ASX MARKET ANNOUNCEMENT

Tuesday 14 April 2026

ASX : ALR

30,000m Drill Program Commences at Greater Oko

12-month discovery drill campaign begins, with newly uncovered trenching targets at North Peters (NP)

- **Inaugural 30,000m drilling program now underway at Altair's Greater Oko Project, comprising of:**
  - **15,000m diamond drilling – With a minimum of 10,000m budgeted for South Oko (SOKO).**
  - **15,000m RAB drilling – With a minimum of 10,000m budgeted for SOKO**
- **Drilling has commenced with expanded scope, now also testing previously unreported historic trenching results at NP, positioned on the very edge of the mineralisation system, highlighted by:**
  - **Trench 0106 – 16.5m @ 9.68g/t Au (mineralisation open on both ends)**
  - **Trench 0206 – 39.0m @ 3.78g/t Au (mineralisation open on one end)**
    - **Including 16.5m @ 5.30g/t Au**
  - **Trench 0306 – 18.0m @ 5.63g/t Au (mineralisation open on both ends)**
  - **Trench 0406 – 27.0m @ 3.40g/t Au (mineralisation open on both ends)**
- **The Greater Oko Project is uniquely positioned in Guyana as the largest contiguous gold exploration landholding in the country's history – a one of a kind 590km² position which is irreplicable due to the fragmented ownership of permits across Guyana, typically averaging ~4km² per block.**
- **As seen in Figure 1; with the recent $3 Billion takeover proposal of the adjoining Oko-Ghanie Project by GMining Ventures (TSX: GMIN), the Oko district is now consolidated between two players – positioning Altair strategically as the last remaining major exploration opportunity in the district.**[25]

	ALTAIR	GMIN	
Project	**Greater Oko**	**Oko West** *$1Billion Takeover (2024)*	**Oko-Ghanie** *$3Billion Takeover (2026)*
Area	590km²	362km²	
Oko Shear Strike Coverage	~15km	~19km	
Discoveries on Oko Shear	Drilling Commences	**4 discoveries over 5km Oko Shear Strike*** 9.1Moz Au @ 2.6g/t Au*	

Table 1: *Table of the two adjoining Companies and land positions on Oko Shear. *Oko N, OMZ, Ghanie, Oko West.*[1,3,4,25]

- **The Oko Shear remains one of the most prominent and emerging greenstone shear zones globally.**[1,3]
  - **~5km strike of the Oko Shear drilled out to date by adjacent operators, defining >9Moz Au.**
  - **Altair controls an adjoining ~15km strike of the Oko Shear as it enters its maiden drilling phase at South Oko, alongside holding dominant tenure across the broader greenstone belt.**
  - **~12km strike of the Oko Shear has been geochemically tested by neighbours, leading to 5 discoveries.**
  - **Altair's SOKO has only had ~4km strike geochemically tested to date, already defining two drill ready targets.**

- **Since formalising the transaction for Greater Oko only 6 months ago, Altair has made remarkable progress at the Project, demonstrated by:**
  - **Formation of Guyana Leadership Team and strengthening of Australian Board**
  - **Building the Exploration Team** – Approximately 40 personnel simultaneously working across Greater Oko during March, executing multiple parallel work packages
  - **Compilation of multiple fragmented historic & geoscientific databases, dating back to 1970's**
  - **Over 900 soil samples and 30 grab samples have been collected to date** – Ongoing
  - **1.9km of trenching and over 70 auger holes completed to date** – Ongoing
  - **Completion of Ground IP Chargeability, Resistivity surveys and ground mapping**
  - **Completion of Ground Magnetic and Pole-Dipole surveys –** Pending final report shortly
  - **Construction of two separate exploration camps**
  - **Commencement of drilling –** Now marking a significant step-change in both the scope and pace.
- **Three strategic workstreams progressing in parallel, each to be drill tested:**
  - **North Peters – Immediate drill ready targets, focusing on infill & scaling extensional systems, with diamond drilling to commence within 3 weeks in conjunction with ongoing RAB drilling.**
  - **South Oko – Progression of geochemistry and soon followed with RAB drilling to delineate multiple drill targets, aiming to identify a Tier-1 scale discovery.**
  - **Regional – Commencement of regional target development, to develop a multi-year pipeline of potential discoveries**
- **Both of Altair's adjoining projects have now been taken over for $1Billion and $3Billion respectively over the last 2 years, placing SOKO as an immediate priority and high-value focal point of exploration.**[25]

