

ASX MARKET ANNOUNCEMENT



Thursday 8th January 2026

ASX : ALR

North Peters High-Grade Intercepts of 89m @ 2.40g/t Au

*Further exceptional intercepts at North Peters: 89m @ 2.40g/t Au and 63m @ 2.25g/t Au
New regional Kmung Prospect with intercept of 14m @ 3.46g/t Au*

- **Historic assay database acquired uncovers further exceptional high-grade and thick intercepts at North Peters. These previously unreported holes & assays underpin stand-out growth potential:**
 - MM13808: **89m @ 2.40g/t Au** from 45m
 - **Incl. 24m @ 7.17g/t Au** from 51m
 - MM4206: **63m @ 2.25g/t Au** from 55m
 - **Incl. 11m @ 8.55g/t Au** from 57m
 - **And 17m @ 1.05g/t Au** from 124m
 - MM14008: **23m @ 2.51g/t Au** from 124m
 - MM2806: **11m @ 7.38g/t Au** from surface
 - MM2306: **48m @ 1.08g/t Au** from 76m
 - MM13908: **25m @ 1.83g/t Au** from surface
 - **And 30m @ 1.35g/t Au** from 38m
 - MM17610: **22m @ 2.16g/t Au** from 47m
- **These new intercepts outline continuity at North Peters, with MM14008 the most northwestern hole intercepting 23m @ 2.51g/t Au, representing an open system along strike.**
- **New Kmung Prospect identified, located 21km west of North Peters with limited exploration of only 11 assayed holes, defining a highly prospective and high-grade unconstrained gold system of 1km strike:**
 - KM0209: **14m @ 3.46g/t Au** from 40m
 - KM3010: **9m @ 3.15g/t Au** from 175m
 - KM1410: **3m @ 7.24g/t Au** from 87m, **ending in mineralisation of 11.40g/t Au**
- **Assays received from 8 surface grab samples taken at North Peters during the maiden field trip which confirms high-grade gold mineralisation present:**
 - NP-GP-25-008: **12.98g/t Au**
 - NP-GP-25-006: **8.56g/t Au**
 - NP-GP-25-005: **2.58g/t Au**
- **These results now define 3 initial target areas across Greater Oko spanning across >50km, demonstrating the unparalleled scale and potential, with mineralisation extending from east to west across an unmatched 590km² exploration land package, with further targets expected to be defined:**

1. **South Oko:** Third company to explore the Oko district, adjoining and along strike G2 Goldfields (\$2B Market Cap) and Oko West (\$1B Takeover 2024), sharing the same key shear hosting structure and control over the wider greenstone belt^{2,4}.
 2. **North Peters:** Advanced drill-ready target, 650m strike and open, with mineralisation underpinned by intercepts of: 38m @ 8.5g/t Au, 43m @ 10.6g/t Au, 83m @ 3.4g/t Au, 109m @ 2.0g/t Au, 89m @ 2.40g/t Au.
 3. **Kmung:** High-grade vein target, very limited exploration, 1km strike and district remains untested, with mineralisation underpinned by: 14m @ 3.46g/t Au, 9m @ 3.15/t Au, 3m @ 8.48g/t Au.
- These **previous unreported holes** will play a pivotal role in finalising the geological model and drill planning at **North Peters in anticipation for Altair's maiden diamond drill programs**.
 - A further historic database which consists of approximately 20+ additional diamond hole assays, geophysics, soil sampling, petrology, logs, geological mapping and work dating back to 1950's, is expected to be acquired over the coming weeks for Altair to review and incorporate into the Greater Oko targets model.
 - During a reconnaissance trip to North Peters by Altair's geological team has also identified the historic drill core shed, which is anticipated to be refurbished and recoverable cores to be relogged.
 - At South Oko, line cutting progressed to support ground magnetic, pole-dipole and IP surveys, scheduled to commence in mid-January. Assay results from the first batch of lines at South Oko soil sampling program are expected shortly.
 - Camp construction at North Peters and South Oko continues to progress and nearing completion ahead of Q1 2026 drill programs

Altair Minerals Limited CEO, Faheem Ahmed, commented:

"This represents a strong outcome for the Greater Oko Project, with the results demonstrating excellent continuity of mineralisation at North Peters. Notable intercepts include 89m @ 2.40g/t Au and 63m @ 2.25g/t Au, highlighting the consistency of gold mineralisation across the prospect.

*Importantly, review of the historic dataset has identified a new regional target, the **Kmung Prospect**. Despite very limited historical exploration, comprising only 11 assayed drill holes, Kmung has returned encouraging results, including intercepts of 14m @ 3.46g/t Au and 3m @ 7.24g/t Au, ending in high-grade mineralisation of up to 11.40g/t Au. While mineralisation at Kmung appears to be hosted within narrow, high-grade veins, early drilling indicates potential for a larger mineralised system proximal to historic drill locations.*

*The identification of the Kmung Prospect further demonstrates the endowment and growth potential of the Greater Oko Project, with scope to define multiple gold systems. The project now comprises three key target areas — **South Oko, North Peters and Kmung** — spanning more than 50km east to west across the project area. This extensive mineralised footprint is contained within Altair's 590km² land package, highlighting the significant exploration upside, with work to date considered to have only tested a small portion of the project's potential. Furthermore, Altair continues to make strong progress across both South Oko and North Peters. Assays from the initial reconnaissance program at North Peters, consisting of eight grab samples, returned results of up to 12.98g/t Au, confirming the presence of high-grade gold mineralisation. At South Oko, camp construction is nearing completion and will support the ongoing trenching program and upcoming geophysical surveys. Previous soil samples have already defined a broad anomalous zone, while infill soils, auger drilling and trenching are expected to provide critical data to refine drill targets.*

The outstanding work of the Altair team continues to drive swift progress at Greater Oko, delivering consistent positive developments. As we finalise our foundational ground works, the Company is preparing to transition into a streamlined and aggressive exploration phase, with several high-impact catalysts expected in the near term.

