HMS INTERSECTED IN FIRST DRILLING PROGRAM NILPINNA TARGET - EROMANGA HMS PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- **First wide-spaced drilling program confirms heavy mineral sands (HMS) prospectivity of the Nilpinna Tenement - Eromanga Basin HMS Project, SA**
- **Assays indicate several samples with HM grades >1%, up to a maximum of 12.5%**
- **Laboratory sachet logging results indicate the presence of valuable heavy minerals (VHM) ilmenite, leucoxene, rutile and zircon**
- Significantly, the Heavy Minerals occur in a marine sequence of unconsolidated sands (Cadna-owie Formation), interpreted as an extensive regressive strand plain with evidence of "still stands" potentially capable of forming significant HMS strand deposits
- Follow-up exploration in 2026 will focus on three (3) priority areas of potential VHM content, with ground truthing and ground magnetics to define further drill targets and possible extensions of identified mineralisation.

Duncan Chessell - Altitude's Managing Director's Comments

"Our strategy is to leverage our technical expertise to identify pre-discovery unrecognised value, build and drill test a pipeline of high-quality targets in top mining jurisdictions.

I am pleased to see the first of these drill targets encounter encouraging heavy minerals on a proof-of-concept drill program.

This drilling has identified a large previously unrecognised exploration space throughout the Eromanga Basin for HMS, to which Altitude is well placed to test."

Figure 1. HM pan concentrate from drillhole 25NP12 from 25.5m with VHM > 50% (of the HM)

Valuable Heavy Minerals (VHM)

Definition: Ilmenite, Rutile, Zircon, Monazite and Leucoxene.

Altitude Minerals Ltd (**ASX: ATT**) (**ATT**, **Altitude** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce new HMS assay results for EL7071, part of the Eromanga Basin Heavy Mineral Sands (HMS) Project, South Australia, see Figure 2.

Details

Initial Drilling Program

In September, the Company completed 114 drill holes for 4,072m over the Eromanga HMS tenements. The proof-of-concept aircore program has confirmed the presence of a prospective marine sequence in the central part of the Nilpinna tenement EL7071, with the potential to host HM deposits of sufficient grade to warrant follow-on exploration activities to define further drill targets.

The central part of the Nilpinna tenement, EL7071, was identified by the team as having strong linear magnetic anomalies and high-value heavy minerals (VHM) in stream-sediment samples collected earlier in the year.

The prospective HMS area is interpreted as a regressive marine strand plain that concentrated HM strands in a series of “still stands” between 110m to 140m elevation. The marine regression appears to have reworked the older Algebuckina Formation, with the bulk of the HM deposited within the Cadna-owie Formation, which was later overlain by thin fluvial and/or aeolian sand deposits.

Samples from 49 drill holes have been retained, with 262 high-priority samples from 15 drill holes submitted to Diamantina Laboratory in Perth. Two hundred sixty-two assays are now received, and all 15 drill holes returned significant HM (> 1% HM). Sachet logging by Diamantina Laboratories in Perth indicates that the HM is dominated by iron-rich minerals such as goethite and limonite, resulting in the bulk of the drilling intersections recording < 50% VHM content of the total HM%.

Importantly, some of the drill holes contained VHM% of > 0.5%, which the Company believes indicates the potential for significant HM accumulations in the Nilpinna Tenure. The VHM component of the HM is dominated by ilmenite and leucoxene with lesser amounts of rutile and zircon in some holes. A summary of intersections with VHM> 0.5% is provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Significant VHM results from the drilling (VHM > 0.5%)

Drillhole	From m	To m	Thickness m	HM %	VHM %	VHM_W %	Ilm %	Ru %	Zr %	Leu %	Trash %
25NP009	**6**	7.5	**1.5**	**12.13**	**1.2**	***10***	5	0	0	5	***90***
25NP010	**16.5**	18	**1.5**	**7.48**	**0.7**	***10***	5	0	0	5	***90***
25NP011	**40.5**	42	**1.5**	**1.32**	**0.5**	***40***	25	5	0	10	***60***
25NP014	**33**	34.5	**1.5**	**1.35**	**0.8**	***60***	40	5	0	15	***40***
25NP018	**31.5**	36	**4.5**	**0.70**	**0.5**	***75***	63	5	1	6	***25***
25NP019	**6**	7.5	**1.5**	**5.73**	**0.6**	***10***	5	0	0	5	***90***
25NP019	**21**	22.5	**1.5**	**6.94**	**0.7**	***10***	5	0	0	5	***90***
25NP021	**21**	22.5	**1.5**	**2.64**	**0.5**	***20***	15	0	0	5	***80***
25NP023	**9**	12	**3**	**9.15**	**0.9**	***10***	5	0	0	5	***90***
25NP034	**34.5**	36	**1.5**	**0.87**	**0.6**	***65***	45	5	5	10	***35***
25NP045	**16.5**	21	**4.5**	**1.63**	**0.5**	***28***	17	4	1	6	***72***
25NP084	**7.5**	9	**1.5**	**0.80**	**0.6**	***75***	60	5	5	5	***25***

Note for Table 1: Valuable Heavy Minerals (VHM) include Ilmenite, Rutile, Zircon, and Leucoxene. VHM_W + Trash = 100% of the HM in the sample. Trash has no value, VHM% is % of VHM in the sample i.e. HM% multiplied by VHM_W% where VHM_W% is the weighted average of the VHM% of all the samples in the interval.

