

High-Priority Cu-Au Porphyry Drill Targets Identified - Byrock Project, Macquarie Arc, NSW

HIGHLIGHTS

- Drill permits granted for testing shallow “pipe-like” geophysical features
- Analogous targets to North Parkes, Cadia Cu-Au porphyry deposits, NSW
- Magnetic and gravity data collection has recently been completed to rank targets based on size, depth, geophysical signature and logistics
- The Byrock Project is an interpreted NW segment of the Cu-Au porphyry mineralised Macquarie Arc under a shallow cover of <80m
- 1,500m Aircore/RC drill program planned for November

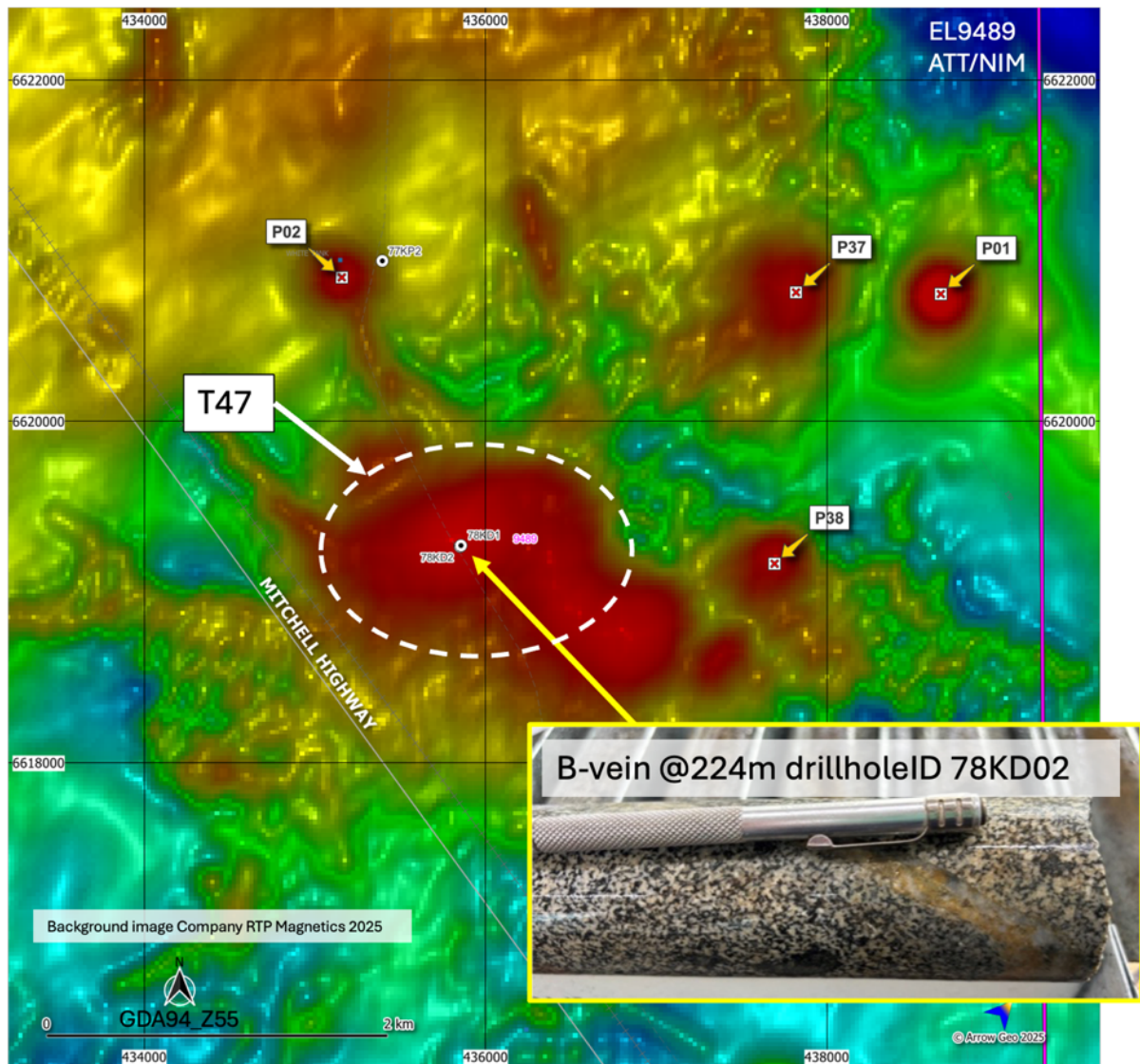


Figure 1 High-priority targets including T47 with an inset photo of an unmineralised B-vein demonstrating the porphyry veining process and potential near-miss. Historical (1978) CRA drillholeID 78KD02 (ATT ASX 11/2/2025).

“

Our strategy in 2025 is to leverage our technical expertise to identify pre-discovery unrecognised value and drill test a continuous pipeline of high-quality 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 and drill testing.

I am very pleased to announce that in November, we intend to test our Byrock Project Cu-Au porphyry opportunity identified in the NSW Macquarie Arc, with high-impact, shallow air-core with RC tail drilling. A detailed review and new geophysical surveys have identified a potential near-miss by CRA in 1978, which resembles other “pencil” Cu-porphyry systems in NSW.

The Byrock pipes drill program will follow close on the heels of the exciting Eromanga Basin HMS drilling program due to commence shortly. This program is targeting potential Zircon and Titanium heavy mineral sand deposits near William Creek in South Australia.

I look forward to sharing the results with you as we execute our strategy of identifying, validating, and drilling testing a high-quality pipeline of drill targets.

”

Duncan Chessell

Altitude Minerals Ltd (ASX: ATT) (Altitude or the Company) has completed drill targeting and permitting at the Byrock Project, located in the Macquarie Arc, New South Wales. Subject to rig availability and weather conditions, the Company intends to commence drilling in November. The program is expected to take two weeks, with laboratory assays typically taking 4 to 6 weeks. These shallow drill targets are a low-cost, high-impact opportunity for Altitude, where the potential exists to define “pencil” Cu-Au porphyry deposits, which exhibit a pipe-like geometry, within a previously unrecognised segment of the Macquarie Arc. If this proof-of-concept drill program is successful, it has the potential to become a flagship project for the Company. Altitude also holds a significant ground position in the area with a similar geological setting and prospectivity.

