ASX MARKET ANNOUNCEMENT

Thursday 15 January 2026

ALTAIR MINERALS

ASX : ALR

North Peters Uncovers Hits of 85m @ 4.81g/t Au

Further historic drill database acquired for North Peters uncovers exceptional intercepts and extends mineralisation potential by ~1.4km

- **Acquisition and compilation of an expanded historic database has uncovered exceptional intercepts at North Peters ("NP"), as highlighted below.**
- **Altair has received check assays for previously reported Hole MM0105 from ALS Chemex Canada (ISO Certified Lab), which has showed a significant and material uplift in grade:**
  - MM0105: **178m @ 2.37g/t Au** from 24m
    - **Incl. 85m @ 4.81g/t Au** from 24m

  Previous assays from Loring Labs in Guyana (Non-ISO certified) reported 178m @ 1.67g/t Au. These check assays from ALS Chemex were tested from the same split pulp samples prepared and previously assayed by Loring Labs.

- **In addition, Altair has received results for these previously unreported historic holes & assays:**
  - MM0106: **88m @ 1.30g/t Au** from 18m
    - **Incl. 22m @ 3.92g/t Au** from 21m
  - MM9407: **57m @ 1.40g/t Au** from surface
    - **Incl. 24m @ 2.63g/t Au** from surface
  - MM7707: **52m @ 1.23g/t Au** from surface
  - MM11508: **33m @ 1.21g/t Au** from surface
  - MM4906: **29m @ 1.38g/t Au** from 114m
  - MM11007: **19m @ 1.62g/t Au** from 129m
  - MM9307: **21m @ 1.33g/t Au** from 31m
- **Furthermore, extensional diamond holes have expanded mineralisation potential at North Peters by ~1.4km strike, within a newly uncovered target – Old Granny ("OG"), located Northeast of NP:**
  - OG1710: **24m @ 1.28g/t Au** from 7m
    - **Incl. 14m @ 2.07g/t Au** from 8m
  - OG1810: **10m @ 1.35g/t Au** from 8m
  - OG3512: **12m @ 2.04g/t Au** from 252m
  - OG1007: **9m @ 2.24g/t Au** from 325m
- **The OG target has had limited exploration, with only five fully assayed holes completed to date. This not only reaffirms the untapped regional mineralisation potential surrounding North Peters, but also confirms the prospectivity for extensional systems along strike and depth.**

- **At South Oko ("SOKO"), trenching has recommenced recently:**
  - **The first Trench (T4) has been completed and sampled;**
  - **The second Trench (T3), currently being sampled, has intersected through a ~40 to 50m wide sheared zone with iron oxides; and**
- **The third Trench (T2) is currently under construction. Mapping of Trenches completed to date at SOKO indicates that T4 is likely developed within the weathered Oko Pluton, whereas T3 appears to have intersected an extensional component of the Oko Shear structure (See Figure 6 below), which hosts the G2 Goldfields ($2B Market Cap) and GMIN ($1B Takeover of Oko West) deposits.**
- **T3 represents a major breakthrough in ground-truthing the shear structure at SOKO, enabling Altair to follow the structure along strike through subsequent trenching and geochemical sampling until the key mineralisation footprint is defined, thereby laying the foundations for drill targeting.**

Altair Minerals Limited CEO, Faheem Ahmed, commented:

"I'm delighted to continue unlocking further potential across the Greater Oko Project. We have recently received additional historic assay datasets from different areas within Greater Oko, particularly at North Peters, which has delivered outstanding historic intercepts.

The check assay results for hole MM0105 were a very positive surprise, returning an exceptional interval of 85 m @ 4.81 g/t Au. This represents the best hole identified at North Peters to date and is likely amongst the most impressive gold intercepts reported in Guyana. Importantly, the check assays were completed by ALS Chemex, an ISO-certified laboratory widely regarded as more accurate and reliable than the original non-ISO-certified laboratory assays.

Altair is embarking on the landmark milestone: the consolidation of fragmented geological databases across multiple high-potential targets within Greater Oko into a single, comprehensive dataset. These datasets have been dispersed across different parties over time, with records dating back to the 1950s. For the first time, Altair aims to fully synchronise this information, which will underpin our exploration strategy and drill-target prioritisation models.

To date, four target areas are defined across the Greater Oko Project: South Oko (SOKO), North Peters (NP), Kmung (KM), and Old Granny (OG), spanning across the length of the project area. However, we believe this still only scratches the surface of the project's full prospectivity.

North Peters continues to demonstrate compelling zones of mineralisation and will be pivotal in shaping the exploration model and drill plans for follow-up validation testing.

More impressively, a fourth target area, Old Granny (OG), has now been identified. Despite limited exploration - only five fully assayed drill holes – the target has returned encouraging intercepts of 24m @ 1.28g/t Au, 12m @ 2.04g/t Au, 10m @ 1.35g/t Au. Importantly, the Old Granny target mineralisation is located ~1.4km northeast of North Peters, redefining the strike potential of the entire gold system, with the area between North Peters and Old Granny remaining completely unexplored. Old Granny highlights the significant growth potential surrounding North Peters and demonstrates the potential to uncover gold systems comparable to, or larger than, North Peters itself.

This further underscores the tremendous, largely untapped gold potential in Guyana, where Altair controls the largest gold exploration landholding in the country.

In parallel with the continued integration of historic datasets, on-ground exploration activities are accelerating at South Oko. At SOKO, Trench 3 appears to have intersected the extensional Oko Shear structure, which is interpreted to be the primary conduit for the emplacement of neighbouring billion-dollar gold deposits. This represents a major breakthrough, allowing Altair to now systematically follow this structure along strike through additional trenching and geochemical sampling to define the anomalous footprint and identify the key zones of gold deposition, thereby laying the foundations for drill testing.

I would like to thank both our existing and new shareholders for their ongoing support and look forward to providing further material updates in the near future."

CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS – FOREIGN RESOURCE ESTIMATE & PROXIMITY STATEMENT

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.