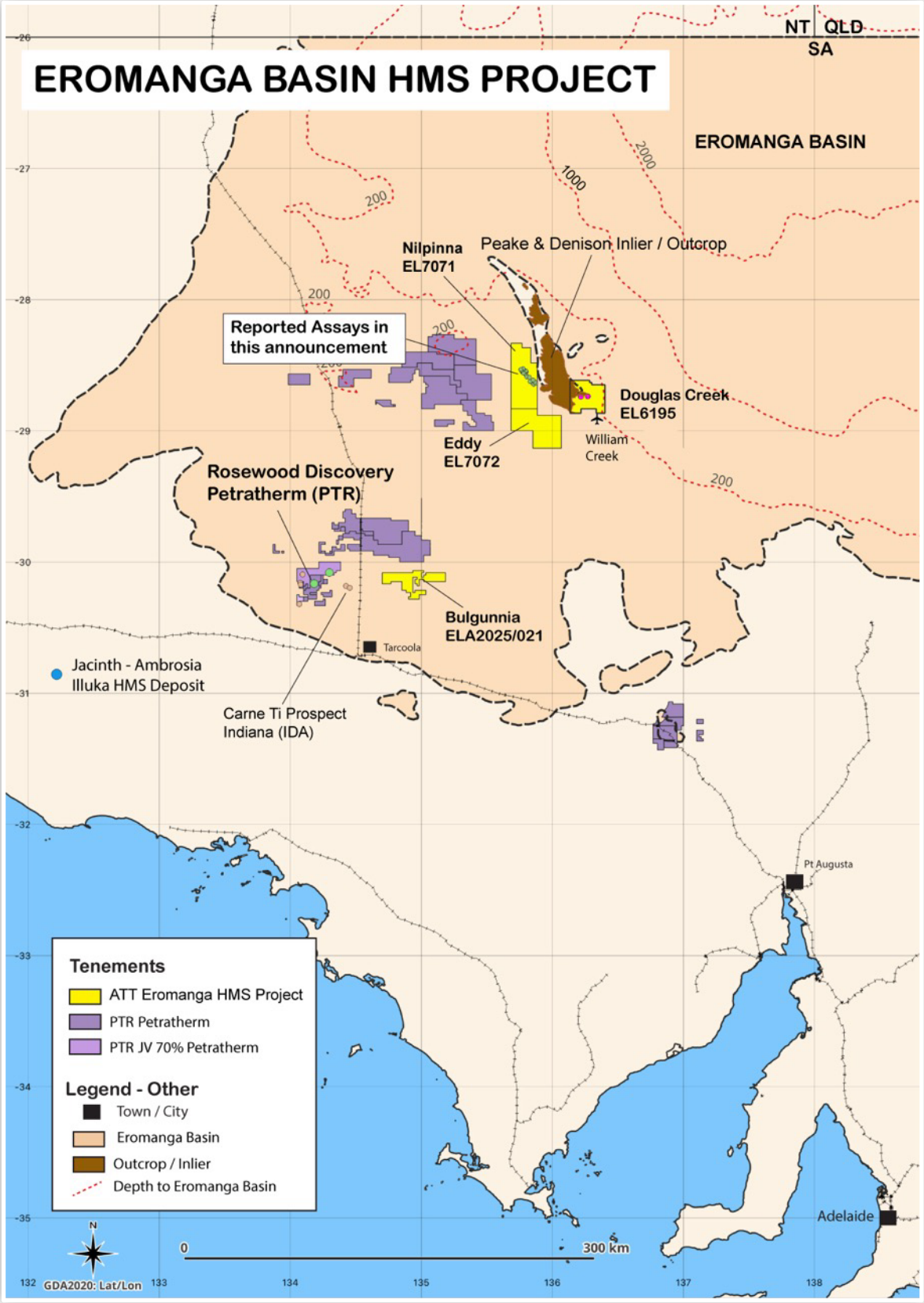

Figure 2. Eromanga Basin HMS Project and location of Nilpinna Tenement

Preliminary Assemblage Analysis

Diamantina Laboratories in Perth analysed the drill samples, using heavy liquid separation and visual estimation (sachet logging) of the mineral assemblage under a microscope by an experienced mineralogist for quantification. An example of a high VHM Figure 4 sample and a low VHM (high-iron) Figure 3, below.

Figure 4. 1.5m @ 1.35% HM From 33.0m, 65% VHM (25NP014)

Figure 3. 1.5m @ 12.13% HM from 6.0m, 10% VHM (25NP009)

Cautionary Statement

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 identifying minerals and estimating the percentage of heavy minerals in each sample.

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 provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

HM Prospectivity

Three areas have been identified on Nilpinna for follow-up exploration, including;

1. A 20km-long NNW-tending topographic ridge interpreted to be a paleo-shoreline feature and a possible still-stand location (Figure 5). Importantly, the ridge is at the target elevation and has an outcropping Cadna-owie Formation present. This prospective ridge is untouched by exploration, with no historical drilling listed in the SARIG database over the feature
2. Magnetic anomalies to the north of the recent drilling, and
3. Magnetic anomalies to the south of the recent drilling (Figure 5).

Drilling on the Douglas Creek tenement EL6195 and Eddy tenement EL7072 did not intersect any significant visual HM, and consequently, no samples were submitted to the laboratory. The target sequence was thin and poorly developed, with no HM trap sites identified. A review of these two tenements is underway. Meanwhile, focus will remain on the Nilpinna Tenement EL7071 for follow-up exploration using ground magnetics and/or further air-core drill traverses over untested targets.

Drilling Background

The team commenced the aircore drilling program in September and completed 114 holes for 4,072m at the Nilpinna, Eddy and Douglas Creek tenements. Seven hundred and eighty-four 1.5m samples were retained from Nilpinna tenement EL7071, with 262 high-priority samples sent to the Diamantina Laboratory in Perth. This represents 49 drill holes or ~43% of the drill holes retained for laboratory analysis based on the estimated HM content.