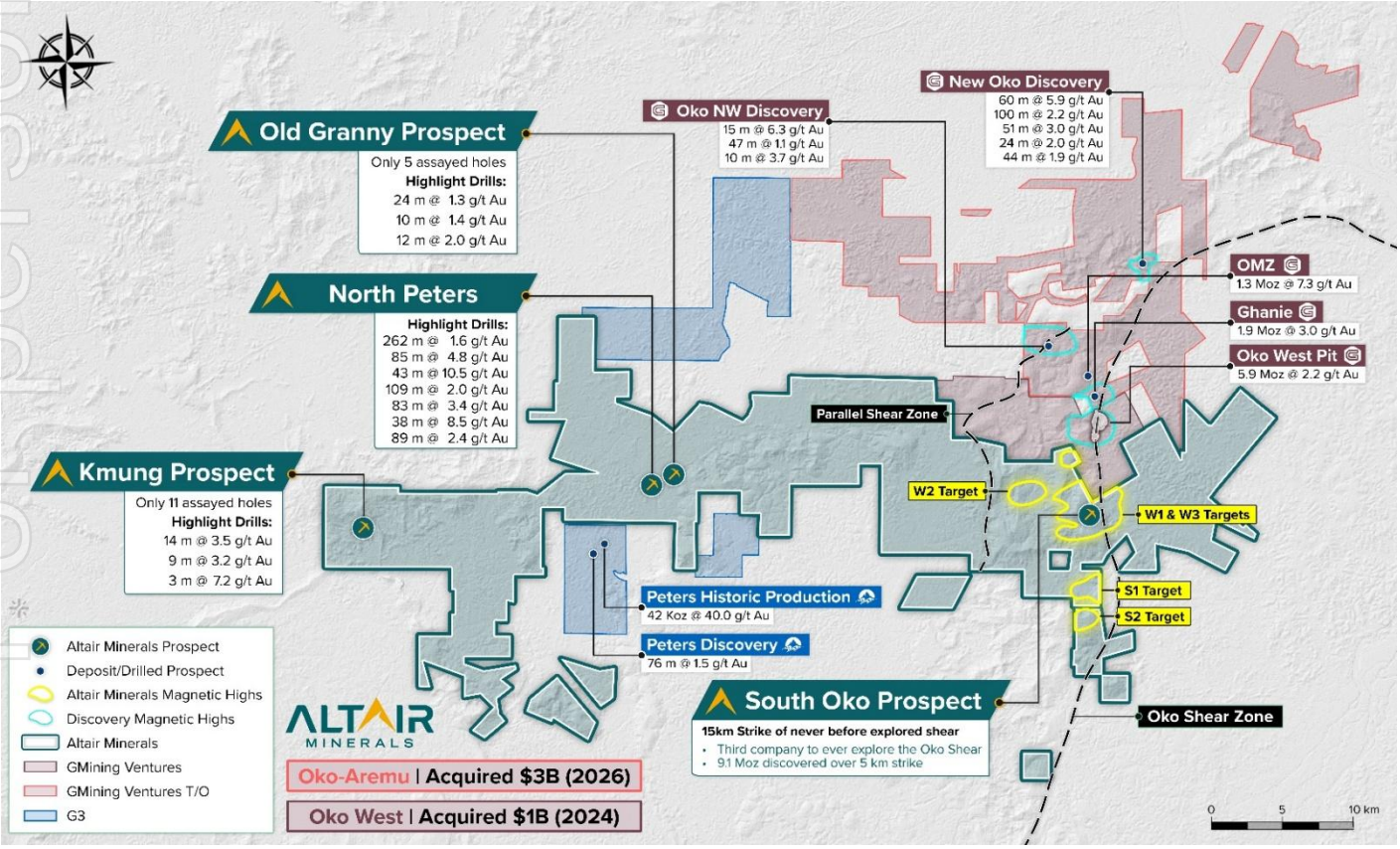

Figure 1: *Plan view of the Greater Oko Project and four key target areas defined to date spanning 55km across Altair's Project. For clarity, resources are located outside of Altair's Greater Oko Project.*[1,2,3,9,10,11,12,13,14,19,20,25]

Altair Minerals Limited CEO, Faheem Ahmed, commented:

"I am pleased to report to shareholders that we have commenced our inaugural drilling program at the Greater Oko Project. This marks an important milestone for Altair Minerals Limited as we advance systematic exploration across one of the most prospective gold districts in Guyana.

The Greater Oko Project represents a significant opportunity, and while we remain at an early stage of exploration, management and our project vendors are aligned together on this partnership, with a clear long-term strategy to grow the project and systematically convert its potential into a meaningful gold asset base.

This program marks the commencement of a significant step-change in our exploration activities, with a continuous 12-month drilling program, consisting of at least 30,000m into the ground. In parallel, we will continue our geochemical and geophysics works across Greater Oko to support a multi-year pipeline of priority targets.

Initial drilling will commence at North Peters, where recent review of historic datasets has identified compelling trench results that have informed an expanded drilling scope. These include 16.5m @ 9.68g/t Au, 39m @ 3.78g/t Au, 18m @ 5.63g/t Au. These trenches were on the very boundaries of the mineralisation identified from historic drilling, with portions of the trenches extending beyond the limits of mineralisation envelopes, further indicating the potential for mineralisation to remain open and untested across North Peters.