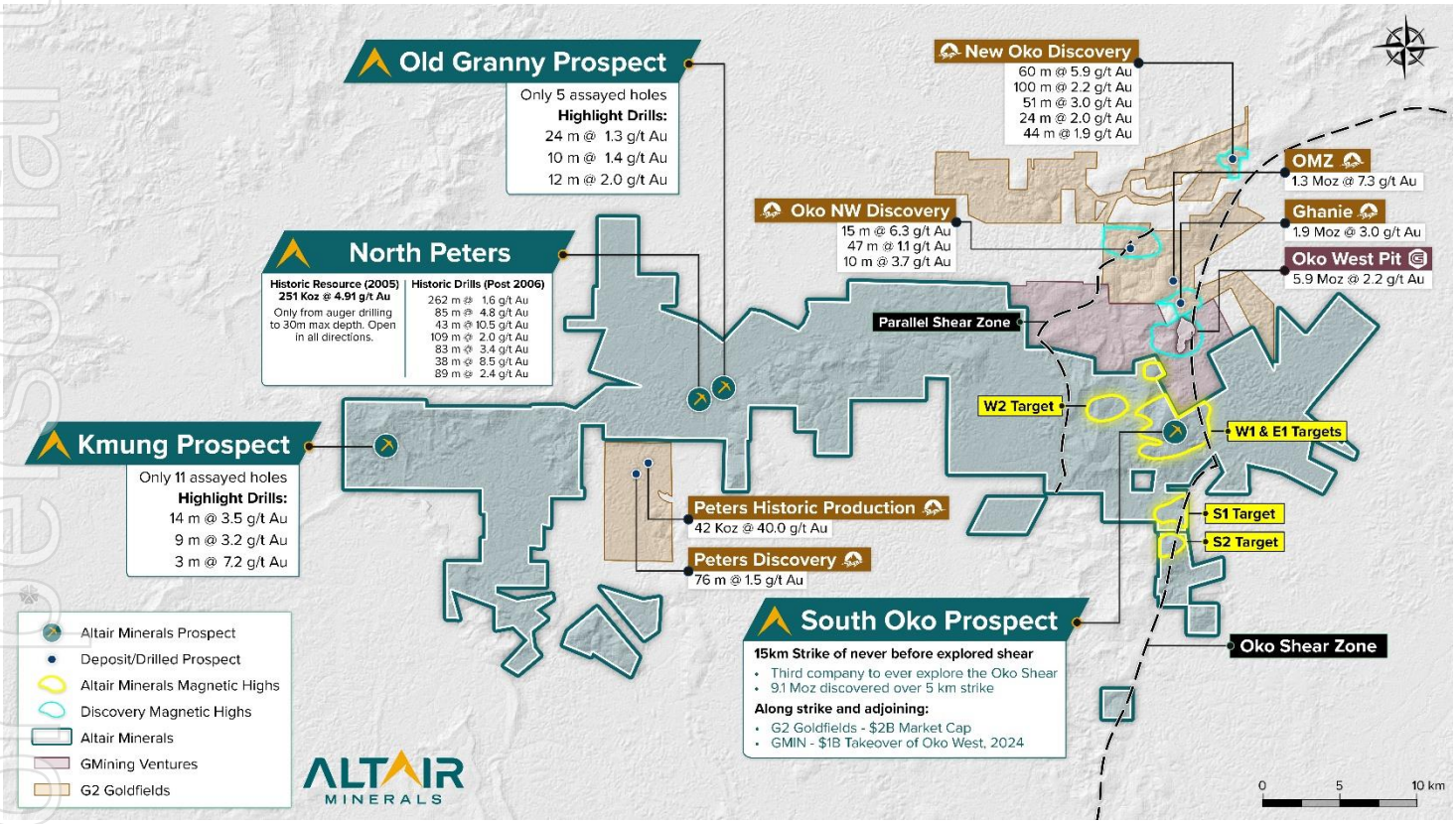

Figure 1: *Plan view of the Greater Oko Project and three key target areas defined to date – South Oko, North Peters and Kmung with Altair's project size in comparison to its two predecessors G2 Goldfields ($2 Billion Market Cap) and GMining Ventures ($1 Billion takeover of Oko West from Reunion Gold). 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 further historic drill assays at North Peters ("**NP**"), which has been received through an additional data-room acquisition that demonstrates outstanding mineralised intercepts. Furthermore, with the additional data-room acquisition, a fourth target at Greater Oko has been uncovered – Old Granny ("**OG**") target.

The OG target has redefined the potential mineralisation strike at North Peters, sitting ~1.4km northeast with the portion in between NP and OG remaining completely untested. Despite the limited drilling at OG, it has uncovered compelling intercepts which reaffirms the scalability and potential surrounding North Peters.

Altair is seeking to continue its synchronization of fragmented geological datasets across Greater Oko to uncover further potential priority targets ahead of its maiden drill programs and exploration priority target model. In addition, Altair is pleased to provide an update on major geological breakthrough and a general update on groundworks within South Oko ("**SOKO"**).

North Peters & Old Granny Results

Altair has acquired, compiled, processed an additional data-room consisting of historical assays, logs, lab certificates and reports at North Peters and the newly uncovered Old Granny target, resulting in outstanding intercepts of:

- MM0105: **85m @ 4.81g/t Au** from 24m
- MM0106: **88m @ 1.30g/t Au** from 18m
  - **Incl. 22m @ 3.92g/t Au** from 21m
- MM9407: **57m @ 1.40g/t Au** from surface
  - **Incl. 24m @ 2.63g/t Au** from surface
- MM7707: **52m @ 1.23g/t Au** from surface
- MM11508: **33m @ 1.21g/t Au** from surface
- MM4906: **29m @ 1.38g/t Au** from 114m
- MM11007: **14m @ 1.10g/t Au** from 86m
  - **And 38m @ 1.07g/t Au** from 127m
  - **Incl. 19m @ 1.62g/t Au** from 129m
- MM9307: **21m @ 1.33g/t Au** from 31m
- MM13408: **31m @ 1.29g/t Au** from 177m
- OG1710: **24m @ 1.28g/t Au** from 7m
  - **Incl. 14m @ 2.07g/t Au** from 8m
- OG1810: **10m @ 1.35g/t Au** from 8m
- OG3512: **12m @ 2.04g/t Au** from 252m
- OG1007: **9m @ 2.24g/t Au** from 325m

North Peters (NP)

These previously unreported intervals at North Peters have demonstrated southeast continuity of the mineralised system, with the highlighted holes stepping out 150 to 250m southeast from the central zone of drilling. Hole #9407 reported **57m @ 1.40g/t Au** and was drilled 270m southeast of previously reported Hole #5206 (**91m @ 1.08g/t Au**).

As seen in section CC' in Figure 3 below, the newly reported Hole #7707 was also drilled on the southeast extension of North Peters, which intercepted **52m @ 1.23g/t Au.** This hole was drilled between previously reported Holes #7507 (**107m @ 1.36g/t Au**) and Hole #6407 (**144m @ 0.71g/t Au**).

In addition, the full assays received across the length of the previously reported Hole #0106 has returned an exceptional **88m @ 1.30g/t Au** – previously reported partial assays of **17m @ 4.20g/t Au**.