Each 1.5m drill sample was geologically logged and panned by a geologist on site, with samples with significant visual HM in the pan retained for laboratory analysis. Some lower-grade samples above and below the HM mineralised zones were also retained. At the end of the drilling program, a selection of the higher-grade samples was sent to Diamantina laboratory in Perth for heavy liquid separation (HM assay) and sachet logging. Those results are presented in this release.

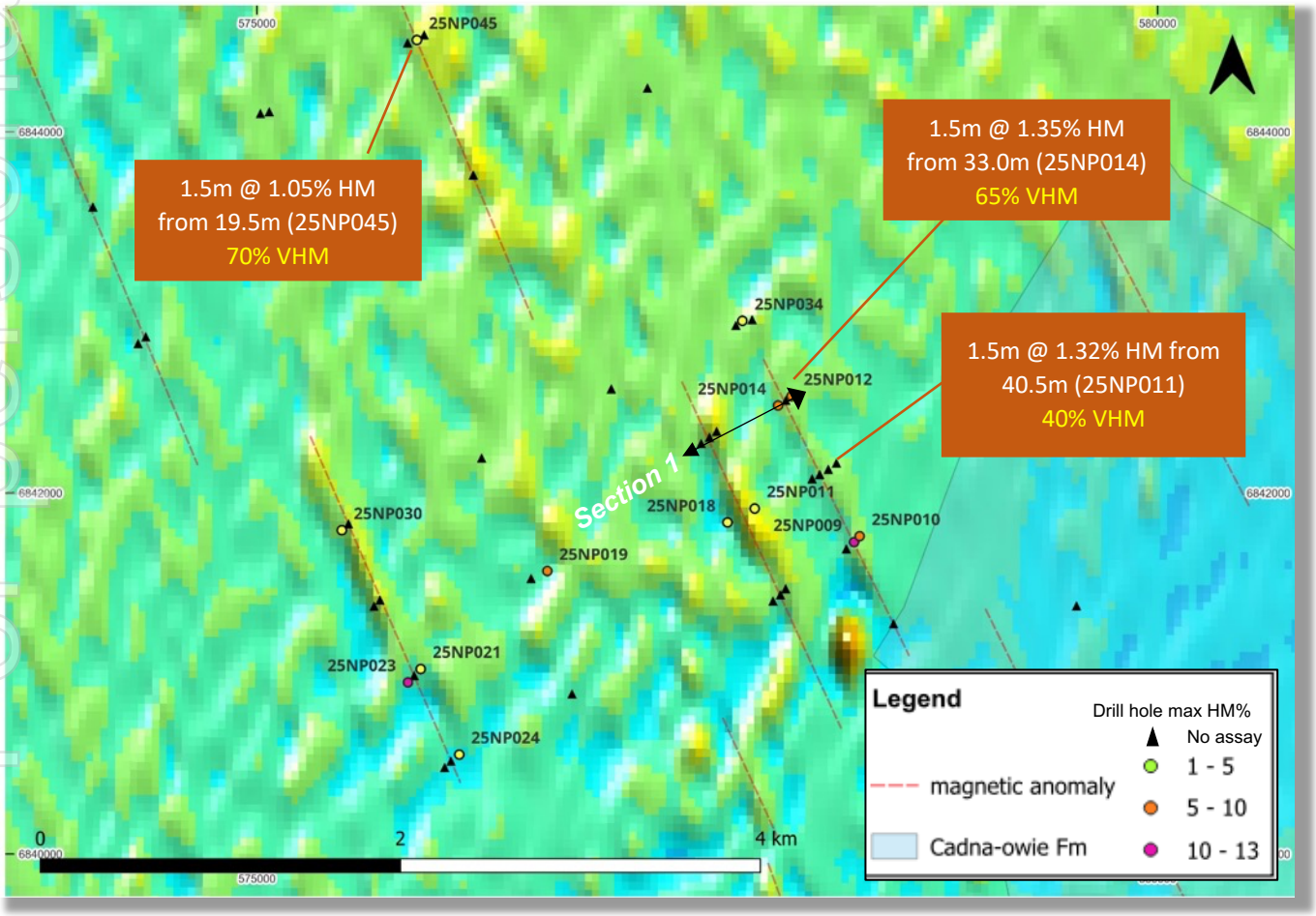

Figure 5. Max HM% results in Nilpinna Priority 1 area (TMI RTP background)