I thank our shareholders for their continual support, and welcome new investors as we accelerate exploration activities and position the Company for its next phase of growth."

Figure 2: *Commencement of drilling activities at North Peters*

Altair Minerals Limited (ASX: ALR) ('Altair' or 'the Company') is pleased to announce the commencement of its inaugural 30,000m drill program at the Greater Oko Project. The program comprises 15,000m of diamond drilling and 15,000m of RAB drilling, initially targeting the North Peters (NP) and South Oko (SOKO) prospects.

In addition, the Company is pleased to report newly identified trench results from the North Peters prospect, derived from the consolidation and review of historical government and privately held datasets across the Greater Oko Project.

The trench results continue to demonstrate the prospectivity across NP, underpinned by outstanding results of:

- **Trench 0106 – 16.5m @ 9.68g/t Au, ending in mineralisation on both ends**
- **Trench 0206 – 39.0m @ 3.78g/t Au, ending in mineralisation on one end**
  - **Incl. 16.5m @ 5.30g/t Au**
- **Trench 0306 – 18.0m @ 5.63g/t Au, ending in mineralisation on both ends**
- **Trench 0406 – 27.0m @ 3.40g/t Au, ending in mineralisation on both ends**
  - **Incl. 12.0m @ 4.11g/t Au**

Drilling Commences

Altair has commenced its highly anticipated drill program, marking a significant step-change in the scale and pace of exploration programs.

North Peters represents a tangible near-term opportunity, underpinned by exceptional grades, with the key objectives of the drill programs to demonstrate validation of historic mineralisation, scalability through extensional testing and identification of the larger potential regional system.

In contrast, South Oko represents a Tier-1 virgin discovery opportunity, in one of the most exciting emerging orogenic greenstone districts globally – **with the first neighbour taken over for $1Billion in 2024, and more recently the second adjoining project taken over for $3Billion in 2026.** SOKO consists of a robust and the largest untested geochemical anomaly on the structurally controlled regional system.[2,25]

Altair expects by the end of April, the Company will have three separate drill programs operating simultaneously across SOKO and NP – RAB, Diamond, Auger. In conjunction, trenching and soils will continue at a similar pace, with Aeromagnetics and LiDAR also anticipated to commence soon. This demonstrates the intensity and robustness of the exploration we are undertaking.

Drilling Strategy

Altair has budgeted for and currently have planned for the 30,000m drill program to consist of:

1. 15,000m diamond drilling, with minimum of 10,000m allocated towards SOKO
2. 15,000m RAB drilling, with minimum of 10,000m allocated towards SOKO

RAB drilling has commenced at North Peters, which will aim to predominantly test step-out targets while simultaneously optimising the RAB drill configuration and efficiency before the rig moves over to SOKO. At the same time, the finalisation of the new core-shed will be complete at NP to commence diamond drilling and further geochemical results are expected at SOKO to delineate drill targets prior to RAB drilling commencement at that target.

For step-out RAB holes (SOKO & NP): Predominantly be 50 – 75m downhole depth, hole spacing of ~70m and drill lines spacing of 200m. Holes will be orientated as scissor holes, at 45degree dips, with alternating azimuths between each hole (IE. 90/270 or 0/180)

For infill RAB holes (NP): Will be to maximum possible depths, looking to validate historically reported holes that sit on the peripherals of the NP mineralisation system. This will essentially work two-fold, to not only validate historic mineralisation but confirm the immediate scalability and open potential of the mineralisation system on the borders of the system.

For geochemical RAB holes (SOKO): These will be short vertical holes 5 – 10m to penetrate areas of the duricrust for rapid geochemical coverage and identification of anomalous extensions.

Figure 3: *Current RAB drilling ongoing at North Peters (Left), riffle splitter for RAB drilling (right)*