In section BB' in Figure 4 below, Altair has also received check assays for Hole #0105 from an ISO Certified Laboratory (ALS Chemex Canada), which has shown a tremendous uplift in grade to **85m @ 4.81g/t Au**. Previous Non-ISO Certified assays reported 83m @ 3.39g/t Au, see ALR ann. 05th August 2025.

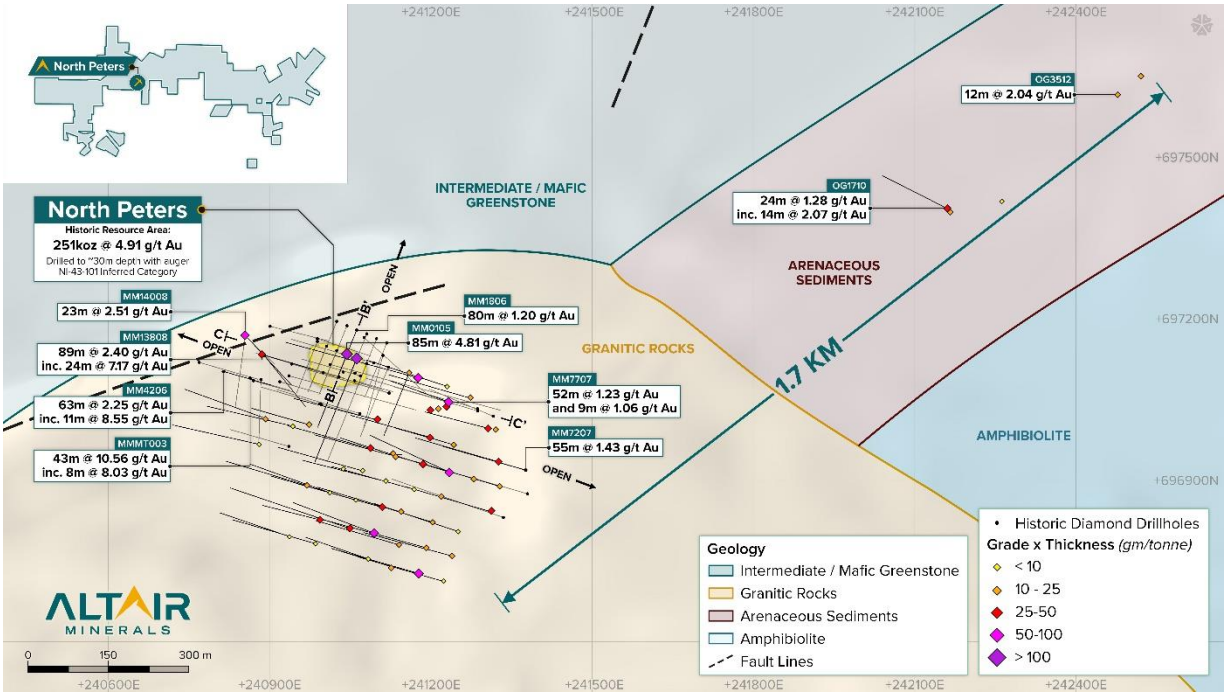

Figure 2: *Plan view of North Peters Prospect, within Altair's Greater Oko Project, with geology and location of previously reported historic diamond holes and diamond holes reported within this release. Coordinates are in WGS84, UTM Zone 21N. Historic Resource refers to a Foreign Resource Estimate (NI-43-101, 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.*

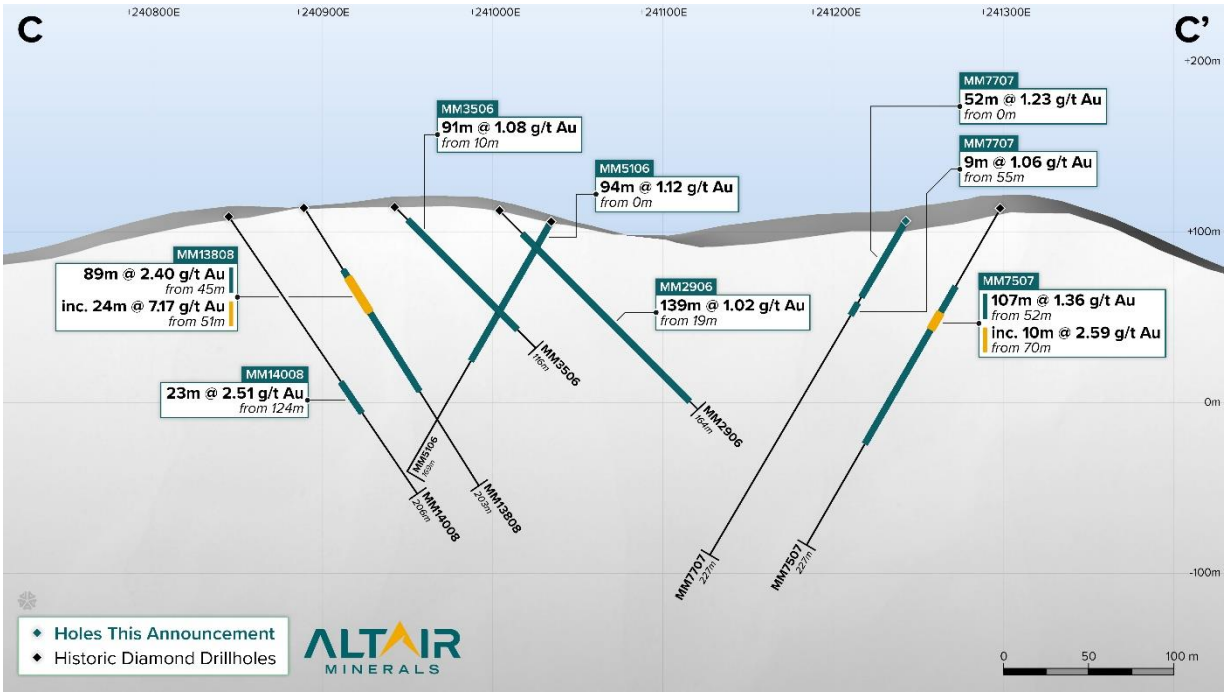

Figure 3: *Geological interpretation of cross section CC' of North Peters, looking NNE. Coordinates in WGS84, UTM Zone 21N.*