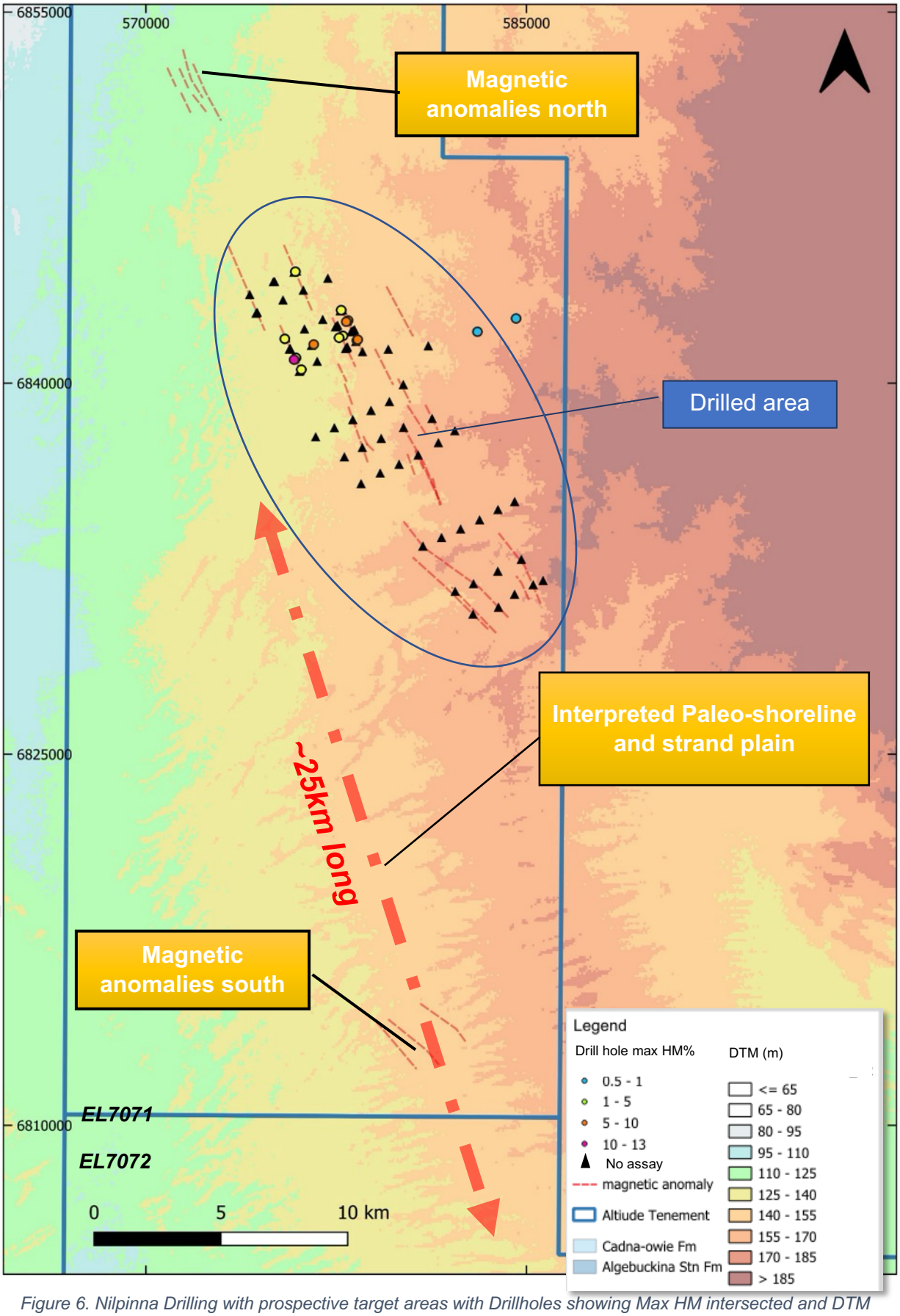

Figure 6. Nilpinna Drilling with prospective target areas with Drillholes showing Max HM intersected and DTM background

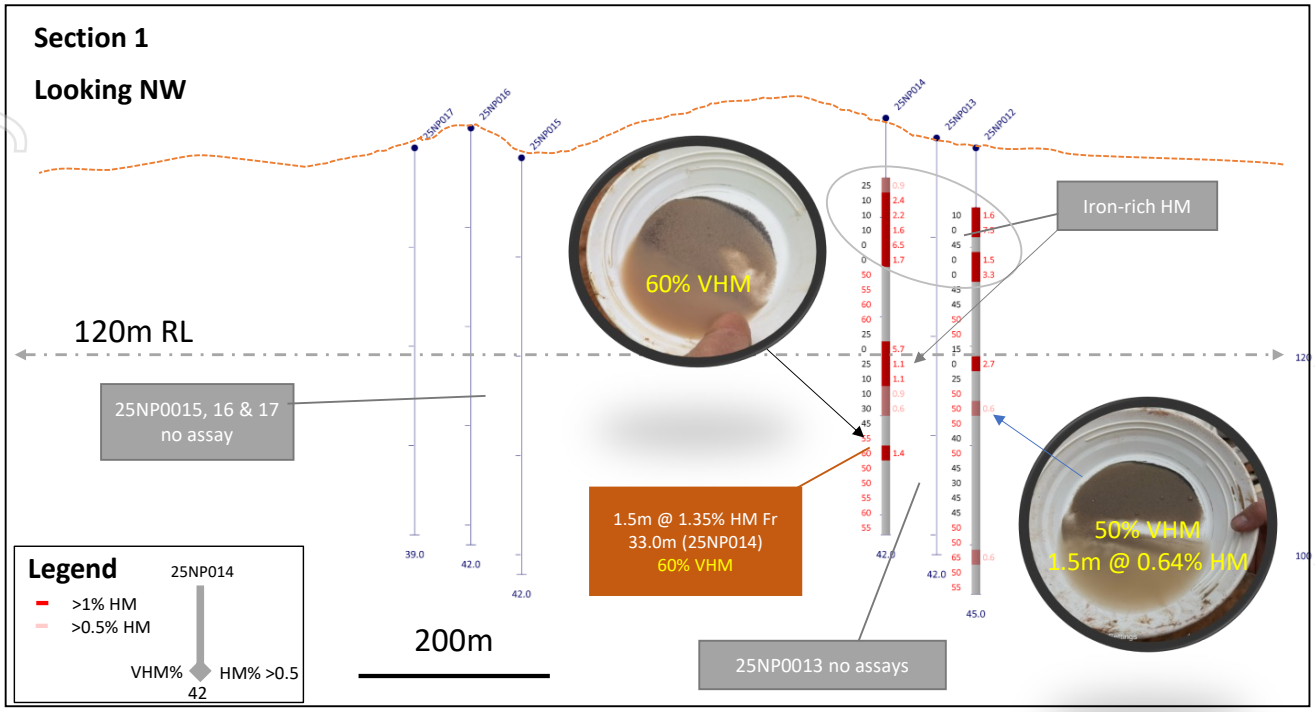

Figure 7. Section 1 showing HM% downhole (RHS) and VHM% (LHS) from sachet logging (see Figure 5 for section location)

Ian Warland - Consultant HMS Technical Expert

Encouragingly, the proof-of-concept HMS drilling program has confirmed the presence of a highly prospective marine sequence with accumulations of HM on an interpreted regressive strand plain. Several of these intersections contain a good VHM assemblage.

