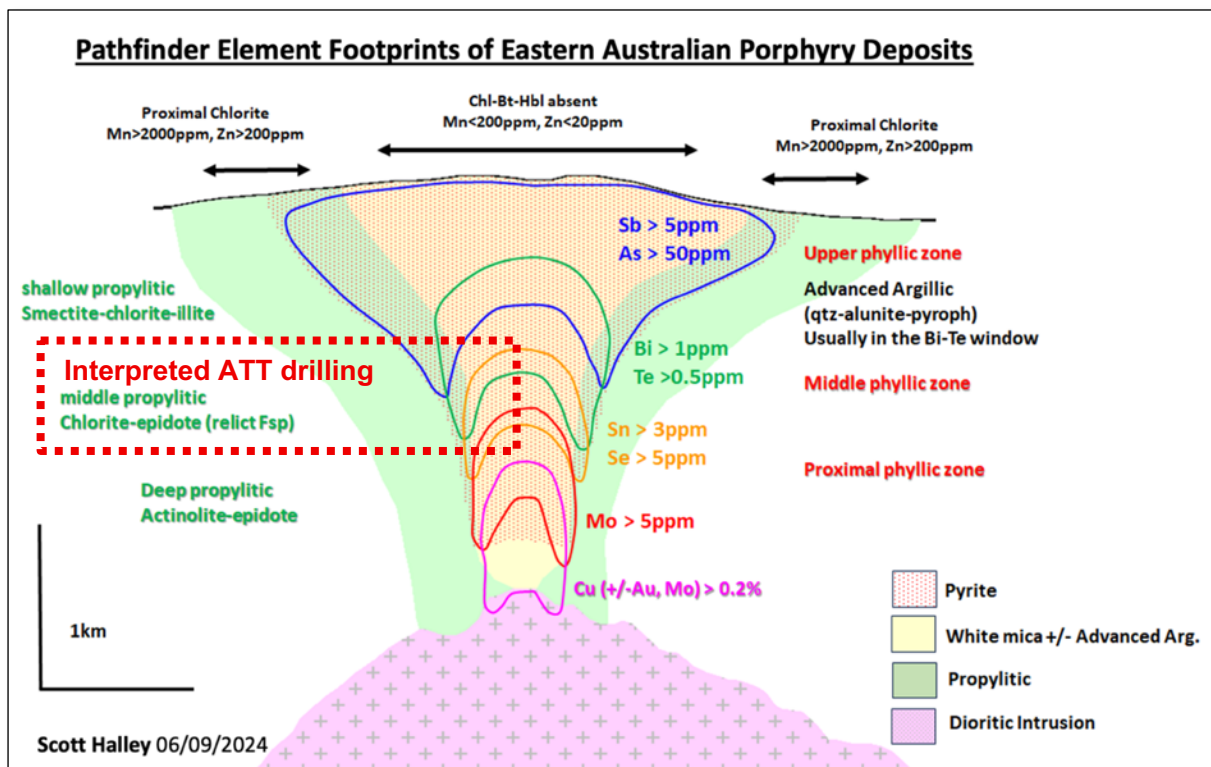


Figure 4 Pathfinder Element Footprint & Alteration Minerals of Eastern Australian Porphyry Deposits, Scott Halley 2024 (adapted from Halley et al 2015); dashed red outline represents ATT interpreted position of ATT drilling based on geochemical and alteration results from air core drilling.

The lack of copper returned in assays is an expected result of air drilling above a porphyry system. This is due to Cu being highly mobile and typically dispersing widely during weathering (<500ppm Cu concentrations) compared to less mobile elements such as bismuth (Bi) (Figure 4).

Material Terms of the Agreement

Altitude Minerals Ltd (ATT), through its wholly owned subsidiary, Altitude Minerals (NSW) Pty Ltd, entered into a binding Agreement (Agreement) – Exclusive Option, Earn-in and Joint Venture – Byrock Project with Nimrod Resources Limited, 11 February 2025.

