

High-value Zircon and Titanium Minerals identified on new EL7071 Nilpinna Eromanga Basin HMS Project, South Australia

HIGHLIGHTS

- **New HMS assemblage** samples on EL7071 Nilpinna contain high-value zircon and titanium minerals – rutile, ilmenite and leucoxene
- **Results support interpreted drill targets on EL7071 from magnetic data**
- **The Eromanga Basin is host to significant HMS discoveries, including recent finds by Petratherm (ASX: PTR) and Marmota (ASX: MEU), underscoring the region's strong HMS potential**
- **New Assay¹ highlights of pan-concentrated grab samples include:**
 - **30% zircon, 40% Ilmenite, 10% leucoxene, 5% Rutile (CUSHM011)**
 - **25% zircon, 45% Ilmenite, 10% leucoxene, 5% Rutile (CUSHM012)**
 - **25% zircon, 50% Ilmenite, 10% leucoxene, 5% Rutile (CUSHM008)**

These new samples complement those taken nearby on tenement EL6195 in April

- **New grab samples confirm the presence of HMS at the surface on EL7071 in the vicinity of linear magnetic anomalies, which may be potential strandlines under a thin cover**
- **Historical drill holes indicate that the William Creek Area (EL6195, EL7071 and EL7072) has an extensive thickness of known HMS target horizons**
- **Titanium is listed as a critical mineral by the U.S. and EU for its key role in aerospace, defence, and medical sectors—vital for security, supply chains, and tech independence**

Next Steps

- **Heritage survey is planned for late August**
- **A drilling permit application has been submitted**
- **Drilling rig secured for an expected September commencement of drilling (subject to heritage and permitting)**
- **The planned 4,000m drilling program is expected to take two weeks**

*Samples from sachet logging by Diamantina HMS Laboratory, Perth. Samples were located on the Company's EL7071 – grab sample was collected and pan-concentrated prior to laboratory submission for visual sachet logging. This is not a representative sample and was obtained to ascertain mineral assemblages of valuable heavy minerals (VHM) compared to 'trash' heavy minerals.

¹See Table 1 of this announcement

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Encouragingly, the reconnaissance sampling has identified several samples with high VHM content, dominated by ilmenite, leucoxene, and the high-value mineral zircon. Combined with linear magnetic anomalies, a thick sequence of Target Formations, Nilpinna is a compelling HM drill target.

Likewise, the encouraging stream sediment samples identified in a potential bay-shaped trap site on the Douglas Creek tenement are also an exciting drill target. I look forward to drill testing both target areas shortly.

Ian Warland
Consultant Geologist

Our strategy in 2025 is to leverage our technical expertise to identify pre-discovery unrecognised value and build a continuous pipeline of high-quality, drill-ready targets in top mining jurisdictions. So far this year, we have assessed over 60 projects and have selectively pursued the top-ranked opportunities for further validation.

I am very pleased to see the Company now positioned to drill test the first in our new pipeline of drill targets next month and the drill target ranking on the NSW Macquarie Arc also firming up.