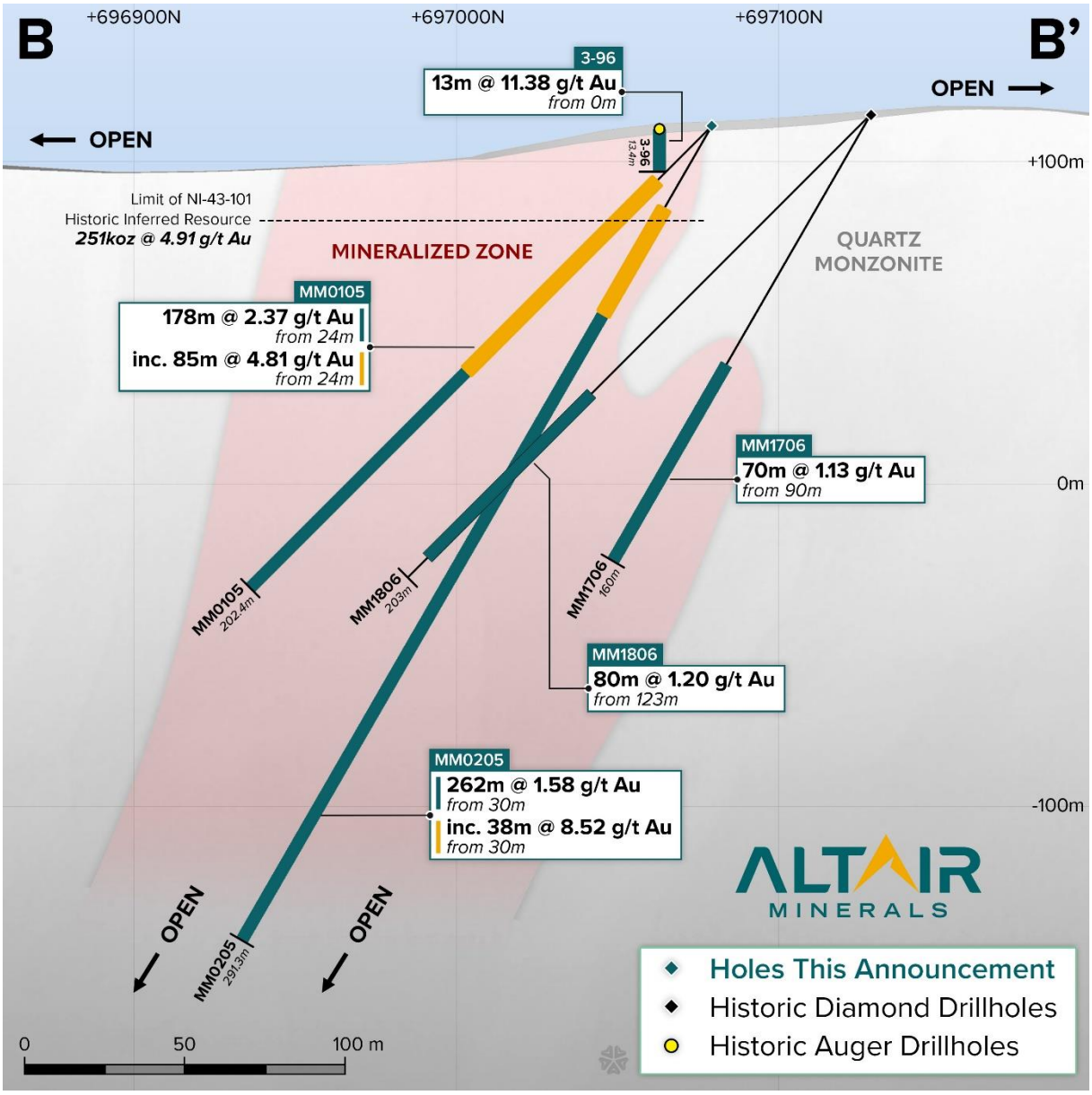

Figure 4: *Geological interpretation of cross section BB' of North Peters, looking WNW. Coordinates are in WGS84, UTM Zone 21N. Note: Historic Resource refers to a Foreign Resource Estimate (NI-43-101, inferred category, Non-JORC Compliant), please see Cautionary Statement for further information. It 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.*

Old Granny (OG)

The newly uncovered OG target has received limited exploration, akin to Altair's Kmung Prospect (located 21km west of NP). The mineralisation encountered at the OG target is located ~1.4km northeast of the main zone of historic drilling at North Peters and redefines both the strike and depth potential for North Peters.

Despite limited and poor orientation of drilling, the intercepts have shown compelling results already. Hole #1810 (**10m @ 1.35g/t Au**), #3512 (**12m @ 2.04g/t Au**) and #1007 (**9m @ 2.24g/t Au**) were all vertical holes spaced across a 450m strike in a northeast trending line.

Hole #1710 which returned the best intercept of **24m @ 1.28g/t Au** from 7m, incl. **14m @ 2.07g/t Au** was collared adjacent to Hole #1810, except with a ~60degree dip.

The system remains open to the northeast and southwest (towards North Peters), as Hole #1007 remains the most northeasterly hole on this trend and no exploration has been conducted southwest of Hole #1710 and #1810. More importantly, no exploration has been conducted within the portion between OG and NP, demonstrating potential upside to be captured through follow-up exploration programs surrounding NP.

South Oko (SOKO)

Full set of groundworks at South Oko have recommenced, with multiple teams coordinating and operating in parallel – currently executing trenching, soil sampling and geophysics, with auger to commence shortly.

Geophysics

The ground geophysics have commenced with line-cutting complete, which will cover the W1 and E1 targets as seen in Figure 5 below (See Figure 1 for location of W1 & E1 targets). The ground geophysics is being led by team from GexplOre and will consist of magnetics, IP and pole-dipole surveys, to give a clear understanding of the underlaying lithology and structures favourable for identifying drilling targets and will allow for better understanding of the orientation, strike and width of shear zones.

