# Drilling Supports Interpreted NW Extension of the Macquarie Arc, Byrock Project, NSW

## SUMMARY


- This first-ever drillhole at Target T55 (EL9746), Byrock Project, achieved a key objective — confirming the presence of a porphyry intrusive system beneath cover in a Company-interpreted NW extension of the Macquarie Arc, NSW
- The calc-alkalic porphyry intrusion intersected at T55 includes zones of strong, pervasive propylitic alteration consistent with outer zones of a Cu-Au porphyry system
- Co-funded drilling grant awarded by the [1]NSW Government covered 40% of costs
- Drill testing of six Cu-Au targets by neighbours [2]Inflection Resources is planned for early 2026 on adjacent ground to the T55 Target
- Follow-up drilling at the Byrock Project is being planned after the positive results of recent aircore drilling on the [3]Byrock Project Pipe Targets, and these T55 results


*"A critical objective of last year's integrated exploration air-core and diamond core drilling was to determine whether the Company's interpreted NW extension of the Macquarie Arc continues beneath cover at the Byrock Project. The results at the Pipe Targets and now the T55 Target provide supporting evidence of the NW extension of the Macquarie Arc interpretation. The project is now progressing to the next stage of the Earn-in agreement.*

*If confirmed with deeper drilling this year, the presence of economic Cu-Au porphyry mineral systems in the Company interpreted NW extension of the Macquarie Arc, would be very significant for Altitude Minerals and NSW."*