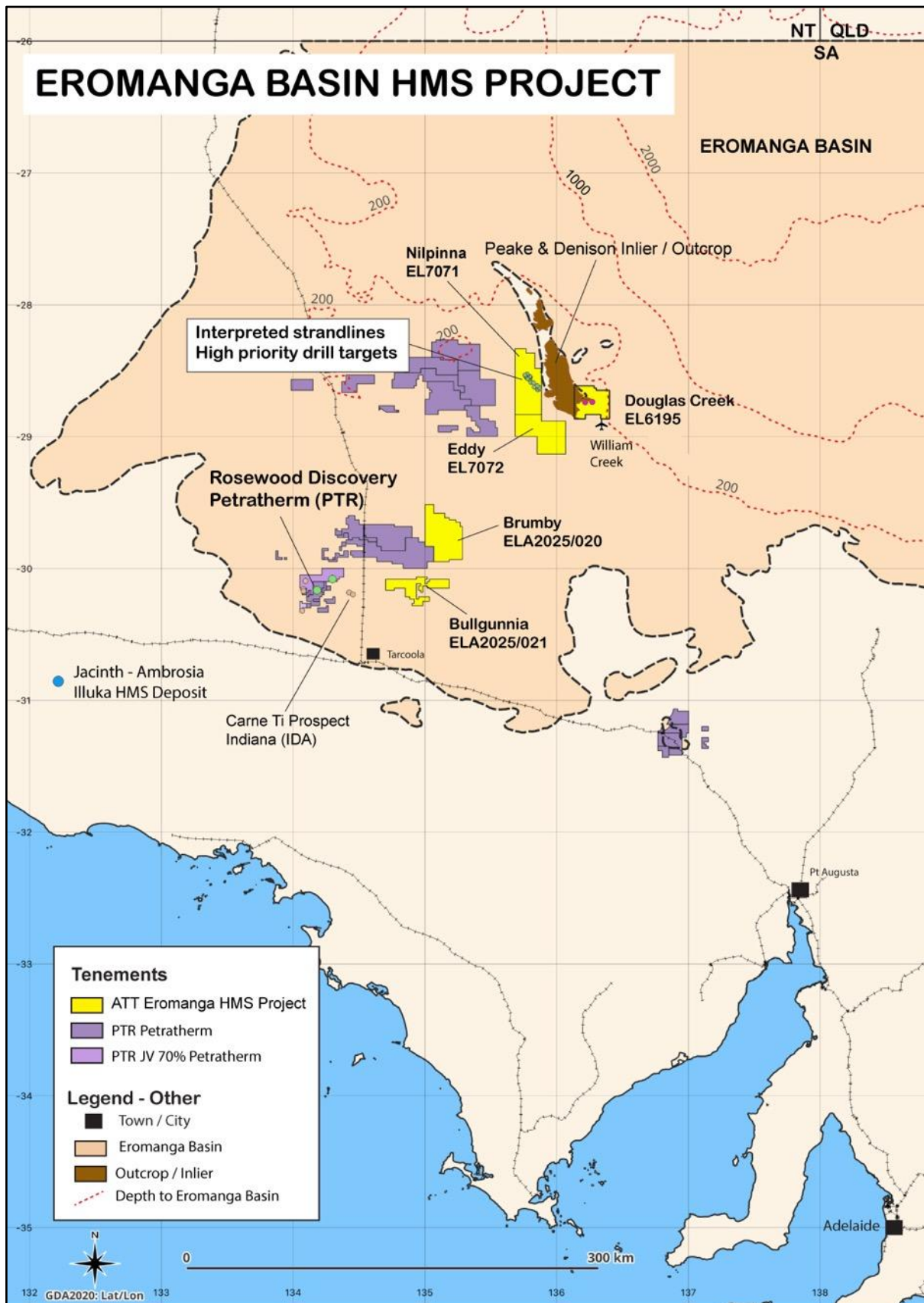
In September, we will test our Eromanga Basin HMS opportunity identified by HMS expert Ian Warland with high-impact shallow air-core drilling. Also very pleasing is the build-out of a significant prospective ground holding in South Australia to capitalise on the recently identified HMS potential in the Eromanga Basin.

I look forward to sharing results with you as we execute our strategy.

Duncan Chessell
Managing Director



Altitude Minerals Ltd (ASX: ATT) (ATT, Altitude or the Company) is very pleased to announce new HMS sample results for EL7071, part of the Eromanga Basin Heavy Mineral Sands Project, South Australia.