I would like to thank the current and new shareholders for their ongoing support, and look forward to providing material updates in the near future"



The Foreign Estimate of mineralisation included in this announcement is not compliant with the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (2012 JORC Code) and is a “Foreign Estimate”. A competent person has not done sufficient work to classify the Mineral Resources in accordance with the JORC Code 2012, and it is uncertain that following evaluation and/or further exploration work that the estimate will be able to be reported as a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. Any reference to The Greater Oko Project in terms of “Resource”, “Estimate”, “Historic Resource” within this announcement, is a reference to a Foreign Resource Estimate as described above, please refer to original announcement 5th August 2025 for more details.

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.

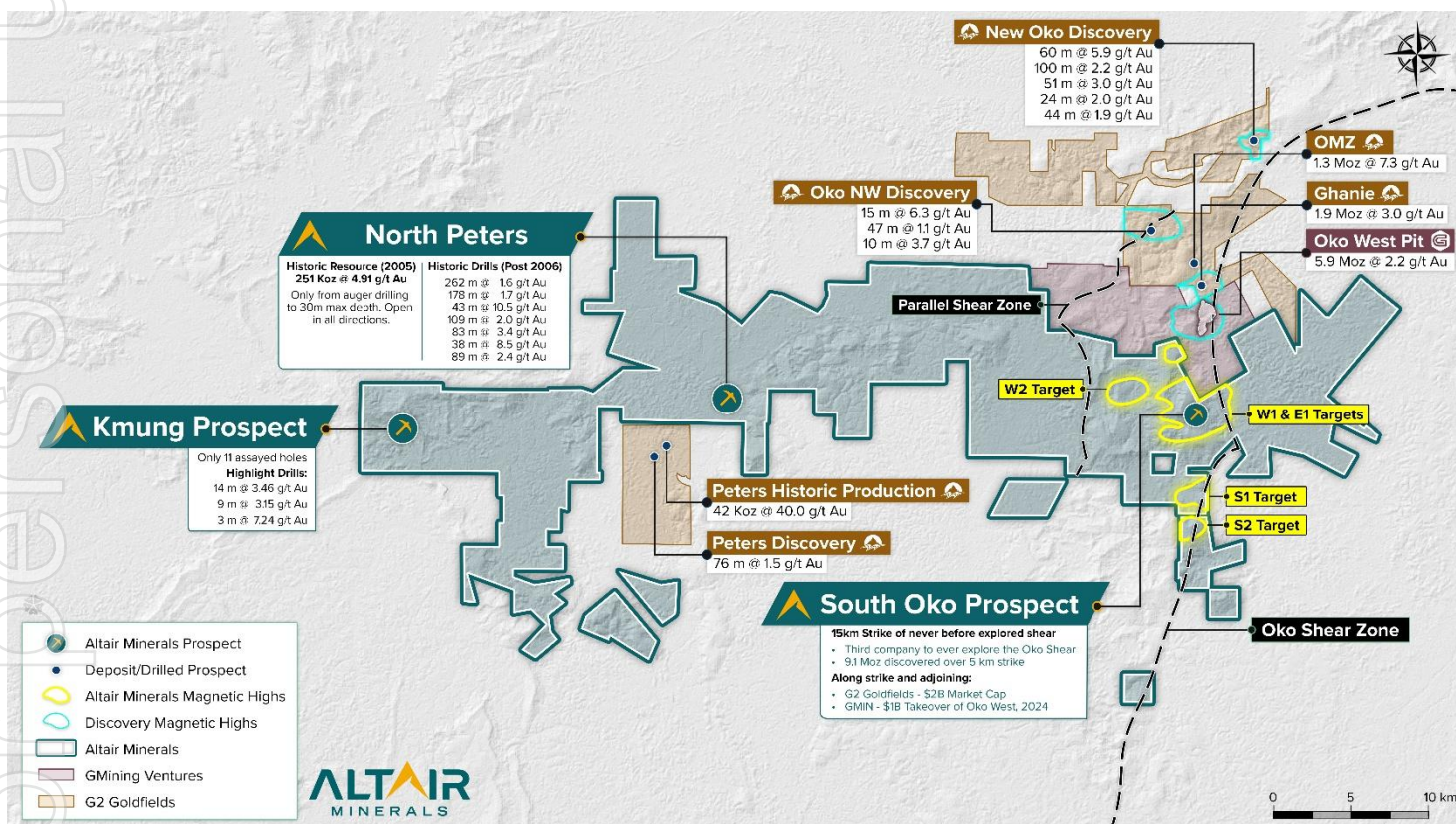


Figure 1: Plan view of the Greater Oko Project and three key target areas defined to date – South Oko, North Peters and Kmung with Altair's project size in comparison to its two predecessors G2 Goldfields (\$2 Billion Market Cap) and GMining Ventures (\$1 Billion takeover of Oko West from Reunion Gold). Note: "Historic Resource" on Figure 1, refers to a 2005 Foreign Resource Estimate (NI-43-101, inferred category) and is not JORC-Compliant, please see Appendix A: Listing Rule 5.12 in ASX:ALR announcement dated 5th August 2025. For clarity, both G2 and GMIN resources are located outside of Altair's Greater Oko Project. It is uncertain that following evaluation and/or further exploration work that the Foreign Estimate will be able to be reported as mineral resources or ore reserves in accordance with the JORC Code. See proximity and cautionary statement. ^{1,2,3,4,9,10,11,12,13,14}

Altair Minerals Limited (ASX: ALR) ('Altair or 'the Company') is pleased to report additional historic drilling results at North Peters, which has been received through a data-room acquisition. In addition, the Company has received assay results for grab samples taken at North Peters Prospect during its reconnaissance trip in late 2025 which confirm surficial presence of high-grade gold.

These results demonstrate continuity of gold mineralisation, with multiple high-grade and thick intercepts, which outline strike extension potential of the system. The results further reinforce that the North Peters area remains underexplored, with significant potential for growth through further discoveries at both local and regional scale.

North Peters Results

Altair has acquired, compiled and processed the data-room consisting of historical assays, logs, lab certificates and reports for a total of 35 diamond drill holes at North Peters, occurring across multiple sporadic programs between 2006 to 2010.

Furthermore, Altair anticipates acquiring and compiling additional datasets for North Peters, including historical geological mapping, geophysics surveys, diamond drill holes assay data and petrology reports. This work, undertaken by multiple parties since the 1950s, is expected to enhance geological understanding, refine targeting and support the identification of high-priority drill targets across the prospect.