Earn-in Stage	Duration	Spend ATT	Consideration Shares to Nimrod	% ATT
Stage One	2 years	\$1.35m	\$200k Now	51%
Stage Two	2 years	\$3m	\$300k*	75%
Remaining	4 years	\$4.35m	\$300k shares	up to 75%

**Stage Two shares are subject to future shareholder approval*

Under the terms of the Agreement, Altitude (ATT) issued 3,230,000 shares in ATT to Nimrod (under the Company's 15% placement capacity under Listing Rule 7.1) and paid \$25,000 in cash to secure an exclusive 12-month Option to assess the Byrock property on 11 Feb 2025. Tenements: EL9489, EL9612, EL9713 and EL9746. During the Option period, ATT spent in excess of the minimum requirement of \$350,000 (minimum commitment). At ATT's election, ATT will commence stage one of a sole funded farm-in to earn 51% of the Byrock Project by issuing Nimrod \$200,000 of ATT shares (8,197,486 ATT shares) now and spending a further \$2m less additional of \$650k during the Option period i.e. spend a further \$1.35m within a two-year period and forming a JV at the end of this period. At Nimrod's election, Nimrod may participate and fund 49% of the JV activities from this point. If Nimrod doesn't participate, ATT has the right to earn a 75% interest in the property by issuing \$300,000 of shares and spending a further \$3m over a second two-year period (Stage 2 Earn-in). ATT must continue to sole fund to 75% if Nimrod doesn't participate at 49%, and if ATT elects to cease sole funding before reaching a 75% interest, ATT's interest will revert to 49%, and Nimrod will manage the JV. Nimrod has the right to participate in the joint venture at 25% interest (and 49%) or dilute according to normal industry formulae. If Nimrod dilutes to below 10% interest, Nimrod converts to a 1.5% NSR with buy-down provisions on 0.5% available to ATT until first production. ATT can cease sole-funding with 30 days' notice during the two earn-in stages, and if ATT's interest falls to below 10%, it would convert to a 2% NSR. During the First and Second Earn-in Stages, ATT must also ensure completion of a minimum of 2,000m drilling metres (diamond core or reverse circulation) or pay a penalty of \$150/m cash to Nimrod to complete the stage. ATT can accelerate to any milestone by meeting the expenditure requirements early. Over-spend carries over to the next stage.

Shareholder approvals were obtained for the issue of the Stage One Consideration Shares at the Company's 2025 AGM.

Nimrod Resources Limited is a privately held company focused on exploration in central-northern NSW, with gold and base metal prospects, and has been operating in the district for over ten years, with strong technical expertise in this region.

Authorised for release by the board of Altitude Minerals Ltd.

For further information, please contact us.

Duncan Chessell
Managing Director, CEO
dc@altitudeminerals.com
+61 414 804 055

Julian Harvey
Investor Relations
jh@altitudeminerals.com
+61 404 897 584

Altitude Minerals Ltd

Unlocking shareholder value with high-quality discoveries

Altitude Minerals Ltd (ASX: ATT) is an ASX-listed explorer with a pipeline of large-scale drill targets across multiple projects and commodities, most of which are all within geological domains containing established profitable mines. The key to executing Altitude Minerals' strategy is successfully identifying the best drill targets that can be quickly made ready for drill testing.

Connect with us:

At Altitude Minerals, we take pride in communicating effectively with investors and aim to go beyond our ASX releases by providing videos, infographics, and podcasts. We encourage all our current shareholders and interested investors to follow us on social media and [subscribe to the Altitude email list](#) to stay informed about the latest updates via our website www.altitudeminerals.com

Head Office – Adelaide (+61 414 80 40 55)
21 Sydenham Road, Norwood SA 5067, Australia

Related ASX, CSE, TSXV Announcements

- 10/4/2024 (ASX: WTM) - High-grade epithermal gold porphyry skarn discovered
- 14/6/2023 (CSE: AUCU) - Definitive Exploration Agreement
- 28/5/2024 (ASX: KCC) - AngloGold Ashanti to earn-in to the NJNB Project
- 11/2/2025 (ASX: ATT) - Pipeline of Copper-Gold Targets Secured – Byrock Project
- 7/5/2025 (ASX: ATT) - Geophysics Update, Byrock Project, NSW
- 15/9/2025 (ASX: ATT) - High-Priority Cu-Au Porphyry Drill Targets Identified - Byrock Project, Macquarie Arc, NSW
- Jan 2015 SEG Newsletter - Footprints: Hydrothermal Alteration and Geochemical Dispersion Around Porphyry Copper Deposits. Halley et al.