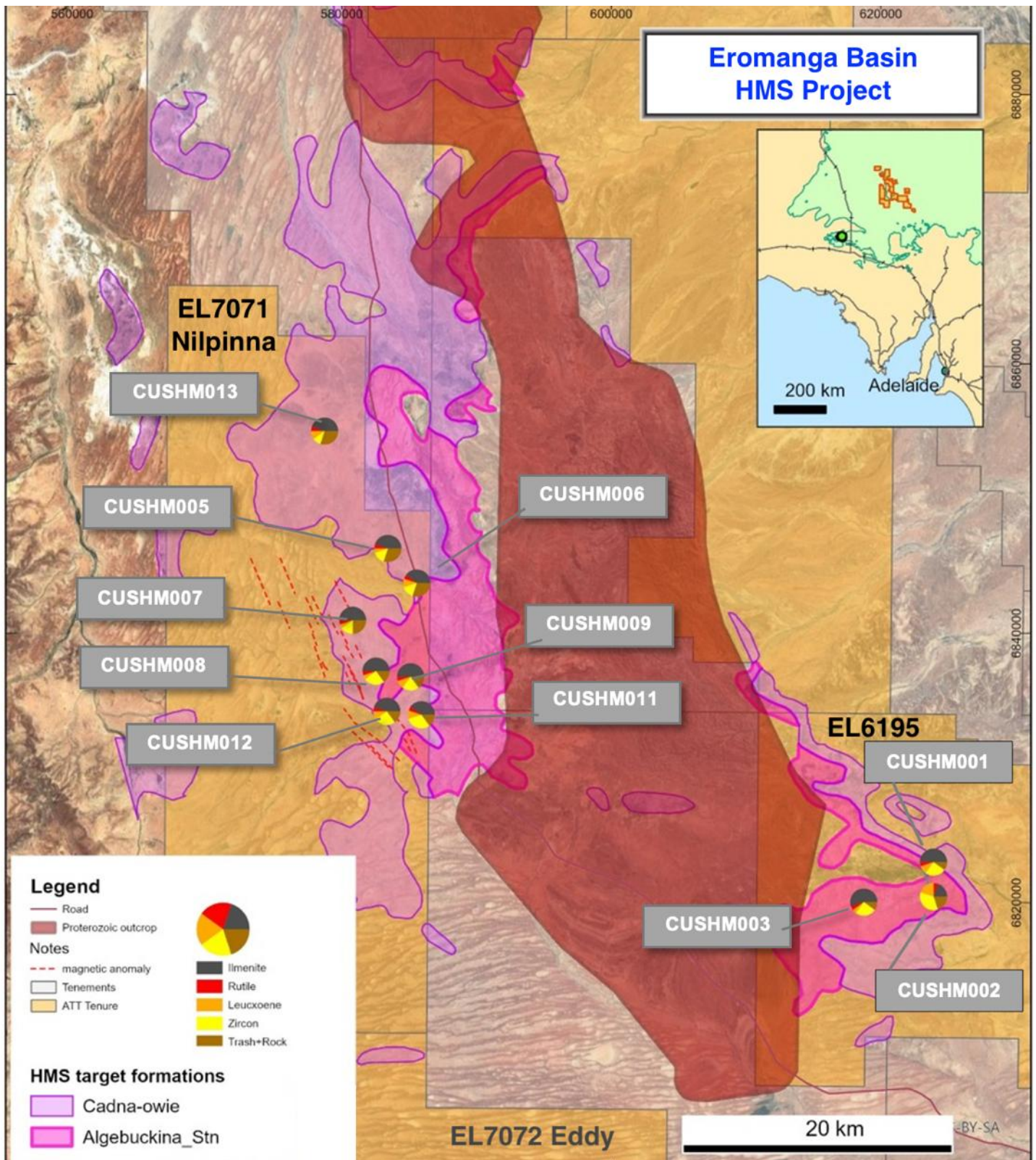


Figure 1: Location Map of HMS pan concentrate samples on EL7071 and EL6195 Eromanga Basin Project

Details

EL7071 (100% ATT) HMS Mineral Assemblage and Prospectivity

Encouragingly, during the recent reconnaissance trip to EL7071, our team identified ilmenite and zircon-rich HMS in stream sediments draining the Algebuckina and Cadna-owie Formations (collectively referred to as the “Target Formations”). Stream sediment samples were collected from creeks and drainages, and the heavy minerals were then concentrated in the field by panning the raw sample (*photo 1*) a.k.a. a pan-concentrate or “pan-con”.

A visual field inspection of the HMS by the consulting geologist indicated the presence of ilmenite and zircon in several samples. Importantly, these stream sediment samples may indicate the presence of HMS at depth within the Target Formations.

Diamantina Laboratories in Perth analysed the stream sediment samples, using heavy liquid separation and visual estimation (sachet logging and modal analysis) of minerals present under a microscope by a mineralogist for visual quantification of the heavy mineral assemblage.

Importantly, several samples returned a highly valuable heavy mineral (VHM) assemblage of seventy to eighty-five per cent (of the HM pan-concentrated), and of note is the high zircon content of the samples, ranging from 10% to 30% of the HM (*Tables 1 and 2*). Zircon is used primarily in ceramics, refractory and foundry applications and zirconium chemicals and is in high demand, fetching a high price.

Modal analysis of stream sediment sample CUSHM007 and CUSHM008 returned a high VHM content of 74.5% and 82.8% respectively (*Tables 1 and 2*). The bulk of the VHM was made up of titanium minerals (ilmenite, leucosene and rutile), 58% in CUSHM007 and 56.8% in CUSHM008 and zircon 16.5% in CUSHM007 and 26% in CUSHM008.

The new encouraging HMS assemblage results from stream sediment sampling significantly enhances the prospectivity of EL7071. A desktop review had identified the high prospectivity of the tenement for HMS due to the presence of the outcropping Target Formations, evidence of bay-shaped trap sites and linear magnetic anomalies identified in aeromagnetic data over an interpreted coastal plain (ASX: CUS: 26 May 2025).

Importantly, the north-westerly trending subtle magnetic linear highs are visible in the aeromagnetic data, which a consultant geophysicist has interpreted as near surface (< 50m deep).

Five of these samples: CUSHM007, 008, 009, 011 and 012 all contain a high VHM content up to 85% VHM and 30% zircon (Table 1).

The confirmation of HM at surface combined with the presence of favourable Mesozoic Target Formations, potential bay-shaped trap sites and linear magnetic anomalies make EL7071 a compelling drill target.



