ASX MARKET ANNOUNCEMENT

Monday 18th May 2026

ASX : ALR

SOKO returns 35g/t Au & Targets Strengthen into Drilling

*North Peters diamond drilling to commence. SOKO returns high-grade grab samples of up to **34.56g/t Au** and Pole-Dipole IP defines multiple coherent drill ready structures.*

- **At North Peters ("NP"), a total of 28 regional step-out RAB holes completed, averaging a depth of 31 meters downhole. Infill and step-out diamond drilling at NP to commence this week.**
- **Grab samples of exposed quartz veins at base of Trench 6 have returned 34.56g/t Au and 27.21g/t Au, providing evidence of primary gold mineralisation present at South Oko ("SOKO").**
  - **Trench 6 was the first deep trench (~6m depth) at SOKO, successfully penetrating through the laterite cover.**
  - **Supports Company's exploration model, primary mineralisation may sit directly below barren/leached laterite duricrust. Overlain by a highly anomalous halo in laterites and soils.**
  - **Provides further evidence that mineralisation is associated with deformation zones.**
- **Pole-Dipole IP survey identifies 4 deep tapping chargeability structures sitting adjacent to the Oko Shear:**
  - **Structure M is the most well-defined and deepest chargeability structure, measuring ~150 – 250m width with excellent continuity over a ~2.5km strike length and open to south.**
  - **Structure N is a second high-priority and well-defined and deep tapping chargeability feature coincident with a soil anomaly high, extending over ~600m in strike length and ~100 – 250m in width.**
- **SOKO elevates from a geochemical footprint to demonstrating further evidence of primary mineralisation present below duricrust and clear large-scale structural targets with continuity.**
- **Magnetic Inversion modelling has defined a structurally complex system considered highly favourable for gold emplacement**
  - **SOKO is dominated by a regional northeast-southwest (NE-SW) orientated regional fabric.**
  - **This regional trend is locally disrupted by north-northeast to south-southwest (NNE–SSW to N10–20°E) deformation structures, interpreted as key fluid pathways associated with gold mineralisation and aligned with the orientation of nearby deposits.**
  - **At depth, a low susceptibility corridor defines a deep tapping structural control and shear structure.**
- **Structural confidence has now been established, defining clear target zones within large soil anomalies for further trenching and subsequent drilling at SOKO.**
- **Over 400 soil samples, 200 auger holes and 1.5km trenching from SOKO are pending assays.**
- **Ongoing fieldwork aiming to generate a steady stream of exploration results refining current targets and developing new targets over coming months, in parallel with drilling.**

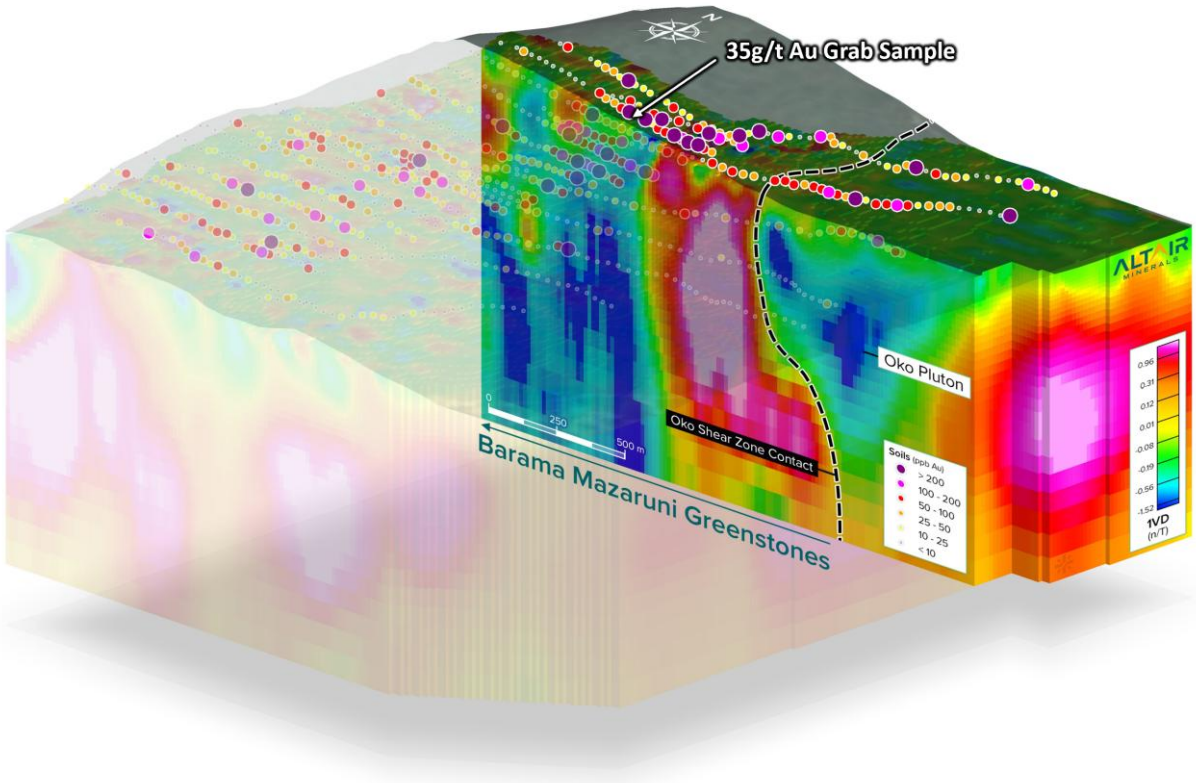

Figure 1: *3D view of magnetic inversion at SOKO, cut at 695200N, with soil samples to date overlaid.*[24]

Altair Minerals Limited CEO, Faheem Ahmed, commented:

"The Pole-Dipole survey has delivered highly valuable information for both follow up geochemical programs and drill targeting, with the key structures identified aligning closely with existing soil anomalies and favourable geological contacts.

Structure 'M' continues to stand out as a priority target, representing a deep-seated chargeability anomaly interpreted to be confined between two competent rock units. Importantly, the structure demonstrates exceptional continuity across survey sections, extending over an impressive ~2.5km strike length and maintaining a substantial width of approximately 150-250m

While structure 'N' covers a shorter strike extent, it remains highly compelling due to its significant width and deep-tapping nature, situated right below a geochemical high. The anomaly is supported by both chargeability and resistivity responses and coincides with a distinct gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly, further enhancing its prospectivity.

Furthermore, the magnetic inversion modelling has provided further clarity on the regional structural controls, reaffirming key deformation zones and improving our understanding of the orientations that will guide Altair's ongoing geochemical follow-up and drilling programs.

During trench sampling and geological logging, Altair has periodically collected grab samples prospective lithologies and exposed mineralised zones encountered both within the trenches and along cleared access routes. Encouragingly, a grab sample from the Company's first deep trench at SOKO returned the highest grade recorded at the project to date, assaying an outstanding 34.56g/t Au.

The duricrust profile across SOKO is generally 3–4m thick, with shallow trenches of approximately 3m depth typically remaining within anomalous lateritic material. In contrast, deeper trenches reaching approximately 6m depth into the saprolite horizon are beginning to demonstrate indications of potential primary mineralisation, despite the material remaining largely weathered and leached.

Our exploration continues to accelerate on all fronts, with the team currently planning for scaling up programs at both NP and SOKO, which we look forward to updating the market upon finalisation. Importantly, diamond drilling is scheduled to commence at NP in the coming week."

Altair Minerals Limited (ASX: ALR) ('Altair' or 'the Company') is pleased to announce results of Pole-Dipole survey and final report from its Phase I ground geophysics at SOKO, consisting of:

- **Gradient IP Chargeability and Resistivity Survey** covering 3.6km N-S strike with 64km of lines
- **Pole-Dipole Survey** covering 3.0km N-S strike with 14km of lines
- **Ground Magnetic Survey** covering 3.6km N-S strike with 64km of lines

In addition, Altair is pleased to report second batch of grab samples from SOKO. The grab samples were taken both within trenches during executing sampling and logging, and at surface during access clearing for trench excavation.

