



Byrock Project Drilling Results – NSW, Australia

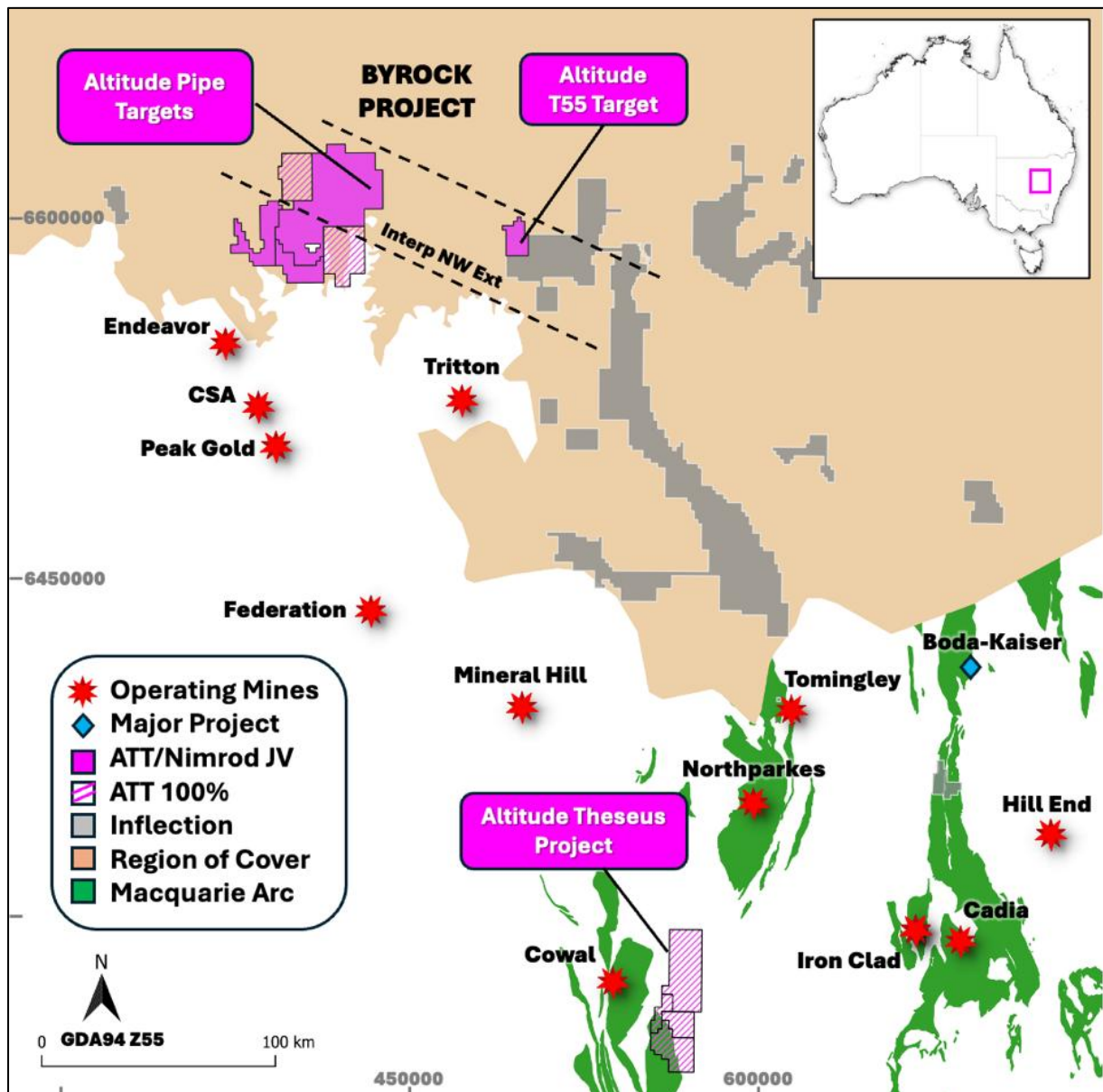
Summary

- Altitude completed a 1,501m, five-hole drilling program at the Byrock Project, comprising 1,158m of reverse-circulation (RC) drilling and a 343m diamond-core tail. The program tested three of four priority Pipe Targets for concealed “pencil-style” copper-gold porphyry systems. Rainfall prevented access to the 4th target, which remains untested
- Assays have been received for the completed RC drilling. No significant copper mineralisation was identified, although minor gold mineralisation was intersected in hole 26BY04, including 27m at 0.06g/t Au from 42m
- Visual logging of the diamond-core tail in hole 26BY05(T) identified no significant base-metal mineralisation*. Multi-element assays and gold fire-assay results are expected in the coming weeks to confirm the visual observations
- Drilling validated the geophysical interpretation of pipe-like bodies and confirmed deep crustal-tapping structures and previously unmapped volcanic rocks, interpreted to form part of the Macquarie Arc. However, the intersected basaltic and ultramafic rocks appear younger and less fractionated than the targeted felsic igneous rocks
- At Target P38, drilling intersected a volcanic breccia pipe containing abundant large clasts of the targeted felsic intrusive rocks. These clasts will undergo further fertility and prospectivity analysis as part of a broader project review following receipt of assays
- Based on the results received to date, the Byrock Project has not met the Company’s technical criteria for further drilling expenditure. The project will be placed under review pending the outstanding diamond-core assays and fertility analysis, after which the Company will determine its future involvement in the project

Next Drill Program – Firenze Project, Nevada

- Altitude’s upcoming drilling program at the Firenze Project in Nevada, which is prospective for silver and gold, is planned for late September
- Drill contract secured, drill access tracks & pads prepared, all permits approved

**The Company also provides a cautionary statement: ‘Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.’*



Altitude Minerals Ltd (**ASX: ATT**) (**Altitude** or **Company**) provides an exploration update of the assays from the recent drilling program on the Byrock Project in NSW.

Altitude Minerals completed 1,158m of reverse-circulation drilling testing three Pipe Targets with a 343m diamond core tail completed on target P38 (26BY05), for a total of 1,501m in June-July 2026. The results are illustrated in Figure 1 and the JORC Appendix and Tables below.