The next phase of exploration will focus on identifying shallow, higher-grade HM with good VHM content. At Nilpinna, we have already identified large areas to follow up on that have potentially a thick sequence of the target Formation at the elevation interpreted for strandline deposition.

Next Steps

- Ground-truthing the three areas identified for follow-up exploration
- Ground magnetic trial over selected areas to aid HM target generation
- Drill testing of any high-priority targets identified

Authorised for release by the board of Altitude Minerals Ltd.

For further information, please get in touch.

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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
ASX: ATT 13 August 2025, High Value Zircon and Titanium Minerals Identified on New SA Tenement

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.

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 ($ZnSiO_4$), 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.

Appendix 1. Drill Hole Coordinates

HOLEID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL_DEM	Total depth	Azimuth	Dip	Tenement	Comment
25DC001	616920	6822257	128	24	0	-90	EL6195	NSVR
25DC002	617662	6821281	126	30	0	-90	EL6195	NSVR
25DC003	618806	6820203	131	16.5	0	-90	EL6195	NSVR
25DC004	619763	6819024	138	10	0	-90	EL6195	NSVR
25DC005	620068	6818093	131	36	0	-90	EL6195	NSVR
25DC006	620426	6817128	122	30	0	-90	EL6195	NSVR
25DC007	620722	6816267	120	30	0	-90	EL6195	NSVR
25DC008	621464	6815437	124	36	0	-90	EL6195	NSVR
25DC009	622250	6814742	126	30	0	-90	EL6195	NSVR
25DC010	622965	6814102	120	36	0	-90	EL6195	NSVR
25DC011	618394	6830149	115	21	0	-90	EL6195	NSVR
25DC012	618571	6828720	132	39	0	-90	EL6195	NSVR
25DC013	618162	6828088	142	36	0	-90	EL6195	NSVR
25DC014	618505	6829209	127	37.5	0	-90	EL6195	NSVR
25DC015	621922	6817643	128	36	0	-90	EL6195	NSVR
25DC016	623251	6817934	128	36	0	-90	EL6195	NSVR
25DC017	624299	6818060	122	33	0	-90	EL6195	NSVR
25DC018	625366	6818043	118	30	0	-90	EL6195	NSVR
25ED001	603526	6793231	102	24	0	-90	EL7072	NSVR
25ED002	602471	6792074	112	30	0	-90	EL7072	NSVR
25ED003	601440	6790911	112	30	0	-90	EL7072	NSVR
25ED004	600768	6789949	114	30	0	-90	EL7072	NSVR
25ED005	599496	6789098	111	30	0	-90	EL7072	NSVR
25ED006	598816	6787253	109	30	0	-90	EL7072	NSVR
25ED007	599230	6785821	111	30	0	-90	EL7072	NSVR
25ED008	622241	6814729	126	30	0	-90	EL7072	NSVR
25ED009	598127	6783426	123	30	0	-90	EL7072	NSVR
25ED010	597314	6782488	120	28.5	0	-90	EL7072	NSVR
25ED011	596456	6781597	124	33	0	-90	EL7072	NSVR
25ED012	595948	6780947	123	30	0	-90	EL7072	NSVR
25NP001	578082	6842079	143	36	0	-90	EL7071	sample retained
25NP002	578124	6842103	143	39	0	-90	EL7071	sample retained
25NP003	578172	6842132	144	36	0	-90	EL7071	sample retained
25NP004	578217	6842166	142	42	0	-90	EL7071	sample retained
25NP005	577865	6841402	141	39	0	-90	EL7071	sample retained
25NP006	577906	6841436	141	39	0	-90	EL7071	sample retained
25NP007	577935	6841470	143	39	0	-90	EL7071	sample retained
25NP008	578272	6841691	145	36	0	-90	EL7071	sample retained
25NP009	578315	6841728	143	37.5	0	-90	EL7071	assay received
25NP010	578346	6841761	143	36	0	-90	EL7071	assay received
25NP011	577763	6841914	142	42	0	-90	EL7071	assay received
25NP012	577968	6842537	142	45	0	-90	EL7071	assay received