This batch of grab samples at SOKO returned results of **34.56g/t Au** and **27.21g/t Au** within Trench 6, which is the first deep trench at SOKO (~6m depth). This complements the previously reported **7.03g/t Au** grab sample taken from the floor of Trench 2 at SOKO (*see Altair announcement dated 25/02/26).*

Pole-Dipole (PDP) Survey

The Pole-Dipole Induced Polarization (IP) Chargeability and Resistivity survey is a critical exploration tool specifically engineered to de-risk drilling by providing an enhanced depth of investigation into the underlying orogenic gold system. This is the first look at SOKO into the third dimension, allowing Altair to "see" through overburden and identify the deep structural roots of a potential mineralised system.

Within orogenic gold systems, mineralisation is often accompanied by sulphide minerals, the presence of these sulphides tends to generate a chargeability response. The Pole-Dipole IP survey allows a three dimensional and subsurface view to identify the large chargeability structures which potentially indicates towards a deep tapping orogenic gold and sulphide associated system.

In conjunction, the Resistivity survey reveals a broadly stratified subsurface organization, interpreted as a weathering profile. With the different stratigraphic horizons generating unique resistivity responses, i.e. fresh rock demonstrating high resistivity and weathered saprolite demonstrating low resistivity. The stratigraphic interpretation assists both drill targeting and planning, alongside geochemical program planning.

Pole-Dipole (PDP) IP Chargeability

The Pole-Dipole IP Chargeability inversion model has identified four compelling, well-defined structures with continuity along the North-South strike of the Oko Shear – being, Structure M, Structure N, Structure O, Structure L.

As illustrated in Figure 2 and Figure 3 below, SOKO exhibits multiple deep tapping structures within its geochemical halo, reinforcing the interpretation of a highly prospective orogenic gold system. Importantly, these structures represent only a small ~2.5km strike segment of Altair's broader 15km exposure along the Oko Shear contact.

Structure M is a chargeability structure indicating a significant presence of a large-scale, coherent sulphide body which remains open at depth and along strike to the south. Structure M is the most prominent IP chargeability body, with a ~2.5km defined strike extent and up to 250m in width, cutting through coinciding geochemical anomalies of both W1 and W3 targets.

Structure N is a second chargeability plumbing system identified from the PDP survey, demonstrating a coherent structural feature. Structure N occurs adjacent to the Oko Shear, which is well defined over 600m strike extent and shows widths up to 250m and coincides with W1 geochemical target.

Structure L is a western border deep IP chargeability structure within the mafic units over a significant ~1.2km strike extent. Structure L splays into one deep shoot and one shallow, L_1 and L_2 respectively.

Structure O represents subparallel feature to the Oko Shear contact, associated with strong chargeability contrasts within a resistive domain occurring at depth. Although observed over a significant strike length, Structure O, the feature remains subordinate to Structure M and N, and a lower priority target.

Pole-Dipole – IP Chargeability – Line 11

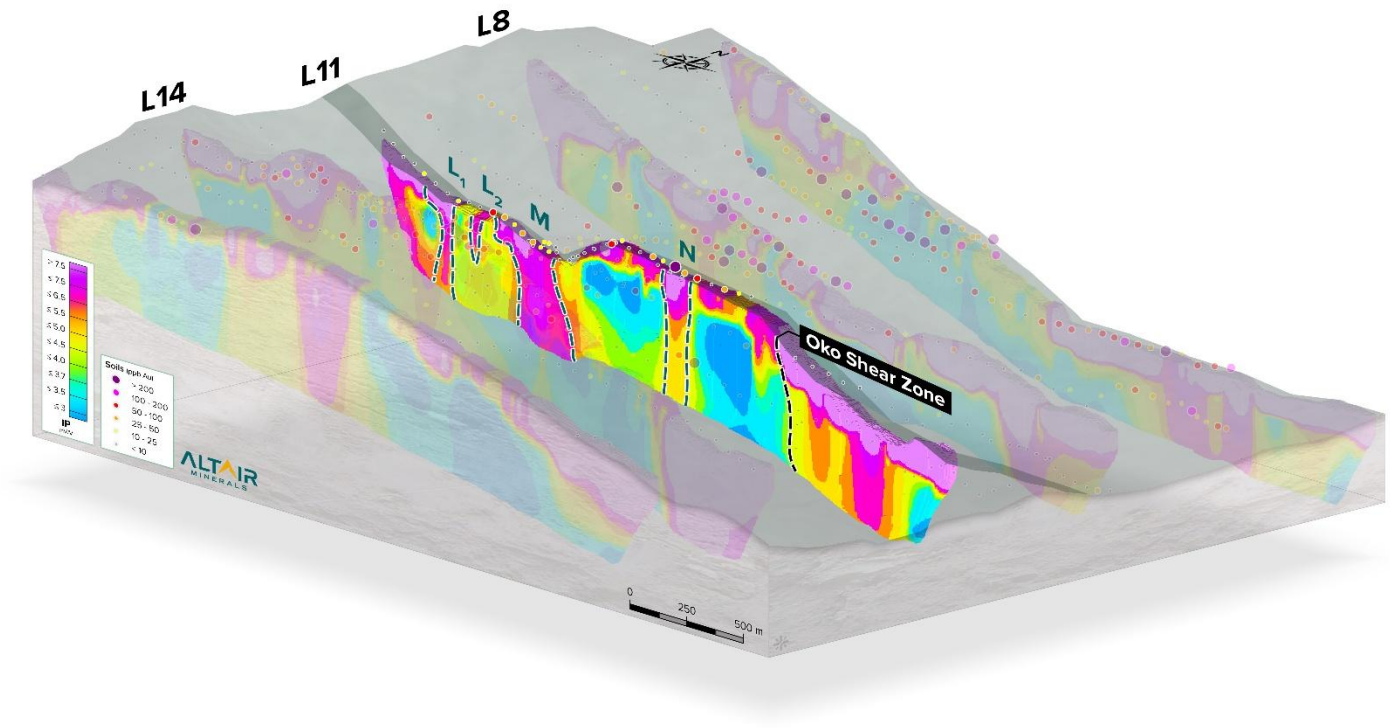

Figure 2: *3D view of Pole-Dipole IP Chargeability survey across SOKO with soil samples overlaid. Highlighted section L11 is 694400N, UTM Zone 21N, WGS84.*[24]

Pole-Dipole – IP Chargeability – Line 8

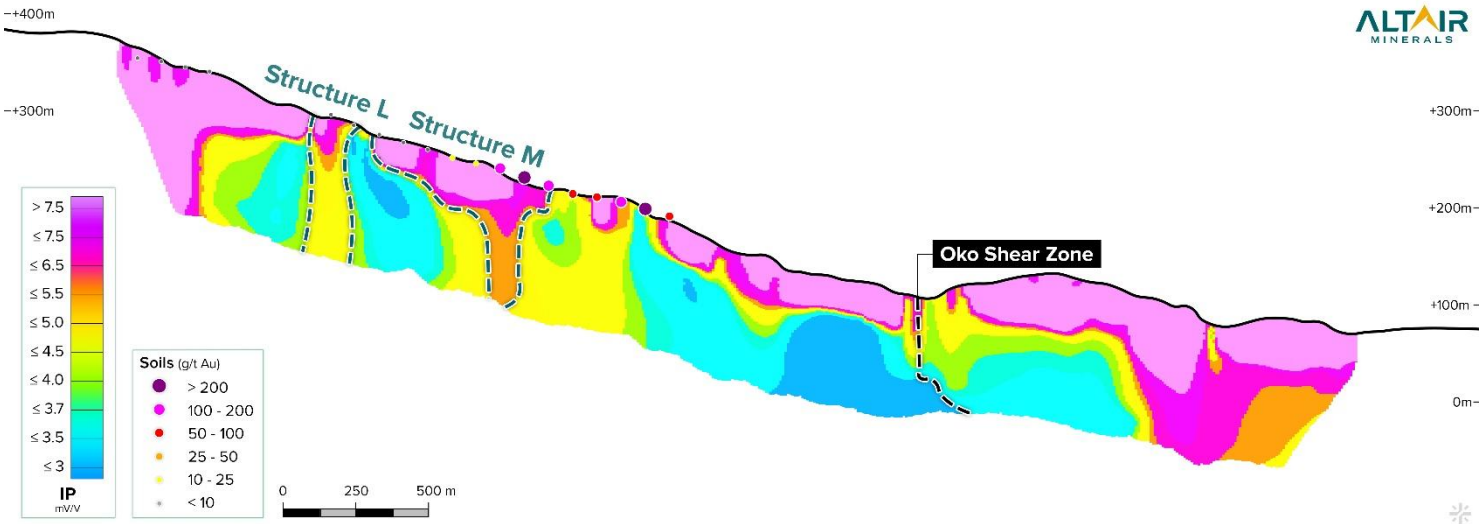

Figure 3: *Cross section of Line 8 (695000N) at SOKO for Pole-Dipole IP Chargeability and highlighting key deep tapping structures. Soils overlaid. UTM Zone 21N, WGS84.*[24]

PDP Resistivity

The Pole-Dipole resistivity inversion reveals a broadly stratified subsurface organisation, allowing a three-dimensional understanding of the weathering profile and enhances understanding of geochemical responses, source identification and drill planning to target appropriate depths. The stratification across different resistivity layers is not strictly horizontal, with lateral deflections and variations in geometry, orientation and thickness, indicating influence of structural deformations and controls.