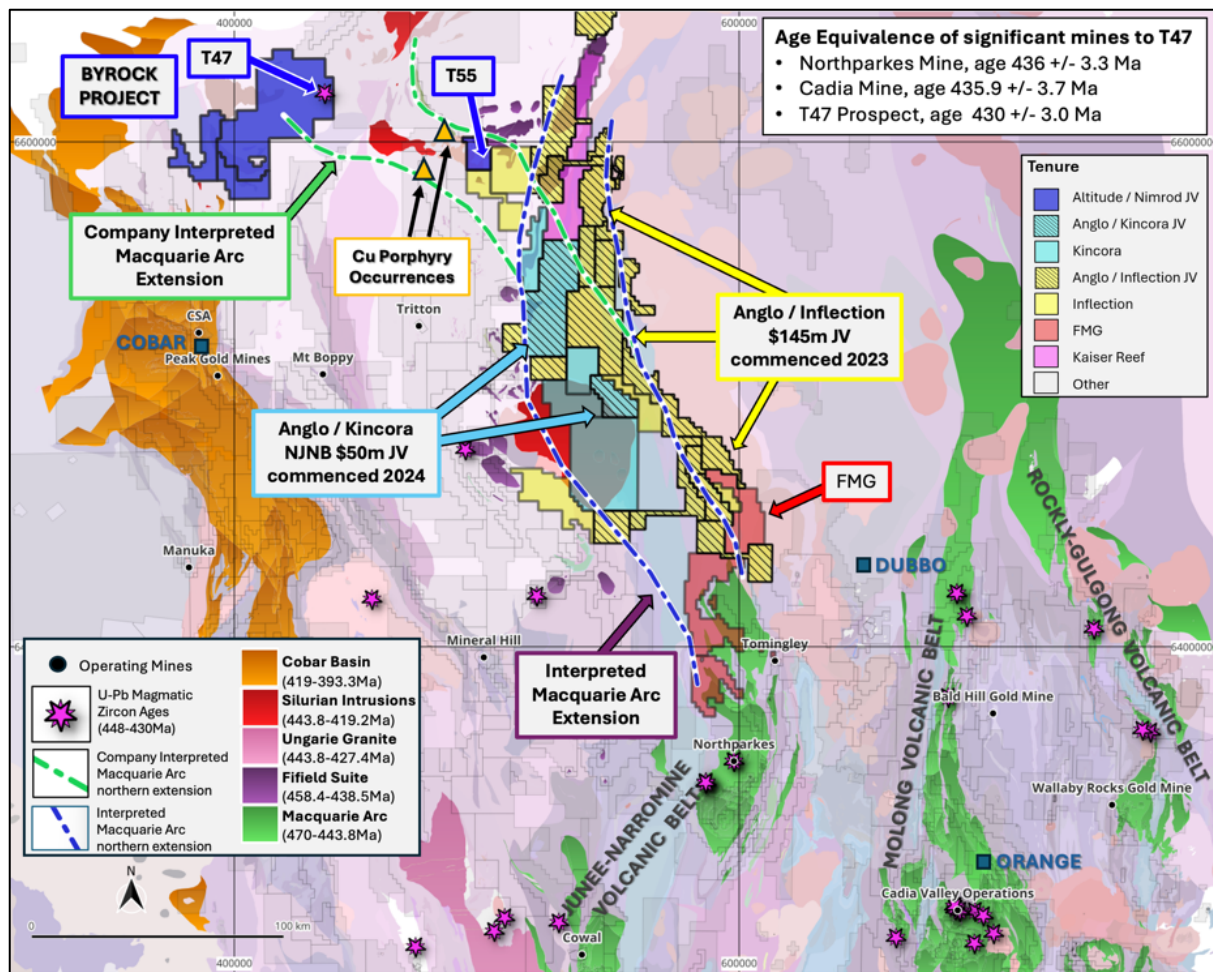


Figure 2 Location Map of some of the highest-priority drill targets on EL9489, Byrock Project. Background Image: RTP Magnetics.

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. *Cadia Valley Operations: (indicated) 2,900 Mt @ 0.26% Cu, 0.35 g/t Au, (probable) 1,300 Mt @ 0.29% Cu, 0.44 g/t Au for 7,540,000 tonnes of contained copper and 32,633,000 contained ounces of gold, Government **Copper and Gold** Summaries NSW (Dec 2021) for **Copper & Gold**. (Au = Gold, Ag = Silver, Cu = Copper, Fe = Iron, K = Potassium, Pb = Lead, U = Uranium, Zn = Zinc). ** interpretation of geophysics, age dating and rock types present in drill core at the T47 Prospect, drill hole T8KD02; and two GSNSW recorded porphyry occurrences indicated.

Target definition

The following exploration methodology was applied to derive the top-ranking drill targets.

- High resolution fixed wing airborne magnetics and radiometrics survey (100m line spacing) refining the footprint of pipes in 2D
- 3D inversion modelling of magnetics undertaken to characterise and prioritise pipes
- Ground gravity survey traverses were completed over the best 3D pipes to determine which pipes have a gravity response consistent with either a felsic intrusive or a breccia.
- Boots on the ground geological review of surface geology above targets. Although none of the pipe targets daylight, masked by regolith and/or tuff cover, evidence for sub-cropping skarns bearing specular haematite has been identified on the periphery of two of the undercover pipes (P01 and P02), modelled at <50m.
- The presence of specular haematite is consistent with oxidised hydrothermal fluid input and may indicate the preservation of an underlying porphyry system.