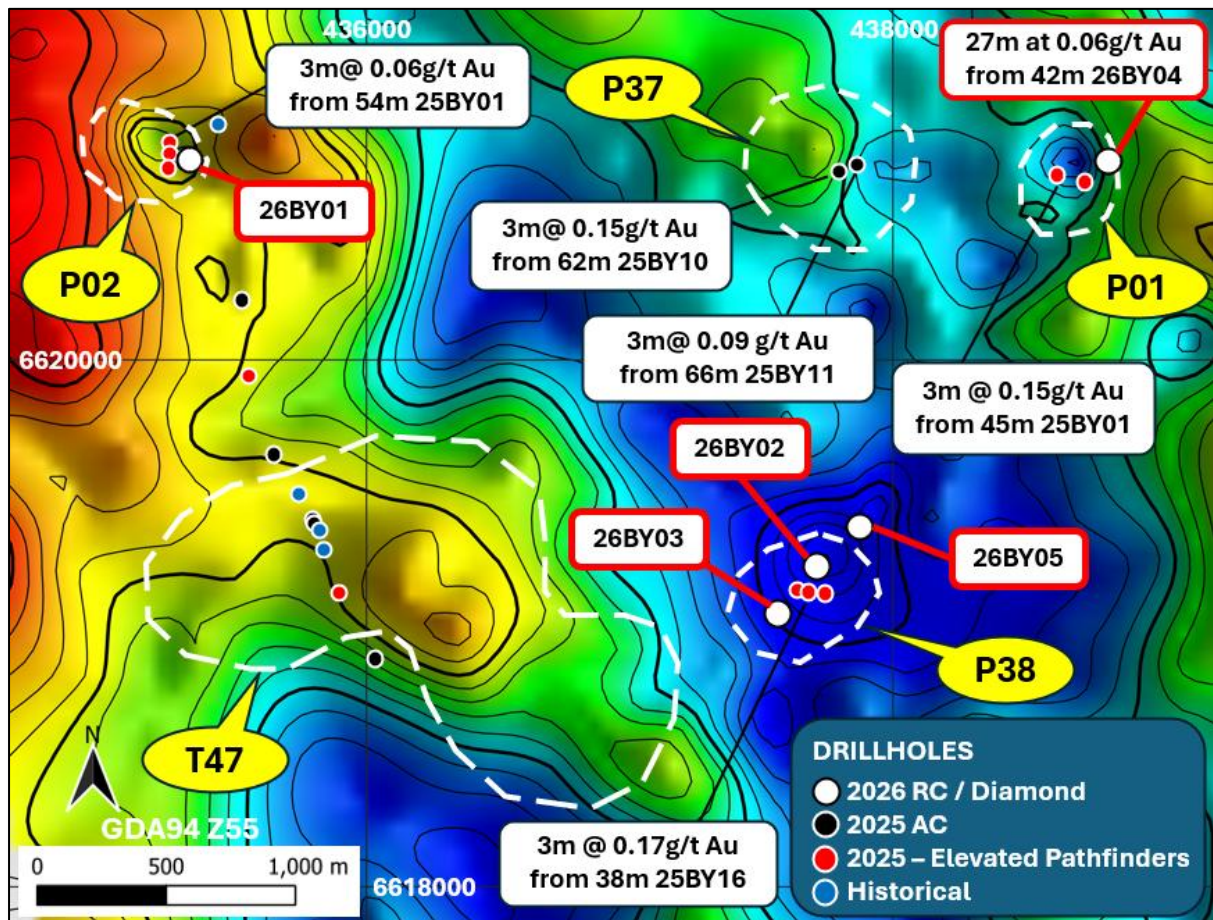


Figure 1. 2026 RC drill collar locations with SCBA 50m TR gravity overlain by 1VD gravity contours and previous holes, including 2025 aircore holes (ASX 6/2/2026). The interpreted extent of the Pipe Targets is shown by the dashed line. Gravity contour interval 0.1 mGal.

Authorised for release by the board of Altitude Minerals Ltd.

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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

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Related ASX, CSE, TSXV Announcements

- 10/04/2024 (ASX: WTM) - High-grade epithermal gold porphyry skarn discovered
- 14/06/2023 (CSE: AUCU) - Definitive Exploration Agreement
- 28/05/2024 (ASX: KCC) - AngloGold Ashanti to earn-in to the NJNB Project
- 11/02/2025 (ASX: ATT) - Pipeline of Copper-Gold Targets Secured – Byrock Project
- 07/05/2025 (ASX: ATT) - Geophysics Update, Byrock Project
- 15/09/2025 (ASX: ATT) - High-Priority Cu-Au Porphyry Drill Targets Identified
- 06/02/2026 (ASX: ATT) - Positive Air-core results – Byrock Project
- 20/04/2026 (ASX: ATT) - Geophysical Surveys Completed – Byrock Project
- 06/05/2026 (ASX: ATT) - Compelling Drill Targets Defined – Byrock Project

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

Hole ID	Target	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	Azi (T)	Dip	Comments
26BY01	P02	435311	6620766	139	300	297	-59	RC
26BY02	P38	437710	6619210	144	81	0	-90	RC
26BY03	P38	437563	6619036	147	283	50	-59	RC
26BY04	P01	438819	6620748	141	282	265	-60	RC