The resistivity inversion responses seen in Figure 4 and 5 below, can be categorized into stratified lithologies:

1. **R1:** Near surface moderate resistivity (500–3000 Ω·m), locally absent in topographic lows and hence interpreted as a duricrust cap (~3m thick) followed by saprolite/saprock.
2. **C1:** A resistivity low (< 300 Ω·m), located beneath R1 or at surface where R1 is absent. This unit is interpreted as strongly weathered material, sediments and alteration zones.
3. **R2:** An intermediate resistivity layer (500–2400 Ω·m), representing a transition zone.
4. **R3:** A deeper, high-resistivity unit (> 2400 Ω·m), extending to the base of the sections and interpreted as relatively unweathered bedrock.

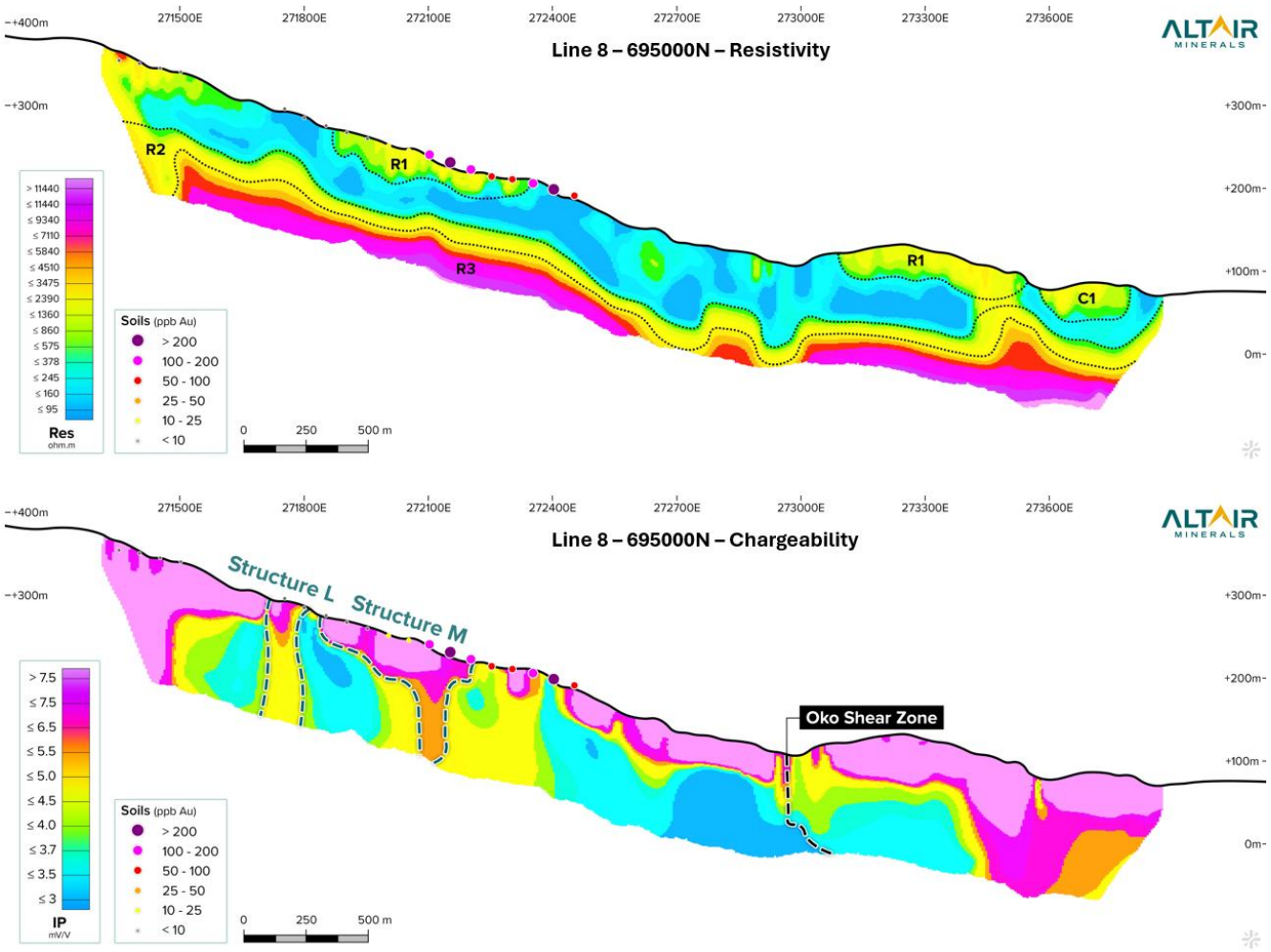

Figure 4: *Cross section of Line 8 (695000N) at SOKO for Pole-Dipole IP Chargeability and Resistivity, highlighting key deep tapping structures. Soils overlaid. UTM Zone 21N, WGS84.*[24]