The assays received and compiled for 35 historical diamond drill holes within the acquired data-room has demonstrated outstanding new results, highlighted by:

- MM13808: **89m @ 2.40g/t Au** from 45m
 - **Incl. 24m @ 7.17g/t Au** from 51m
- MM4206: **63m @ 2.25g/t Au** from 55m
 - **Incl. 11m @ 8.55g/t Au** from 57m
 - **And 17m @ 1.05g/t Au** from 124m
- MM14008: **23m @ 2.51g/t Au** from 124m
- MM2806: **11m @ 7.38g/t Au** from surface
- MM2306: **48m @ 1.08g/t Au** from 76m
- MM13908: **25m @ 1.83g/t Au** from surface
 - **And 30m @ 1.35g/t Au** from 38m
- MM17610: **22m @ 2.16g/t Au** from 47m
- MM2406: **33m @ 1.11g/t Au** from 97m
- MM3006: **36m @ 1.15g/t Au** from 19m
 - **Incl. 14m @ 2.04g/t Au** from 19m
- MM3306: **25m @ 1.24g/t Au** from surface
- MM3406A: **17m @ 1.19g/t Au** from surface, **ending in mineralisation of 1.20g/t Au EOH**

As seen in the Figure 2, Hole #14008 returned **23m @ 2.51g/t Au** and was drilled 110m Northwest, along the same section line, as previously reported Hole #3506 (**91m @ 1.08g/t Au**). These results demonstrate excellent potential for the mineralised system to remain open. Hole #14008 represents the north-westernmost drill hole reported to date at North Peters.

Hole #2806 returned **11m @ 7.38g/t Au**, extending previously defined mineralisation, and was drilled approximately 60m Southeast, along the same section line, as previously reported Hole #0106 (**17m @ 4.20g/t Au**). In addition, full assay results have now been received for Hole #4206, which was previously reported in part, returning an outstanding intercept of **63m @ 2.25g/t Au** and further demonstrates continuity of mineralisation.



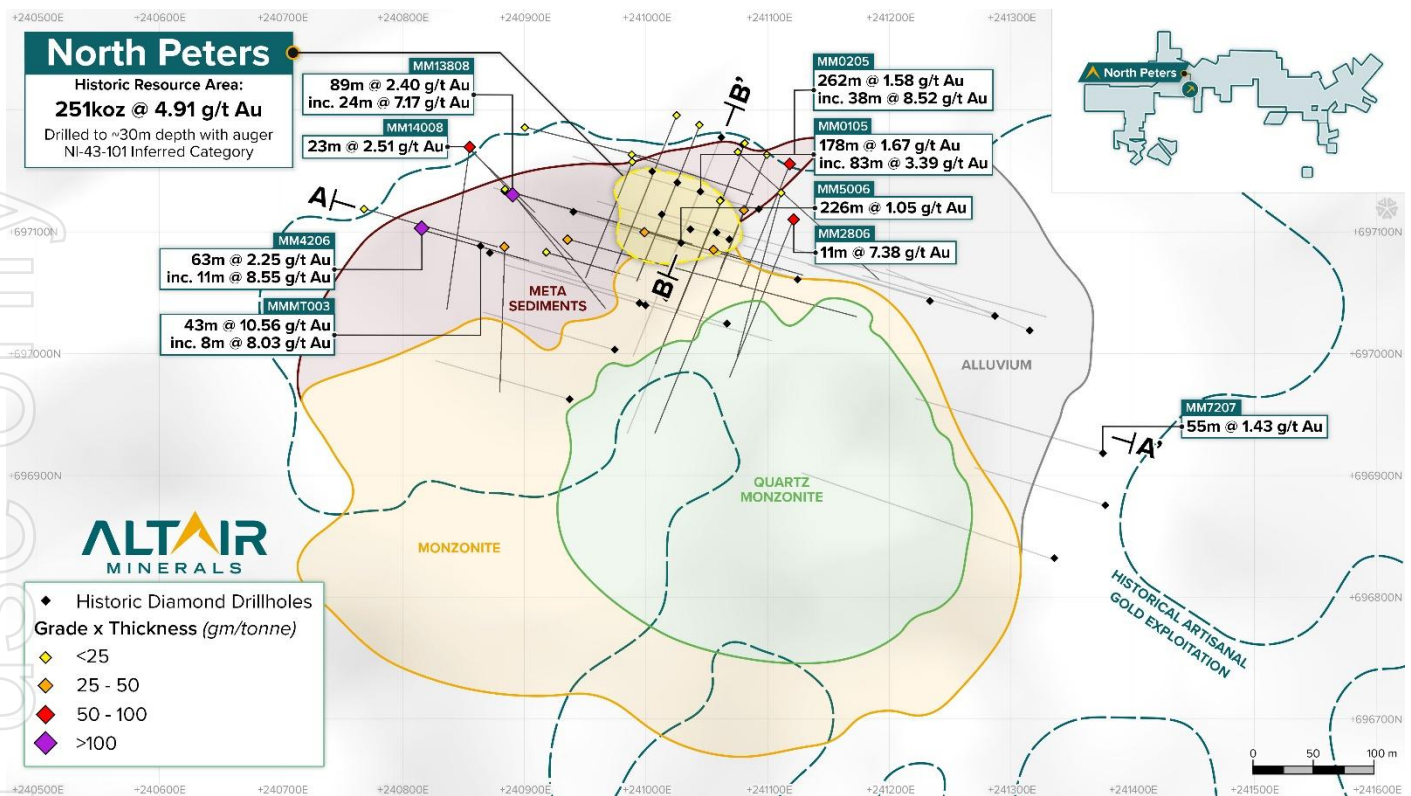


Figure 2: Plan view of North Peters Prospect, within Altair's Greater Oko Project, with geology and location of previously reported historic diamond holes and diamond holes reported within this release. Coordinates are in WGS84, UTM Zone 21N. Historic Resource refers to a Foreign Resource Estimate (NI-43-101, inferred category, Non-JORC Compliant) and it is uncertain that following evaluation and/or further exploration work that the estimate will be able to be reported as a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. See cautionary statement on Page 3 for more details.