JORC CODE (2012) Information

General comments

This report includes data from NSW Government websites and references historical reports that are publicly available and comprise state-owned merged geophysics data. The Company confirms that it is unaware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in these announcements or historical reports.

References to neighbouring projects have been obtained from company websites, reports and/or ASX announcements referenced in the body of this report and/or listed below.

Abbreviations

Au = Gold, Ag = Silver, Cu = Copper, K = Potassium, Pb = Lead, U = Uranium, Zn = Zinc, Sb = Antimony; As = Arsenic; Bi = Bismuth; Te = Tellurium; Se = Selenium; Sn = Tin, W = Tungsten, Mo = Molybdenite, Li = Lithium, Tl = Thallium, ppm = parts per million, ppb = parts per billion, g/t = grams per tonne, % = percentage, oz = Troy ounce, t = tonne, m = metre, km = kilometre and 1ppm = 1g/t.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report related to Exploration Results is based on data compiled by Ms Christine Lawley, a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG) and a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Altitude Minerals indirectly employs Ms Lawley as a full-time employee of the project partner Nimrod Resources Limited, operator of the Byrock Project. Ms Lawley holds Shares in Altitude Minerals Limited. Ms Lawley has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Ms Lawley consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on her information, in the form in which they appear.

The Company confirms that it is unaware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in cross-referenced announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements.

Appendix 1: Summary of drill holes Byrock Pipe Targets

HOLEID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL_SRTM	TOTAL DEPTH	AZIMUTH	DIP	TARGET
25BY01	435249	6620871	182	93	270	-60	P02
25BY02	435247	6620823	158	88	270	-60	P02
25BY03	435243	6620779	145	97	270	-60	P02
25BY04	435527	6620271	150	90	0	-90	T47
25BY05	435564	6619978	140	132	0	-90	T47
25BY06	435651	6619685	140	120	0	-90	T47
25BY07	435799	6619432	134	69	0	-90	T47
25BY07A	435803	6619420	137	65	0	-90	T47
25BY08	435907	6619153	136	123	0	-90	T47
25BY09	436037	6618896	135	100	0	-90	T47
25BY10	437800	6620754	142	86	0	-90	P37
25BY11	437876	6620781	175	84	0	-90	P37
25BY12	438642	6620747	150	93	0	-90	P01
25BY13	438741	6620721	154	115	0	-90	P01
25BY14	437649	6619167	156	131	0	-90	P38
25BY15	437695	6619157	154	102	0	-90	P38
25BY16	437751	6619153	152	112	0	-90	P38
25BY17	419289	6619955	139	84	0	-90	P28
25BY18	419255	6619897	141	93	0	-90	P28
25BY19	430806	6627349	137	114	0	-90	P07
25BY20	430799	6627296	137	93	0	-90	P07
25BY21	430799	6627246	137	114	0	-90	P07

Table 1: Significant Intersections

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au ppb	Cu ppm
25BY01	54	57	3	60	NSI
25BY10	62	65	3	150	NSI
25BY11	66	89	3	90	NSI
25BY12	45	48	3	150	NSI
25BY16	38	41	3	170	NSI

Notes for the Significant intersections and Collar table

The lack of copper is an expected result above a porphyry system as Cu is highly mobile and typically disperses widely during weathering and is expected in low concentrations compared to less mobile elements such as bismuth (Bi) and other less mobile pathfinders.

- An accurate dip and strike, and the controls on mineralisation are yet to be determined, and the true width of the intercepts is not yet known
- Coordinates GDA94, Zone 55
- NSI = no significant interval
- Elevation & Hole Depth (metres), Dip (degrees), Azimuth (degrees Grid North)
- Cut-off grades 0.05g/t Au = 0.05ppm (50ppb) Au, 500ppm (0.05%) Cu
- No internal dilution.