**- Duncan Chessell, Managing Director**

[1]ASX: ATT 24/10/2025, [2]CSE: AUCU 22/12/2025, [3]ASX: ATT 06/02/2026

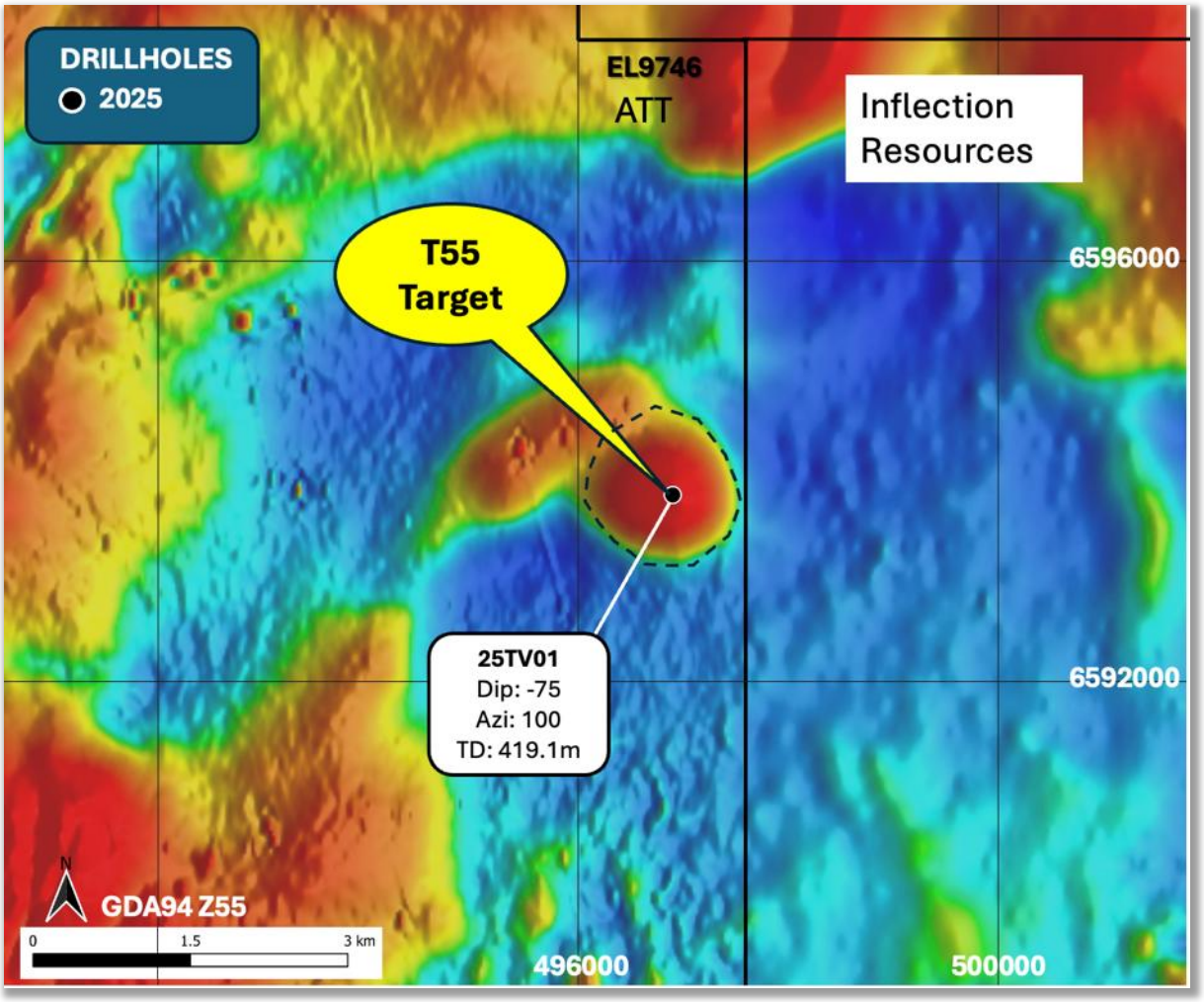


*Figure 1 The T55 Target, Byrock Project - drill tested with mud rotary and diamond core drilling in December 2025 - prospectively a porphyry system. Background image Company 0.5VD RTP magnetics (ASX 7/5/2025). No previous historical drilling is recorded on this tenement.*

**Altitude Minerals Ltd** (***Altitude***, ASX: ***ATT*** or the ***Company***) advises that co-funded drilling at the T55 Target, Byrock Project (NSW) has intersected a high-K calc-alkaline monzodiorite porphyry intrusion displaying pervasive propylitic alteration. The alteration and rock type is consistent with the outer halo of a Cu-Au porphyry system typical in the Macquarie Arc. Combined with recently reported results from the nearby Pipe Targets (ASX announcement 6 February 2026), the drilling provides geological support for the Company's interpreted north-west extension of the Macquarie Arc beneath cover. Today's new result from T55 reinforces the decision to continue to the next stage of the earn-in agreement with Nimrod Resources, as announced on 6 February 2026.