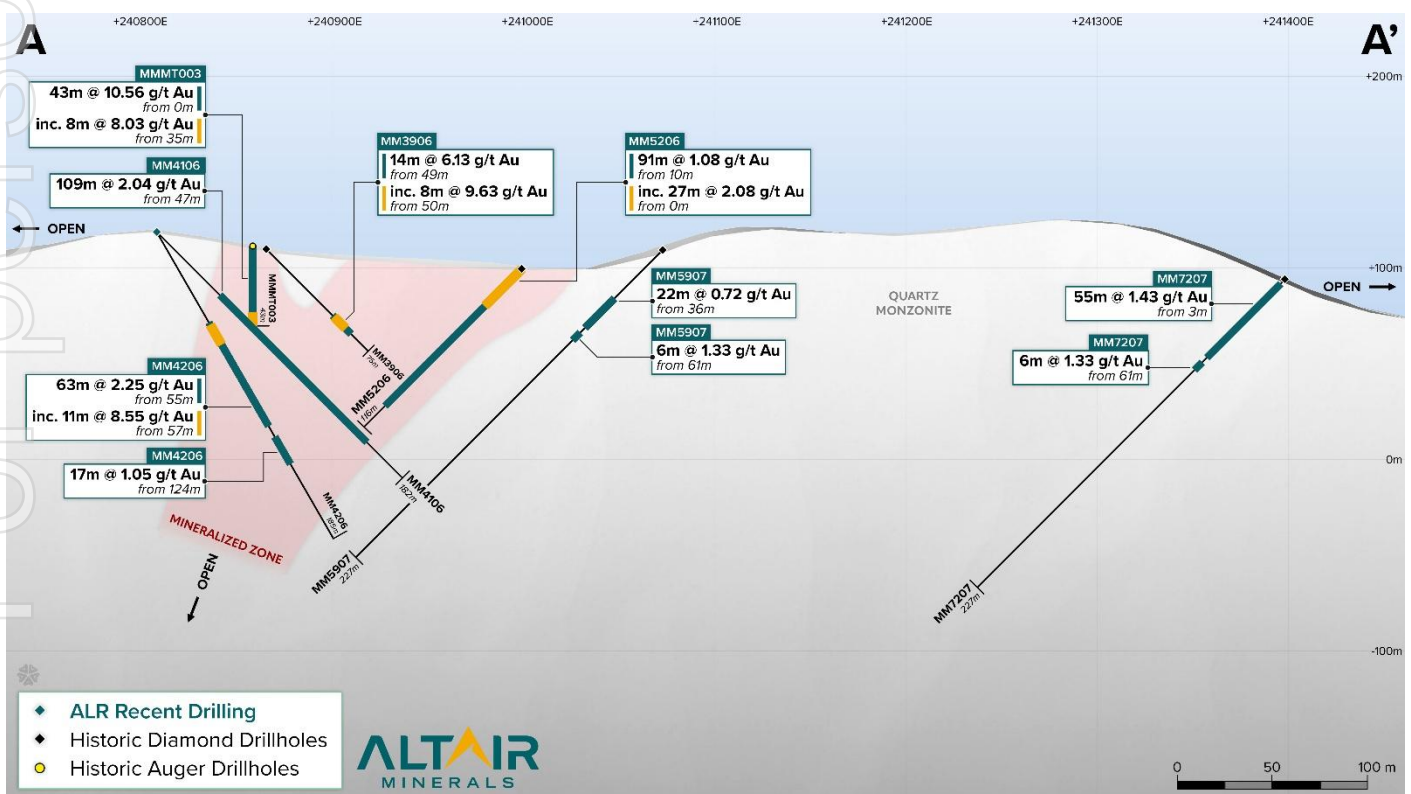


Figure 3: Geological interpretation of cross section AA' of North Peters, looking NNE. Coordinates in WGS84, UTM Zone 21N.