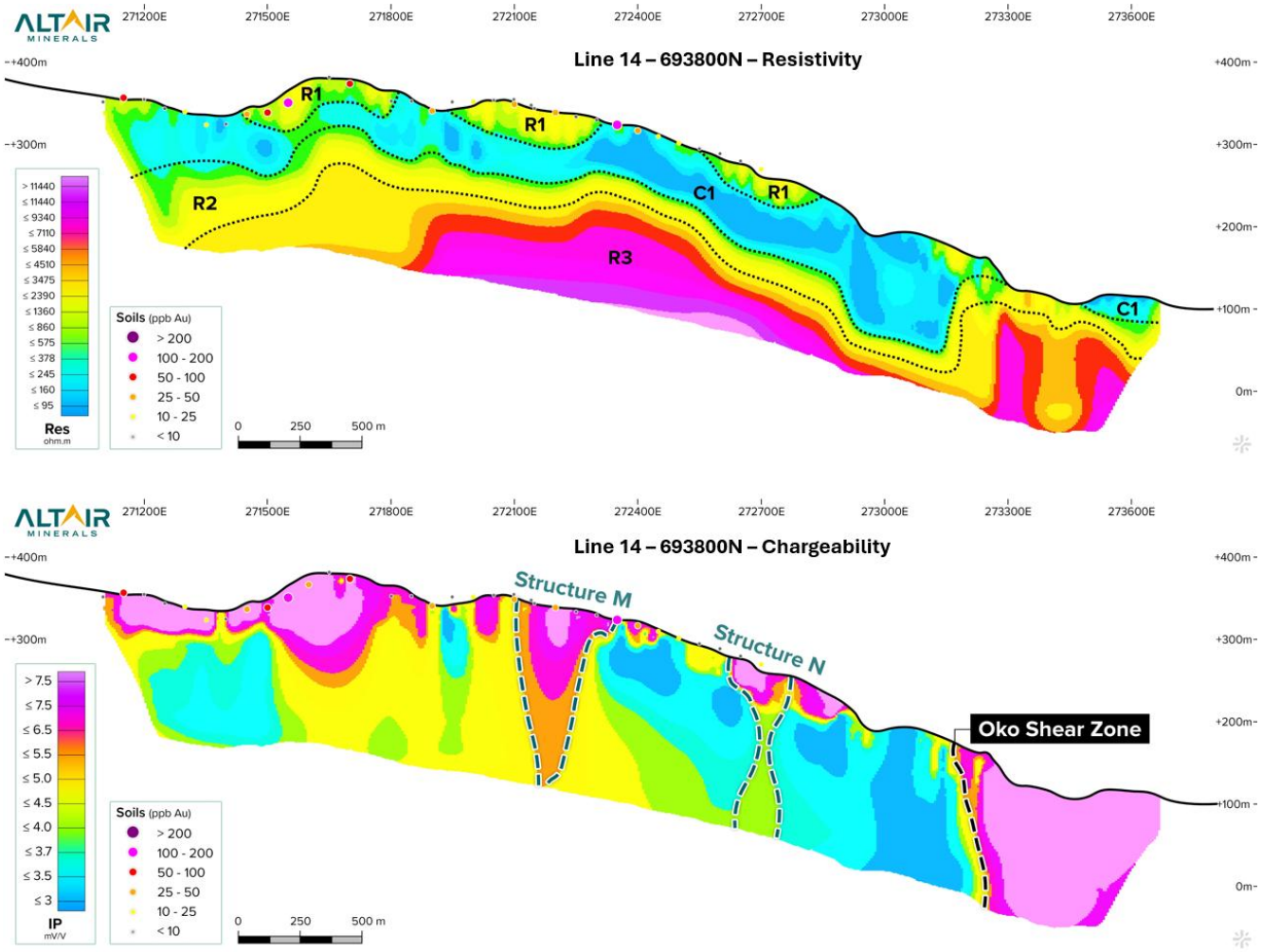

Figure 5: *Cross section of Line 8 (693800N) at SOKO for Pole-Dipole IP Chargeability and Resistivity, highlighting key deep tapping structures. Soils overlaid. UTM Zone 21N, WGS84.*[24]

Ground Magnetics

The ground magnetics survey was processed with complimentary constraints for structural and geological interpretations to form Reduce to Pole (RTP), Analytic Signal (AS), 1st Derivative (1VD), 2nd Derivative (2VD) magnetic maps alongside a magnetic inversion model.

In conjunction with the gradient IP survey (chargeability and resistivity), it forms a coherent model outlining key structures, lithologies, controls and target bodies.

The magnetic data demonstrates a structurally complex system characterized by the interaction of multiple cross-cutting trends and lineaments.

The architecture reflects a polyphase deformation history, which is conducive in structurally preparing the ground for gold deposition. The area is dominated by a NE-SW orientated regional fabric, disrupted by later deformation and reactivation by NNE-SSE to N10-20^0 structures – coinciding with neighbouring deposits.

Tilt Derivative

The Tilt Derivative enhances both high and low amplitude anomalies across the magnetic survey, allowing for detection of subtle structures, lineaments and the grain orientation of the magnetized units. The Tilt Derivative centralizes the highs of both magnetic units (high) and now magnetic units (low).

The boundary contact between “zero-line” between positive and negative readings on the Tilt Derivative define the inflection point where the magnetic gradient changes from positive to negative, marking fluid pathways between two distinct structural units.

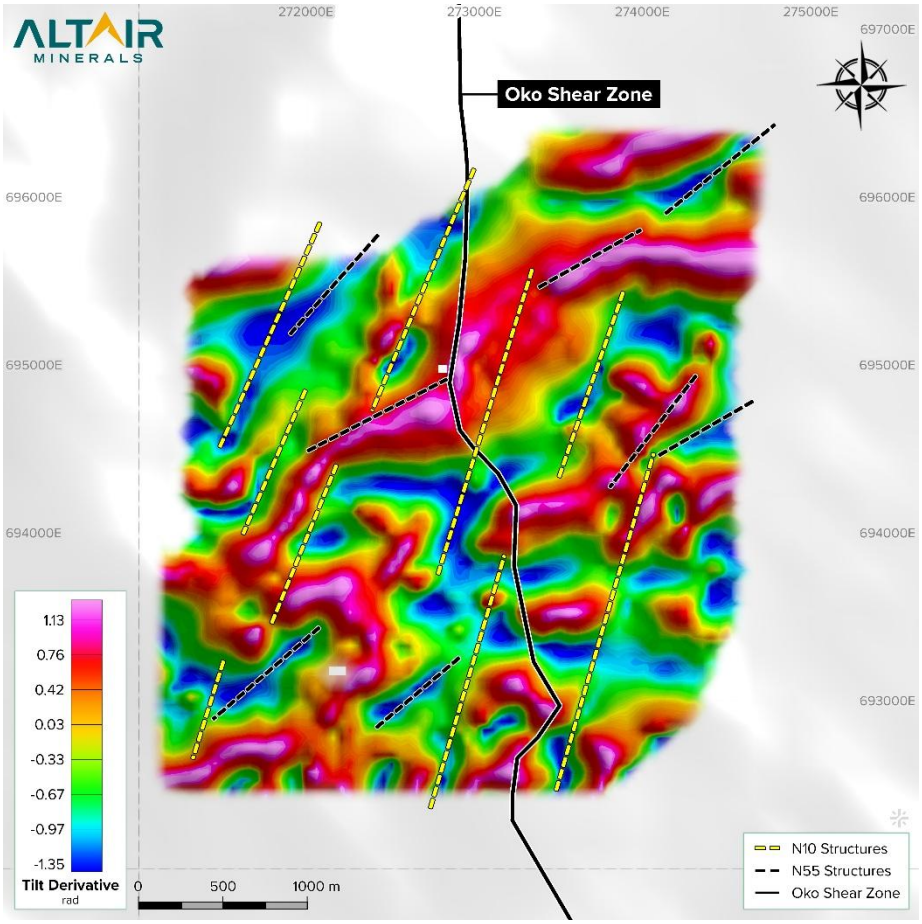

Figure 6: *Tilt derivative of ground magnetic survey, with key N55 and N10 cross-cutting structures. UTM Zone 21N, WGS84.*[24]

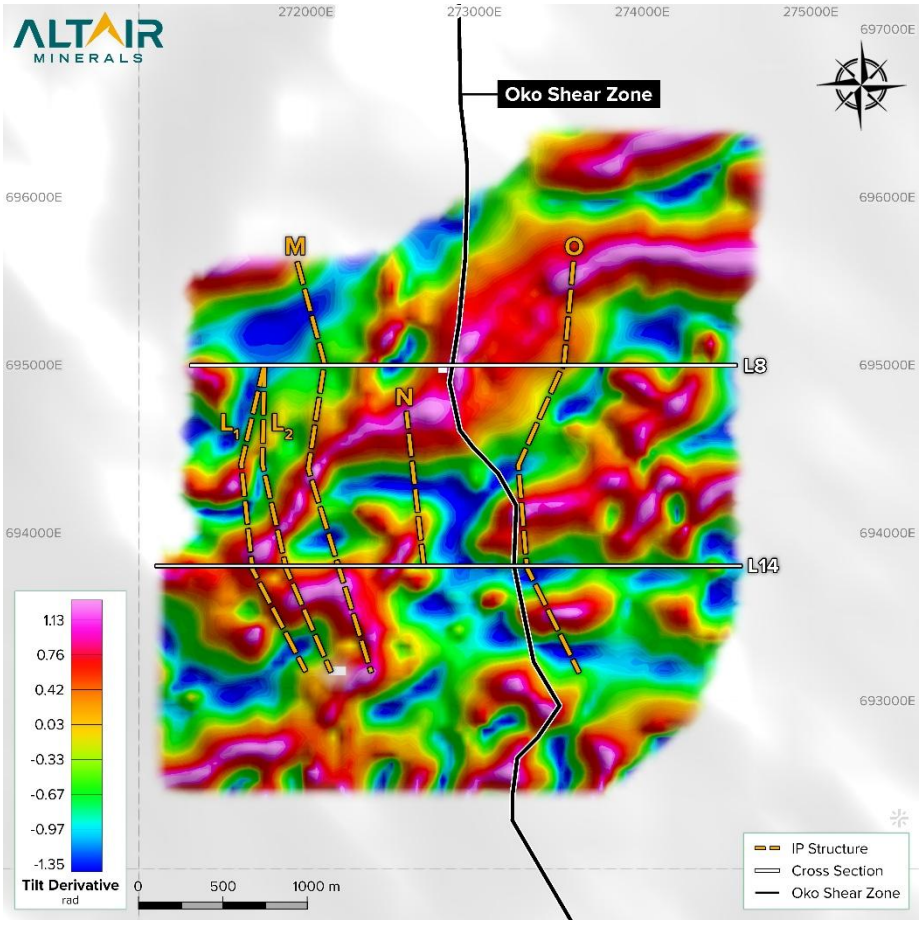

Figure 7: *Tilt derivative of ground magnetic survey, with key Pole-Dipole deep tapping IP chargeability structures identified. UTM Zone 21N, WGS84.*

Analytic Signal

The Analytic Signal measures the rate of change of the magnetic susceptibility. The magenta and red peaks shown on the Analytic Signal map indicates structures in which there is a maximum rate of change in magnetic susceptibility, generally occurring from lithological contacts, deformation, folds or fluid pathways.