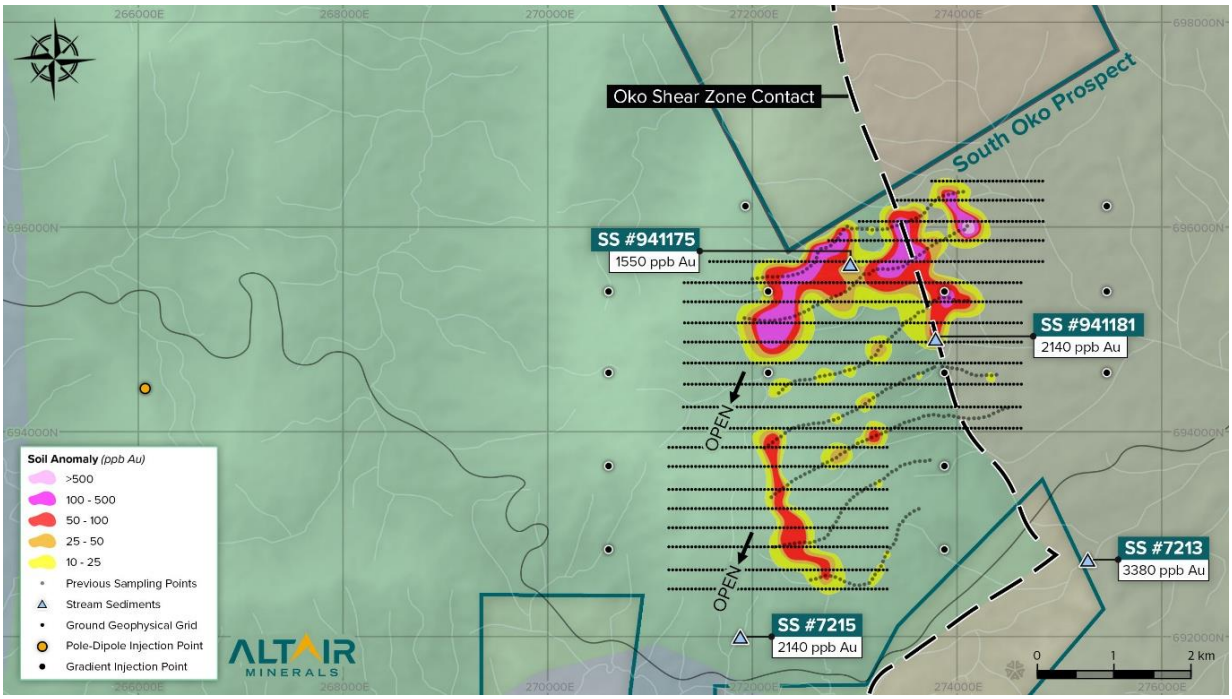

Figure 5: *Geophysics Survey lines being established to commence ground magnetics, gradient IP and pole-dipole. Coordinates in WGS84 UTM Zone 21N.*[5,19]

Trenching

Trenching has also recommenced, with mapping and sampling of the current trenches underway. As seen in Figure 6 below, Trench T2 is presently under construction. Importantly, the mapping of trenches has enabled direct subsoil observations of the underlying lithology and geology, which has been critical in assessing mineralisation potential.

Observations indicate that Trench T4 is likely situated within the Oko Pluton (granitoid). In contrast, Trench T3 has successfully intersected an approximately 40–50 m wide zone of shearing characterised by quartz veining and iron oxides. This zone is positioned slightly to the west of the main soil anomaly and is interpreted to represent the structural extensional expression of the Oko Shear Zone—the principal structural host to the neighbouring GMIN and G2 deposits.

The ground-truthing and identification of this shearing in T3 represents a critical milestone, as it enables Altair to systematically follow the structure along strike through subsequent trenching. This work will continue until a coherent gold target is delineated, forming the foundation for future drill targeting.

Upon completion of Trench T2, Altair intends to test the easterly extension of T3 through additional trenches advancing toward the granite–greenstone contact.

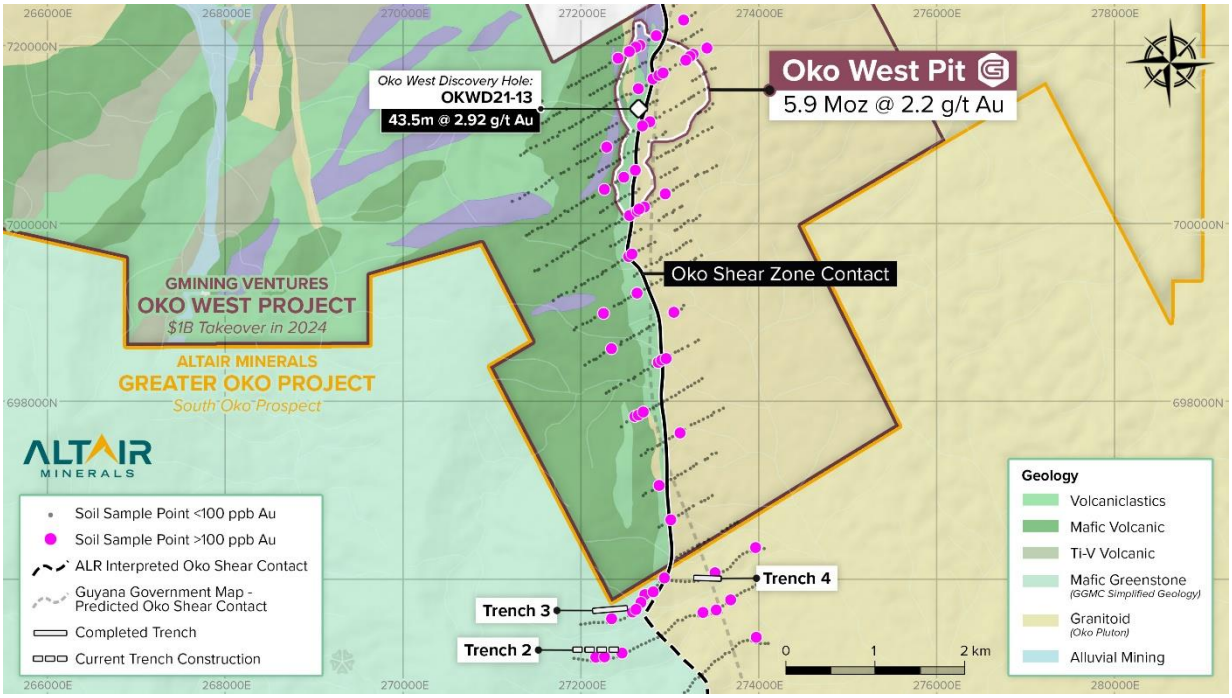

Figure 6: *Trench locations at SOKO with detailed geological map on the neighbouring GMIN permit and integrated with a regional geological map on Altair permit. Black dotted line is the structural interpretation and continuation of the granite-greenstone contact at SOKO which is conducive to shearing. Solid dotted line is the confirmed contact as mapped out by GMIN.*[1,6]

Soils

As seen on Figure 7 below, a total of 491 infill and extensional soil sampling are proposed at the northern portion of SOKO, with particular focus on infilling and testing the south and western extension of the W1 target where Trench 3 has cut through a shearing zone.

This soil sampling program has also recommenced, starting at the northern lines and moving south systematically.

Duricrust & Auger

Akin to the neighbouring GMIN property, ongoing westward extensional soil sampling at SOKO across the W1 target has encountered areas of higher elevation characterised the presence of a duricrust (laterite cap). A duricrust has the potential to mask underlying soil anomalies by acting as an iron-rich cap above mineralised or anomalous horizons.