Background Geology Detail

Cu-Au Porphyry Prospectivity – The Byrock Project, NSW

The Byrock Project (held by vendor Nimrod Resources) is located 80 km northeast of Bourke, NSW. The region is part of the Lachlan Fold Belt, which includes the Macquarie Arc and Cobar Basin – both of which contain operating mines. **The Macquarie Arc is Australia's premier porphyry copper-gold province**, hosting several world-class mines, such as Newcrest Mining's Cadia mine, Evolution Mining's Northparkes and Cowal mines. The Cadia Valley porphyry gold-copper deposits contain 32 Moz of gold (Au) and 7.5 Mt of copper (Cu) and only began modern production in 1998. Recent multi-year \$195m exploration commitments from AngloGold Ashanti with Kincora Copper (14/6/2023 CSE: AUCU) and Inflection Resources (28/5/2024 ASX: KCC) covering the ground between Northparkes and the Byrock Project further highlight the opportunity of the Byrock Project for Altitude investors.

Recent exploration success at the Spur Project by Waratah Minerals is underpinned by drill testing the margins of fertile calc-alkaline intrusions. The Spur Project encompasses the wider Cargo gold-copper porphyry field, where much of the historical exploration focus has been within the main Cargo Intrusive Complex for 'intrusion-hosted' porphyry-style copper-gold mineralisation (ASX WTM 10 April 2024).

Waratah has based much of its exploration targeting criteria on a known subset of East Lachlan porphyry-epithermal deposits, which are positioned outside and at the margins of the major intrusive complexes and tend to be higher-grade (ASX WTM, 10 April 2024). This targeting rationale has been incorporated into the Company's targeting within the Byrock Project.