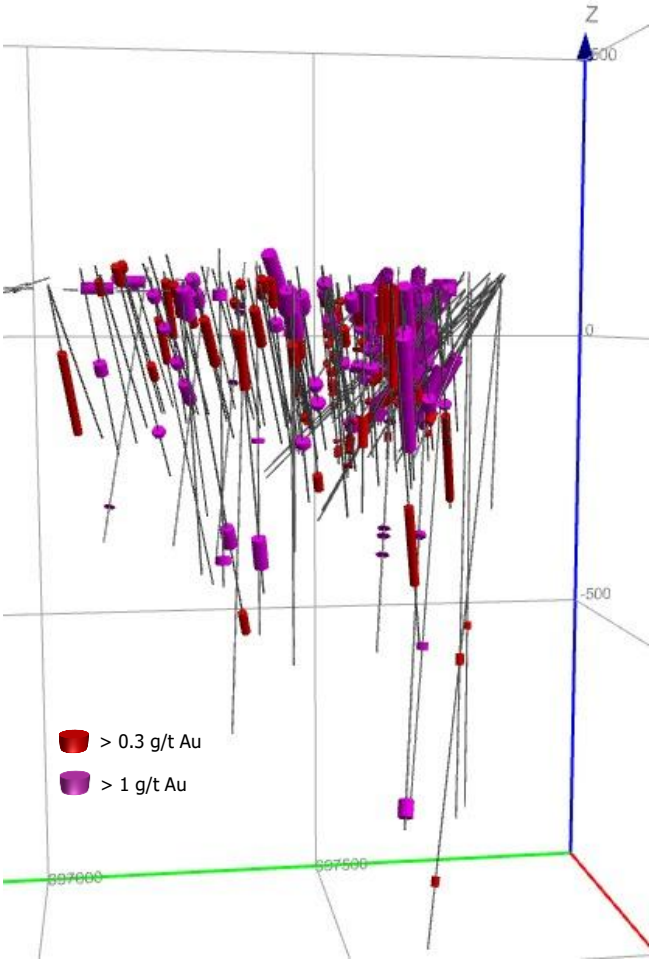

Figure 4: *3D perspective view of North Peters historic drilling looking west, directing the diamond drilling infill program and depth and strike extensional systems.*

South Oko

The geochemical work completed to date at South Oko has already defined two large-scale geochemical targets, which will be subject to RAB drilling within the next 3 weeks, immediately following North Peters.

Maiden drilling at SOKO will consist of RAB drill lines, predominantly do depths of 50 – 75m downhole. The RAB lines will cover the western half of the W1 target, including extending a further ~300m westwards beyond the current geochemical anomaly to drill test beneath the duricrust (which inhibits a response to soil geochemistry).

Subsequently the RAB lines will also aim to cover the W3 target area alongside any further targets which may arise from ongoing geochemical work programs.