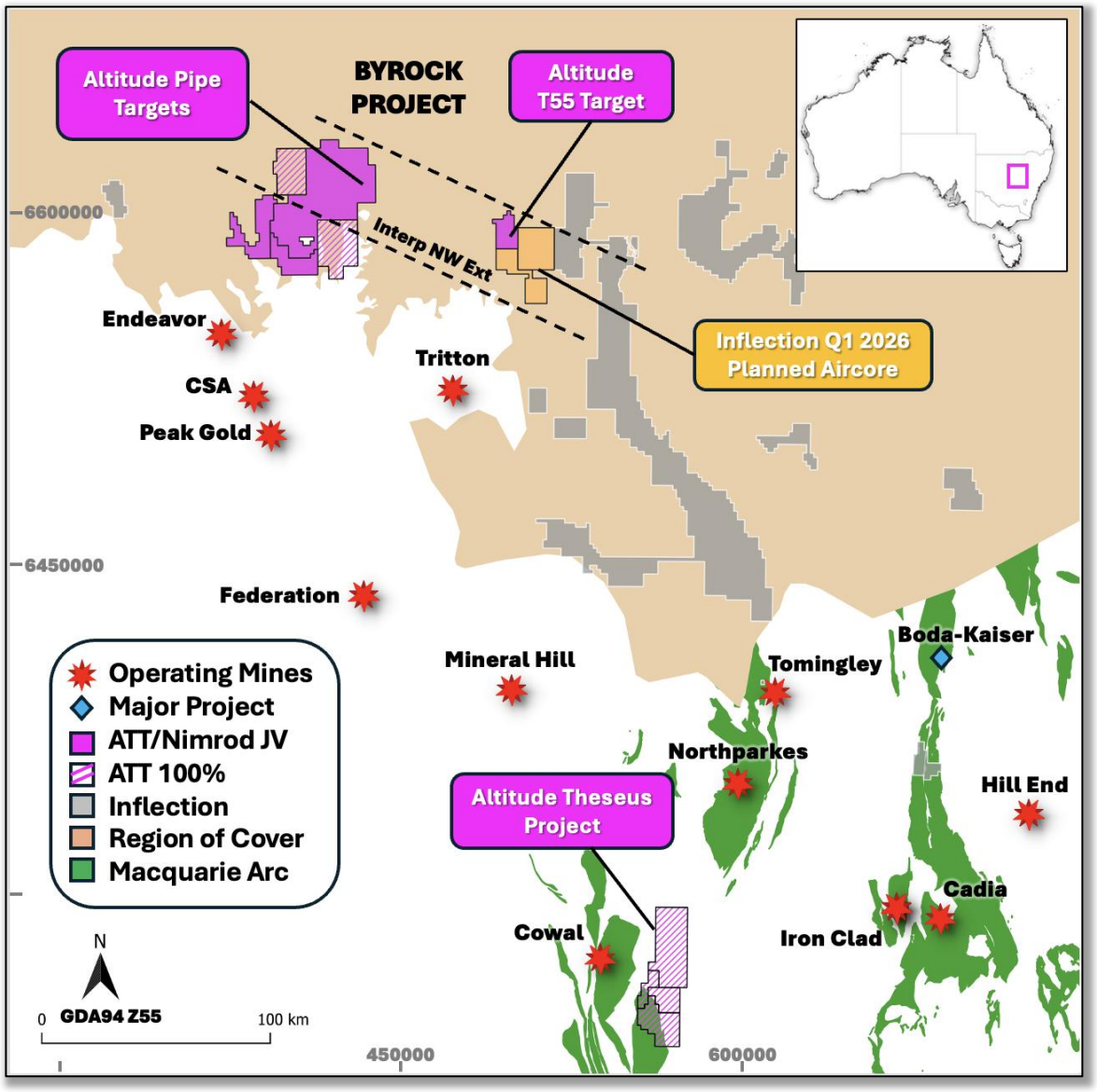


*Figure 2 Location map showing Altitudes Pipe Targets, T55 Target and tenements relative to Inflection Resources Boorara, Colossal and Bugwah prospects for planned aircore drilling in Q1, 2026, in northern New South Wales and Inflections AngloGold partnered projects. The location of the Macquarie Arc and Post Mineral cover has been outlined with reference to operating mines and major exploration projects from NSW Government websites.*

## Next Steps

Altitude intends to undertake geochronology (age dating) on both the monzodiorite intrusion and cross-cutting molybdenite-bearing syenite dykes to constrain the age of mineralisation and host rocks. The context of events at the Pipe Targets and T55 to other mineralising events/ages within the Macquarie Arc will be important in understanding the prospectivity of the Company's interpreted NW Extension of the Macquarie Arc.

Infill gravity surveys are being considered to better define the intrusion's margins for improved drill targeting.

**Geology Detail**

Drilling intersected transported cover with the mud rotary method, then intersected an intermediate igneous (intrusive) rock, which was drilled with diamond core drilling.

At the top of the crystalline basement (beneath the cover), the intermediate intrusion contained abundant biotite and included common rafts of metasediments and abundant quartz clasts and veins, with common pyrite along the contacts and disseminated throughout the intrusive.

At 305m, multiple 2-10cm-wide, molybdenite-bearing syenite dykes were intersected, associated with intense, pervasive propylitic alteration of the surrounding monzodiorite intrusive.

From 350m, sodic-calcic alteration became dominant, indicating zonation toward distal alteration and the hole was ended at 419.1m.

Previous explorers recognised the Cu-Au potential of this tenure; however, Target T55 was never drill-tested. The exploration undertaken by Altitude in 2025, including geophysics and drilling, is the first field-based exploration work of any kind on this tenement.