As seen in Figure 8 and Figure 9 below, the Analytic Signal has reaffirmed the distinct Oko Shear contact; which is characterized by an abrupt change of magnetic susceptibility at the contact point (red/magenta peaks) – occurring at the transition from felsic granites to greenstones.

Furthermore, the low Analytic Signal readings on the eastern domain of the Oko Shear contact, demonstrates a homogenous magnetic body (Oko Pluton). In contrast, the western domain of the Oko Shear is characterized by numerous abrupt Analytic Signal peaks, indicating varying magnetic gradients, likely resulting from laterally variable magnetic sources within a structurally deformed and folded system.

Most interestingly, as seen in the Figure 8 below, there are two prominent Analytic Signal ridge structures indicating a major shift in along each ridge and pointing towards major fluid conduits. Both the eastern structure (Oko Shear) and western structure coincide with adjacent W1 and W3 soil anomalies respectively.

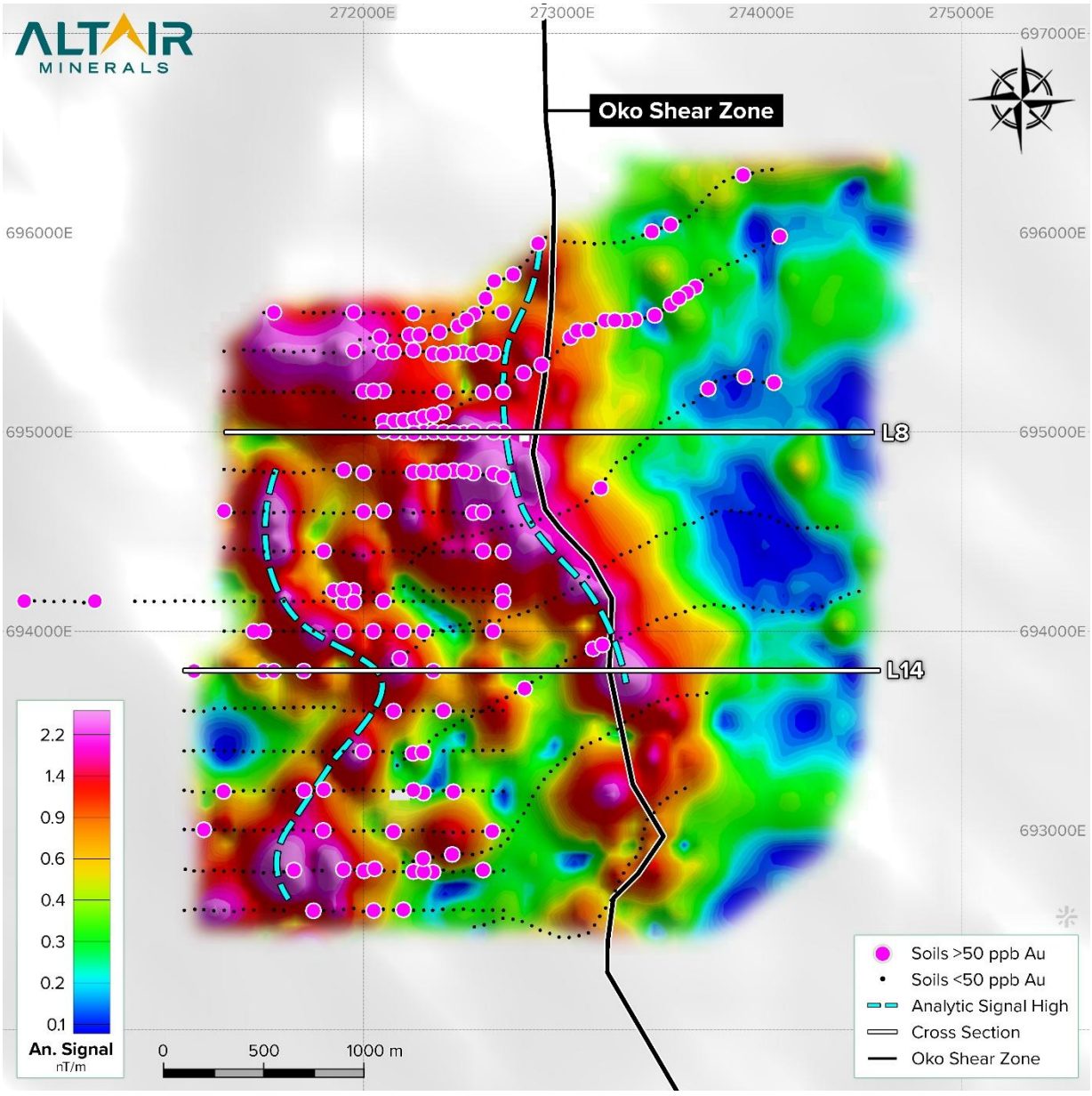

Figure 8: *Analytic Signal (An. Signal) of ground magnetic survey, with key soil samples >50ppb Au overlaid and An. Signal high ridge indicating an area of abrupt structural change. UTM Zone 21N, WGS84.*[24]

The first structure, as illustrated by the dotted blue line, on the east of Figure 8 above, represents the abrupt shift in magnetism from Oko Pluton/Bartica Gneiss into the Barama Mazaruni greenstone, which coincides with a major coherent soil anomaly (W1 Target).

The second major Analytic Signal high structure, as illustrated by the dotted blue line, situated at the west of Figure 8 above, represents a second major structural contact. The Analytic Signal high represents a second abrupt change in magnetics along this ridge – indicating a conduit interacting with an iron-rich wall rock – conducive for orogenic gold emplacement. A major coherent soil anomaly sits parallel to this secondary structure (W3 Target)

Both W1 and W3 soil anomalies coincide with the orientation of the two major Analytic Signal high ridges.