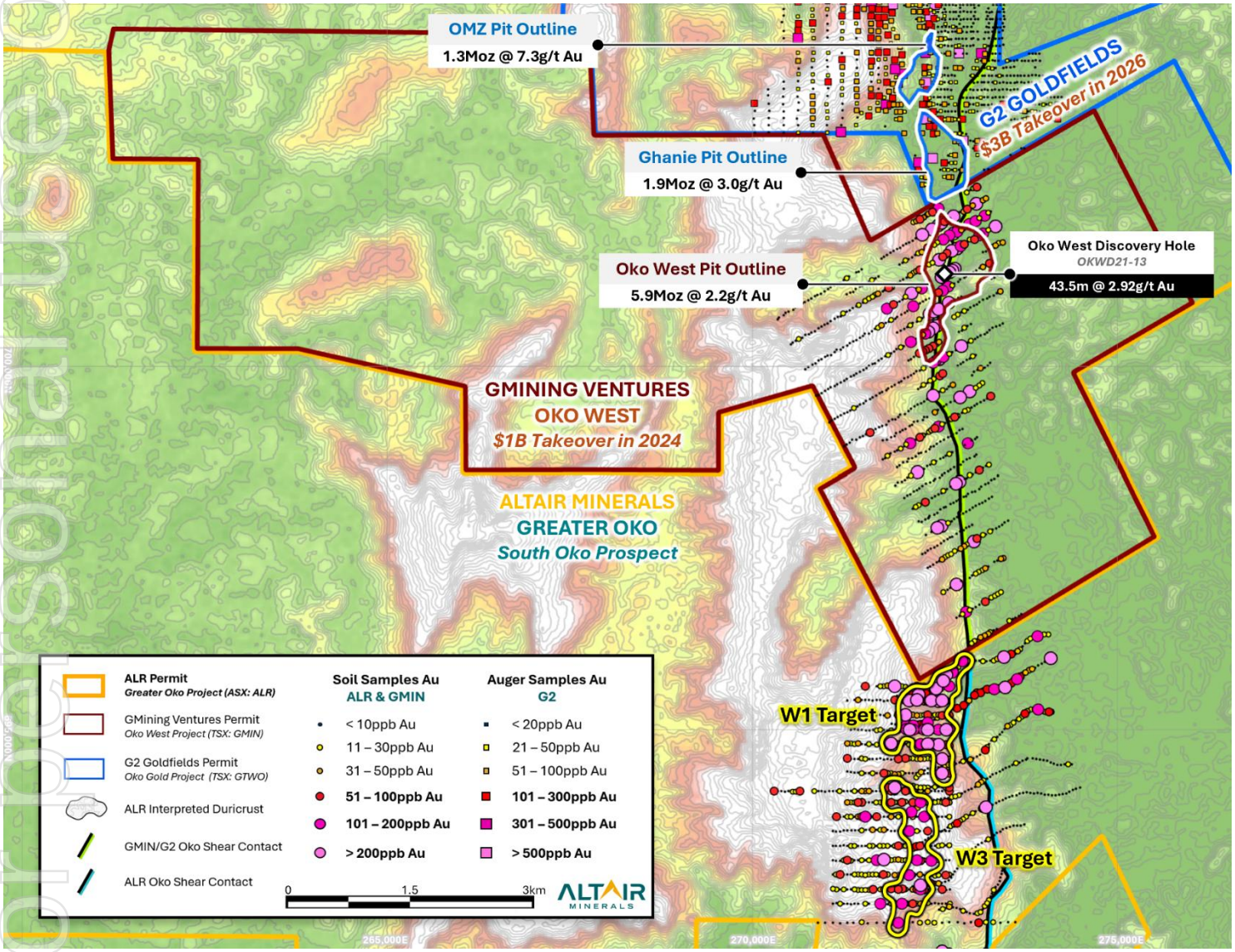

Figure 5: *Plan view of Altair South Oko area in proximity to neighbouring deposits, overlaid with soil sampling data for South Oko & Oko West projects and auger geochemistry at G2 Goldfields. WGS84 UTM Zone 21N.*[1,2,3,24,25]

As seen in Figure 6, typically soil geochemistry fails to provide a response over the duricrust (with exception of the W3 anomaly). Hence, RAB drilling becomes a critical tool at SOKO, providing Altair optionality to either swiftly cover through a large area of the duricrust through short-hole geochemical testing, or utilizing the full 50 – 75m downhole length to test directly below laterite cover (duricrust) on prospective targets where trenching and soils remain in the duricrust zone and ineffective.

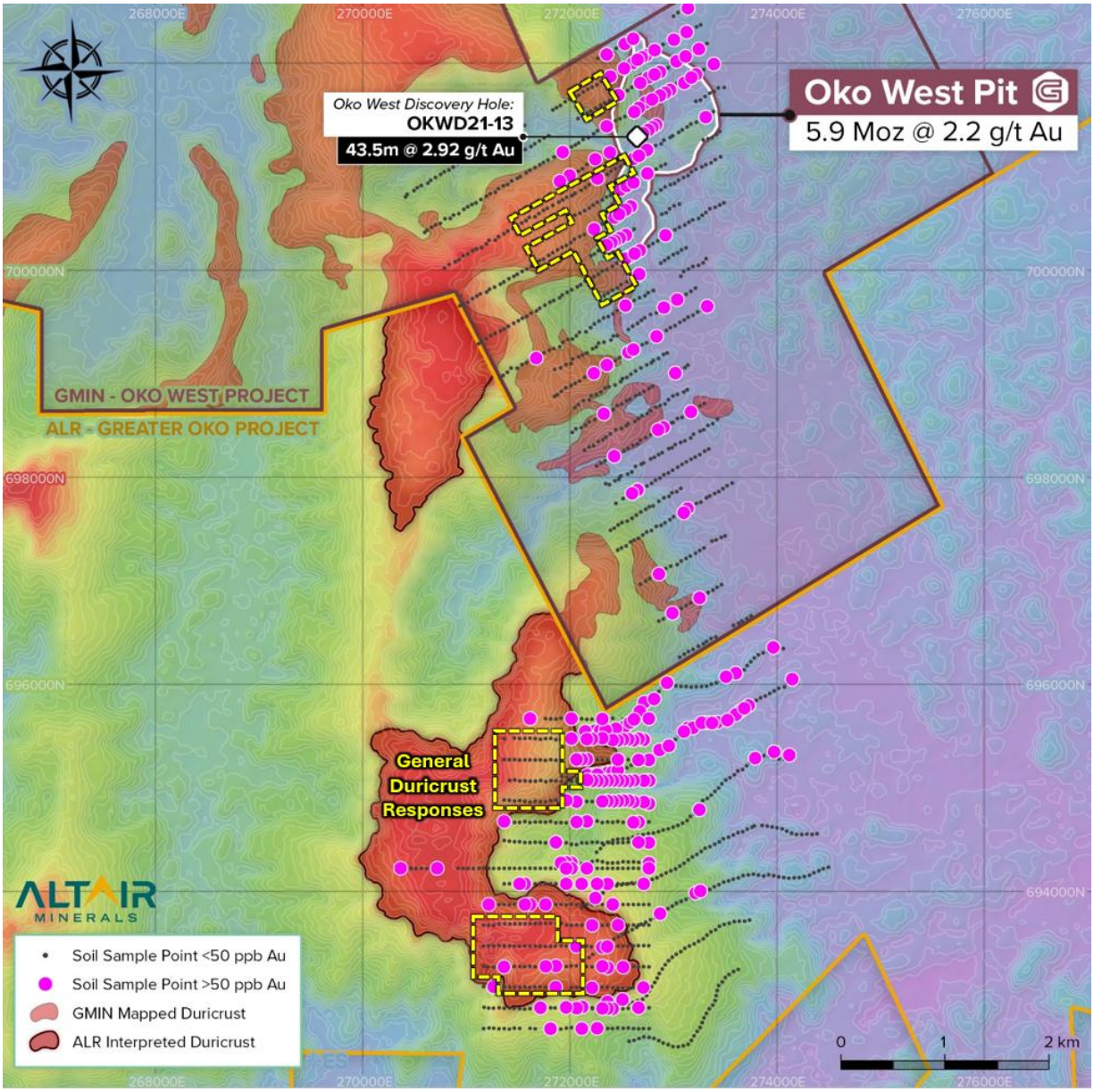

Figure 6: *2026 Soil sampling program progress ongoing at SOKO. Overlaid with the duricrust mapped within Oko West property and projected duricrust partially mapped at SOKO. Coordinates in WGS84, UTM Zone 21N.*[1,5,22,24]