26BY05	P38	437867	6619368	144	212	225	-55	RC
26BY05T	P38	437867	6619368	144	212 to 555	225	-55	HQ3 Core TAIL

Assays reported for all RC drilling as outlined above.

Hole ID 26BY05T drill core from 212m to 555m.

- No Assays reported (still in laboratory)
- NSVR (No Significant Visual Results)

Table 1: Significant Intersections RC drilling samples

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade Au (ppm)	Grade Cu (ppm)
26BY04	42	69	27	0.056	NSI

Notes for the Significant intersections and Collar table

- 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
- NSVR = No Significant Visual Result
- 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 more than 6m of internal dilution
- Samples collected and reported are all 3m composites

In accordance with Listing Rule 3.1 and ASX Guidance Note 8 on [Visual estimation of mineralisation](#)

1. Describe the nature of mineralisation occurrence (e.g. massive, disseminated, in veins, forming veins or bands concordant or discordant with bedding or a penetrative foliation observable in the host rock); **None**
2. Identify the minerals observed; **0% Economic Minerals**
3. Estimate the abundances of any minerals observed (in the form of a table with an estimate of the abundances at each interval of the applicable hole or sample); and **0% Economic Minerals**
4. State the anticipated timing for the release of assay results in respect of the visual estimates. **Within a month.**

The Company also provides a cautionary statement

'Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.'