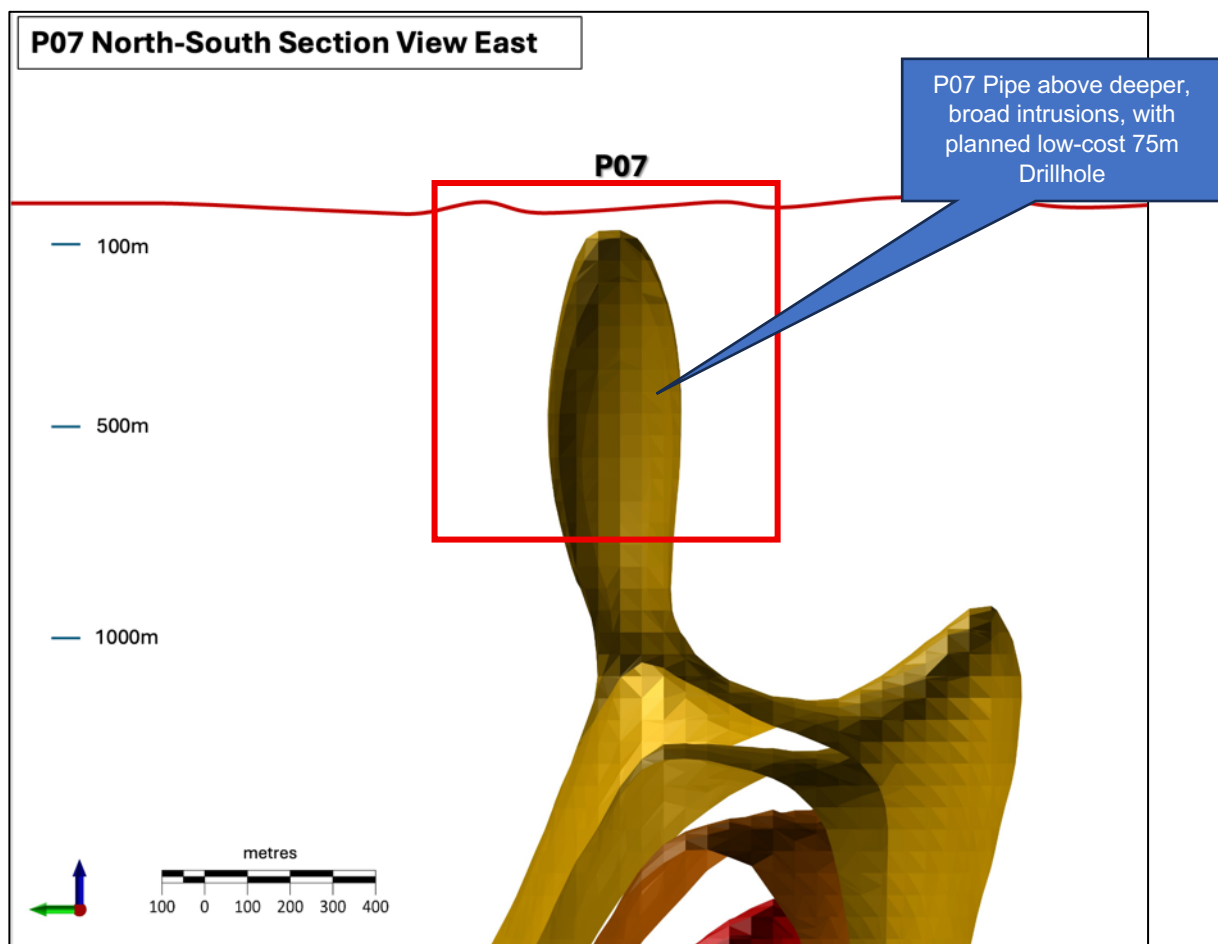


Figure 3 North-South Section looking east of shallow priority pipe drill target P07 on EL9489, Byrock Project. The P07 pipe is interpreted to extend above a deeper broad intrusion and is positioned along a major structure (Louth-Eumarra Shear Zone). Background: 3D magnetic inversion shells (500 to 1,000 $\times 10^{-5}$ SI).

Drill Target Ranking

Exploration targeting on the Byrock Project included a high-resolution fixed-wing airborne magnetic survey, which identified footprints for 39 discrete circular magnetic features. Follow-up 3D magnetic inversion modelling was utilised to prioritise targets, with 19 pipe-like features selected for follow-up ground gravity survey. Gravity results were utilised to complete the final target ranking, where the top 7 high-priority targets were selected for drilling approvals.

The Company intends to take a low-cost approach for the first drilling program, with scout drilling utilising aircore drilling with short RC tails to obtain fresh rock samples for the initial test on these shallow targets (<80m depth to basement). Drill permits have been secured to allow deeper diamond tails to be undertaken immediately upon success during the initial drilling campaign. This low-cost approach will enable Altitude to test multiple targets quickly and efficiently, obtaining valuable data on basement geochemistry, alteration, and lithology, which will assist in vectoring.

Target ranking was completed by giving each pipe a score out of 100 broken out into five categories with a weighting of 20 being Magnetic Intensity, Magnetic Footprint (Area), Depth to Basement (DTB), Geological Context and Gravity Response (noting a negative response coincides with a lower density pipe relative to the host rock and could reflect a porphyry related felsic intrusive or a breccia).

Drilling approvals were granted in September 2025 for the top nine targets.

Priority drill target ranking. Total score is out of 100.

Target Name	Mag. Susc. (x10 ⁻⁵ SI)	Mag. (nT)	Score	Mag Anom. Area (Ha)	Score	DTB (m)	Score	Gravity (mGal)	Score	Geological Context	Score	Total
T47	>1000	250	18	>50	20	72	17	-0.4	20	B-vein, large intrusion	20	95
P38	>1000	220	18	12.1	19	40	20	-0.5	20	Pipe On Periphery Of Intrusion	18	95
P02	>1000	235	18	7.1	17	35	20	-0.6	20	Pipe On Periphery Of Intrusion	18	93
P01	>1000	780	19	4.5	15	25	20	-0.4	20	Pipe On Periphery Of Intrusion	18	92
P37	>1000	180	17	12.3	19	80	16	-0.4	20	Pipe On Periphery Of Intrusion	18	90
P07	>1000	110	17	10	18	60	18	0	16	Pipe Above Intrusion	20	89
P28	1500	110	17	4	14	60	18	-0.4	20	Pipe Above Intrusion	20	89

Cu-Au Porphyry Prospectivity – The Byrock Project, NSW

The Byrock Project covers 1,932km² 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).