North Peters Trenches

Altair is pleased to report further historic trenches at North Peters, accentuating the tremendous mineralisation potential which is currently undergoing drilling.

A total of 22 trenches identified across the NP target area, with grades up to **62.77g/t Au**. The trenches were excavated in 2005 with sampling conducted through 2006. Trenches ranged 3 to 4 meters deep and approximately 1.5 meters wide, with continuous channel samples taken at 1.5-meter samples along one wall of each trench.

The outstanding historic trench results are demonstrated by:

- **Trench 0106 – 16.5m @ 9.68g/t Au, ending in mineralisation on both ends**
- **Trench 0206 – 39.0m @ 3.78g/t Au, ending in mineralisation on one end**
  - **Incl. 16.5m @ 5.30g/t Au**
- **Trench 0306 – 18.0m @ 5.63g/t Au, ending in mineralisation on both ends**

- **Trench 0406 – 27.0m @ 3.40g/t Au, ending in mineralisation on both ends**
  - **Incl. 12.0m @ 4.11g/t Au**
- **Trench 0506 – 6.0m @ 2.42g/t Au, ending in mineralisation on one end**
- **Trench 0806 – 12.0m @ 2.48/t Au**
- **Trench 1006 – 22.5m @ 1.35g/t Au, ending in mineralisation on one end**
- **Trench 1106 – 55.0m @ 0.67g/t Au, ending in mineralisation on both ends**
  - **Incl. 14.5m @ 1.05g/t Au**

Importantly, as seen in Figure 7 below, TR0206, TR0306, TR0406 and TR0506 were trenched on the northwest border of the mineralisation system, towards the chargeability high, which remains untested. All four of these trenches ended in mineralisation on their northwest border.

In particular, Trench 0406 sampled the last 3m @ 6.56g/t Au on the very northwest border of the historic mineralisation system, identified through drilling.

Similarly, Trench 0506 sampled the last 3m @ 3.21g/t Au also on the very northwest border of historic mineralised intercepts.

This demonstrates the high prospectivity of the northwest extension potential for NP, which will be a priority area to drill test during the ongoing program. The trenches establish a clear northwest to southeast corridor of mineralisation, spanning a total of 450m strike extent between Trench 0406 (**27m @ 3.40g/t Au**) and the southeasterly most trench – Trench 1106 (**55m @ 0.67g/t Au**, **incl. 14.5m @ 1.05g/t Au**).

Both TR0406 (**27m @ 3.40g/t Au**) and TR0506 (**6m @ 2.42g/t Au**) remain untested by drilling with the adjacent drill hole to TR0506 intercepting **22.5m @ 2.51g/t Au** (MM14008).[20]