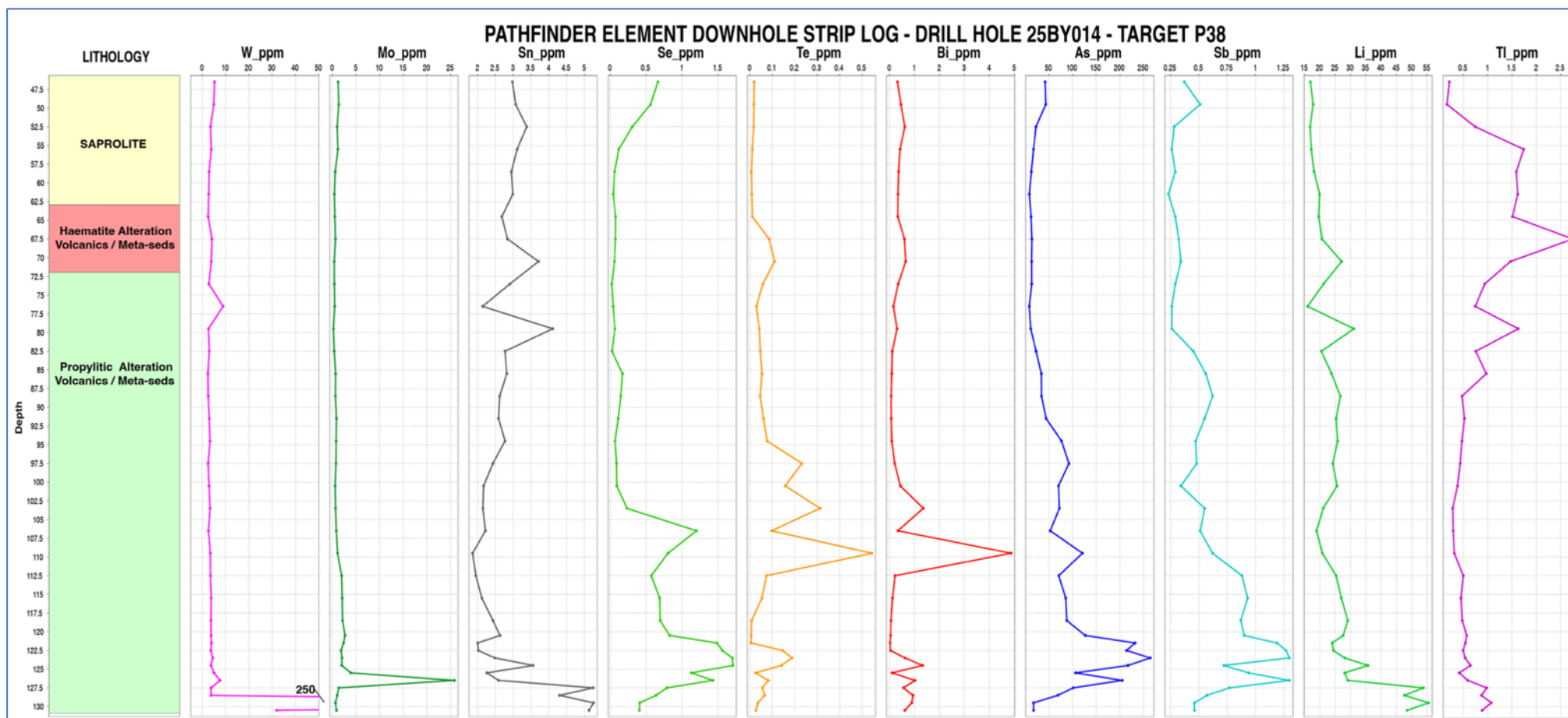


Figure 5 Strip log of lithology and pathfinder elements present in Drill Hole 25BY14 - Target P38 47m to End of Hole131m

Anomalous Pathfinder thresholds for porphyry systems, Eastern Australia, as per Scott Halley's presentation, 2024 and Halley et al, 2015.