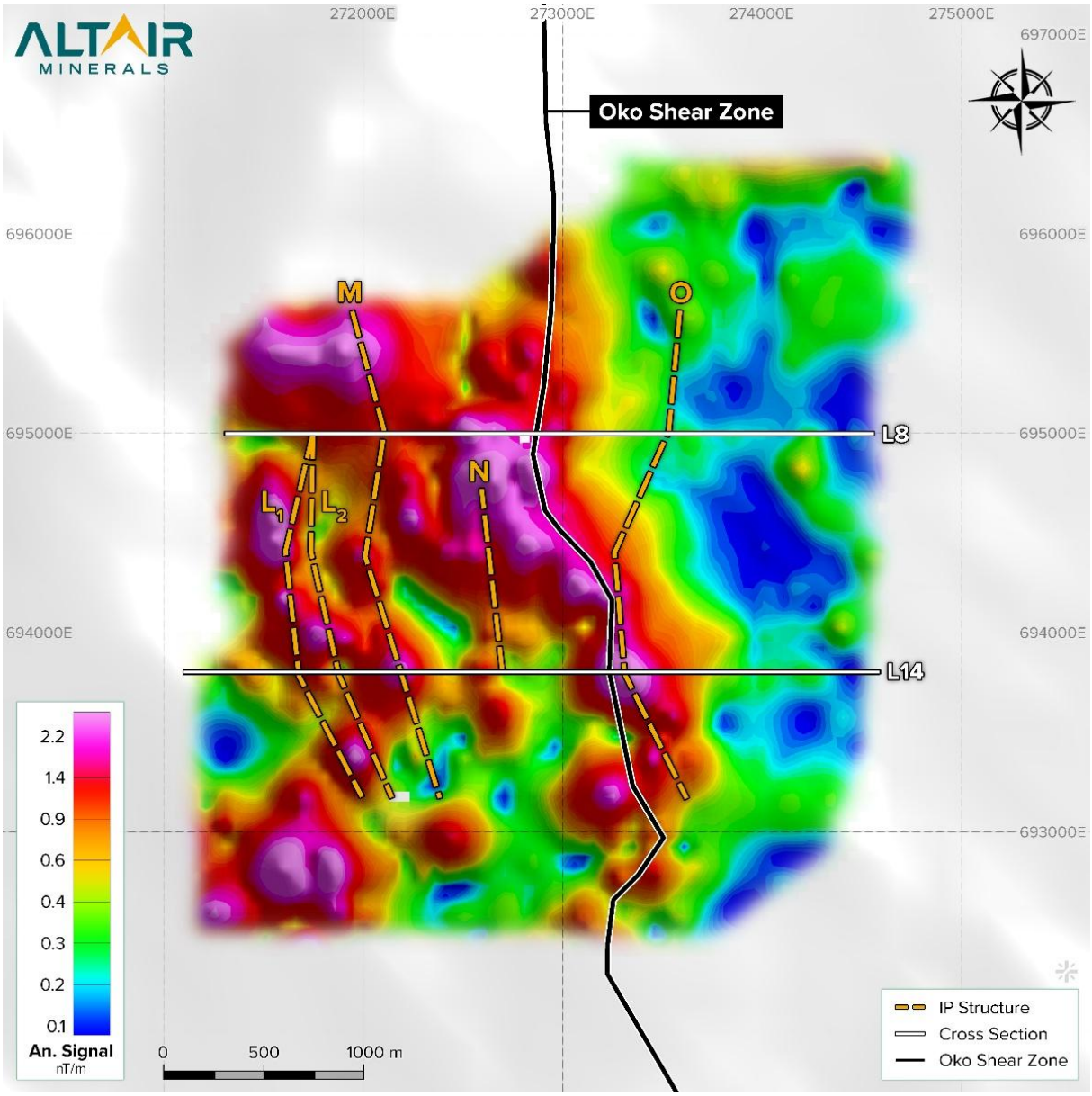

Figure 9: *Analytic Signal (An. Signal) of ground magnetic survey, with Pole-Dipole deep tapping IP chargeability structures identified. UTM Zone 21N, WGS84.*

3D Magnetic Inversion Model

Magnetic data inversion was carried out to obtain a model of a relative magnetic susceptibility distribution. Magnetic data were inverted using VOXI Earth Modelling module.

The magnetic datasets define a structurally complex system characterized by the interaction of multiple structural trends. The study area is dominated by a NE–SW-oriented regional fabric, interpreted as the primary lithological framework. This fabric is locally disrupted by NNE–SSW to N10–20° structures, which are interpreted as zones of deformation and likely represent the main pathways for fluid circulation.

The coherent 3D magnetic inversion model provides a holistic understanding of the vertical continuity and direction of key structures and lithological units, critical for drill and trench targeting alongside planning the orientations and depths of proposed diamond holes at SOKO.

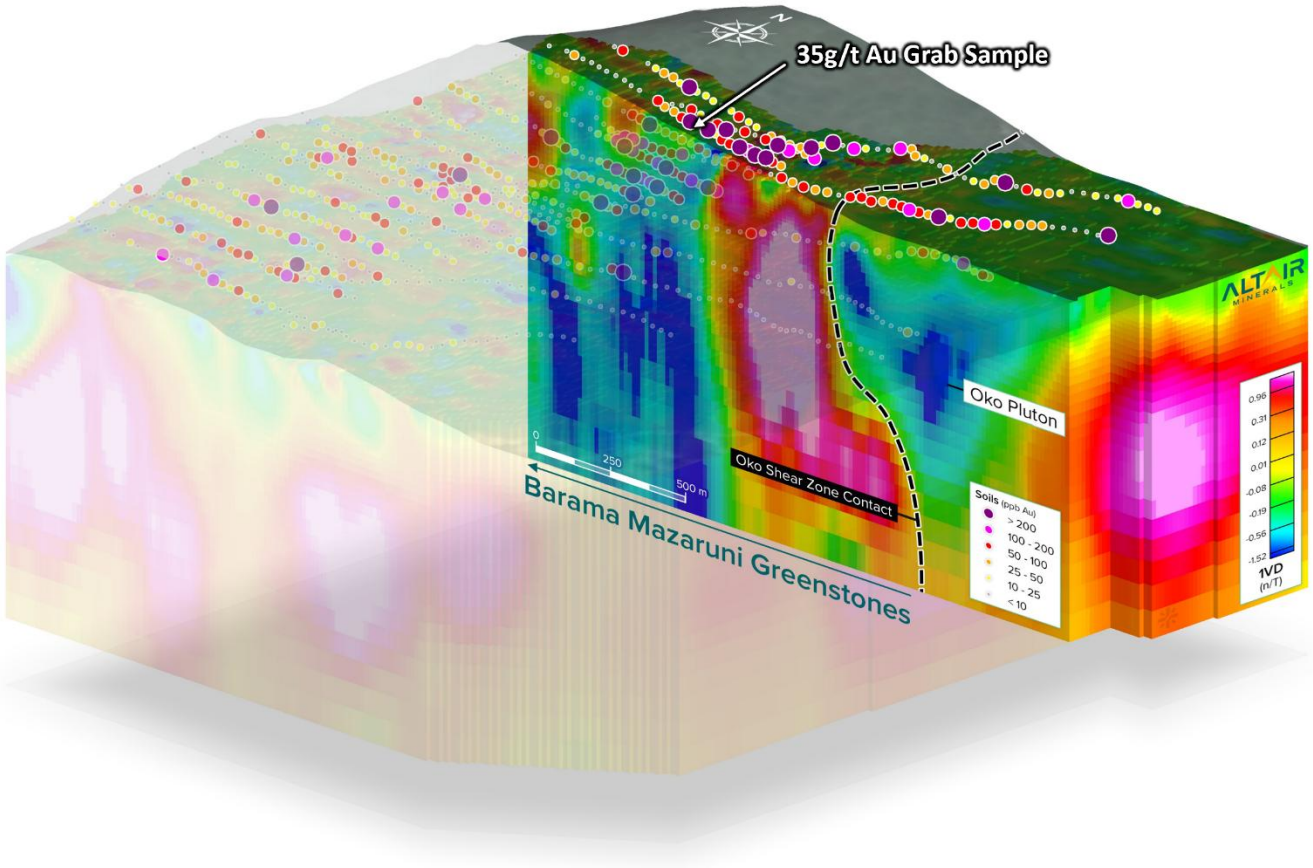

Figure 10: *3D view of magnetic inversion at SOKO, cut at 695200N (WGS84, UTM Zone 21N), with soil samples to date overlaid.*[24]

Guyana

Guyana has rapidly emerged as a premier gold jurisdiction, drawing increasing attention from major players in the gold exploration space. As the last truly pro-mining and politically stable country within the Guiana Shield, it hosts an extension to West African geology, consisting of the same Birimian Greenstone that has underpinned world-class gold discoveries across West Africa — including in Ghana, Ivory Coast, and Burkina Faso. However, unlike its African counterparts, Guyana remains significantly underexplored.