Photo 1: Sample CUSHM011 in situ (left) and concentrate in pan (right)

RECONNAISSANCE SAMPLING AND LAB ASSAY SUMMARY PHOTOS

Photo 2.
**HM sampling in the
field – typical drainage
EL6195**



Photo 3.
**HM in creek bed
(EL6195)**



Photo 4.
**Pan concentrates of
HM (CUSHM002)**



Heavy Minerals (HM)

Photo 5.
**Laboratory HM
separation via a heavy
liquid**



Floats, i.e. quartz

Sinks: i.e. HM

**Photo 6. Assemblage
analysis, “sachet
logging” & modal
analysis**



Table 1: Sachet logging - visual laboratory analysis of heavy mineral content, EL7071 and EL6395

Sample No	VHM%	Ilmenite %	Rutile%	Zircon %	Leucoxene %	Trash %	East	North
CUSHM001	90	50	5	25	10	10	623908	6820514
CUSHM002	80	20	5	35	20	20	623914	6820451
CUSHM003	90	55	5	25	5	10	618737	6820047
CUSHM005	70	45	5	15	5	30	583421	6845949
CUSHM006	70	40	5	15	10	30	585565	6843737
CUSHM007	75	50	5	15	5	25	580811	6840969
CUSHM008	85	50	5	25	5	15	582548	6837192
CUSHM009	85	50	5	20	10	15	583268	6835169
CUSHM011	85	40	5	30	10	15	583655	6833956
CUSHM012	85	45	5	25	10	15	583345	6834210
CUSHM013	70	45	5	10	10	30	578727	6855017

CUSHM001, 002 and 003 were reported in the ASX announcement 26 May 2025.

Table 2: Modal analysis of Sample ID: CUSHM007 and CUSHM008, EL7071

Sample No	VHM%	Ilmenite %	Altered Ilmenite %	Pseudo Rutile %	Rutile Product %	Zircon %	Leucoxene %	Trash %
CUSHH002	80.2	2.2	2.8	15.1	5.1	35.7	19.3	19.8
CUSHM007	74.5	4.5	15.7	29.7	2.0	16.5	6.1	25.5
CUSHM008	82.8	2.2	14.5	29.8	3.8	26.0	6.5	17.2

Note for Tables 1 and 2: Valuable Heavy Minerals (VHM) includes Ilmenite, Rutile, Zircon, Monazite and Leucoxene, VHM + Trash = 100% of the HM in the sample, Trash has no value.

What is Laboratory sachet logging?

Laboratory sachet logging is a visual, qualitative mineral scanning technique used to identify the minerals present in each sample. A highly experienced mineralogist uses a Binocular Stereo Microscope to visually scan each sachet, focusing on the identification of the minerals and estimating the percentage of heavy mineral species present in each sample.

To ensure an accurate and reliable sachet logging estimation, “modal analysis” is conducted on key samples as a check of sachet logging. Modal analysis provides a more detailed and precise quantification of the mineral content, complementing the initial qualitative assessment. Modal analysis was completed on samples CUSHM007 and CUSH008 only, with a weighted average percent calculated for different mineral species based on a 300-grain count.