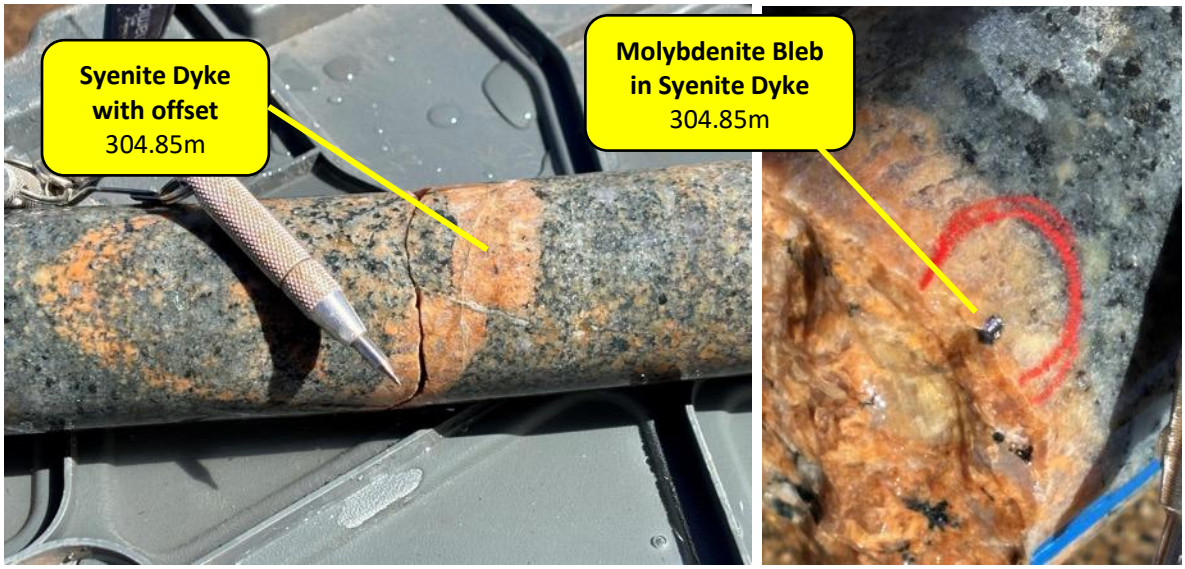


*Figure 3 Molybdenite-bearing syenite dyke (with structural offset), crosscutting monzodiorite intrusion at the T55 Target, Byrock Project at a depth of 304.85m. Molybdenite is suitable for Re-Os age dating.*

**Authorised for release by the board of Altitude Minerals Ltd.**

For further information, please contact us.

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

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

## Altitude Minerals Ltd

### Unlocking shareholder value with high-quality discoveries

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

### Connect with us:

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

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

**Related ASX, CSE, TSXV Announcements & Papers**

- 10/4/2024 (ASX: WTM) - High-grade epithermal gold porphyry skarn discovered
- 14/6/2023 (CSE: AUCU) - Definitive Exploration Agreement
- 28/5/2024 (ASX: KCC) - AngloGold Ashanti to earn-in to the NJNB Project
- 11/2/2025 (ASX: ATT) - Pipeline of Copper-Gold Targets Secured – Byrock Project
- 7/5/2025 (ASX: ATT) - Geophysics Update, Byrock Project, NSW
- 15/9/2025 (ASX: ATT) - High-Priority Cu-Au Porphyry Drill Targets Identified - Byrock Project, Macquarie Arc, NSW
- 24/10/2025 (ASX: ATT) - Critical Minerals Drilling Grant Awarded For The T55 Drill Target, NSW
- 22/12/2025 (CSE: AUCU) - Inflection Resources to Drill Six Copper-Gold Targets in New South Wales, Australia
- 06/02/2026 (ASX: ATT) - Altitude Advances Earn-in on Positive Air-Core Results - Byrock Project, Macquarie Arc, NSW
- Jan 2015 SEG Newsletter - Footprints: Hydrothermal Alteration and Geochemical Dispersion Around Porphyry Copper Deposits. Halley et al.

## JORC CODE (2012) Information

### General comments

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

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

### Abbreviations

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

### Competent Person Statement

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

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

## Appendix 1: Drill Collar & Significant Intersections

| HOLEID | EASTING | NORTHING | RL_SRTM | TOTAL DEPTH | AZIMUTH | DIP | TARGET | Au ppm | Cu ppm | Mo ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **25TV01** | 500901 | 6593781 | 140 | 419.1 | 100 | -75 | T55 | NSI | NSI | 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
- 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, 5ppm Mo
- No internal dilution.