W > 5ppm, Mo > 5ppm, Sn > 4ppm, Se > 4ppm, Te > 0.5 ppm, Bi > 1ppm, As > 50ppm, Sb > 4ppm, Li > 15ppm, Tl > 1.5ppm.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	ATT aircore drilling. A total of 22 aircore drill holes were drilled for 2198m Assay results presented in the report are from 22 holes on the Byrock Project tenement EL9489. Cuttings were collected from the cyclone at 1m interval, placed in ordered 20m lines on the ground. A sample spear was used to collect a representative 3m composite samples (weighing ~ 1.5kg) from the 1m sample intervals and place into prenumbered calico bags A handful of the sample from each 1m interval was sieved and logged by an onsite geologist. Based on visual results from sieving 1m intervals, samples were selected for laboratory analysis, with the remainder of samples disposed of back down the drill hole. 458 samples from 22 drill holes were sent to ALS Laboratories for multielement and fire assay with 63 priority samples submitted for fourier transform infrared spectroscopy technique (FTIR-MIN) and 11 samples submitted for major elements via lab XRF. Drill samples were weighted on arrival at the laboratory.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	No measurements were conducted on the drill samples prior to submission to the laboratory.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- 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.	- At this stage of exploration, no modifying factors or limitations are known. - ATT aircore drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3m composites were collected weighing ~ 1.5kg using a sample spear. The sample was logged by an onsite geologist and selected samples were sent to ALS Laboratory for assay. Three angled holes and 19 vertical holes were drilled. All holes were surveyed with a handheld GPS.
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).	The air core drilling was completed by Bullion Drilling using a Hydco air core rig mounted on a MAN all-wheel drive truck with 89mm diameter aircore drilling was undertaken for the entire program. Only three angled holes were drilled, with the majority of drill holes drilled vertically, see Appendix.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	100% of air core sample was captured in mineral exploration green plastic bags at 1m intervals, which were placed sequentially in rows of 20 bags. Any deviations in recovery were recorded in the geologists logging sheet. Moisture content was also recorded.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Samples were collected directly from the cyclone in mineral exploration green plastic bags at 1m intervals, then placed sequentially in rows of 20 bags. A geologist was onsite for every drill hole, to monitor recovery based on visual consistency in bag size and recorded moisture content of the samples.
	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.	Sample recovery was extremely consistent throughout the drilling campaign and there is no observed relationship between sample recovery and grade. A sample spear was used to allow collection of a representative sample across each 1m interval to prevent sample bias due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	All samples were geologically logged by an onsite geologist via digital entry into Microsoft Excel spreadsheet to a sufficient level of details to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Geological logging is qualitative. The logging was undertaken at the rig using consisted codes. Logging fields included regolith, weathering, events, stratigraphic codes, lithology, colour, grainsize, alteration, veining, mineral compositions and percentages. Magnetic susceptibility readings were collected for each metre and recorded in the logging template.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	A small scoop of cuttings (~ 250g) was taken from each 1m for sieving by the on-site by a geologist, with selective samples collected from the base of colluvium, targeted intrusions and zones of alteration and/or veining. Representative chip trays containing 1m geological samples were collected.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Samples were air core cuttings only.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	A sample spear was used. Both wet and dry samples were collected with the moisture content logged.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Spear sample taken from green plastic bags contained 100% of each metre interval is considered appropriate for air core drilling. Consistent sample weights were collected from each 1m interval for inclusion in 3m composite samples. Sample quality produced by Bullion Drilling is considered high.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	- The cyclone was checked and cleaned regularly and kept clear of blockages to prevent contamination between samples. - No contamination has been noted. - QAQC included appropriate CRMs inserted at 1:50, Blanks inserted at 1:50 and field duplicate samples collected at 1:50.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The QAQC procedures adopted are considered appropriate for early-stage exploration.
	<i>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.</i>	Field duplicate results were consistent (within 2SD) demonstrating sampling is representative of in situ material collected.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	~ 1.5kg samples collected are considered appropriate to the grainsize of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Aircore sample preparation was undertaken by ALS Adelaide with up to 250g of sample pulverised to 85% passing 75µm (PUL-23). Aircore sample multielement analysis conducted by ALS Laboratories with ME-MS61L (48 elements, 4acid digest, ICP-MS finish) and pXRF-34 is non-destructive XRF for majors. Gold analysis was done via fire assay (Au-AA25). The low detection limit method is appropriate for early-stage exploration.
	<i>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.</i>	A magROCK magnetic susceptibility meter was used to collect measurements with a sensitivity of 1×10^{-5} SI Units and sensor oscillating frequency of 750 Hz. Selective samples were tested using fourier transform infrared spectroscopy technique (ALS Code FTIR-MIN) which allows for the identification of certain alteration minerals to aid in the interpretation of alteration.
	<i>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.</i>	Appropriate high, medium and low base and precious metal standards (CRMs) were used on a 1:50 basis (2%). Blanks were inserted 1:50 (2%). Field duplicates were used on a 1:50 basis (2%). The total insertion rate of 6% is considered appropriate to the exploration stage. QC checks are conducted after results are received utilising Company QC and supplied internal laboratory QC information. No abnormalities were detected.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Verification of intersections has been undertaken by ATT geologists and an independent JV partner (Nimrod Resources) geologist, who collectively examined the laboratory data.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were undertaken. A single hole was redrilled after it was abandoned in a zone of gravel and ground water.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	- Primary data was digitally entered via a Panasonic Toughbook using in house logging codes. The data was validated and saved into cloud based back up. - No adjustments have been made to the assay data received. - A check of the field and laboratory QAQC has confirmed they are all within specification. - All data used is from primary sources.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	n/a as no MRE is estimated.
	Specification of the grid system used.	UTM GDA94 Zone 55 with a lateral accuracy of ± 5 metres.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	RLs have been calculated using SRTM DEM. This is adequate for the early stage of exploration contemplated.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Air core holes have been drilled over specific prospects at first pass spacing (50-300m). Only 2 to 3 holes have been drilled over each priority pipe prospect and 6 holes have been drilled over the broader T47 prospect.
	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, there is insufficient data to establish geological and grade continuity to support a MRE - no MRE is declared.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	3m compositing of 1m cuttings has been applied consistently, except for the last sample of the hole if it did not finish on an even 3m or where zones were considered more prospective where samples were collected at 1m intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The strike orientation of the mineralisation is not yet established. Geophysical interpretations indicate the intrusive pipes are vertical and based on porphyry Cu-Au models from the Macquarie Arc, the highest-grade mineralisation is expected on the flanks of the intrusions. Deeper drilling methods are required to confirm this model.
	<i>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.</i>	The relationship between drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures has not been confirmed.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples were collected in the field and placed into bulka bags and delivered to a freight company by ATT personnel for transport to ALS Laboratory in Adelaide.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No review or audit has been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>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.</i>	Altitude Minerals Ltd (formerly Copper Search Limited) has an exclusive Option, Earn-in and JV Agreement with the vendor Nimrod Resources Limited over the Byrock Project tenements, commenced 11/2/2025. Altitude Minerals has elected to commence an earn-in to 51% of the project. Under certain conditions ATT can earn-in to a 75% interest. The full details are outlined above in the Material Terms of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Agreement Section. NSW Tenement Numbers EL9489, EL9612, EL9713 and EL9746 fall under the agreement. Native Title is extinguished over some parts of the tenements.
	<i>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.</i>	The tenure has been independently verified by a Tenement Management Company and is in good standing. Land Access Agreements (LAA) are in place over the current main prospects. If other new prospects are identified further LAA will need to be obtained to access the ground.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	- The following companies are reported to have operated drilling programs on the project. 1970-71 North Brokenhill Limited: 3 DDH 1972 Placer Prospecting (Aus): 1 DDH 1978 Abminco: 11 open hole percussion collars 1978 Eastmet: 3 open hole percussion, 2 DDH 1979 Aberfoyle Exploration: 63 RAB (1m depth) 1983 CRAE: 4 RAB holes 1991 Platinum Search: 5 RAB, 1 RC 1992 CRAE: 2 RC 1997 Croesus Mining: 14 Air Core 1998 Straits Exploration: 16 RAB 2003 Dept Mineral Resources: 10 Air Core 2010 Tritton Resources: 2 DDH 2011 Ark Mines: 16 RC, 22 Air Core 2013 Raptor Minerals: 5 RC <u>Total 179 drill holes 8,790m</u> NSW Government public records show previous exploration also collected surface geochemical samples totalling 508 rock chips, 2607 soil samples, 41 stream sediment, 39 surface lag and 415 “other” surface samples. Gravity data - ground based combined all previous exploration companies and state survey data at 2km station spacing. Falcon Airborne Gravity Gradiometry (AGG) was flown by Xcalibur Multiphysics on a north-south orientation, with 2000m spaced flight lines using