The 590km^2 contiguous landholding itself within Greater Oko not only represents an irreplicable landholding but is also positioned within one of the most prominent and emerging greenstone belts globally, and 1.5km away from a 5.9Moz discovery, which is expected to go into production over the next 18 months. Recent exploration success by groups such as G2 Goldfields ($3Billion Takeover) and Reunion Gold ($1B Takeover) has already validated the region's untapped potential, establishing multiple Tier-1 discoveries made from grassroot exploration campaigns.[1,2,4,25]

Current public companies actively drilling across the Guiana Shield include:

- **G2 Goldfields (GMining Ventures):** $3 Billion Takeover by GMining Ventures in 2026[25]
- **Reunion Gold (GMining Ventures):** $1 Billion Takeover by GMining Ventures in 2024[2]
- **Greenheart Gold:** $301 Million Market Capitalization[16]
- **Founders Metals:** $669 Million Market Capitalization[17]
- **OMAI Gold Mines:** $1.9 Billion Market Capitalization[18]

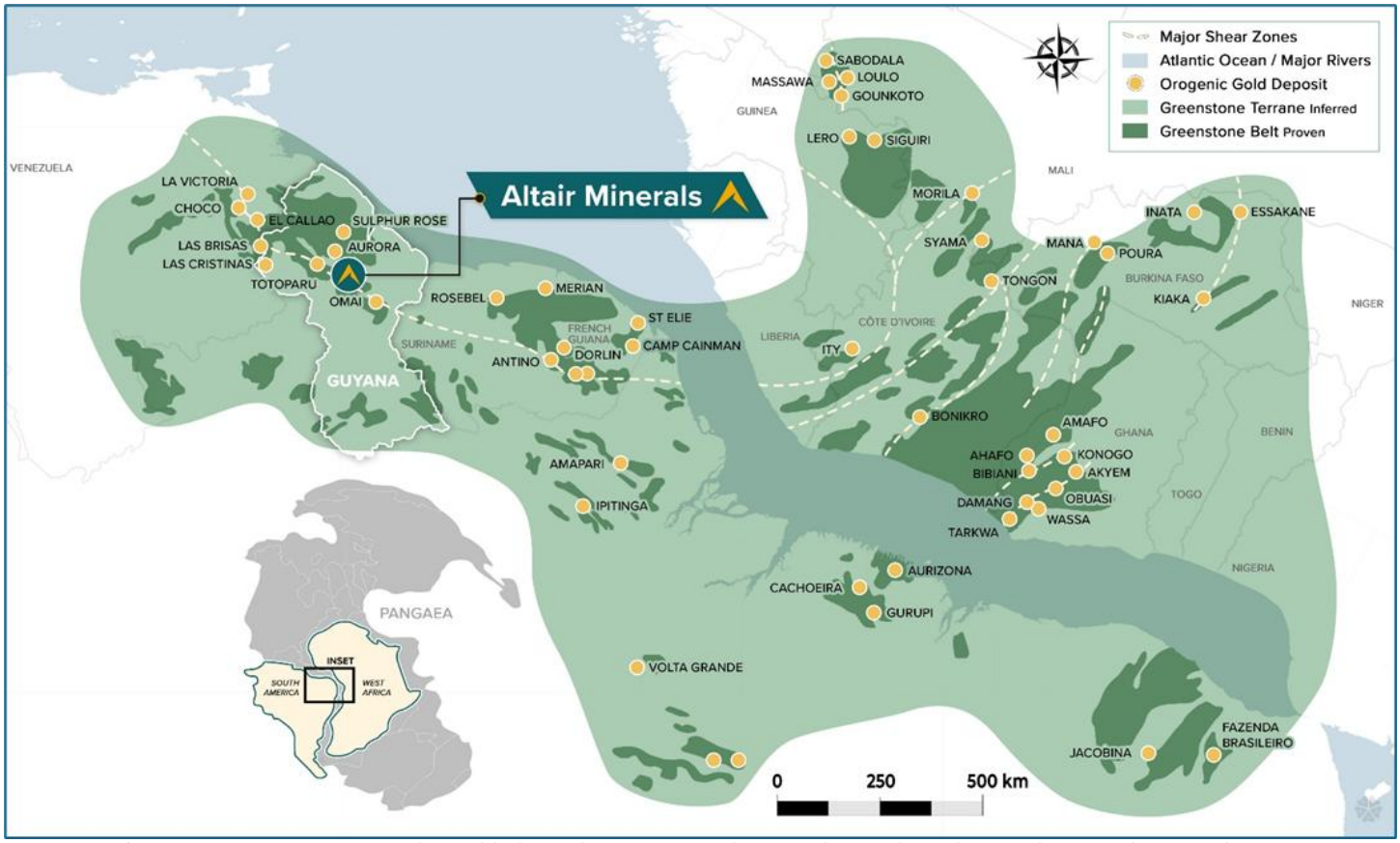

Figure 11: *Map of the West African Birimian Shield and extension to Guiana Shield with location of major deposits and projects.*

For and on behalf of the board:

Faheem Ahmed – CEO

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of ALR.

About Altair Minerals

Altair Minerals Limited is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) with the primary focus of investing in the resource sector through direct tenement acquisition, joint ventures, farm in arrangements and new project generation. The Company has projects located in South Australia, Western Australia and Queensland with a key focus on its Olympic Domain tenements located in South Australia. The shares of the company trade on the Australian Securities Exchange under the ticker symbol ALR.

Streamline Statement

Altair confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data which affects the exploration results and information which has been previously disclosed and cross-referenced and included within this announcement.

Competent Persons Statement

The results referenced in this release have been prepared with information compiled by Mr Robert Wason BSc (Hons) Geology, MSc (Mining Geology), a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Wason is an employee of Mining Insights. Mr Wason has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Wason consents to the inclusion of these exploration results based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Proximity Statement

This announcement contains references to exploration results derived by other parties either nearby or proximate to The Greater Oko Project and includes references to topographical or geological similarities to that of the ALR Project. It is important to note that such discoveries or geological similarities do not in any way guarantee that the Company will have any success or similar successes in delineating a JORC compliant Mineral Resource on the Greater Oko Project, if at all.

Forward Looking Statement

This announcement contains 'forward-looking information' that is based on the Company's expectations, estimates and projections as of the date on which the statements were made. This forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements with respect to the Company's business strategy, plans, development, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, cash flow, projections, targets and expectations, mineral reserves and resources, results of exploration and related expenses. Generally, this forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as 'outlook', 'anticipate', 'project', 'target', 'potential', 'likely', 'believe', 'estimate', 'expect', 'intend', 'may', 'would', 'could', 'should', 'scheduled', 'will', 'plan', 'forecast', 'evolve' and similar expressions. Persons reading this announcement are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and that the Company's actual future results or performance may be materially different. Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information.

References

1. *Feasibility Study NI 43-101 Technical Report Oko West Project, Prepared for GMining Ventures, GMining Services Inc., 06th June 2025*
2. *https://www.miningweekly.com/article/g-mining-buys-reunions-guyana-project-2024-04-23*
3. *G2 Goldfields (TSX: GTWO) announcement dated 18th December 2025*
4. *TSE: GTWO, Market Capitalization based on diluted 279,781,035 Shares on Issue (SOI) and Share Price of CAD $7.01 on 27th February 2026 and CAD to AUD conversion rate of 1.04.*
5. *ALR Announcement dated 26th August 2025, "South Oko Geochemistry Confirms Oko West Look-Alike Target"*
6. *Reunion Gold Corp. announcement dated 12th August 2021*
7. *ALR Announcement dated 03rd September 2025, "Ex-Reunion Gold Team Joins & New Targets Defined"*
8. *ALR Announcement dated 22nd September 2025, "Largest Geochemical Program on Oko Shear Zone Commences"*
9. *G2 Goldfields (TSX: GTWO) announcement dated 15th July 2025*
10. *G2 Goldfields (TSX: GTWO) announcement dated 13th May 2025*
11. *G2 Goldfields (TSX: GTWO) announcement dated 9th June 2025*

12. *G2 Goldfields (TSX: GTWO) announcement dated 8th September 2025*
13. *ALR Announcement dated 05th August 2025, "Acquisition of Transformational Gold Project"*
14. *G2 Goldfields (TSX: GTWO) announcement dated 20th November 2019*
15. *Reunion Gold: Investment Case, Valpal, 20th February 2024*
16. *TSX-V: GHRT, Market Capitalization based on 214M SOI and closing price of CAD$1.39 on 15th May 2026 and CAD to AUD conversion rate of 1.01.*
17. *TSX-V: FDR, Market Capitalization based on 116M SOI and closing price of CAD$4.72 on 15th May 2026 and CAD to AUD conversion rate of 1.01.*
18. *TSX-V: OMG, Market Capitalization based on 675M SOI and closing price of CAD$2.07 on 15th May 2026 and CAD to AUD conversion rate of 1.01.*
19. *ALR Announcement dated 15th January 2026, "North Peters Uncovers Hits of 85m @ 4.81g/t Au"*
20. *ALR Announcement dated 08th January 2026, "North Peters High-Grade Intercepts of 89m @ 2.40g/t Au"*
21. *ALR Announcement dated 27th January 2026, "South Oko Soil Anomaly Extends 1km along Oko Shear"*
22. *ALR Announcement dated 05th March 2026, "South Oko Main Soil Anomaly Doubles in Size"*
23. *ALR Announcement dated 26th March 2026, "South Oko Geophysics Define Shear Zone Drill Targets"*
24. *ALR Announcement dated 2nd April 2026, "South Oko Geochemistry Defines Two Major Targets"*
25. *TSX: GMIN Announcement dated 9th April 2026, "G Mining Ventures Announces Uniquely Synergistic Acquisition of G2 Goldfields"*