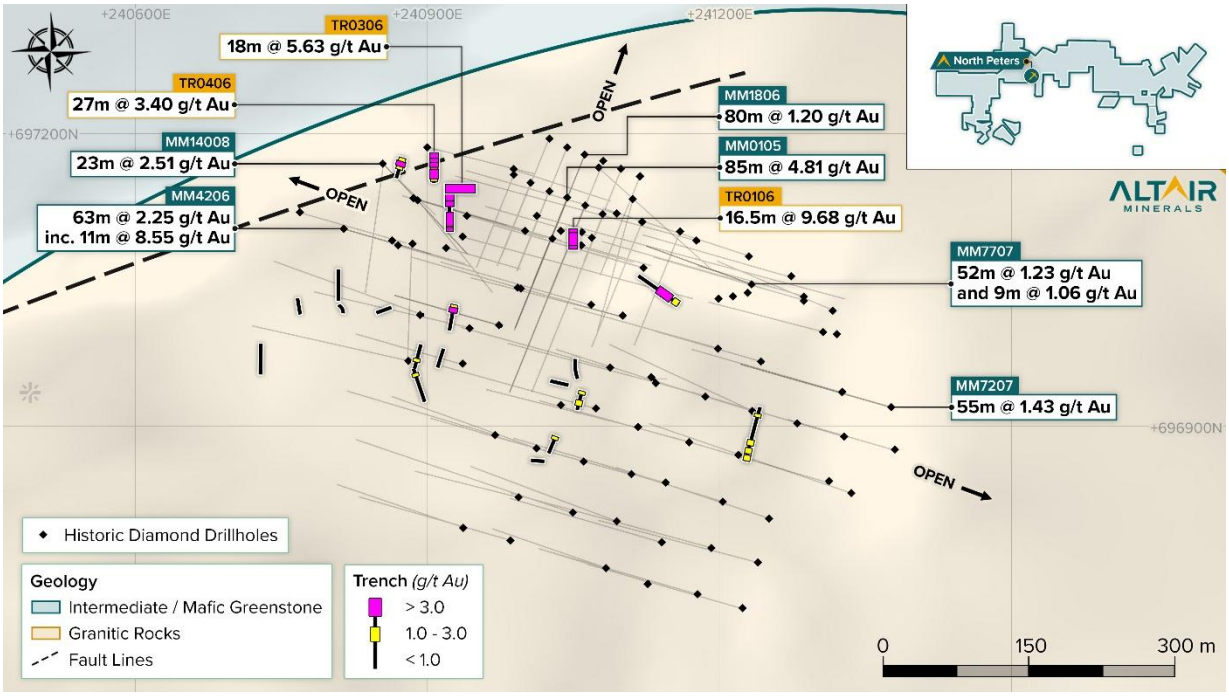

Figure 7: *Reported trenches overlaid onto North Peters plan view with all historic diamond holes reported to date. Coordinates in WGS84, UTM Zone 21N.*

Guyana

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

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

Current public companies actively drilling across the Guiana Shield include:

- **G2 Goldfields:** $3 Billion by GMining Ventures in 2026[25]
- **Reunion Gold:** $1 Billion Takeover by GMining Ventures in 2024[2]
- **Greenheart Gold:** $161 Million Market Capitalization[16]
- **Founders Metals:** $561Million Market Capitalization[17]
- **OMAI Gold Mines:** $1.4 Billion Market Capitalization[18]