These systems include:

- 1) 'Intrusion-centred' porphyry gold-copper deposits (e.g. Ridgeway, 6Moz Au/1Mt Cu, Cadia East, 38Moz Au/7.5Mt Cu) and
- 2) Epithermal-porphyry gold-copper deposits (e.g. Cowal, 9.6Moz Au, Evolution 2023, Boda, 6.4Moz Au/1Mt Cu)

This targeting rationale has been incorporated into the Company's target ranking within the Byrock Project.

Details

EL9489, Byrock Project

Within the Macquarie Arc, the age for economic porphyry deposits coincides with Early Silurian (444 – 427Ma) intrusions associated with the ~440 Ma Benambran event.

The Company is targeting pencil (or finger) Cu-Au porphyry deposits, which exhibit a pipe-like geometry, on the Byrock Project within interpreted preserved segments of the Macquarie Arc. Geochronology (Black, 2006) confirms the presence of an Early Silurian intrusion at the T47 prospect, with prospectivity further supported by the presence of B-veins and potassic alteration consistent with a fertile porphyry environment.

Combined airborne and ground geophysics has been undertaken to define pipe-like bodies across the Byrock Project, many of which occur on the margins or directly above of broader intrusions. Combined magnetic and gravity anomaly footprints range from 2.3 to 17.5 Hectares, consistent with the variation in intrusion footprint size observed elsewhere in the Macquarie Arc deposits, NSW, Australia. The margin of the broader T47 intrusion is also a key focus area for follow-up exploration.

According to Forster et al (2024), recent work on geochronological, geochemical and isotopic data places new constraints on magma sources, which are fundamentally high-K calc-alkaline and porphyry deposits formed mainly in a sediment-starved, subduction-related setting in the Macquarie Arc. The alteration halos associated with high-K calc-alkaline Macquarie Arc porphyries are relatively narrow compared to other systems globally. Consequently, the footprint for the orebodies is also discrete.

Discrimination diagrams completed on whole rock geochemistry undertaken on historic core from the T47 intrusion demonstrated high-K calc-alkaline geochemical composition, supporting the observed discrete alteration footprints within the Byrock Project. Whilst these systems have smaller footprints and surface expressions, they typically host higher-grade Cu-Au mineralisation and cluster as multiple deposits, making them of exceptionally high economic interest. Examples include NSW deposits at Northparkes and Cadia-Ridgeway.

Authorised for release by the board of Altitude Minerals Ltd.

For further information, please contact us.

Duncan Chessell
Managing Director, EM
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) (formerly Copper Search Ltd) 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 made ready for drill testing with only a few months of low-cost fieldwork. The Company has spent several years assembling a Board, Exploration Team, and group of commodity experts who have been involved in over \$100 billion worth of discoveries, to accelerate Altitude's mission.

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

JORC CODE (2012) Information

General comments

This report includes data from NSW Government websites and references historical reports which is 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
ppm = parts per million, ppb = parts per billion, g/t = grams per tonne, % = percentage
oz = ounce, t = tonne, m = metre, km = kilometre

Competent Person Statement

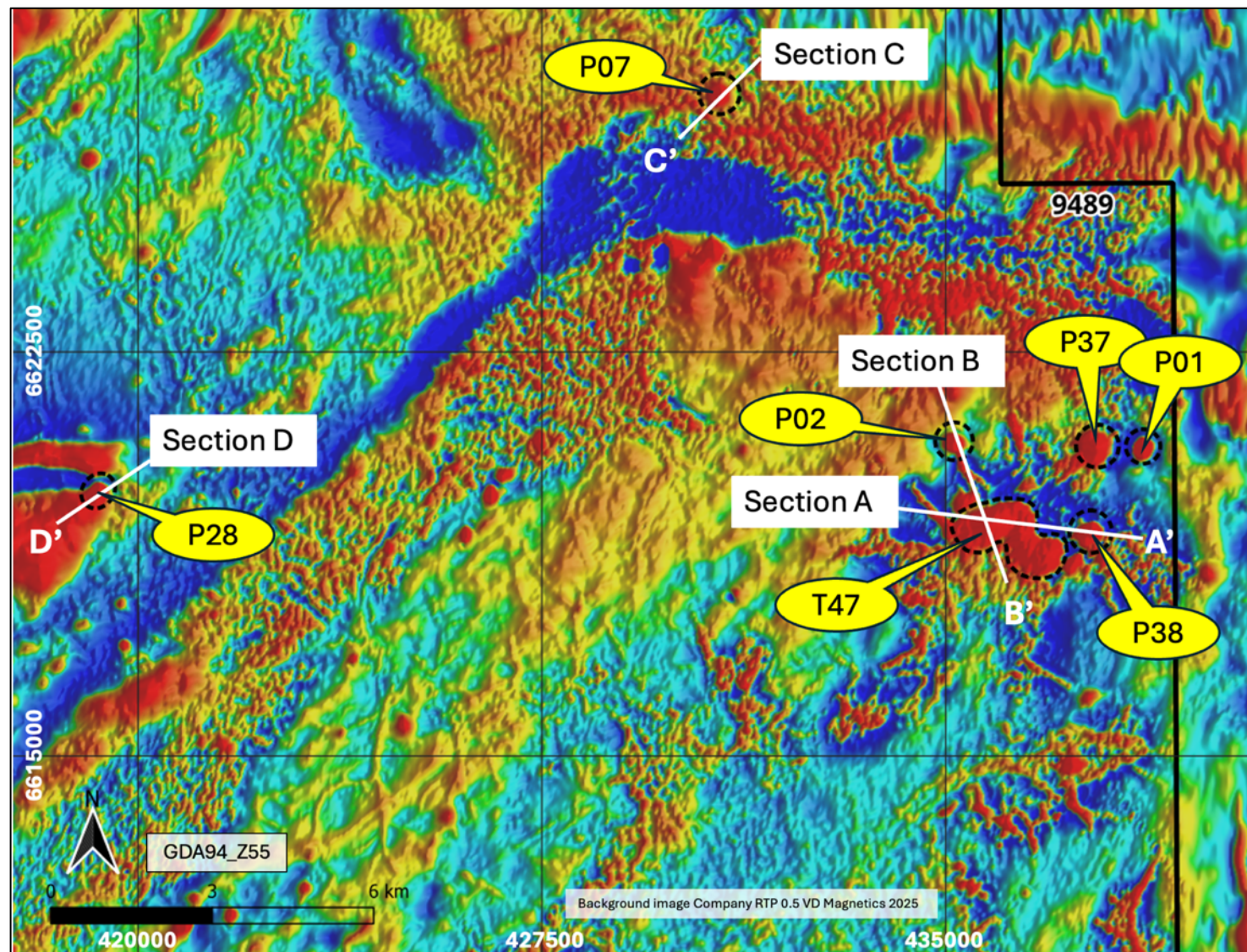
The information in this report related to Exploration Results is based on data compiled by Ms Christine Lawley, a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG) and a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Altitude Minerals indirectly employs Ms Lawley as 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 it appears.