The projected extent of the duricrust is illustrated in Figure 7 below. As a result, soil sampling at these higher elevations may become less responsive; however, this does not necessarily indicate a discontinuity in the mineralisation or anomalous trend until trenching or auger testing of the underlying saprolite is completed and confirms such.

A duricrust has also been identified approximately 5 km south of the W1 target, towards the S1 and S2 targets (see Figure 1 for location of W1, S1 & S2 targets). It can also be seen in Figure 7 below, at Oko West, soil sampling has also been generally unresponsive on area's where duricrust has been mapped, directly adjacent to the west Oko West pit.

Accordingly, as a proactive step to ensure Altair does not miss a potential high-value target, in conjunction with soil sampling, Altair plans to undertake auger drilling across areas where duricrust is present. In addition, Altair has brought forward an experienced geotechnician to join the sampling program to map the potential areas of duricrust.

Altair has imported a specialised auger, which has now arrived and is expected to be capable of penetrating the hard duricrust material, enabling more efficient and effective auger sampling of the saprolite beneath.

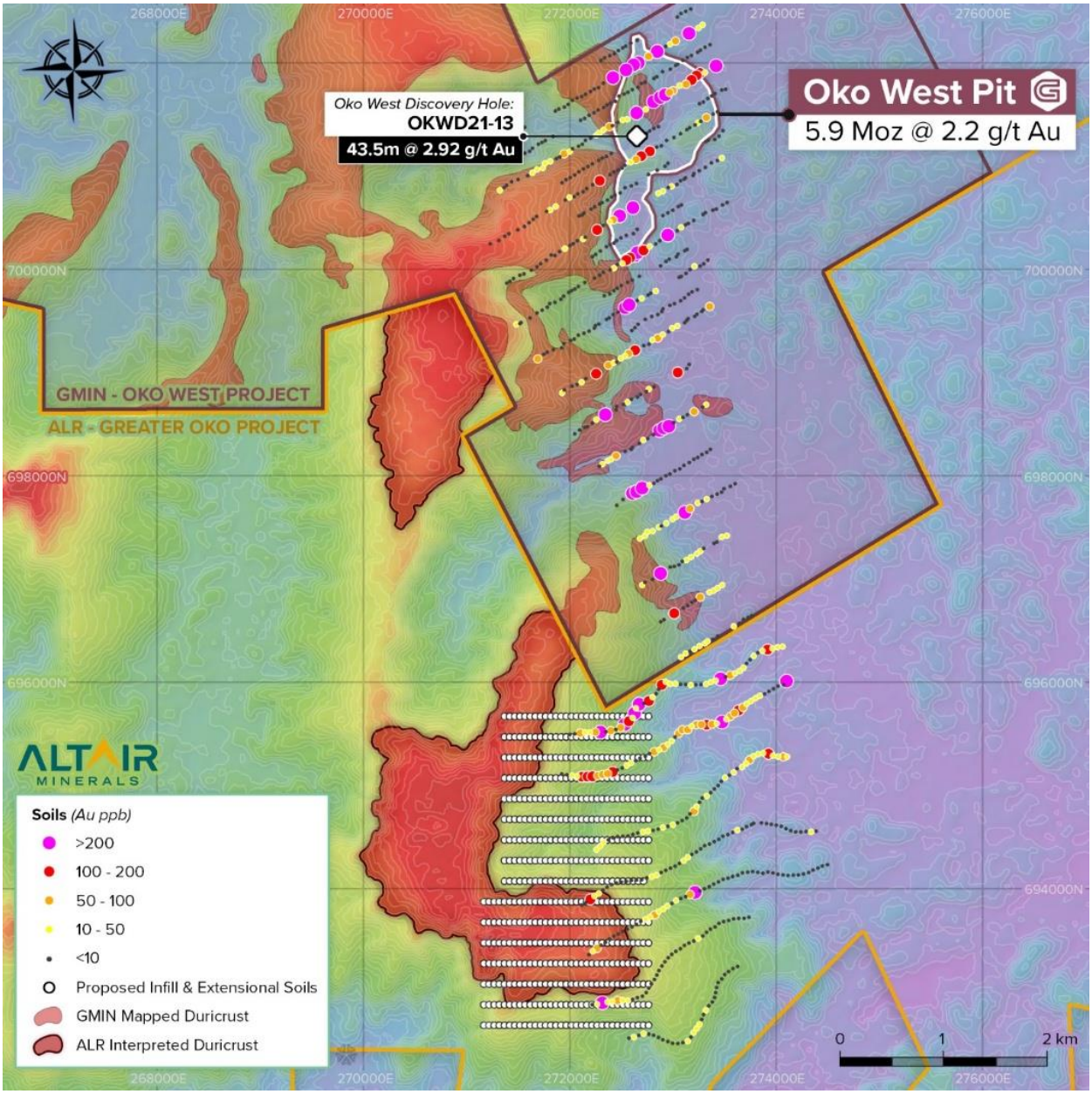

Figure 7: *Soil sampling program which has commenced at SOKO. Overlaid with the Duricrust mapped within Oko West property and projected Duricrust expected at SOKO.*[1,5]

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 ($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 grassroot exploration campaigns.[1,2,4]

Current public companies actively drilling across the Guiana Shield include:

- **G2 Goldfields:** $2Billion Market Capitalization[4]
- **Reunion Gold:** $1Billion Takeover by GMining Ventures in 2024[2]
- **Greenheart Gold:** $130M Market Capitalization[16]
- **Founders Metals:** $594M Market Capitalization[17]
- **OMAI Gold Mines:** $1.1B Market Capitalization[18]