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 reverse circulation (RC) drilling. A total of five (5) RC drill holes with one 343m diamond core tail were drilled for 1,501m total Assay results presented in the report are from all five holes on the Byrock Project tenement EL9489. The diamond Core tail results have not yet been returned. 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. 382 three metre (3m) composite samples were submitted to ALS Laboratory for assay + QA/QC samples. A handful of the sample from each 1m interval was sieved and logged by an onsite geologist. Drill samples were weighted on arrival at the laboratory.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	No measurements were conducted on the drill samples prior to submission to the laboratory.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	At this stage of exploration, no modifying factors or limitations are known.
	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	ATT RC 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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>	Three angled holes and 19 vertical holes were drilled. All holes were surveyed with a handheld GPS.
Drilling techniques	• <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>	• The RC drilling was completed by Resolution Drilling using a UDR1000 multi-purpose drilling rig with 5.5" diameter face sampling hammer bit using reverse circulation (RC) drilling was undertaken for most of the program. One HQ3 Diamond core tail was drilled (Hole ID 26BY05(T)) using a UDR1100 set up as a diamond core rig. No orientated core was collected with one hole drilled vertically, with the majority of drill holes drilled on an angle, see Appendix.
Drill sample recovery	• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	• RC samples was captured in mineral exploration green plastic bags at 1m intervals, which were placed sequentially in rows. Any deviations in recovery were recorded in the geologists logging sheet. Moisture content was also recorded. Drill core was marked up, photographed and logged on site by company geologists.
	• <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	• 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.
	• <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>	• 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.
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</i>	• All samples were geologically logged by an onsite geologist via digital entry into Fastgeo.ai logging software to a sufficient level of details to support appropriate Mineral Resource

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>studies.</i>	estimation.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	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. Core Photography and SG was also collected.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	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.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Samples reported were RC cuttings only, selective half core was cut and supplied to the laboratory for assay with results not returned yet.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	A sample spear was used. Both wet and dry samples were collected with the moisture content logged.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Spear sample taken from green plastic bags contained 100% of each metre interval is considered appropriate for drilling. Consistent sample weights were collected from each 1m interval for inclusion in 3m composite samples.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	- 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. - The QAQC procedures adopted are considered appropriate for early-stage exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Field duplicate results were consistent (within 2SD) demonstrating sampling is representative of in situ material collected.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	~ 1.5 to 2kg samples collected are considered appropriate to the grainsize of the material being sampled.
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.	Sample preparation was undertaken by ALS Adelaide with up to 250g of sample pulverised to 85% passing 75µm (PUL-23). Multielement analysis was 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-ICP21). The ME-MS61L technique is considered near complete; for Cu, Mo, Pb, Zn, As, Sb, Bi, Te, Se, Tl it is consider strong near-total recovery and highly suitable for porphyry exploration; for REE and elements such as Zr-Hf-Nb-Ta is potentially incomplete or mineralogy-dependent, but suitable as a first pass exploration tool covering a broad set of elements. The Au-ICP21 is considered complete digest and suitable for determining gold mineralisation values in this early stage of exploration.
	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.	A KT-10 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) and Terra Spec which allows for the identification of certain alteration minerals to aid in the interpretation of alteration.
	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.	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		internal laboratory QC information. No abnormalities were detected.
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 and Nimrod geologists, who collectively examined the laboratory data.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were undertaken.
	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 using Fastgeo.ai logging and database system. - 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.	5 drill holes have been drilled over specific prospects, spacing illustrated in diagrams with the body of the announcement.
	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.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	3m compositing of 1m cuttings has been applied consistently, except for the last sample of the hole if it did not finish on an

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		even 3m or where zones were considered more prospective where samples were collected at 1m intervals.
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.	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.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The relationship between drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures has not been confirmed.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were collected in the field and delivered directly to ALS Laboratory in Adelaide.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	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	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.	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 Agreement Section. NSW Tenement Numbers EL9489, EL9612, EL9713 and EL9746 fall under the agreement. Native Title is extinguished over some parts of the tenements.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
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 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 and clay hosted REE deposits.
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> <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 understanding of the project.
	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high</i>	Standard length weighted averaging techniques were used for significant intersection calculations. No top cut has been

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<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<i>grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	applied as no high grade results. Lower cut off grades are stated adjacent to the significant intervals table and are appropriate to exploration stage.
	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.	All aggregate drill intercepts are length weighted and internal dilution applicable is stated below the significant interval table(s).
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents have been reported.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	The geometry of the mineralisation is unknown.
<i>Diagrams</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.	Maps and diagrams are included in the body of the report or immediately above the JORC Table 1.
<i>Balanced reporting</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.	- All significant assay results are reported for assay received to date. - The report is considered balanced.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</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.	<u>Altitude/Nimrod May-Dec 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 were collected by Zonge Engineering and Research Organisation (Australia) Pty Ltd in 2025.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. 2,198m Aircore program EL9489 over 21 holes in 2025.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	A full project review will be undertaken before further works are contemplated.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	A full project review will be undertaken before further works are contemplated.