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.

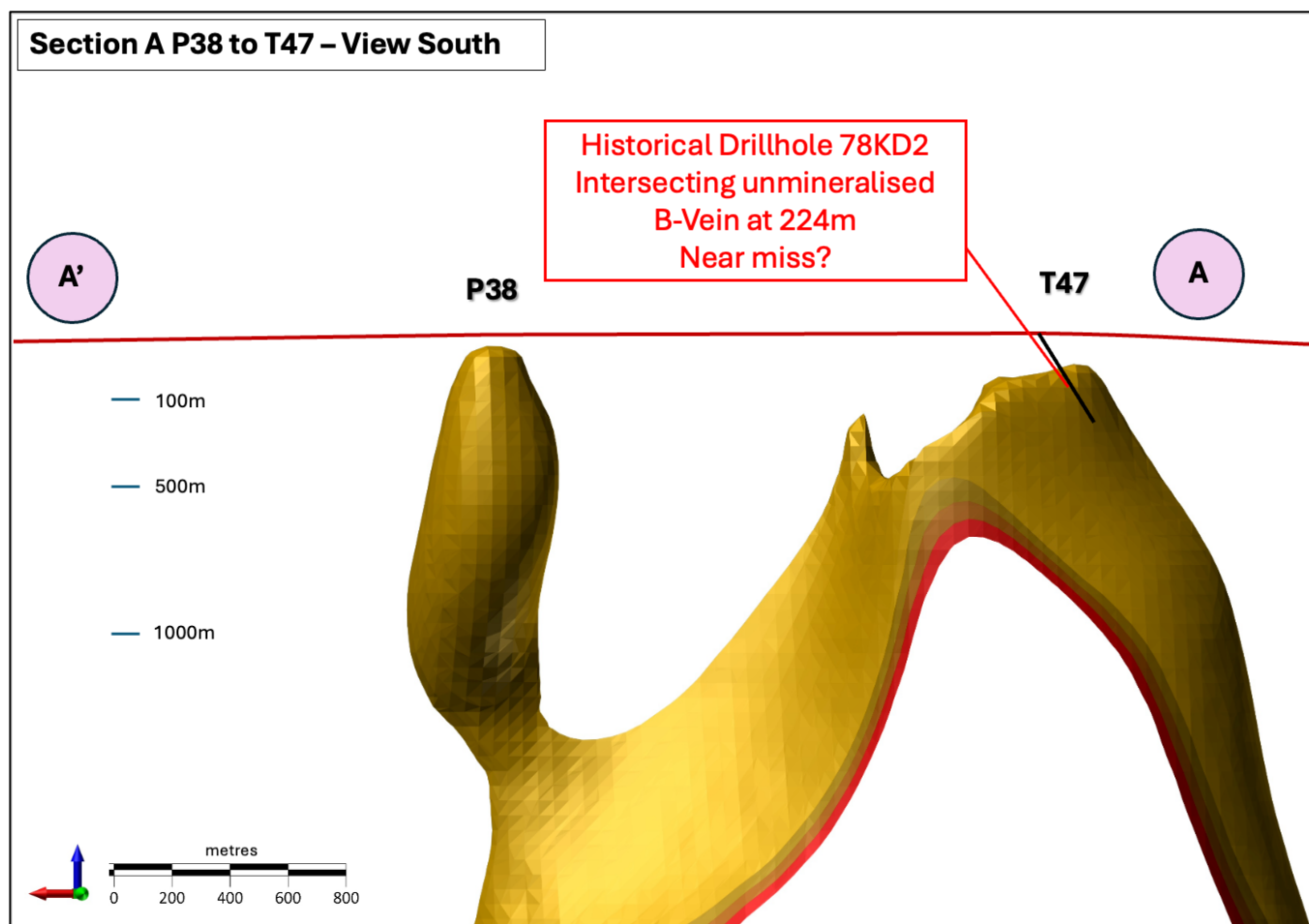
Following pages

3D Magnetic Inversion Sections

Sections through 3D magnetic inversion shells (500 to 1,000 $\times 10^{-5}$ SI) with points indicating the position of corresponding gravity stations used to interpret probable felsic or mafic composition of magnetic anomaly. The non-prospective mafic units are typically denser than felsic intrusive pipes and can be ruled out.