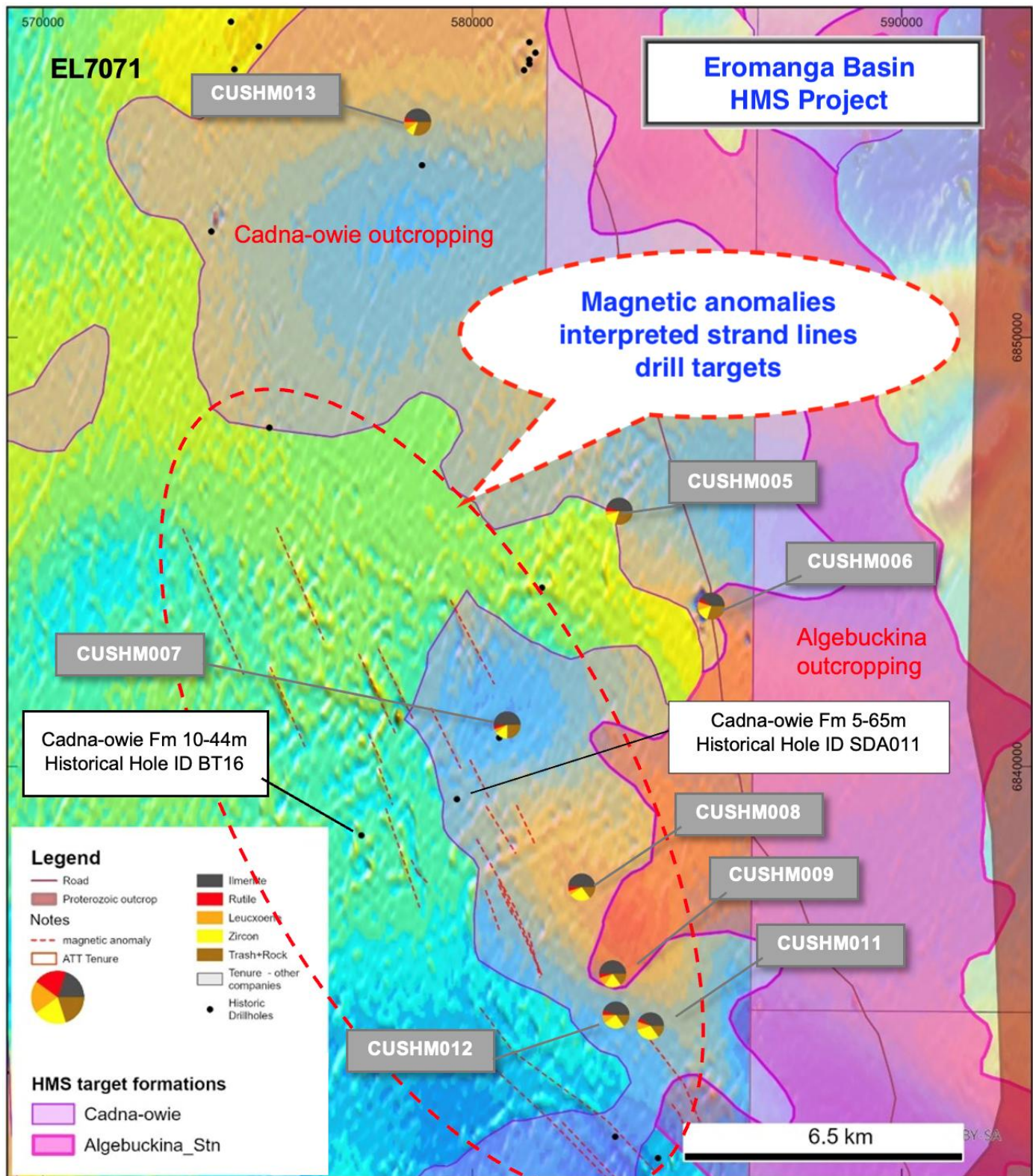


Figure 2: Interpreted magnetic anomalies EL7071, background mag image TMI 1VD (government public website SARIG). The linear magnetic anomalies interpreted by the Company as preserved Cadna-owie shorelines, together with corroborating data from drillholes SDA-11 and BT-16, imply a far greater westward extent of very shallow Cadna-owie.

Heavy Mineral Sands Prospectivity

Petratherm's (ASX: PTR) recent heavy mineral sands (HMS) discovery at Rosewood and the nearby discovery of HM by Marmota (ASX: MEU) have proven the high prospectivity of the Eromanga Basin in South Australia for HMS deposits. Rosewood HMS discovery is located near the southwestern edge of the Eromanga Basin, hosted within the mapped Mesozoic Algebuckina Sandstone (Figure 1).

The Algebuckina and Cadna-owie formations are Early Cretaceous marine sedimentary units, deposited in a shallow epicontinental sea environment. The Algebuckina Sandstone is a largely fluviatile package of sediments, whilst the overlying Cadna-owie Formation records a significant marine transgression into and across the Basin that includes well-sorted shoreline sand deposits.

The Company completed a successful reconnaissance sampling on the new tenement EL7071, which was granted in June 2025 following up positive results on EL6195 Douglas Creek earlier in the year and announced on 26 May 2025.

About Mineral Sands

Table 3: Heavy Mineral Sands summary

Mineral	Density ⁶	Magnetic ⁶	USD\$ / Tonne ⁷	Notes
Ilmenite¹	4.68 - 4.76	Yes	\$250-\$340 (TiO ₂ ~55-58%)	Bulk Ti feedstock
Leucoxene⁵	3.6 - 4.3	Weak	\$400-\$800 (varies by TiO ₂ %)	Intermediate Ti feedstock
Rutile³	4.25	No	\$1,127 (TiO ₂ ~95%)	Premium Ti feedstock
Zircon²	4.65	No	\$2,227	High-value, often dominant revenue
Monazite⁴	5.15	No	\$5,057	Valued for REEs, contains Th (radioactive)

1. Scrap monster [website - Ilmenite](https://www.scrapmonster.com) 24/5/25 (www.scrapmonster.com)
2. Scrap monster [website - Zircon](https://www.scrapmonster.com) 24/5/25
3. Scrap Monster [website - Rutile](https://www.scrapmonster.com) 24/05/25
4. SMM Spot prices website: <https://www.metal.com/Concentrate/202403260008>
5. Market cap report: <https://marketcap.com.au/valuable-minerals-heavy-mineral-sands-rutile-leucoxene/>
6. AusIMM Field Geologists Manual, 5th Edition, 2011.

⁷Cautionary statement on pricing: Every deposit will have modifying factors affecting the final contract basket price, such as grain size and impurities such as clays, iron, chromium, uranium, and thorium, requiring extensive testing. Final contract prices are often confidential and may not reflect the prices in the above table.