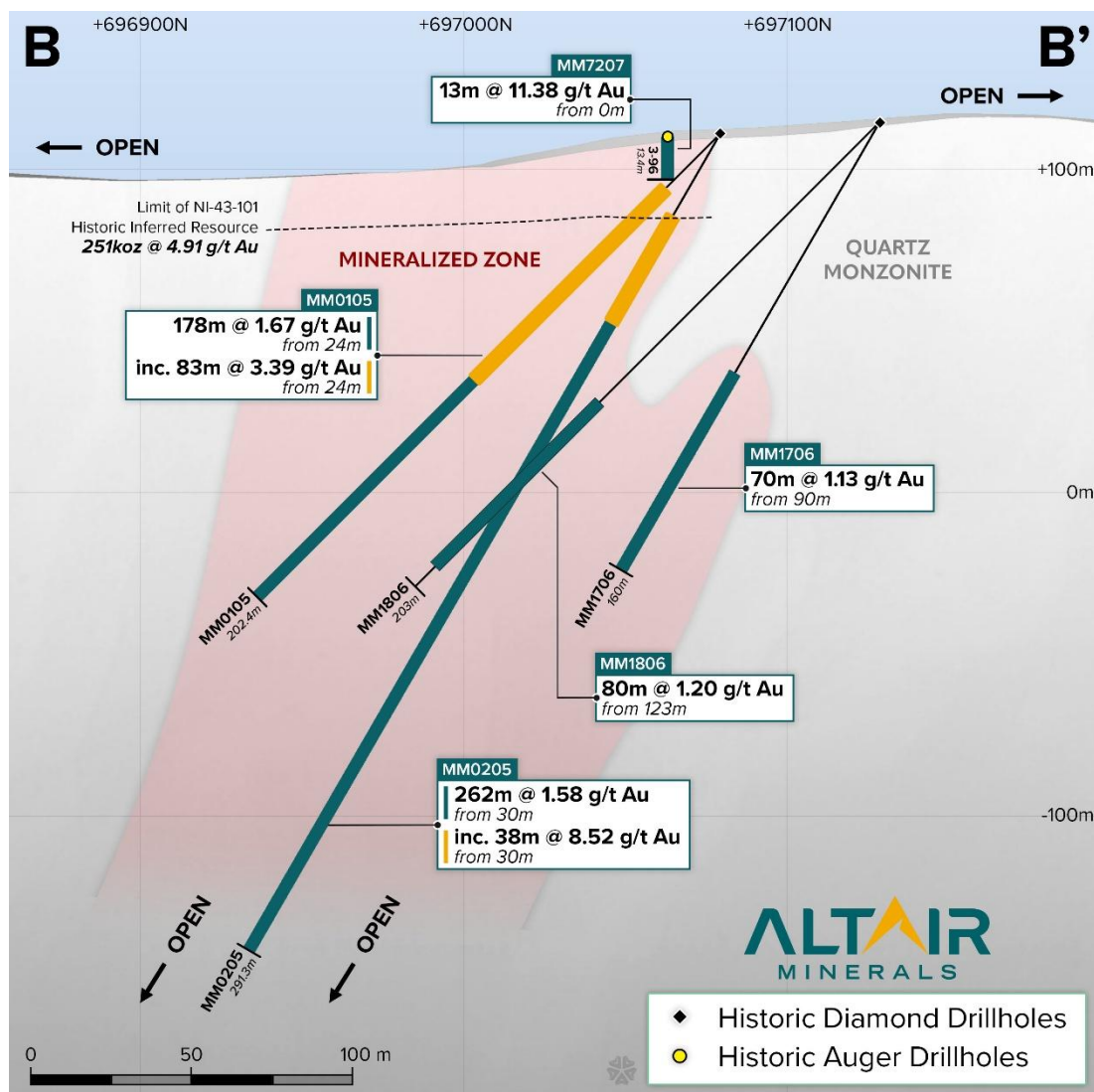


Figure 4: Geological interpretation of cross section BB' of North Peters, looking WNW. Coordinates are in WGS84, UTM Zone 21N. Note: Historic Resource refers to a Foreign Resource Estimate (NI-43-101, inferred category, Non-JORC Compliant), please see Cautionary Statement for further information. It is uncertain that following evaluation and/or further exploration work that the estimate will be able to be reported as a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve in accordance with the JORC Code 2012.

Altair has also received assay results from grab samples collected during its reconnaissance trip to North Peters in late 2025. A total of eight samples were taken from alluvial pits walls and surface exposures, which returned results up to **12.98g/t Au** and reaffirming the potential for near-surface mineralisation. Highlight results include: **12.98g/t Au, 8.56g/t Au, 2.58g/t Au, 1.69g/t Au.**

These results will play a critical role in improving the understanding of the mineralisation system and its controlling factors at North Peters. In parallel, Altair intends to integrate results from both North Peters and Kmung, along with additional geological datasets, to develop an overall target-priority model across the Greater Oko Project. This work will help define the district-scale potential across the three current target areas, which collectively spans over 50km.

Kmung Results

The Kmung Prospect represents a newly identified target at Altair's Greater Oko Project. Historically, Kmung has been subject to very limited exploration, with only 11 assayed diamond holes completed across approximately 1km of strike in 2009 - 2010 and no follow-up work undertaken since that time.



The highly prospective Kmung zone is located approximately 21km west of North Peters. Historic drilling has confirmed the presence of high-grade, quartz vein-hosted mineralisation, indicating proximity to a gold system within a poorly explored area that has yet to be tested by systematic, grassroots exploration methodologies. The prospectivity of the Kmung Prospect is highlighted by encouraging results from limited historical drilling, including:

- KM0209: **14m @ 3.46g/t Au** from 40m
- KM3010: **9m @ 3.15g/t Au** from 175m
- KM1410: **3m @ 7.24g/t Au** from 87m, **ending in mineralisation of 11.40g/t Au**

This now identifies three completely separate key target areas across Greater Oko – South Oko, North Peters and Kmung, which span from one end of the project to the other – demonstrating the scalable potential to uncover multiple deposits at the Greater Oko Project and potential endowment across multiple untested areas yet to be uncovered.

Hole KM1410 was drilled to a depth of 269m, however the hole was only partially assayed, intercepted **3m @ 7.24g/t Au**, with the last sample assayed within this intercept returning 0.8m @ 11.40g/t Au, and following samples below were not assayed.

South Oko and North Peters still remain priority for Altair, however, as Altair progresses through drilling phases, it will seek to unlock value at these earlier stage targets (such as Kmung) in parallel, through undertaking systematic programs. In conjunction, a detailed review and reconnaissance visits to other areas of Greater Oko with known artisanal mining will seek to uncover further follow-up targets in future.

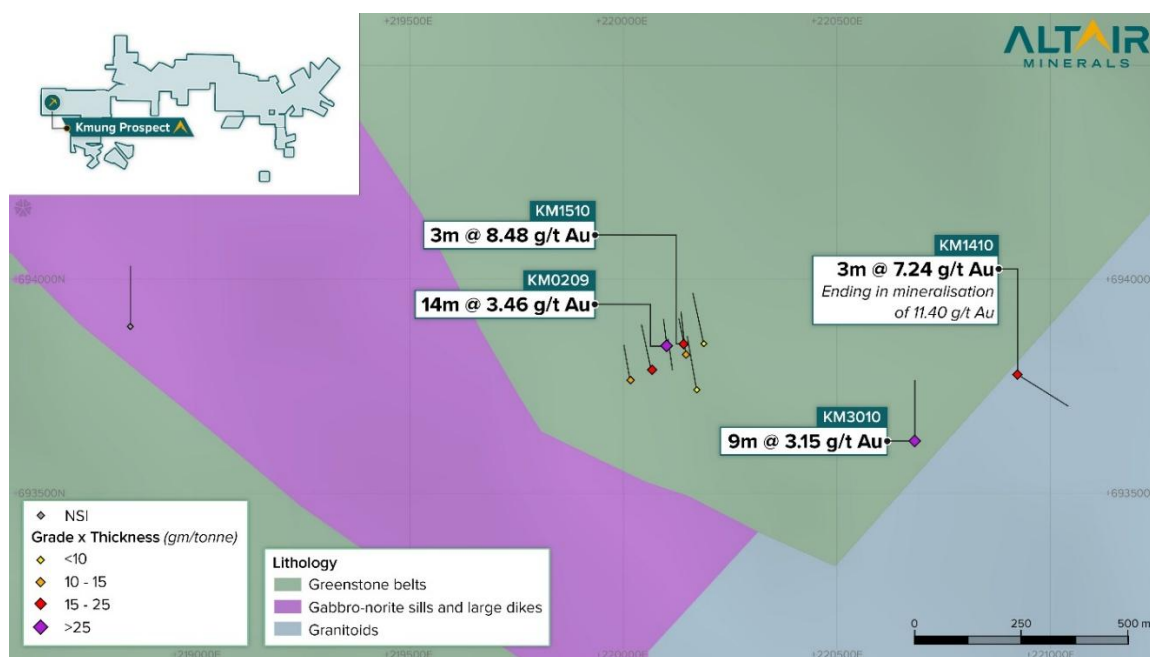


Figure 5: Plan view of Kmung Prospect, within Altair's Greater Oko Project, coordinates in WGS84, UTM Zone 21N

Camp Construction & Upcoming Works

Over the new year period, Altair continued line-cutting and camp construction works to ensure a swift progression back into exploration works.