Drill target location map – EL9489 – Byrock Project, Macquarie Arc, NSW


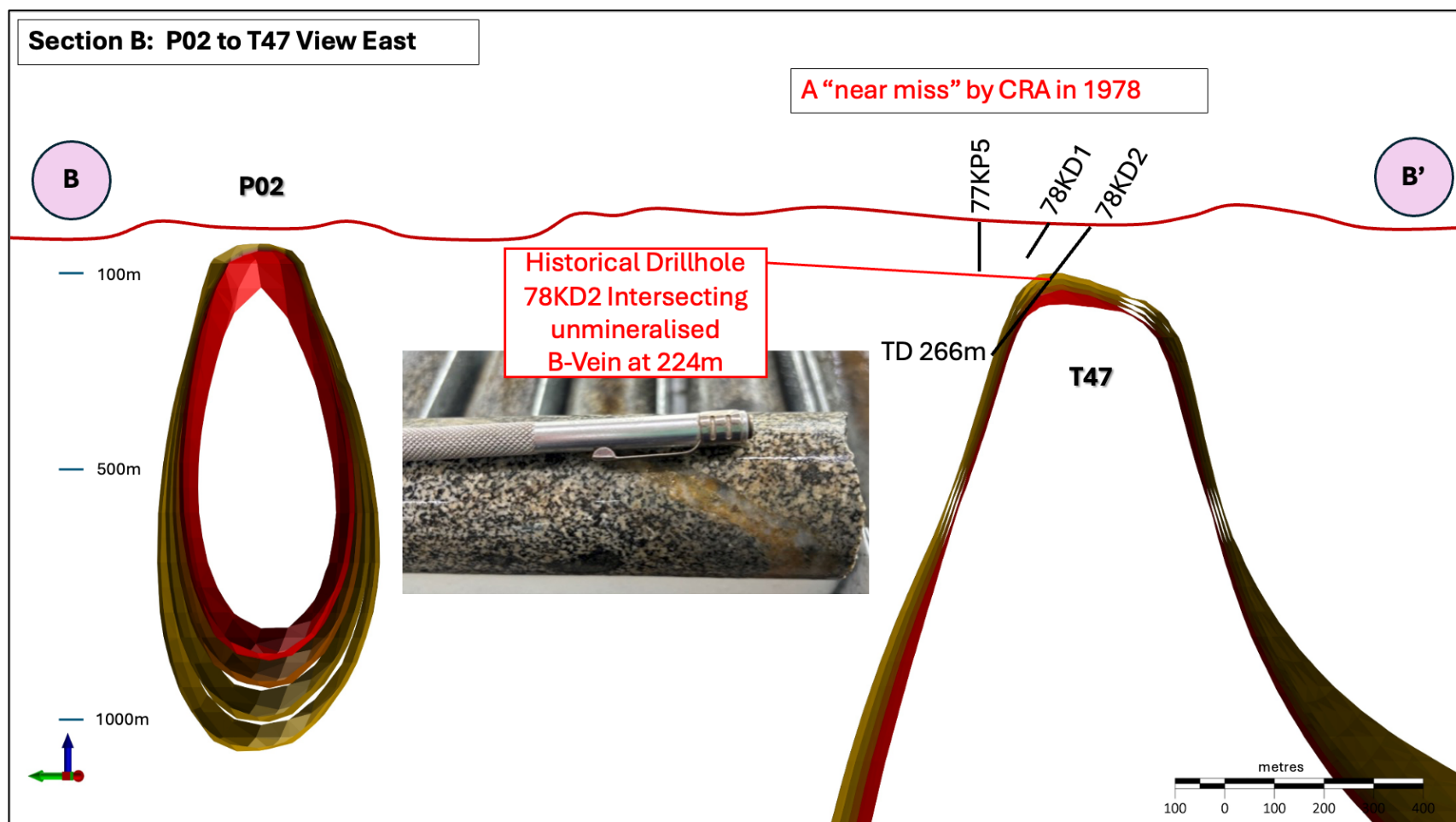
Rank	Target	Score / 100
1	T47	95
2	P38	95
3	P02	93
4	P01	92
5	P37	90
6	P07	89
7	P28	89