Titanium

Ilmenite, leucoxene, and rutile are primary sources of titanium. Titanium is regarded globally as a critical and strategic mineral due to its importance in modern industrial economies. Its combination of corrosion resistance, an excellent weight-to-strength ratio, and a very high melting point is unmatched by other metals. Titanium metal and its alloys are utilised in the aerospace industry, shipbuilding, geothermal power facilities, welding rods, and medical implants. However, 90% of titanium produced is refined into titanium dioxide (TiO₂), which serves as a white pigment in a wide range of products including paint, plastics, paper, plaster,

toothpaste, and sunscreens (Woodruff et al. 2017). Higher-grade titanium minerals such as altered ilmenite (also known as pseudo rutile), leucoxene, and rutile command higher prices as feed stocks for TiO_2 .

Zircon

Zircon is a naturally occurring mineral composed primarily of zirconium silicate (ZrSiO_4). It is valued for its diverse industrial and scientific uses due to its **high chemical stability**, **heat resistance**, and **optical properties**. Its main uses are in the ceramics industry as an opacifier and additive in ceramic glazes and in furnaces, moulds, and linings exposed to high temperatures. Zircon demand is cyclical and tied to economic growth, with prices negotiated with specific customers.

Authorised for release by the board of Altitude Minerals Ltd.

For further information, please get in touch.

Duncan Chessell
Managing Director, CEO
dc@altitudeminerals.com
Altitude Minerals Ltd
21 Sydenham Road
Norwood SA 5067
+61 414 804 055

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

JORC CODE (2012) Information

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report related to Exploration Results is based on data compiled by Mr Ian Warland, a member of the Australia Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG). Mr Warland is a consultant of the Company and holds Shares and Performance Rights in the Company. Mr Warland 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'. Mr Warland consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form it appears.

Proximity Statement

This announcement contains references to exploration results derived by other parties either nearby or proximate to the Company's tenements and includes references to topographical or geological similarities to those of the Company's tenements. It is important to note that such discoveries or geological similarities do not guarantee that the Company will have any success or similar successes in delineating a JORC-compliant Mineral Resource on the Company's tenements.

References

Note Altitude Minerals Ltd ASX: ATT was formerly Copper Search Limited ASX code: CUS.

ASX: CUS: 26 May 2025, Heavy Mineral Sands identified at the Peake Project

Petratherm ASX: PTR. Company website, ASX Announcements and Presentations.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in these 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.

General comments

This report includes data from the SA Government SARIG website and includes references to mineral occurrences outside of Copper Search tenements. 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.

ELA - Exploration Licence Applications

ELA2025-020 Brumby and ELA2025-021 Bulgunnia are in the application stage. Until they are granted, there is no guarantee that the South Australian Government Department of Energy and Mines will issue these licenses to the Company.

Abbreviations

Au = Gold, Ag = Silver, Cu = Copper, Mo = Molybdenum, As = Arsenic, K = Potassium, Pb = Lead, U = Uranium, Zn = Zinc, Bi = Bismuth, Te = Tellurium, Ti = Titanium, Zr = Zirconium, HMS = Heavy Mineral Sands, VHM = Valuable Heavy Minerals, Zircon = Zirconium silicate (ZrSiO_4), ppm = parts per million, ppb = parts per billion, g/t = grams per tonne, % = percentage, 1ppm = 1g/t, oz = ounce, t = tonne, m = metre, km = kilometre, k = 1,000 and M = 1,000,000.

Table 4: Modal Analysis of CUSHM007 and CUSHM008 Diamantina Laboratories

Final Mineral Assemblage		
Composite Number	CUSHM007	CUSHM008
Ilmenite Product	49.90	46.50
Ilmenite	4.50	2.20
Alt.Ilmenite	15.70	14.50
Pseudo Rutile	29.70	29.80
Leucoxene Product	6.10	6.50
Leucoxene	6.10	6.50
Rutile Product	2.00	3.80
Anatase	0.60	2.40
Rutile	1.40	1.40
Zircon Product	16.50	26.00
Zircon	16.50	26.00
Total VHM	74.50	82.80
Others	25.50	17.20
Chromite	0.00	0.00
Goethite	18.10	11.40
Monazite	2.80	2.40
Tourmaline	0.20	1.30
Andalusite	0.00	0.20
Staurolite	0.30	0.40
Kyanite	1.40	0.00
Xenotime	0.00	0.00
Sillimanite	0.00	0.00
Hematite	0.00	0.40
Garnet	0.60	0.00
Pyrrhite	0.60	0.00
Cassiterite	0.00	0.00
Quartz	0.00	0.00
Magnetite	0.00	0.00
Gangue	1.50	1.10
Aggregates	0.00	0.00
Total	100.00	100.00