## 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 diamond drilling.<br>• A total of 1 mud rotary with diamond tail drill holes was drilled for 419.1m<br>Assay results presented in the report are from 1 hole on the Byrock Project tenement EL9746.<br>Samples of NQ core are cut just to the right of the orientation line where available using a diamond core saw. Half core was sampled length wise for assay. QAQC samples (standards and blanks) are inserted into the sequence, details of which are set out below in sub-sampling techniques section.<br>The NQ diamond core was sampled as half core at 1m intervals for the entire length of diamond core. This is considered representative as the entire hole was monzodiorite (single lithology) with variable cross cutting features (dykes, veins) and alteration. Only the first and last samples exceeded 1m length (max 1.5m) due to the uneven metre intervals at the top and bottom of the diamond core length.<br>Individual samples weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the laboratory pulverisation stage to produce 30gram charge for fire assay. The sample size is deemed appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled.<br>Drill core was processed and logged at the project by a onsite geologist.<br>140 samples from 1 drill holes were sent to ALS Laboratories for multielement, fire assay, Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy technique (FTIR-MIN) and major elements via lab XRF.<br>Drill samples were cut at the laboratory then weighted ahead of sample preparation. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | • *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 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 diamond drilling was used to obtain 1m long half core samples weighing ~ 2kg using a core saw. The sample was logged by an onsite geologist. Full drill core was sent to ALS Laboratory, then cut on site for assay.<br>• The drillhole was angled (-75° dip, 100° azimuth) and surveyed with an AXIS north seeking gyro every 30m downhole as drilling progressed. At the end of hole, a continuous survey was also run providing data at 10m intervals. |
| *Drilling techniques* | • *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).* | • The mud rotary diamond core drilling was completed by Ophir Drilling using a UDR1200.<br>• A single -75° angled hole was drilled towards an azimuth of 100°. Rotary mud from surface to 378.5m. NQ3 (Tripple tube) diamond core drilling from 378.5m to TD of 419.1m.<br>• Downhole surveys were collected every 30m downhole as drilling progressed using an AXIS North Seeking Gyro. A continuous survey was run at the end of hole providing data at 10m intervals. |
| *Drill sample recovery* | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* | • Annotated core blocks were used by Ophir drilling to record drill core recovery (loss or gain) and placed in the labelled core trays. All recovery data has been digitised in the geologists logging sheet. The onsite geologist reconciled recovery against recorded drill depths. There were no abnormalities detected in the core recovery (i.e. recovery records reconciled against hole depth). |
| | • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* | • Triple tube NQ3 was used to maximise core recovery. Half core samples were consistently cut to the right of the orientation line (where available) to ensure representative |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | nature of the samples. |
| | • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.* | • There is no observed relationship between sample recovery and grade. Half core was consistently sampled for 1m to 1.5m intervals for the full diamond core section of the drillhole and there is no sample bias due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. |
| *Logging* | • *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* | • All samples were geologically logged by an onsite geologist via digital entry into Microsoft Excel spreadsheet to a sufficient level of details to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation. |
| | • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* | • Geological logging is qualitative. The logging was undertaken on site using consisted codes. Logging fields included regolith, weathering, events, stratigraphic codes, lithology, colour, grainsize, alteration, veining, mineral compositions and percentages and structural measurements. Magnetic susceptibility readings were collected for each metre and recorded in the logging template. 2 specific gravity measurements were taken for each core tray. |
| | • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • 100% of the mud rotary chips were logged at 2m intervals from chip trays collected by Ophir drilling from surface to 278.5m. No analysis was completed on the mud rotary chips.<br>• 100% of drill core was logged from 278.5m to 419.2m (EOH). |
| *Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation* | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* | • An ALS laboratory manual core saw was used to cut half core for the full length of diamond core (140.6m). |
| | • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* | • No samples were collected or analysed from the mud rotary portion of the drillhole. |
| | • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* | • Half core cut at nominal 1m lengths is considered appropriate for early-stage exploration and the produced high-quality samples. Relatively consistent ~ 2kg samples sample weights were achieved through this method. Sample quality produced |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | by Ophir Drilling is considered high. |
| | • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* | • Drill core was cut at ALS Laboratory and ALS ensured QAQC was completed including appropriate CRMs inserted at 1:10, Blanks inserted at 1:10 and lab duplicate samples collected at 1:35.<br>• The QAQC procedures adopted are considered 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.* | • No abnormalities were detected with downhole survey or recovery data and sampling is considered representative of the in situ material collected. |
| | • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • ~ 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.* | • Diamond core sample preparation was undertaken by ALS Adelaide. Samples were weighed then crushed as an entire samples. 250g of sample was then pulverised to 85% passing 75µm (PUL-23). Core sample multielement analysis conducted by ALS Laboratories with ME-MS61L (48 elements, 4acid digest, ICP-MS finish) and pXRF-34 is non-destructive XRF for majors. Gold analysis was done via fire assay (Au-AA25). The low detection limit method is appropriate for early-stage exploration. |
| | • *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 magROCK magnetic susceptibility meter was used to collect measurements with a sensitivity of 1 x $10^{-5}$ SI Units and sensor oscillating frequency of 750 Hz. Selective samples were tested using Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy technique (ALS Code FTIR-MIN) which allows for the identification of certain alteration minerals to aid in the interpretation of alteration. |
| | • *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* | • Appropriate high, medium and low base and precious metal standards (CRMs), blanks and lab duplicates were used by ALS lab (both internal ALS standards and external standards |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *have been established.* | (e.g. OREAS) were used). 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 geologists and an independent JV partner (Nimrod Resources) geologist, who collectively examined the laboratory data. |
| | • *The use of twinned holes.* | • No twinned holes were undertaken. A single hole was drilled for this campaign. |
| | • *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.<br>No adjustments have been made to the assay data received. A check of the laboratory QAQC has confirmed they are all within specification.<br>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.* | • Not applicable 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.* | • Only this single drillhole reported in this announcement has been drilled into the broader T55 prospect. |
| | • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* | • No, there is insufficient data to establish geological and grade continuity to support a MRE - no MRE is declared. |
| | • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • Drill core was cut into 1m samples consistently, except for the first and last sample of the hole where slightly larger samples |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | were collected given the drill core did not start or finish on an even 1m increment. |
| *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 pipe is vertical and based on porphyry Cu-Au models from the Macquarie Arc, the highest-grade mineralisation is expected on the flanks of the intrusions. Additional drill holes 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.* | • Drill core collected in the field was placed into core trays and delivered to ALS Laboratory in Adelaide by ATT personnel. All samples were cut at the ALS facility. |
| *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. |
| | • *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. |
| *Exploration done by other parties* | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • No prior companies have operated drilling on EL9746.<br>• No prior companies have collected surface geochemical samples.<br>• No prior companies have completed geophysical surveys.<br>• Open-source government gravity data includes airborne data at 2km line 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 over the Byrock Project. This data has been collated into the Company's GIS package.<br>• Open-source government airborne magnetic data was flown in 1995 at 250m line spacing and a 60m sensor height, on an east-west orientation. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Geology* | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • 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. |
| *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:*<br>○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>○ *hole length.* | • Drill hole collar location, RL, dip, azimuth and total depth of the reported drill hole is contained in Appendix 1 of this report. |
| | • *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.* | • 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* | • *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.* | • Standard length weighted averaging techniques were used for significant intersection calculations. No top cut has been applied as no high grade results. Lower cut off grades are stated adjacent to the significant intervals table and are appropriate to exploration stage. |
| | • *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. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *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 geometry of the mineralisation is unknown. |
| *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. |
| *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 assay received to date.<br>• 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.* | <u>Altitude/Nimrod May-Sept 2025:</u><br>• 1,367-line kilometres of Fixed Wing Airborne Magnetic surveys were collected in 2025 by MagSpec Airborne Surveys for Altitude at 100m flight line spacing.<br>• Three Passive Seismic lines were collected using Resource Potentials supplied Tromino® TEB ENGY seismometers<br>• 5.5 line km of Induced Polarisation survey over three lines were collected by Zonge Engineering and Research Organisation (Australia) Pty Ltd in 2025.<br>• 51 gravity stations over 3 lines with nominal 200m station spacing, were collected by Daishsat Geodetic Surveyors. Scintrex CG-5 Autograv gravity meters were used for gravity data acquisition and base station control. ComnavTech T20 GNSS receivers were used for gravity station positional acquisition (2.5 cm accuracy). All gravity and GNSS data were acquired using Daishsat UTV methods. |
| *Further work* | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* | • Further planned works are being considered but further analysis as detailed in the body of this report is required. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | • See diagram in main body of the report. |