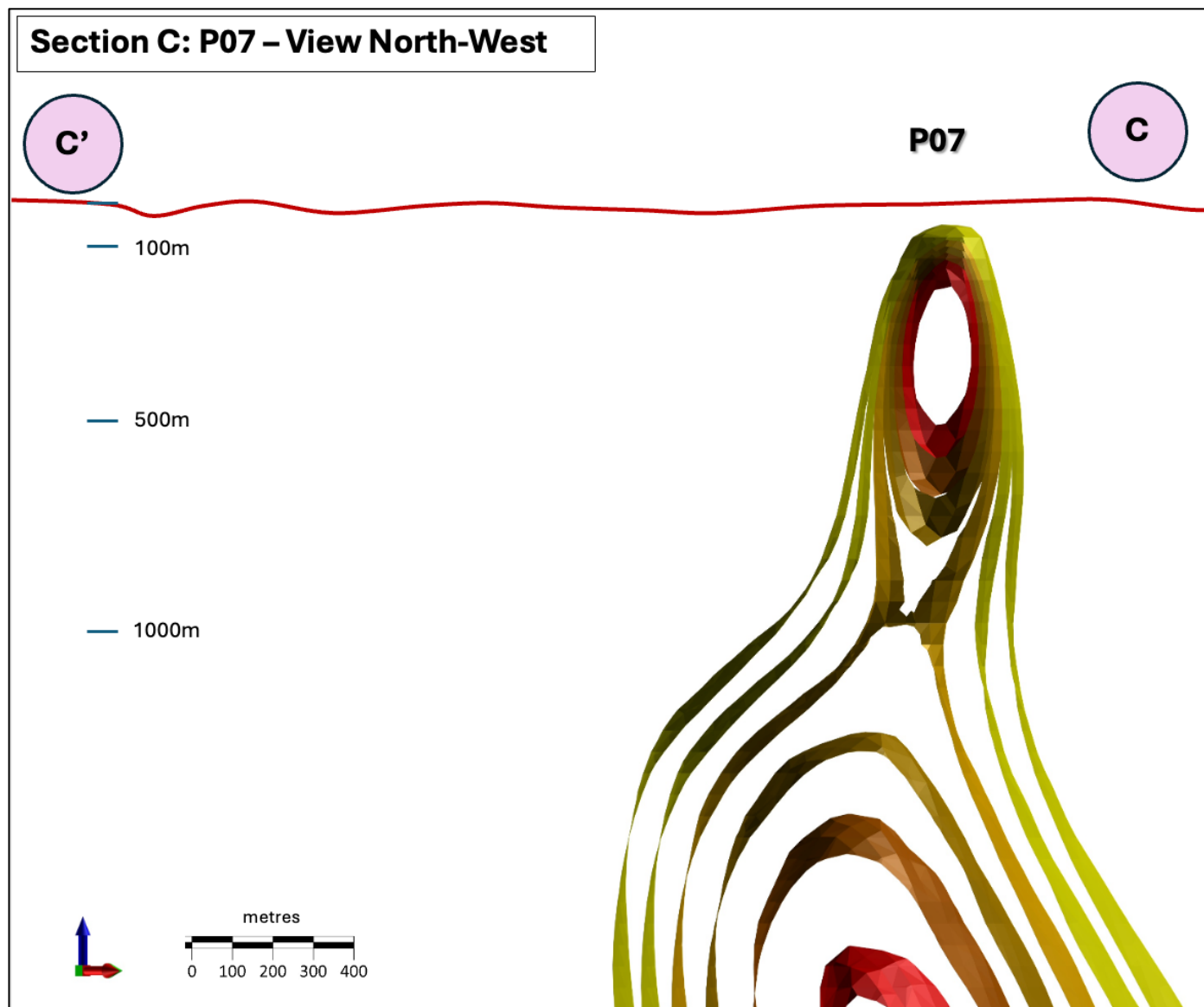
P38

3D magnetic modelling indicates P38 is a discrete magnetic pipe ($>1,000 \times 10^{-5}$ SI) pipe positioned on the immediate periphery of a broader T47 intrusion, which is demonstrated to contain B-veins. The pipe coincides with a discrete gravity low consistent with a felsic intrusion or breccia. The target has a footprint of **12.1 Hectares** and a **depth to the magnetic source of only 40 meters**. Depth to acoustic basement is unknown but likely to be less than or equal to **40m**. The target is positioned beneath transported cover (sheetwash); consequently, there is no surface geochemical expression.

T47: 3D magnetic modelling indicates T47 is a broad magnetic intrusion ($>1,000 \times 10^{-5}$ SI). This intrusion appears to link up to adjacent pipe target P38, with P02, P37 and P01 pipes residing on the periphery. T47 coincides with a broad gravity low consistent with a felsic intrusion. The target has a footprint of over 50 Hectares and a depth to the magnetic source of 72 meters. Depth to acoustic basement measured by passive seismic of 65-75m. The target is positioned beneath transported cover (sheetwash); consequently, there is no surface geochemical expression. A single historical diamond drillhole, 78KD2, by CRA (Operator) in 1978, intersected a quartz monzo-diorite intrusion, cross-cut by quartz-sulphide B-veins at T47. Whole rock analysis reported the intrusion to be high-k calc-alkaline and Cu-Au fertile consistent with economic Macquarie Arc intrusions. Furthermore, U-Pb zircon age dating on this drill core produced an age of 430+/-3Ma (Black, 2006) aligned with Macquarie Arc aged porphyry causative intrusions.