At North Peters establishment of a drill camp progresses, with fully equipped accommodation and medical facilities. At South Oko, establishment of an earlier stage trench camp progresses, which will facilitate and support the detailed trenching, and geophysics work programs expected to commence in 2nd week of January. The South Oko trench camp is expected to be subsequently upgraded to a drill camp into the future, subject to drill hole plan and locations.

Trenching is expected to recommence in second week of January. The second trench is expected to be sampled, and third trench will commence construction. Whereas geophysics is expected to commence in second or third week of January, which will consist of ground IP, pole-dipole and magnetic surveys.





Figure 6: South Oko Trench Camp construction progress at late December.

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 590km² 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 (\$2B Market Capitalisation) and Reunion Gold (GMIN took over for \$1Billion in 2024) has already validated the region's untapped potential, establishing multiple Tier-1 discoveries made from grassroots exploration campaigns.^{1,2,4}

Current public companies actively drilling across the Guiana Shield include:

- **G2 Goldfields:** \$2Billion Market Capitalization⁴
- **Reunion Gold:** \$1Billion Takeover by GMining Ventures²
- **Greenheart Gold:** \$143M Market Capitalization¹⁶
- **Founders Metals:** \$538M Market Capitalization¹⁷
- **OMAI Gold Mines:** \$1B Market Capitalization¹⁸



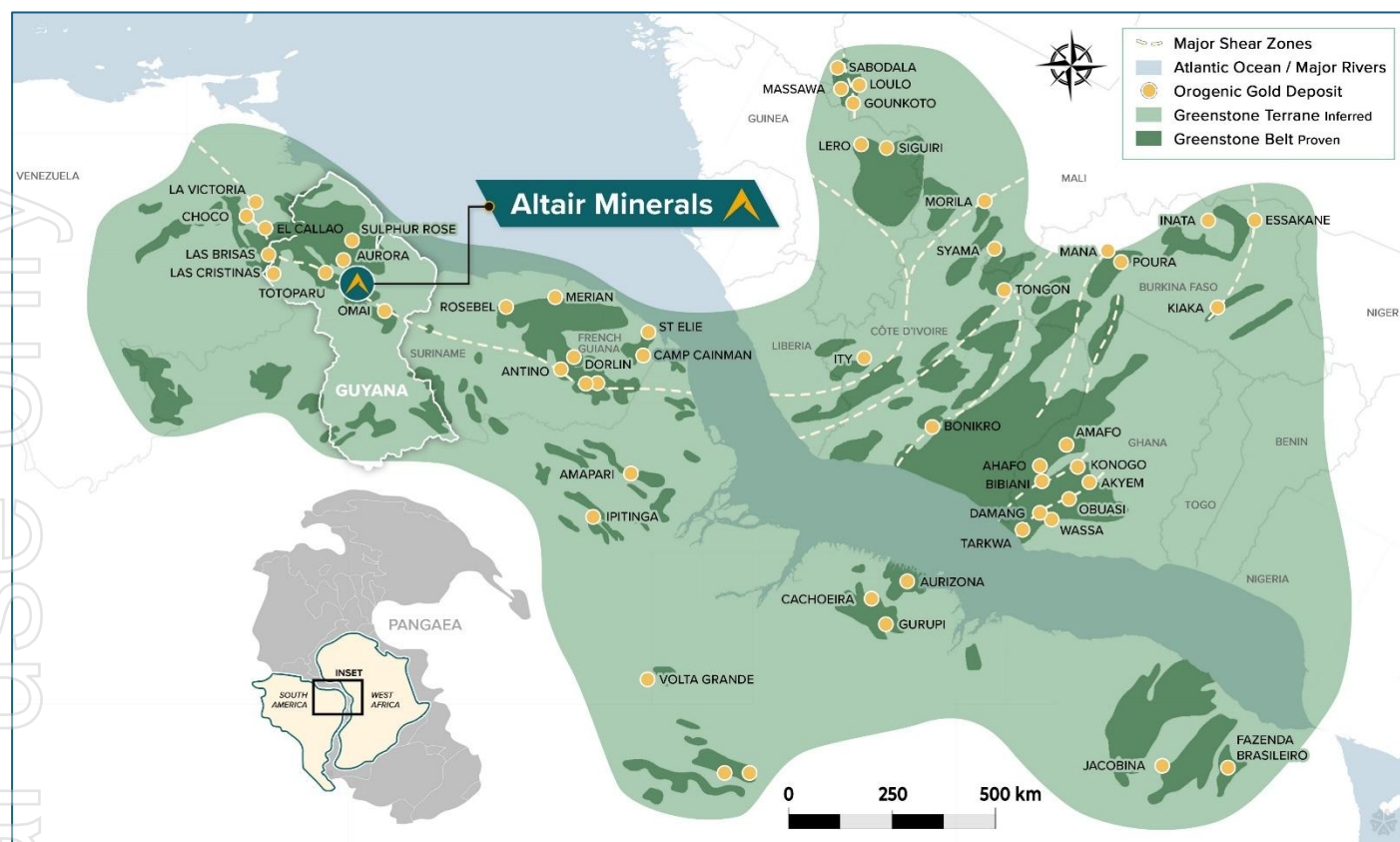


Figure 7: Map of the West African Birimian Shield and extension to Guiana Shield with location of major deposits and projects.

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 exploration drill results referenced in this release has 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.