HOLEID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL_DEM	Total depth	Azimuth	Dip	Tenement	Comment
25NP013	577936	6842513	143	42	0	-90	EL7071	sample retained
25NP014	577893	6842485	145	42	0	-90	EL7071	assay received
25NP015	577552	6842342	141	42	0	-90	EL7071	sample retained
25NP016	577512	6842309	144	42	0	-90	EL7071	sample retained
25NP017	577466	6842275	142	39	0	-90	EL7071	sample retained
25NP018	577612	6841837	141	39	0	-90	EL7071	assay received
25NP019	576612	6841568	136	40.5	0	-90	EL7071	assay received
25NP020	576522	6841527	137	36	0	-90	EL7071	sample retained
25NP021	575909	6841025	134	39	0	-90	EL7071	assay received
25NP022	575873	6840989	138	42	0	-90	EL7071	sample retained
25NP023	575838	6840951	137	34.5	0	-90	EL7071	assay received
25NP024	576123	6840551	134	42	0	-90	EL7071	assay received
25NP025	576077	6840515	136	39	0	-90	EL7071	sample retained
25NP026	576042	6840480	133	39	0	-90	EL7071	sample retained
25NP027	576749	6840887	139	42	0	-90	EL7071	sample retained
25NP028	575650	6841373	133	39.5	0	-90	EL7071	sample retained
25NP029	575683	6841407	134	40.5	0	-90	EL7071	sample retained
25NP030	575471	6841794	135	39	0	-90	EL7071	assay received
25NP031	575508	6841829	134	39	0	-90	EL7071	sample retained
25NP032	576247	6842194	138	24	0	-90	EL7071	NSVR
25NP033	576967	6842577	140	42	0	-90	EL7071	sample retained
25NP034	577695	6842954	148	39	0	-90	EL7071	assay received
25NP035	577749	6842961	147	39	0	-90	EL7071	sample retained
25NP036	577659	6842929	144	42	0	-90	EL7071	NSVR
25NP037	577168	6844244	144	36	0	-90	EL7071	sample retained
25NP038	576201	6843762	138	39	0	-90	EL7071	sample retained
25NP039	575401	6843364	131	39	0	-90	EL7071	sample retained
25NP040	574383	6842865	130	24	0	-90	EL7071	sample retained
25NP041	574340	6842828	128	39	0	-90	EL7071	sample retained
25NP042	574089	6843585	134	39	0	-90	EL7071	NSVR
25NP043	575068	6844112	135	19.5	0	-90	EL7071	NSVR
25NP044	575019	6844102	134	19.5	0	-90	EL7071	NSVR
25NP045	575888	6844510	140	39	0	-90	EL7071	assay received
25NP046	575928	6844538	139	39	0	-90	EL7071	sample retained
25NP047	575836	6844494	141	39	0	-90	EL7071	sample retained
25NP048	579594	6839259	153	39	0	-90	EL7071	sample retained
25NP049	578870	6838902	145	39	0	-90	EL7071	NSVR
25NP050	578152	6838530	141	39	0	-90	EL7071	NSVR
25NP051	577426	6838203	138	39	0	-90	EL7071	NSVR
25NP052	576688	6837834	134	39	0	-90	EL7071	sample retained
25NP053	577819	6837027	142	39	0	-90	EL7071	NSVR
25NP054	578527	6837404	143	39	0	-90	EL7071	sample retained
25NP055	579272	6837771	150	39	0	-90	EL7071	NSVR

HOLEID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL_DEM	Total depth	Azimuth	Dip	Tenement	Comment
25NP056	580152	6838216	161	45	0	-90	EL7071	NSVR
25NP057	581276	6838576	165	39	0	-90	EL7071	NSVR
25NP058	582173	6838081	167	39	0	-90	EL7071	NSVR
25NP059	581525	6837598	160	39	0	-90	EL7071	NSVR
25NP060	580729	6837101	161	39	0	-90	EL7071	NSVR
25NP061	579976	6836724	155	39	0	-90	EL7071	sample retained
25NP062	579232	6836370	151	42	0	-90	EL7071	NSVR
25NP063	578478	6835942	147	39	0	-90	EL7071	NSVR
25NP064	580915	6833418	166	42	0	-90	EL7071	NSVR
25NP065	581649	6833764	161	42	0	-90	EL7071	NSVR
25NP066	582401	6834108	159	45	0	-90	EL7071	NSVR
25NP067	583150	6834477	163	36	0	-90	EL7071	NSVR
25NP068	583874	6834893	162	30	0	-90	EL7071	NSVR
25NP069	584532	6835216	168	27	0	-90	EL7071	NSVR
25NP070	584796	6832883	178	39	0	-90	EL7071	NSVR
25NP071	583868	6832405	167	39	0	-90	EL7071	sample retained
25NP072	582910	6831896	159	42	0	-90	EL7071	NSVR
25NP073	582186	6831587	155	42	0	-90	EL7071	NSVR
25NP074	582889	6830667	158	39	0	-90	EL7071	NSVR
25NP075	583894	6830949	158	24	0	-90	EL7071	NSVR
25NP076	584529	6831470	166	39	0	-90	EL7071	NSVR
25NP077	585262	6831856	167	39	0	-90	EL7071	NSVR
25NP078	585653	6832025	179	7.5	0	-90	EL7071	NSVR
25NP079	578534	6841276	143	39	0	-90	EL7071	NSVR
25NP080	579550	6841375	149	39	0	-90	EL7071	NSVR
25NP081	580142	6839945	150	36	0	-90	EL7071	NSVR
25NP082	581127	6841513	152	39	0	-90	EL7071	NSVR
25NP083	583065	6842079	163	39	0	-90	EL7071	assay received
25NP084	584588	6842617	166	29.5	0	-90	EL7071	assay received

Notes:

NSVR = No significant visual results and no sample taken

RL_DEM is in metres (above sea level)

Depth is in metres

Azi and Dip are in degrees

Sample retained = sample in storage available for future assay

Appendix 2. List of significant intercepts of HM (>1%) and corresponding VHM_W content (NOT VHM%)