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		a FASDAS data acquisition system, with a sensor height of 160m in 2023 for the NSW government over the Byrock Project. This data has been collated into the Company's GIS package. <u>Nimrod:</u> 789-line kilometres of Drone Magnetic surveys were collected in 2024 by Airborne Geo Exploration for Nimrod at 50m flight lines spacing at flight height of 30m, with tie lines as required. The data was merged into the state government available data. - Nimrod collected 108 rock chip and 499 soil samples over the project area between 2021-24 as detailed in announcement 11 Feb 2025.
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Byrock Project is prospective for large-scale Cu-Au porphyry deposits in the underexplored Company interpreted north-west extension of the Macquarie Arc Junee-Narromine Volcanic Belt – Lachlan Fold Belt. The Project is also prospective for Cobar style Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag deposits and orogenic/ shear hosted gold.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<i>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:</i> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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.</i>	- Drill hole collar locations, RL, dip, azimuth and total depth of reported drill holes contained in Appendix of this report. - All data available in the public record and current tenement holder Nimrod Resources has been collated and all significant intersections presented 11 February 2025. No information has been excluded that would materially detract from the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		understanding of the project.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<i>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.</i>	Standard length weighted averaging techniques were used for significant intersection calculations. No top cut has been applied as no high grade results. Lower cut off grades are stated adjacent to the significant intervals table and are appropriate to exploration stage.
	<i>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.</i>	All aggregate drill intercepts are length weighted and internal dilution applicable is stated below the significant interval table(s).
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents have been reported.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	The geometry of the mineralisation is unknown.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<i>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.</i>	Maps and diagrams are included in the body of the report or immediately above the JORC Table 1.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<i>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.</i>	- All significant assay results are reported for assay received to date. - The report is considered balanced.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>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.</i>	<u>Altitude/Nimrod May-Sept 2025:</u> 12,824-line kilometres of Fixed Wing Airborne Magnetic surveys were collected in 2025 by MagSpec Airborne Surveys for Altitude at 100m flight line spacing. - Six Passive Seismic lines were collected using Resource Potentials supplied Tromino® TEB ENGY seismometers

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		19.2 line km of Induced Polarisation survey over seven lines were collected by Zonge Engineering and Research Organisation (Australia) Pty Ltd in 2025. 375 gravity stations over 19 lines with nominal 100m station spacing, were collected by Daishsat Geodetic Surveyors. Scintrex CG-5 Autograv gravity meters were used for gravity data acquisition and base station control. ComnavTech T20 GNSS receivers were used for gravity station positional acquisition (2.5 cm accuracy). All gravity and GNSS data were acquired using Daishsat UTV methods.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Further planned works are being considered but further analysis as detailed in the body of this report is required on the new data.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	See drill section diagram in main body of the report.