Cautionary and Proximity Statement

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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 \$6.39 as of date 2nd January 2026 and CAD to AUD conversion rate of 1.09.*
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 154M SOI and closing price of \$0.86 on 24th November 2025, with a CAD:AUD rate of 1.10*
17. *TSX-V: FDR, Market Capitalization based on 102M SOI and closing price of \$4.34 on 24th November 2025, with a CAD:AUD rate of 1.10*
18. *TSX-V: OMG, Market Capitalization based on 636M SOI and closing price of \$1.28 on 24th November 2025, with a CAD:AUD rate of 1.10*



APPENDIX A: DIAMOND DRILL HOLE ASSAYS – NORTH PETERS

Hole ID	Type	UTM Zone	East	North	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	TD (m)	From	To	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
MM0206	DDH	21N	241,062	697,126	72	202	-60	289	143.8	158.2	14.4	1.31
MM0306	DDH	21N	241,081	697,117	65	202	-45	278	117.5	128.0	10.5	2.52
MM0406	DDH	21N	241,081	697,117	65	202	-60	101	36.5	95.0	58.5	0.40
MM0906	DDH	21N	241,044	697,187	83	202	-45	194	108.1	125.6	17.5	0.67
MM1006	DDH	21N	241,044	697,187	83	202	-60	226	143.4	167.6	24.2	0.66
MM1306	DDH	21N	240,989	697,158	86	202	-45	146	56.5	68.4	11.9	1.36
and									93.9	107.4	13.5	1.80
MM1406	DDH	21N	240,989	697,158	86	202	-60	152	81.2	96.7	15.5	0.94
MM1506	DDH	21N	241,025	697,195	81	202	-45	185	119.0	131.0	12.0	0.54
MM1606	DDH	21N	241,025	697,195	81	202	-60	240	160.5	164.5	4.0	1.01
MM2006	DDH	21N	241,081	697,172	77	202	-45	211	120.8	137.3	16.5	1.27
MM2106	DDH	21N	241,099	697,163	73	202	-45	143	80.8	98.7	17.9	0.71
MM2206	DDH	21N	241,099	697,163	73	202	-60	166	109.3	125.6	16.3	0.78
MM2306	DDH	21N	241,118	697,155	68	202	-45	153	75.8	124.2	48.4	1.08
MM2406	DDH	21N	241,118	697,155	68	202	-60	180	97.1	130.1	33.0	1.11
MM2506	DDH	21N	241,111	697,132	65	195	-45	197	119.7	139.6	19.9	0.59
MM2606	DDH	21N	241,111	697,132	65	195	-60	203	92.0	106.1	14.1	1.37
MM2706	DDH	21N	241,121	697,110	64	202	-45	197	0.0	6.7	6.7	2.77
and									81.4	95.8	14.4	0.83
MM2806	DDH	21N	241,121	697,110	64	202	-60	168	0.0	10.8	10.8	7.38
and									37.6	48.3	10.7	1.11
MM4206	DDH	21N	240,815	697,102	92	106	-60	185	54.8	117.4	62.6	2.25
incl.									56.6	67.7	11.1	8.55
and									123.7	140.2	16.5	1.05
MM3006	DDH	21N	241,000	697,100	69	106	-60	179	18.9	54.8	35.9	1.15
incl.									18.9	32.7	13.8	2.04
MM3306	DDH	21N	241,058	697,085	67	106	-45	105	0.0	25.4	25.4	1.24
MM3406A	DDH	21N	241,058	697,085	67	106	-60	50	0.0	17.1	17.1	1.19
MM3806	DDH	21N	240,919	697,083	88	106	-60	124	0.0	21.0	21.0	0.96
MM4306	DDH	21N	240,814	697,102	92	0	-90	227	196.0	208.0	12.0	0.51
MM4606	DDH	21N	240,769	697,119	72	106	-60	227	137.0	149.7	12.7	1.06
MM4806	DDH	21N	240,885	697,134	93	106	-45	225	95.2	110.2	15.0	1.48
MM13808	DDH	21N	240,890	697,132	93	141	-53	203	45.2	133.7	88.5	2.40
incl.									51.2	75.3	24.1	7.17
MM13908	DDH	21N	240,884	697,087	85	182	-56	212	0.0	24.7	24.7	1.83
and									38.2	68.4	30.2	1.35
MM14008	DDH	21N	240,855	697,169	69	137	-52	206	123.5	146.0	22.5	2.51
MM14108	DDH	21N	240,855	697,169	69	188	-55	233	186.0	200.9	14.9	0.44
MM14208	DDH	21N	241,076	697,165	77	132	-50	242	176.6	191.6	15.0	0.71
MM16909	DDH	21N	240,854	697,169	69	134	-83	623	424.3	433.3	8.9	1.01
MM17010	DDH	21N	240,901	697,186	68	104	-80	644	386.8	396.0	9.3	0.48
MM17310	DDH	21N	240,989	697,163	86	108	-80	602	422.1	434.8	12.7	0.71
MM17610	DDH	21N	240,936	697,094	92	105	-58	463	47.0	68.7	21.7	2.16

Table 1: North Peters Diamond Drilling assays. 0.3g/t Au cut-off grade used and maximum internal dilution of 5m, no top-cut applied. DDH = Diamond Drill Hole. Coordinates in WGS84, UTM Zone 21N. All lengths are down-hole lengths in meters. Azimuth and Dip in degrees.

APPENDIX B: DIAMOND DRILL HOLE ASSAYS – KMUNG

Hole ID	Type	UTM Zone	East	North	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	TD (m)	From	To	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
KM0109	DDH	21N	220,188	693,850	136	348	-50	187	48.2	52.3	4.1	1.25
and									83.6	87.6	4.0	1.07
KM0209	DDH	21N	220,102	693,845	147	353	-70	182	40.2	54.2	14.0	3.46
KM1510	DDH	21N	220,143	693,851	148	354	-61	151	36.6	39.4	2.7	8.48
KM2210	DDH	21N	220,065	693,789	140	348	-58	203	79.8	86.8	7.0	2.60
KM3010	DDH	21N	220,683	693,627	140	0	-63	302	175.1	183.9	8.8	3.15
KM2110	DDH	21N	220,115	693,788	131	352	-60	146	86.1	91.9	5.8	0.72
KM1410	DDH	21N	220,928	693,774	155	122	-60	269	86.7	89.7	3.0	7.24
KM2010	DDH	21N	220,147	693,823	146	349	-70	251	69.6	72.1	2.5	5.22
and									215.7	218.3	2.7	4.73
KM0309	DDH	21N	218,847	693,889	156	360	-45	201	NSI			
KM0509	DDH	21N	220,172	693,740	146	350	-65	305	155.3	158.3	3.0	1.32
KM0609	DDH	21N	220,016	693,763	136	350	-65	199	87.5	94.1	6.6	1.08
and									136.2	143.4	7.2	1.64

Table 2: Kmung Diamond Drilling assays. 0.3g/t Au cut-off grade used and maximum internal dilution of 5m, no top-cut applied. DDH = Diamond Drill Hole. Coordinates in WGS84, UTM Zone 21N. All lengths are down-hole lengths in meters. Azimuth and Dip in degrees.