Drillhole	From m	To m	Thick m	HM %	VHM_W %	Diagram Labels / Comments
25NP009	3	7.5	4.5	4.74	10.0	4.5m @ 4.7% HM from 3m (25NP009)
25NP009	15	19.5	4.5	1.69	4.5	4.5m @ 1.7% HM from 15m (25NP009)
25NP010	3	9	6	2.93	0.5	6m @ 2.9% HM from 3m (25NP010)
25NP010	16.5	21	4.5	3.22	15.2	4.5m @ 3.2% HM from 16.5m (25NP010)
25NP011	6	15	9	2.18	5.6	9m @ 2.2% HM from 6m (25NP011)
25NP011	21	27	6	1.09	10.4	6m @ 1.1% HM from 21m (25NP011)
25NP011	40.5	42	1.5	1.32	40.0	1.5m @ 1.3% HM from 40.5m (25NP011)
25NP012	6	27	21	1.36	6.0	21m @ 1.4% HM from 6m (25NP012)
25NP014	6	15	9	2.54	5.5	9m @ 2.5% HM from 6m (25NP014)
25NP014	22.5	34.5	12	1.43	15.5	12m @ 1.4% HM from 22.5m (25NP014)
25NP019	6	25.5	19.5	1.76	15.9	19.5m @ 1.8% HM from 6m (25NP019)
25NP021	18	22.5	4.5	2.42	15.2	4.5m @ 2.4% HM from 18m (25NP021)
25NP023	3	27	24	2.19	14.1	24m @ 2.2% HM from 3m (25NP023) Including 1.5m @12.5% HM from 10.5m
25NP024	12	13.5	1.5	1.34	20.0	1.5m @ 1.3% HM from 12m (25NP024)
25NP024	18	22.5	4.5	1.48	7.9	4.5m @ 1.5% HM from 18m (25NP024)
25NP030	15	16.5	1.5	3.10	10.0	1.5m @ 3.1% HM from 15m (25NP030)
25NP034	7.5	12	4.5	2.07	10.0	4.5m @ 2.1% HM from 7.5m (25NP034)
25NP045	13.5	30	16.5	1.34	20.2	16.5m @ 1.3% HM from 13.5m (25NP045)

Note: VHM is weighted by HM grade for each individual interval, composited intervals can contain up to 3m of internal dilution i.e. < 1% HM

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 aircore drilling. • A total of 114 aircore drill holes were drilled for 4,072m Assay results presented in the report are from 15 holes selected as high priority from the Nilpinna tenement EL7071 A rotary cone splitter attached to the bottom of the cyclone was used to collect a representative sample (25% split) for each 1.5m interval drilled and collected into a prenumbered calico bag, with the remainder of the sample collected in a plastic tub A handful of sample from each 1.5m interval was panned to estimate HM% and other parameters by the on-site rig geologist. Based on the results of the panning sample intervals were selected for laboratory HM assay and retained with the remainder of the samples disposed of back down the drill hole. 262 priority samples from 15 drill holes were sent to Diamantina Laboratories for HM assay and assemblage analysis Diamantina is a mineral sands industry leading laboratory. **Laboratory HM Assay** Samples were weighed on arrival. The laboratory sample was dried and passed through a rotary splitter to take 100 g sub-sample. This sub-sample is then wet screened on a Sweco vibrating screen deck at a top aperture of 1 mm (oversize 'OS') and a bottom screen of 38 µm (SLIMES fraction). The sand fraction containing the THM (-2 mm and +38 µm) is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		used for heavy liquid separation using funnels and a heavy liquid, Tetrabromoethane (TBE), with a density of between 2.92 and 2.96 gcm^3 to determine total heavy mineral (THM) content. **Mineral Assemblage Analysis** • All heavy mineral samples were Sachet logged by Diamantina Laboratories using binocular microscope to visually estimate the minerals present **<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.**
	• *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. <u>Historical work</u>: see historical work statement above.
	• *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 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.*	• ATT aircore drilling was used to obtain 1.5m samples from which a 25% split weighing ~ 1.5kg was taken from a cone splitter at the bottom of the cyclone. The sample was logged by an onsite geologist and selected samples were sent to Diamantina Laboratory for HM assay and sachet logging. Drill holes were all vertical and surveyed with a handheld GPS. <u>Historical work</u>: see historical work statement above.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter,*	• The air core drilling was completed by McLeod Drilling using a 6-wheel Landcruiser mounted drill rig with face sampling blade bits