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	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.	- ATT No new drilling is reported. ATT Stream Sediment Samples: - Stream sediment samples are reconnaissance in nature suitable for early exploration purposes and determination of the presence of HM and indicative assemblage data - Stream sediment samples were collected by geologists from available drainages and creeks draining the target horizons. HM was visually collected from 0 to 10cm within the drainage over an area of approximately 10 to 100m within a single drainage. Several scoops of 200g of sediment were pan concentrated in the field with a panning dish with water. The HM was collected, and the bulk of the light material (quartz sand and silt) discarded. - Approximately 200g of pan concentrated HM was placed in a numbered plastic sample bag with prefix "CUSHM" - Samples were sent to Diamantina Laboratories in Perth, WA for HM separation via heavy liquid and assemblage analysis Laboratory Assay - Pan concentrate samples were dried weighed and screened - Deslimed using 2mm and Endecott 38um sieves - Standard HM separation conducted on the -2mm +38um sand using Tetrabromoethane (TBE), discarding floats. HM % was not calculated, HM was used to conduct assemblage analysis via sachet logging for samples all samples in this announcement; with Modal Analysis completed on CUSHM007 and CUSHM008.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Mineral Assemblage Analysis - All heavy mineral samples were Sachet logged by Diamantina Laboratories using binocular microscope to visually estimate the minerals present - Sample CUSHM007 and CUSHM008 had mineralogical modal analysis by Diamantina Laboratories using polarizing light microscopy and 300 point counting to identify and quantify the minerals present measured as a weight percent. <u>Historical Work Statement</u> Altitude Minerals Ltd cannot attest the nature or accuracy of this previous work although it is reasonable to consider that the work was conducted to industry standards of the time. Exploration has been conducted for over 50 years by multiple companies but none for HM Sands. Most historical annual reports did not require as much detail as is current practice. This Statement holds for all subsequent sections of this Table.
	<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 soils or rock chips prior to submission to the laboratory. <u>Historical work:</u> see historical work statement above.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	At this stage of exploration, no modifying factors or limitations are known.
	<i>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.</i>	ATT: No new drilling is reported. Stream sediment sampling: ATT geologists investigated drainages over target HMS Formations for the visual presence of HM. HM was collected from the surface to 10cm deep collected over an area approximately 10 to 100m along the drainage. The sample was concentrated in a pan using water, sand fraction was discarded and the HMS retained and collected into a numbered plastic bag. A handheld GPS point was taken at around the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		midpoint of the sample collection area. <u>Historical work</u> : see historical work statement above.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	• <i>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).</i>	• ATT No new drilling reported. <u>Historical</u>: Drill hole geological logs from SARIG have been examined for most historical drill holes within EL7071 and EL6195 Drillholes SDA011 and 81RPH7 was drilled as rotary percussion, no other details available
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	• ATT No new drilling reported. <u>Historical</u>: See drill collar table for drill type in this release, Unknown, see historical work statement above
	• <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	• ATT No new drilling reported. <u>Historical work</u>: Unknown, see historical work statement above.
	• <i>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.</i>	• ATT No new drilling reported. <u>Historical work</u>: Unknown, see historical work statement above. It is unknown if there is a relationship between recovery and grade, as insufficient historical data was recorded.
<i>Logging</i>	• <i>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.</i>	• ATT No new drilling reported.
	• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	• ATT No new drilling reported.
	• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	• ATT No new drilling reported.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	• ATT No new drilling reported.
	• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	• ATT No new drilling conducted ATT: Stream Sediment samples collected
	• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of</i>	• ATT No new drilling conducted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>the sample preparation technique.</i>	ATT: For Samples CUSHM001 to CUSH013 - Stream sediment samples, approximately 200g of pan concentrated sample was collected. Preparation included collection of sand sample from local drainages that had evidence of HM present at surface. Sample was collected from 0 to 10cm in a panning dish, the sample was washed with water and concentrated. The HM was retained and the lighter hosts sands and clays discarded. The retained fraction averaged approximately 200g and was placed in a numbered plastic bag. Samples were then sent to Diamantina Laboratories in Perth. Preparation included collection of sand sample from local drainages. Sample was collected from 20cm depth in a panning dish, the sample was washed with water and concentrated. The HM was retained and the lighter hosts sands and clays discarded. The retained fraction averaged approximately 200g and was placed in a numbered plastic bag. Samples were then sent to Diamantina Laboratories in Perth.
	• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	• ATT No new drilling conducted. ATT Stream Sediment samples: No QAQC samples were collected. Sampling is reconnaissance in nature and deemed 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>	• ATT No new drilling conducted. ATT Stream Sediment samples: No QAQC samples were collected. Sampling is reconnaissance in nature and deemed appropriate for early-stage exploration. Each stream sediment sample was collected from an area approximately 10 to 100m along the drainage and is considered composite representative for that area.
	• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	• ATT No new drilling conducted. ATT Stream Sediment samples: 200g pan concentrated soil sample are appropriate for reconnaissance sampling in the area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	- ATT No new drilling conducted. Laboratory Assay - Pan concentrate samples were dried weighed and screened - Deslime using 2mm and Endecott 38um sieves - Standard HM separation conducted on the -2mm +38um sand using Tetrabromoethane (TBE) , discarding floats. HM % was not calculated, HM was used to conduct assemblage analysis via sachet logging for samples in this release. Modal analysis was conducted on CUSHM007 and CUSHM008. Mineral Assemblage Analysis - All heavy mineral samples were Sachet logged by Diamantina Laboratories using binocular microscope to visually estimate the minerals present - Sample CUSHM007 and CUSHM008 had mineralogical modal analysis by Diamantina Laboratories using polarizing light microscopy and point counting to identify and quantify the minerals present measured as a weight percent.
	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.	ATT No new drilling conducted. No use of geophysical tools is reported.
	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.	ATT No new drilling conducted. ATT Stream Sediment Samples: Diamantina Laboratories have there own internal laboratory procedures. No field QAQC samples were taken. Samples are reconnaissance in nature and deemed appropriate for early exploration.
	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	No new drilling results are presented in this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No new drilling reported. No twinned holes.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	ATT No new drilling conducted. ATT Stream Sediment samples: samples logged onto paper records and digitised and cross checked in GIS for accuracy. Data is stored in a Database administered by an experienced database manager.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	ATT No new drilling conducted. ATT Stream Sediments:– no changes to assay data.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	n/a as no MRE is estimated. ATT No new drilling conducted. ATT Stream Sediment Samples:: located using a hand-held GPS accurate to +/-5m, at the midpoint of the sample location. <u>Historical work</u>: see historical work statement above. Unknown. Drilling records date back to 1970, prior to GPS.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	GDA2020 Zone 53.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	RLs have been calculated using SRTM DEM. This is adequate for the early stage of exploration contemplated.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	ATT No new drilling conducted. ATT Stream Sediments: Are collected from available stream and drainages located over the tenement. Access is attempted to cover the ground on a broad grid (2km) dependent on drainage distribution. This is considered appropriate for early reconnaissance. <u>Historical work</u>: The spacing over some prospects is useful as a first pass, but large areas remain completely untested.
	<i>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.</i>	No, This ASX announcement is for early stage exploration reconnaissance only.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	ATT No new drilling conducted. ATT Stream sediment samples: Individual samples are collected and composited over a traverse within the stream collecting a composite sample from approximately 10 to 100m depending on availability and HM visible in the drainage.
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>	- ATT No new drilling conducted. - The relationship between drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures has not been confirmed.
	<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>	ATT No new drilling conducted.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	ATT No new drilling conducted ATT Stream Sediment Samples: A secure chain of custody of samples from the project site to laboratory via general freight services. All samples were delivered to freight company and arrived at the laboratory facility without any evidence of interference.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	ATT No new drilling conducted. ATT Stream sediments: 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
<i>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.	EL6195, EL7071 and EL7072 are 100% owned by Copper Search Australia Pty Ltd a 100% owned subsidiary of Altitude Minerals Ltd (ATT) and the tenements are in good standing. NTMA and Land Access Agreements with station owners are current.
	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.	The tenure has been independently verified by a Tenement Management Company and is in good standing. No known impediments to operate in the area.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Previous exploration over the last 50 years was primarily for uranium, diamonds, base metals and coal with the Mesozoic cover sediments largely ignored. All drill holes listed in the SARIG database are within this release. - ATT has conducted exploration for copper and gold on EL6195 but did not assess the near surface sediments for HM. All drilling completed by ATT is summarised in ASX Announcements 12/2/2024 New Drill Targets Identified and drilling 2023 summary and 17/10/2024 Drilling Results Douglas Creek IOCG.
<i>Geology</i>	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The basement rocks are prospective IOCG Cu-Au mineralization. The Mesozoic cover sequences are prospective for HM deposits. HM's are noted in Burra and Callanna Neoproterozoic rocks and could be a good source of HM deposited within Mesozoic Algebuckina and Cadna-owie Formations.
<i>Drill hole Information</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: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	- A table of all historical drill collars is presented in a table in the body of the report which takes up all the recommended data. - There is no new ATT drilling reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ <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>	● Information is reconnaissance in nature only ● Public drill hole data is still under review and nothing has been knowingly excluded at this time. The level of detail is considered appropriate for early stage exploration.
<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>	● No drill hole assays reported in this announcement
	● <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>	● No drill hole assays reported in this announcement
	● <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>	● No drill hole assays reported in this announcement
<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>	● The report is considered balanced.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<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>	In 2019 SA Government commissioned a 200m spaced aeromagnetic and radiometric survey over the area. Flight lines were flown in E-W orientation.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Further planned works is detailed in the body of this report and includes further desktop review of available data, reconnaissance drill testing on receipt appropriate approvals
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Exploration is reconnaissance in nature with no extensions shown in diagrams