APPENDIX C: GRAB SAMPLE ASSAYS – NORTH PETERS

Sample ID	Type	UTM Zone	East	North	Elevation (m)	Au (g/t)
NP-GP-25-001	Grab	21N	242220	697316	80	0.25
NP-GP-25-002	Grab	21N	242340	697320	80	0.66
NP-GP-25-003	Grab	21N	242340	697320	80	0.59
NP-GP-25-004	Grab	21N	242370	697205	80	0.00
NP-GP-25-005	Grab	21N	242292	697157	60	2.58
NP-GP-25-006	Grab	21N	240893	697071	60	8.56
NP-GP-25-007	Grab	21N	240832	697072	60	1.69
NP-GP-25-008	Grab	21N	240832	697072	60	12.98

Table 3: North Peters Grab Sample assays. Coordinates in 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
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<p>Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All data reported in this document has been collated from historical exploration activities and reports which has been audited to the best of the Company's ability to ensure reported data was collected at the acceptable industry standards. If there are doubts over the quality of data, it has been excluded. Sampling and drilling by other parties has been used to investigate geological trends and are stated to have followed industry standards with exploration being overseen and conducted by Qualified Persons under NI-43-101 standards. All Diamond Holes were continuously cored using HQ equipment through saprolite and then reduced to NQ for un-weathered rock. Diamond Holes were sampled between 0.3 to 2.5 meter intervals, with exception of the saprolite to unweathered contact areas, where smaller sample intervals were taken. Every 10th sample split for a duplicate to a separate assay. <p>Rock Chip</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent surface samples were collected by geologist hired by ALR. Rock samples are described as grab/single samples. As such, sample selection was biased by the sampler.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was conducted at the North Peters and Kmung Prospect area, which consisted of Diamond Core (DD) Drilling. Drilling tested both saprolite and unweathered horizons.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The historical exploration program was overseen and under the supervision of three geologists who are all Qualified Persons and reported Diamond Drilling within saprolite horizon returned core recoveries of 91.5% and 99.7% within the un-weathered horizon. The sample recovery appears consistent and reliable within historically reported Diamond Drilling. The effect of core recovery and relationship with sample grade or bias has not been reported or investigated.
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples for Diamond Drilling were geologically and geotechnically logged in accordance with industry standard practices. Logging included depths of geological contacts, core recovery, geology, structure, alteration and visible



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>mineralisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logging was qualitative in nature.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within saprolite horizon, core was cut longitudinally in half using a machete. Within un-weathered horizon, core was cut longitudinally by a Clipper 12-Inch diamond saw. Samples were generally dry and representative of the drilled material. Duplicate, blanks and field duplicate practices were in place for quality control. Sample size is considered appropriate.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<p>Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were dried, bagged and labelled and shipped off to either ACME laboratories in Guyana or Loring laboratories in Guyana for preparation which produced fine pulp samples. Samples at ACME laboratories Guyana, were crushed by 6x4-inch Morse and 4x8-inch Marcy jaw crushers to 70% passing -10 mesh and split to 300grams which was pulverised with Bico puck and ring pulverisers to 85% passing -200mesh and split to 100g samples, which were air shipped to ISO certified ACME laboratories in Santiago, Chile for assays. Samples at Loring laboratories Guyana, were crushed by 6x4-inch Morse and 4x8-inch Marcy jaw crushers to 90% passing -8 mesh and split to 300g which was pulverised with Bico puck and ring pulverisers to 90% passing -150 mesh and split to 100g samples for assays. Assays were analysed for gold by 30g fire assay (30FA) with an Atomic Absorption (AA) finish. For samples which assayed >5g/t Au, a 100g split pulp samples were shipped to ALS Canada for check assays All labs utilised their in-house QA/QC practices. One standard sample was inserted for every 20 samples, one duplicate check sample was sent to a secondary laboratory for every 10 samples. <p>Grab Samples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent rock grab samples by ALR were analysed at Actlabs, Guyana following industry best practice standards. Routine QA/QC processes at the Actlabs, including insertion of one blank and one standard within the eight samples, as per standard analytical



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>procedures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. For samples which assayed >3g/t Au (30FA), were re-assayed with a gravimetric finish.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections were verified by field geologist and also checked within two separate ISO-certified labs. All samples and logs are compiled into an in-house database. Earlier historical data is available through the previous compilation efforts. Historical data has been reviewed, remapped and cross-checked by the Company. If there are doubts over the quality of data, it has been excluded. Twin holes for diamond drilling have not been done. No adjustments to data have been made.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location for the Diamond Drilling collars was determined by handheld GPS and checked by surveyors with a traverse from a nearby GPS station with satisfactory accuracy. Location for all sampling data is based on WGS84, Zone 21 North UTM datum.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond Drilling was conducted through intermittent programs and considered sparse in nature and is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling was orientated with an azimuth and dip to best achieve unbiased sampling through possible shear structures. Grab samples were limited by outcrop and was sampled in areas which outcrop was present at surface or exposed wall faces. However, reconnaissance in nature which is not sufficient to determine any bias.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The samples of core and grabs are 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 the appropriate laboratory in Georgetown.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic exploration including surface geochemistry and drilling has been previously announced on 5th August 2025 and 26th August 2025.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No metal equivalent values are reported.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> True widths are not known. The true extent and geometry of the mineralisation is not known yet.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections are included in the main body of this announcement.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting is considered to be balanced. All relevant and material exploration data for the target areas has been reported or referenced.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant and meaningful exploration data received and validated by Altair has been included in this release.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