APPENDIX A: SOKO Grab Assays

Sample ID	Type	UTM_Zone	East	North	Elevation (m)	Au (ppb)
SK-GB-26-00009	Grab	21N	273921	695935	79	5
SK-GB-26-00010	Grab	21N	273925	695927	78	3
SK-GB-26-00011	Grab	21N	273929	695925	97	3
SK-GB-26-00012	Grab	21N	273813	694753	57	3
SK-GB-26-00013	Grab	21N	273813	694751	57	3
SK-GB-26-00014	Grab	21N	273813	694749	57	3
SK-GB-26-00015	Grab	21N	272307	695130	249	92
SK-GB-26-00016	Grab	21N	272310	695147	247	381
SK-GB-26-00017	Grab	21N	272284	695141	242	465
SK-GB-26-00018	Grab	21N	273909	694768	58	10
SK-GB-26-00019	Grab	21N	272640	695559	143	3
SK-GB-26-00020	Grab	21N	271300	693196	323	3
SK-GB-26-00021	Grab	21N	272159	695391	229	34560
SK-GB-26-00022	Grab	21N	271986	695390	236	60
SK-GB-26-00024	Grab	21N	271941	695395	239	17
SK-GB-26-00025	Grab	21N	272388	692610	194	3
SK-GB-26-00026	Grab	21N	270605	695567	258	3
SK-GB-26-00027	Grab	21N	270490	695592	262	3
SK-GB-26-00028	Grab	21N	271126	694157	326	3
SK-GB-26-00030	Grab	21N	270348	695605	257	3
SK-GB-26-00031	Grab	21N	271447	696437	307	20
SK-GB-26-00032	Grab	21N	271449	696435	309	3
SK-GB-26-00033	Grab	21N	271450	696435	306	3
SK-GB-26-00034	Grab	21N	271455	696433	310	3
SK-GB-26-00035	Grab	21N	271456	696433	309	3
SK-GB-26-00036	Grab	21N	271456	696434	310	6
SK-GB-26-00037	Grab	21N	271459	696436	311	3
SK-GB-26-00038	Grab	21N	272671	695805	164	24
SK-GB-26-00039	Grab	21N	272159	695391	229	27210

SK-GB-26-00041	Grab	21N	271986	695390	236	230
SK-GB-26-00043	Grab	21N	271941	695395	239	16
SK-GB-26-00044	Grab	21N	272547	694618	226	7
SK-GB-26-00045	Grab	21N	272435	694608	237	9
SK-GB-26-00047	Grab	21N	272413	694597	242	15
SK-GB-26-00048	Grab	21N	274429	691837	94	3

Table 1: *South Oko (SOKO) grab sample locations and assays. WGS84, UTM Zone 21N.*

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *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.*	• A total of 35 grab samples were collected during the program, both from trenches and during clearing of access routes to trenches. • Channel samples were reported to be collected from the walls of trenches. • The face being sampled is marked up on 1m intervals and a shallow channel is cut in the face, with all material being collected into a sample bag. • Industry standard trench samples were taken so that each sample was representative of the target horizon at each location point and that no sampling bias was introduced to the process. • Geophysics survey was performed using an Iris TIPIX 2200 transmitter and ELREC Pro-10 channel receiver. • The transmitter was powered with a 5kw, easily transportable Honda EU22i power generator system that warranted the injection of a range of 2000-5000ma.
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).*	• No drilling results are reported in this release
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative 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.*	• No drilling results are reported in this release.
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the*	• No drilling results are reported in this release. • Channel samples are logged and mapped by a geologist after they have been marked up for sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	relevant intersections logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Channel samples are not sub-sampled, the entirety of the material from the shallow cut is collected into a sample bag. • These collected samples were subsequently bagged, tagged and submitted to Loring Laboratories in Georgetown, Guyana for gold fire analysis.
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.* • *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.* • *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.*	• Samples were analysed at Loring Laboratories, Guyana following industry best practice standards. Routine QA/QC processes at the Loring, including insertion of one blank and one standard within the eight samples, as per standard analytical procedures. • Samples were crushed to 80% passing 2mm, riffle split to 250g and pulverised to 95% passing -150 mesh and split for a 30g Fire Assay (30FA) with AA finish or samples which assayed >3g/t Au (30FA), were re-assayed with a gravimetric finish. • Pole-Dipole Survey covering 3.0km N-S strike with 14km of lines. Several pole/dipole sections were conducted for each grid phases regarding gradient results with 37.5- and 75-meters spacing. • The ground magnetics survey was processed with complimentary constraints for structural and geological interpretations to form Reduce to Pole (RTP), Analytic Signal (AS), 1st Derivative (1VD), 2nd Derivative (2VD) magnetic maps alongside a magnetic inversion model. • When an anomalous standard deviation or M (chargeability) value was observed in the field, the measurement was repeated until confidence on the correctness of the measurement was obtained. • Care was taken to run the survey in the same direction in each line and in repeating the same acquisition procedure in order to assure consistency of measurements between lines. • Data quality check was performed in the field to assure reliable data. • Acquisition was done on rough topographic morphology. Additional potential electrodes and specific acquisition techniques were used to improve signal to noise ratio and the quality of the signal. Certain areas, though, presented a challenge in the acquisition due to flooded soil condition and surface geology.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No umpire analysis has been performed. • N/A - No drilling reported. • Field data is captured digitally and in field notebooks by hand to ensure a backup of information.
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Location for the sample points was determined by handheld GPS. • Location for all sampling data is based on WGS84, Zone 21 North UTM datum.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The Induced Polarization/Resistivity field survey was carried out covering 3.6km N-S strike with 64km of lines. • Pole-Dipole Survey covering 3.0km N-S strike with 14km of lines\ • Ground Magnetic Survey covering 3.6km N-S strike with 64km of lines. • Surface geochemistry sampling will not be used in resource estimation. • Data spacing is sufficient for preliminary exploration work designed to assess the mineral prospectivity potential of the project area.
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.* • *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.*	• No drilling results are reported in this release.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The samples were placed into bags and sealed and then put into larger sacks which are then sealed with red tags. • An appropriately documented chain of custody form and letter are given to the driver of the truck that then transports the secure samples directly to Loring Laboratories, Guyana.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews are incorporated into this report.

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.* • *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.*	• Altair has the right to earn up to 70% of the Greater Oko Project, subject to conditions precedent. • There are no other material issues affecting the tenements. • All tenements are currently in good standing and have been legally validated by local lawyer specialising in the field.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historic exploration including surface geochemistry and drilling has been previously announced on 5th August 2025, 26th August 2025, 8th Jan 2026 and 15th Jan 2026.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project area is underlain by Precambrian rocks of the Barama-Mazaruni Group with the bedrock belonging to the Cuyuni Formation. • The Cuyuni Formation, sedimentary and volcanic rocks, were compressed and metamorphosed during the Akawaian Episode and Trans-Amazonian Orogeny to form part of a greenstone belt. • Previous exploration has demonstrated the presence of an NNE-SSW trending weathered, saprolitized shear zone with high-grade gold mineralization.
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.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• True widths are not known. • The true extent and geometry of the mineralisation is not known yet.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and*	• Appropriate maps and sections are included

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	in the main body of this announcement.
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.*	• Reporting is considered to be balanced. • All relevant and material exploration data for the target areas has been reported or referenced.
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.*	• All relevant and meaningful exploration data received and validated by Altair has been included in this release.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Detailed geochemistry should be carried out to determine trends of known mineralised zones and to delineate high grade trends within the identified mineralised zones. • Further drilling is recommended to test step-out and depth extensions to the currently known mineralisation, and to infill some areas of the known body to increase the confidence in support of a resource estimate. • Any further exploration activity will depend on assessment of current results.