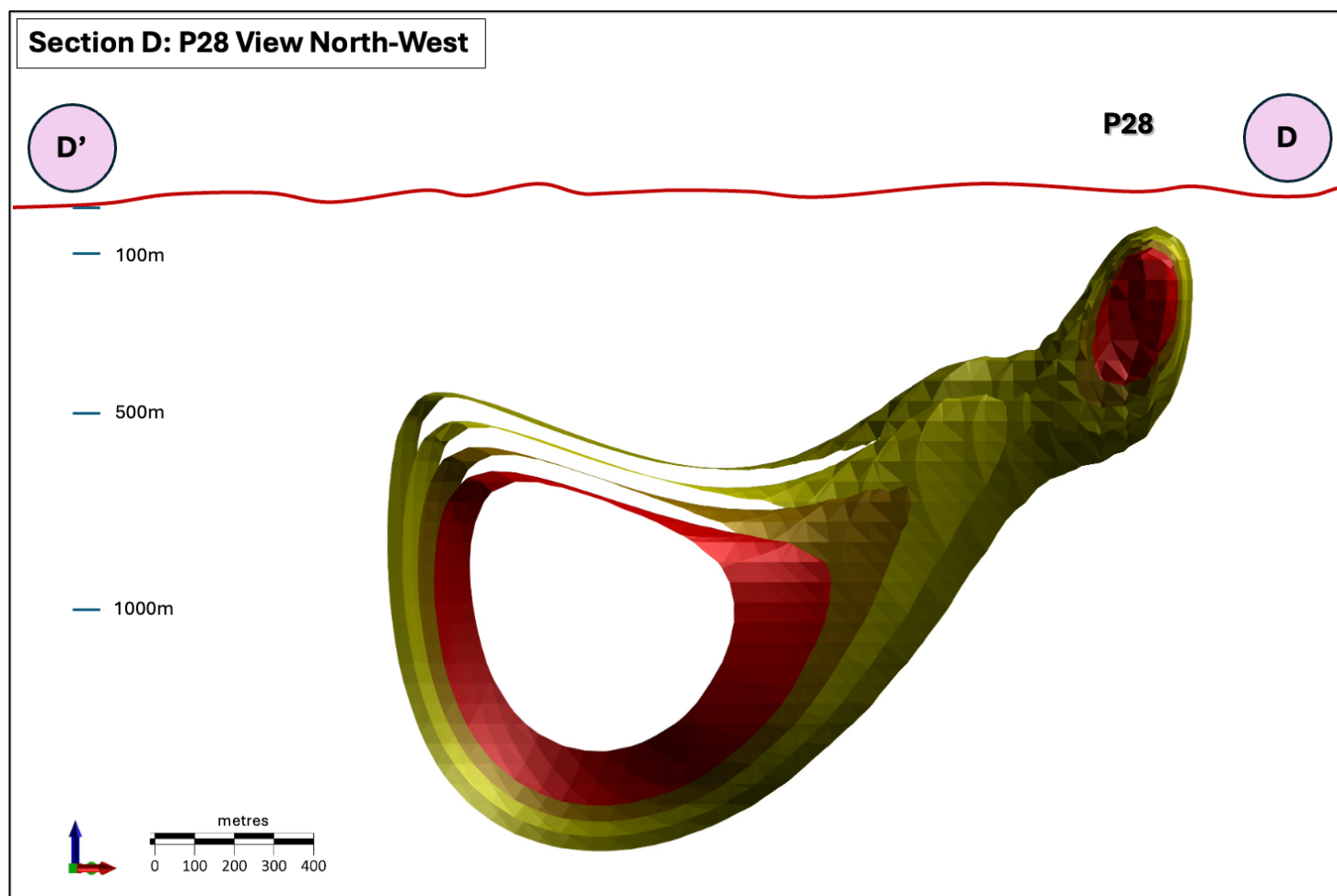


P02: 3D magnetic modelling indicates P02 is a discrete magnetic pipe ($>1,000 \times 10^{-5}$ SI) pipe positioned 1.5km from the broader T47 intrusion, which is demonstrated to contain B-veins. The pipe coincides with a discrete gravity low consistent with a felsic intrusion or breccia. The target has a footprint of **7.1 Hectares and a depth to the magnetic source of 35 meters**. Depth to acoustic basement measured by passive seismic is also **35m**. The target is positioned beneath transported cover (sheetwash); consequently, there is no surface geochemical expression. Minor haematized siltstone is present at the surface beyond the margin of the interpreted pipe, which may indicate input from oxidised fluids/heat source. Dam excavations to the northwest intersected extensive kaolinite with mm quartz veins in addition to gypsum. Company geologists have considered that this feature could potentially represent a weathered lithocap.



P07

3D magnetic modelling indicates P07 is a discrete magnetic pipe ($>1,000 \times 10^{-5}$ SI) pipe positioned above a broader intrusion at depth. The pipe coincides with a discrete gravity low consistent with a felsic intrusion or breccia. The target has a footprint of 10 Hectares, with a depth to the magnetic source of 60 meters. Depth to acoustic basement is unknown but likely to be less than or equal to 60m. The target is positioned beneath transported cover (sheetwash); consequently, there is no surface geochemical expression. P07 is positioned <1km from the major domain bounding Louth-Eumarra Shear Zone.



P28

3D magnetic modelling indicates P28 is a discrete magnetic pipe ($1,500 \times 10^{-5}$ SI) pipe positioned above a broader intrusion at depth. The pipe coincides with a discrete gravity low consistent with a felsic intrusion or breccia. The target has a footprint of 4 Hectares, with a depth to the magnetic source of 60 meters. Depth to acoustic basement is unknown but likely to be less than or equal to 60m. The target is positioned beneath transported cover (sheetwash); consequently, there is no surface geochemical expression. P28 is positioned <1.5km from the major domain bounding Mason Tank Fault.

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.	This Report is related to results from ground gravity geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	This Report is related to results from ground gravity geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	This Report is related to results from ground gravity geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.
	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.	This Report is related to results from ground gravity geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.
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).	This Report is related to results from ground gravity geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	This Report is related to results from ground gravity geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure	This Report is related to results from ground gravity

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>representative nature of the samples.</i>	geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.
	• <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>	• This Report is related to results from ground gravity geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.
Logging	• <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>	• This Report is related to results from ground gravity geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.
	• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	• This Report is related to results from ground gravity geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.
	• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	• This Report is related to results from ground gravity geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	• This Report is related to results from ground gravity geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.
	• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	• This Report is related to results from ground gravity geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.
	• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	• This Report is related to results from ground gravity geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.
	• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	• This Report is related to results from ground gravity geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.
	• <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of</i>	• This Report is related to results from ground gravity

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	This Report is related to results from ground gravity geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.
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>	This Report is related to results from ground gravity geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.
	<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>	This Report is related to results from ground gravity geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.
	<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>	This Report is related to results from ground gravity geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	This Report is related to results from ground gravity geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	This Report is related to results from ground gravity geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	This Report is related to results from ground gravity geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	This Report is related to results from ground gravity geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.
	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar</i>	n/a as no MRE is estimated.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<i>and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	This Report is related to results from ground gravity geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.
	Specification of the grid system used.	GDA94 Zone 55.
	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.	ATT No new drilling conducted.
	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 support geological and grade continuity to support an MRE - no MRE is declared. - This Report is related to results from ground gravity geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	This Report is related to results from ground gravity geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.
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.	This Report is related to results from ground gravity geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.
	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.	This Report is related to results from ground gravity geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	This Report is related to results from ground gravity geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	This Report is related to results from ground gravity geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.

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.	As per the ASX announcement 11 February 2025, 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. Altitude Minerals has exclusive Option to commence a 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 Agreement Section. NSW Tenement Numbers EL9489, EL9612, EL9713 and EL9746 fall under the agreement. Native Title is extinguished over some parts of the tenements.
	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. 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.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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. Historical and NSW Government: 2km spaced ground station gravity data and airborne Falcon gravity (N-S) on 2km line spacing. <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. <u>Altitude/Nimrod May 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 19.2 line km of Induced Polarisation survey over seven lines

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		were collected by Zonge Engineering and Research Organisation (Australia) Pty Ltd in 2025.
Geology	• <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 northern 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.
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:</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>	• This Report is related to results from ground gravity geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.
	• <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>	• 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 understanding of the project.
Data aggregation methods	• <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>	• This Report is related to results from ground gravity geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.
	• <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>	• This Report is related to results from ground gravity geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.
	• <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	• This Report is related to results from ground gravity geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<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>	This Report is related to results from ground gravity geophysical surveys only: this section is not relevant as no drilling results are reported.
<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.
<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>	- This Report is related to results from ground gravity geophysical surveys only: 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, with 2 crews operating concurrently onsite.
<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