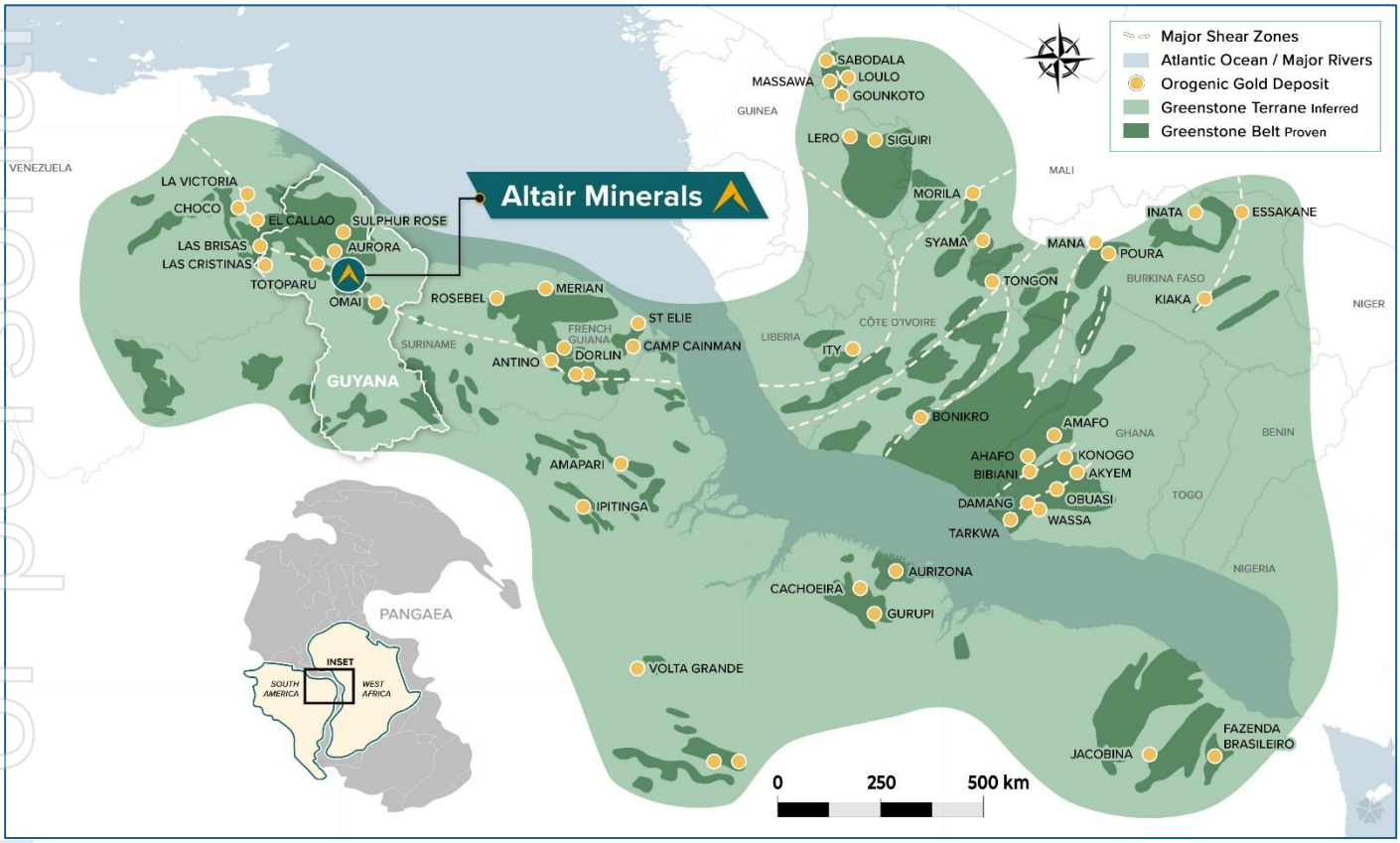

Figure 8: *Map of the West African Birimian Shield and extension to Guiana Shield with location of major deposits and projects.*

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.

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 $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 CAD$0.77 on 14th January 2025, with a CAD:AUD rate of 1.08*
17. *TSX-V: FDR, Market Capitalization based on 115M SOI and closing price of CAD$4.80 on 14th January 2025, with a CAD:AUD rate of 1.08*
18. *TSX-V: OMG, Market Capitalization based on 671M SOI and closing price of CAD$1.53 on 14th January 2025, with a CAD:AUD rate of 1.08*
19. *ALR Announcement dated 26th November 2025, "17km of New Target Zones Identified at Greater Oko"*

APPENDIX A: DIAMOND DRILL HOLE ASSAYS – NORTH PETERS

Hole_ID	UTM_Zone	East	North	Elevation	TD	Azimuth	Dip	From	To	Interval	Au
MM0105	21N	241,044	697,133	74	202	202	-45	24.0	108.5	84.5	4.81
MM0106	21N	241,062	697,126	72	292	202	-45	17.5	105.0	87.5	1.30
	incl.							20.5	42.4	21.9	3.92
MM4906	21N	240,885	697,134	93	200	106	-60	114.0	143.0	29.0	1.38
MM10007	21N	241,251	696,805	91	226	288	-43	NSI			
MM10107	21N	241,169	696,883	80	227	286	-46	37.1	46.0	8.9	0.88
MM10207	21N	241,204	696,822	95	227	287	-45	37.6	78.0	40.4	0.43
MM10307	21N	241,109	696,850	78	227	286	-44	2.3	13.0	10.7	1.08
	and							22.8	41.0	18.2	1.03
MM10407	21N	241,061	696,863	89	227	286	-44	NSI			
MM10507	21N	240,971	696,890	74	227	287	-45	77.0	118.0	41.0	0.42
MM10607	21N	241,013	696,877	87	227	290	-46	NSI			
MM10707	21N	241,146	696,841	71	227	287	-44	10.1	21.3	11.2	0.58
	and							51.7	61.8	10.1	1.13
MM10907	21N	241,224	696,712	66	227	286	-43	NSI			
MM11007	21N	241,177	696,727	74	227	286	-43	86.8	100.3	13.5	1.10
	and							127.7	166.0	38.3	1.07
	incl.							128.7	148.0	19.3	1.62
MM11107	21N	241,083	696,754	88	227	289	-57	17.0	34.2	17.2	0.42
MM11207	21N	240,985	696,782	83	227	286	-45	NSI			
MM11307	21N	240,937	696,796	75	200	289	-47	NSI			
MM11408	21N	241,127	696,740	84	227	287	-59	109.7	124.0	14.3	1.24
MM11508	21N	241,306	696,997	63	227	285	-58	-	33.1	33.1	1.21
	and							84.5	90.6	6.1	1.24
MM11708	21N	241,178	697,090	64	359	285	-44	172.4	176.2	3.8	1.26
	and							191.7	342.8	151.2	0.52
	incl.							196.5	221.0	24.6	1.05
	incl.							281.0	288.2	7.2	1.09
MM12408	21N	240,895	697,014	70	227	290	-44	22.9	28.3	5.4	1.00
	and							67.7	74.5	6.8	1.09
MM12608	21N	240,944	697,001	67	226	283	-44	120.9	125.2	4.2	0.57
MM12708	21N	240,881	696,967	71	226	283	-43	78.8	81.9	3.1	1.29
MM12908	21N	241,116	696,898	75	225	284	-45	4.9	12.3	7.4	0.88
MM13008	21N	241,073	696,918	88	225	286	-43	29.2	45.6	16.4	0.47
MM13208	21N	241,311	696,842	72	227	286	-43	53.7	116.9	63.2	0.41
MM13308	21N	241,239	696,760	75	227	285	-42	-	46.8	46.8	0.43
MM13408	21N	241,095	696,802	90	227	291	-45	40.7	50.7	10.0	1.37
	and							89.8	95.8	6.0	1.12
	and							140.7	150.6	9.9	1.26
	and							176.7	207.8	31.1	1.29
MM13508	21N	241,141	696,780	90	227	286	-44	1.8	11.4	9.6	0.81
	and							148.4	171.8	23.4	0.43