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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).	with a diameter of 85mm and NQ diameter (76mm) rods All holes were drilled vertically Air core is the standard industry technique for HMS exploration.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Air core drilling methods were utilised throughout the duration of the program.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• A rotary cone splitter attached to the bottom of the cyclone was used to collect a representative sample (25% split) for each 1.5m interval drilled and collected into a prenumbered calico bag, with the remainder of the sample collected in a plastic tub. A geologist was on site for every drill hole and air core samples were recorded as wet or dry and recoveries monitored to ensure that they were appropriate. Excellent recoveries were recorded.
	• *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.*	• 1.5m sample intervals were collected in buckets or large sample bags and a 1.5 metre split (~ 25%) sample taken using a rotating cone splitter attached to the drill cyclone into pre-numbered calico bags.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• All samples were geologically logged by the on-site geologist via digital entry into a Microsoft excel spreadsheet
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Geological logging is qualitative. The logging consisted of lithology, colour, grainsize, sorting, hardness, sample condition, washability, estimated HM%, slimes and induration. A mineral sands consultant was present during the logging of mineral sands.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• A small handful of sample (~ 50g) was selected from each 1.5m and panned on site by a geologist, with samples > 0.5% estimated HM selected for laboratory assay. Additional samples were taken for laboratory assay above and below mineralised zones as appropriate. Representative chip trays containing 1.5m geological sub-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		samples were collected
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Samples were air-core chips only
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• Representative samples were taken every 1.5m and collected by a 25% split cone splitter mounted on the bottom of the cyclone. • Samples sizes ranged from 1 to 1.5kg for laboratory assay • 25% sample split from each 1.5m is considered representative of the drill sample collected for reconnaissance drilling. • Sample dryness was noted by the geologist, all samples taken were dry with no water table intersected
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• A 25% split taken from a cone splitter mounted on the bottom of a cyclone is considered appropriate for HMS exploration • 1.5m sample interval is considered appropriated in HMS exploration
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• The cyclone and splitter were checked and cleaned regularly and kept clear of blockages to prevent contamination between samples. • No contamination has been noted. • No QAQC samples were collected. Sampling is reconnaissance in nature and deemed appropriate for early-stage exploration.
	• *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.*	• Representative samples were taken every 1.5m and collected by a 25% split cone splitter mounted on the bottom of the cyclone. • Geologist logging from each 1.5m sample is compared to laboratory results for verification of the assays.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• A 25% split was taken for every 1.5m averaging around 1 to 1.5kg per sample which is considered appropriate to mineral sands exploration
Quality of assay data	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is*	**Laboratory Assay** • Samples were sent to Diamantina Laboratory in WA for assaying.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and laboratory tests	*considered partial or total.*	• Diamantina is considered to be a mineral sands industry leading laboratory for determining HMS results • The technique is neither partial or total for HMS assay as the material is not dissolved in acids, but grade established by density using heavy liquid separation (HLS) of "floats" and "sinks" (heavies) and is non-destructive in nature. • Samples were weighed on arrival. The laboratory sample was dried for up to 24 hours @ 105 – 110 degrees Celsius. • The sample was loosened until friable and passed through a rotary splitter to take 100 g sub-sample. • The sub-sample was soaked overnight using TKPP solution , then washed and dried. • This sub-sample is then wet screened on a Sweco vibrating screen deck at a top aperture of 2 mm (oversize 'OS') and a bottom screen of 38 µm (SLIMES fraction). • The sand fraction containing the THM (-2 mm and +38 µm) is then dried and used for heavy liquid separation using funnels and a heavy liquid, Tetrabromoethane (TBE), with a density of between 2.92 and 2.96 g/cm^3 to determine total heavy mineral (THM) content. • The nature, quality and appropriateness of sample preparation has been achieved. • Laboratory analytical charge sizes are standard sizes and considered adequate for the material being assayed. The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying is considered total. **Mineral Assemblage Analysis** • All heavy mineral samples were Sachet logged by Diamantina Laboratories using binocular microscope to visually estimate the minerals present accounting for 100% of the sample. The total HM is quantified into valuable HM (VHM) such as ilmenite, rutile, leucoxene, zircon, and monazite and non-valuable HM such as rock, and trash (i.e. goethite, limonite, mica, quartz etc) • Sachet logging data is stored into a spreadsheet for each sample in a consistent format by one mineralogist

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sachet logging is considered appropriate mineral determination method for early-stage HMS exploration results
	• *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 geophysical tools were used to measure the samples
	• *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.*	• Diamantina Laboratories have internal laboratory procedures including sample repeats every 25 samples and laboratory standards ~every 50 samples. All QAQC was within acceptable tolerances. • No field QAQC samples were taken. Samples are reconnaissance in nature and deemed appropriate for early exploration.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Verification of intercepts has been undertaken by ATT Geologists and independent geological contractors, who have collectively visually assessed drill samples and examined the laboratory data.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No twinned holes.
	• *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 loaded into MX Deposit database. • 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.*	• ATT No adjustments to the data have been made
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. All maps and locations are in UTM grid (GDA2020 Z53) and have been measured by a GPS with a lateral accuracy of ± 5 metres.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• GDA2020 Zone 53
	• *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.*	• Reconnaissance drilling was completed on wide spaced traverses ranging from 1km to several km apart. Drilling along the line was variable from 50m to several hundred metres designed to test a number of magnetic and stratigraphic targets for early stage exploration purposes
	• *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, This ASX announcement is for early-stage exploration reconnaissance only.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No sample compositing has been applied
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 HM mineralisation is considered to be flat lying to gently dipping to the west. Drilling is vertical and expected to represent true thickness of the mineralisation. The strike orientation of the mineralisation is not yet established.
	• *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. • On the Nilpinna tenement NNW trending magnetic anomalies were tested at right angles by drill traverses.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected in the field and placed into bulka bags and delivered to freight company by ATT personnel for transport to Diamantina Laboratory
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.*	• 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.
Exploration done by other parties	• *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. • ATT started HM surface sampling in 2025 and exploration results are available in ASX announcements released earlier in 2025.
Geology	• *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.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*	• Drill hole collar locations, RL, dip and azimuth of reported drill holes contained in Appendix 1 of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.*	
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Information is reconnaissance in nature only • Significant assay results > 0.5% HM are only reported in this announcement with the lower grade results not deemed significant
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• All results above 0.5% VHM are reported in Table 1 of Significant Intercepts. Maximum of 1.5 metres of internal dilution used below that cut-off. • The VHM% was weighted by HM% content and all assays were of equal sample intervals of 1.5m
	• *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.*	• In Appendix 2 aggregate drillhole intercepts were calculated by averaging all assay results > 1% HM, using a maximum internal dilution of 3m. • The corresponding weighted average of VHM% (VHM_W) was also reported in appendix 2. VHM_W is calculated by a weighting the VHM% (from sachet logging) by the HM% of each individual sample in the aggregated intercept.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalents have been reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• The mineralisation viewed in drillholes is interpreted to be flat to gently dipping hosted in marine sediments. • Drilling is vertical and should give a true reflection of mineralisation thickness.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Maps and diagrams are included in the body of the report or immediately above the JORC Table 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All significant assay results are reported for assays received to date. • The report is considered balanced.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• In 2019 SA Government commissioned a 200m spaced aeromagnetic and radiometric survey over the area. Flight lines were flown in E-W orientation.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Further planned works is detailed in the body of this report and incudes further desktop review of available data, HM assemblage analysis and further reconnaissance drill testing on receipt appropriate approvals
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Exploration is reconnaissance in nature with no extensions shown in diagrams