MM13608	21N	241,100	697,012	79	227	284	-45	29.1	49.1	20.0	1.04
	and							132.4	138.0	5.6	1.13
MM14408	21N	241,038	696,922	95	401	90	-89	187.6	192.7	5.2	1.34
MM14608	21N	241,220	696,871	100	320	90	-88	38.0	48.3	10.3	1.17
	and							290.6	298.6	8.0	1.05
MM14808	21N	241,132	696,948	73	391	90	-88	34.1	58.4	24.3	0.47
MM17710	21N	240,995	696,826	85	204	284	-57	11.0	84.2	73.2	0.41
MM17810	21N	241,048	696,811	77	433	289	-57	49.8	106.9	57.1	0.52
	incl.							69.6	76.6	7.0	1.12
MM18310	21N	241,321	696,993	64	203	141	-89	116.2	139.9	23.7	0.74
MM18510	21N	241,191	696,775	87	309	285	-46	2.2	25.9	23.8	0.50
	and							234.3	240.2	5.8	1.22
MM18-96/06	21N	241,229	697,036	68	101	0	-90	15.0	62.0	47.0	0.61
	and							86.0	99.5	13.5	0.95
MM19-96/06	21N	241,199	697,030	69	102	0	-90	13.5	23.5	10.0	1.16
	and							42.5	53.0	10.5	1.75
MM29-96/06	21N	241,214	697,033	69	100	0	-90	5.6	37.8	32.2	0.43
	and							50.5	68.3	17.8	0.41
MM3106	21N	241,159	697,099	64	176	202	-45	68.3	86.3	18.0	1.10
MM5507	21N	240,975	697,003	66	226	286	-60	-	13.4	13.4	0.95
MM7007	21N	241,325	696,934	65	226	286	-45	12.5	30.1	17.6	1.10
	and							126.8	134.4	7.6	1.19
	and							154.6	159.4	4.8	1.42
MM7107	21N	241,326	696,934	65	227	286	-60	206.6	224.8	18.2	0.87
MM7707	21N	241,233	697,046	67	227	290	-60	-	51.5	51.5	1.23
	and							55.1	63.8	8.6	1.06
MM8107	21N	241,200	696,980	77	227	286	-47	46.5	63.4	16.9	0.53
	and							120.7	127.7	7.0	1.37
	and							213.0	227.0	14.0	1.18
MM8307	21N	241,244	696,966	84	151	286	-45	20.1	26.2	6.1	1.14
	and							67.9	80.5	12.7	1.05
MM8407	21N	241,243	696,966	84	227	286	-60	-	27.7	27.7	0.53
MM8807	21N	241,273	697,053	63	227	286	-46	149.0	164.4	15.4	1.21
MM9007	21N	241,230	697,074	65	227	288	-46	NSI			
MM9107	21N	241,088	696,959	88	227	285	-45	51.7	65.6	13.9	1.35
	and							205.7	215.6	9.9	1.23
MM9207	21N	241,135	696,945	73	227	285	-46	21.2	62.0	40.8	0.41
MM9307	21N	241,185	696,930	78	227	288	-45	31.4	52.5	21.2	1.33
MM9407	21N	241,233	696,916	96	227	295	-45	-	56.8	56.8	1.40
	incl.							-	23.9	23.9	2.63
MM9507	21N	241,234	696,915	96	227	287	-60	26.1	57.0	30.9	0.39
	and							72.7	82.5	9.9	1.25
MM9607	21N	241,280	696,903	83	227	286	-43	16.3	32.6	16.3	0.66
MM9707	21N	241,327	696,889	70	227	286	-44	36.8	84.3	47.6	0.46

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. Coordinates in WGS84, UTM Zone 21N. TD = Total Depth (meters), Azimuth and Dip in degrees, all lengths are down-hole lengths in meters.*

APPENDIX B: DIAMOND DRILL HOLE ASSAYS – OLD GRANNY (OG)

Hole_ID	UTM_Zone	East	North	Elevation	TD (m)	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
OG1007	21N	242,689	698,012	75	401	0	-90	325.4	334.0	8.7	2.24
OG1710	21N	242,327	697,767	105	251	297	-58	7.0	31.4	24.4	1.28
	Incl.							8.1	22.5	14.4	2.07
OG1810	21N	242,332	697,759	105	101	0	-89	8.3	18.1	9.8	1.35
OG3512	21N	242,644	697,977	100	335	0	-90	251.8	263.6	11.8	2.04
OG4012	21N	242,429	697,780	111	152	0	-90	NSI			

Table 2: *Old Granny Diamond Drilling assays. 0.3g/t Au cut-off grade used and maximum internal dilution of 5m, no top-cut applied. Coordinates in PSAD56, UTM Zone 21N. TD = Total Depth (meters), Elevation in meters, Azimuth and Dip in degrees, all lengths are down-hole lengths in meters.*

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.*	• 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.
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).*	• Drilling was conducted at the North Peters and Old Granny Prospect area, which consisted of Diamond Core (DD) Drilling. Drilling tested both saprolite and unweathered horizons.
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.*	• The historical exploration program was overseen and under the supervision of 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.
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)*	• 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 mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Logging was qualitative in nature.
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.*	• 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	• *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 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. • Saprolite 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 150g samples for assays. • For saprolite samples which assayed >5g/t Au, 150g split pulp samples were shipped for the interval to ALS Canada for check assays • Fresh Rock Samples at Loring laboratories Guyana, were crushed by 6x4-inch Morse and 4x8-inch Marcy jaw crushers and riffle split to 300 grams which was pulverised with Bico puck and ring pulverisers to 90% passing -150 mesh and split to 100g samples, which was assayed by Loring and pulp split samples were sent to ALS Canada for check assays. • Assays were analysed for gold by 30g fire assay (30FA) with an Atomic Absorption (AA) finish. • 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.

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.*	• 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.
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 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/drill data is based on WGS84, Zone 21 North UTM datum with exception of Old Granny Diamond Holes which is based on PSAD56, Zone 21 North UTM datum, which has been converted for mapping.
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.*	• 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.
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.*	• Diamond drilling was orientated with an azimuth and dip to best achieve unbiased sampling through possible shear structures. However, reconnaissance in nature which is not sufficient to determine any bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The samples of core 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.
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 and 8th January 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 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.*	• Appropriate maps and sections are included in the main body of this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• 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.