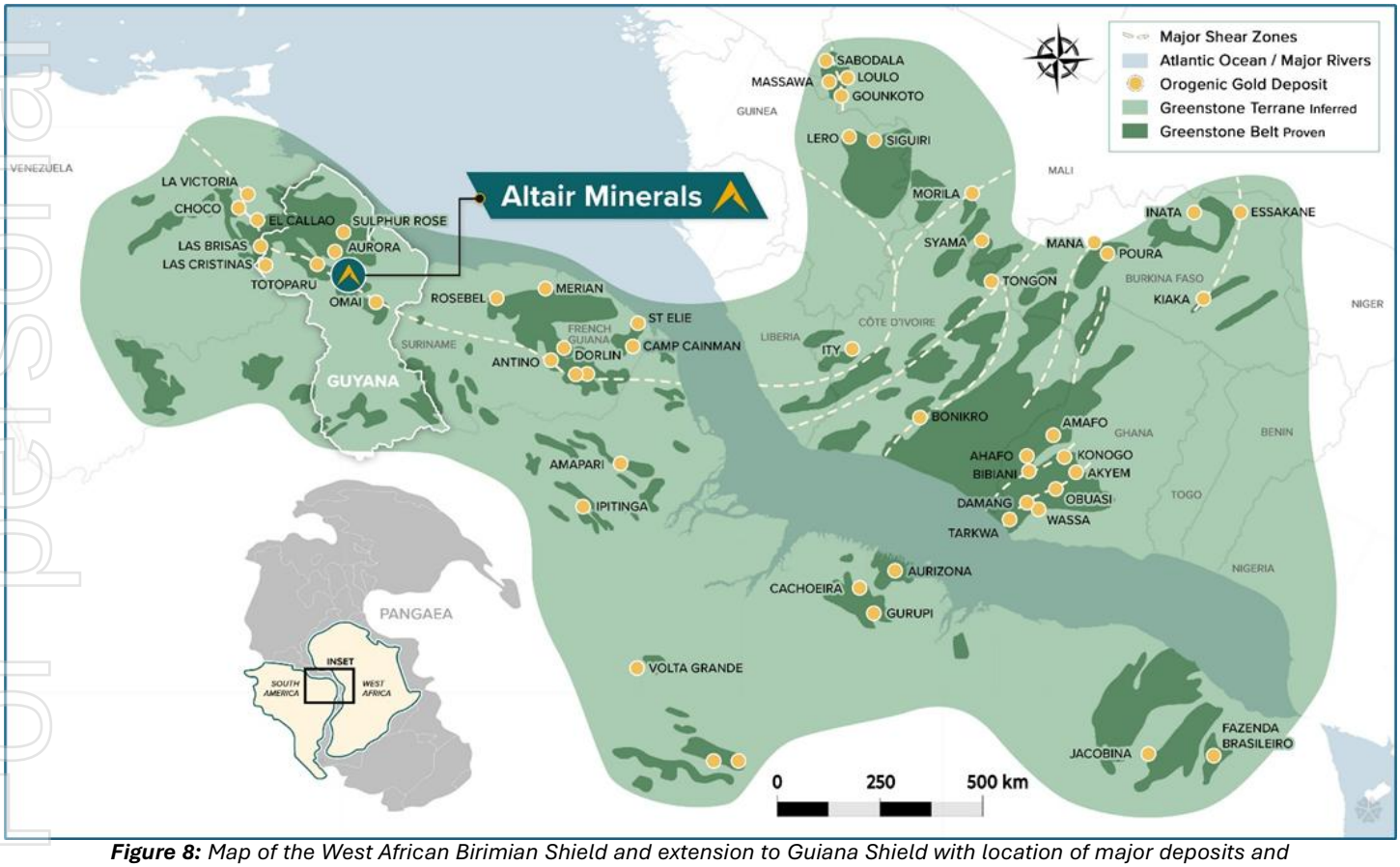

Figure 8: *Map of the West African Birimian Shield and extension to Guiana Shield with location of major deposits and projects.*

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

Proximity Statement

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

Forward Looking Statement

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

References

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

12. *G2 Goldfields (TSX: GTWO) announcement dated 8th September 2025*
13. *ALR Announcement dated 05th August 2025, "Acquisition of Transformational Gold Project"*
14. *G2 Goldfields (TSX: GTWO) announcement dated 20th November 2019*
15. *Reunion Gold: Investment Case, Valpal, 20th February 2024*
16. *TSX-V: GHRT, Market Capitalization based on 154M SOI and closing price of CAD$1.02 on 13th April 2026 and CAD to AUD conversion rate of 1.03.*
17. *TSX-V: FDR, Market Capitalization based on 115M SOI and closing price of CAD$4.72 on 13th April 2026 and CAD to AUD conversion rate of 1.03.*
18. *TSX-V: OMG, Market Capitalization based on 671M SOI and closing price of CAD$2.07 on 13th April 2026 and CAD to AUD conversion rate of 1.03.*
19. *ALR Announcement dated 15th January 2026, "North Peters Uncovers Hits of 85m @ 4.81g/t Au"*
20. *ALR Announcement dated 08th January 2026, "North Peters High-Grade Intercepts of 89m @ 2.40g/t Au"*
21. *ALR Announcement dated 27th January 2026, "South Oko Soil Anomaly Extends 1km along Oko Shear"*
22. *ALR Announcement dated 05th March 2026, "South Oko Main Soil Anomaly Doubles in Size"*
23. *ALR Announcement dated 26th March 2026, "South Oko Geophysics Define Shear Zone Drill Targets"*
24. *ALR Announcement dated 2nd April 2026, "South Oko Geochemistry Defines Two Major Targets"*
25. *TSX: GMIN Announcement dated 9th April 2026, "G Mining Ventures Announces Uniquely Synergistic Acquisition of G2 Goldfields"*

APPENDIX A: NP Trench Logs

Trench ID	UTM Zone	Start Easting	Start Northing	End Easting	End Northing	Total Length (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip
TR0106	21N	241050	697084	241050	697101	16.5	67	360	0
TR0206	21N	240923	697101	240923	697146	43.5	70	360	0
TR0306	21N	240923	697144	240941	697144	18.0	81	90	0
TR0406	21N	240907	697151	240907	697180	27.0	79	360	0
TR0506	21N	240872	697171	240869	697156	15.0	73	190	0
TR0606	21N	240916	696978	240911	696961	18.0	65	195	9
TR0706B	21N	240862	697022	240849	697017	14.0	67	250	-2
TR0706T	21N	240862	697022	240849	697017	14.0	68	250	-2
TR0806	21N	240927	697024	240923	696999	25.5	68	188	-13
TR0906	21N	240893	696983	240886	696958	25.5	65	195	7
TR10007	21N	237553	697146	237564	697114	34.0	88	162	2
TR1006	21N	241117	697054	241158	697026	49.5	67	124	-1
TR1106	21N	241227	696865	241241	696918	55.0	100	15	5
TR2306	21N	241007	696865	241019	696864	12.0	87	93	10
TR2406	21N	241031	696887	241025	696873	15.0	91	202	-5
TR2506	21N	241052	696968	241054	696950	18.0	91	175	8
TR2606	21N	241027	696946	241044	696942	18.0	91	104	8
TR2706	21N	241054	696918	241058	696934	17.0	92	14	4
TR2806	21N	240813	697017	240810	697024	8.0	69	340	9
TR2906	21N	240808	697060	240808	697030	30.0	85	180	-19
TR3006	21N	240766	697031	240769	697016	15.0	79	168	-16
TR3106	21N	240728	696953	240729	696984	31.0	81	2	-2

Table 2: *North Peters trenching collars, dip an azimuth in degrees, coordinates in WGS84, UTM Zone 21N.*

APPENDIX B: NP Trench Assays

Trench ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
TR0106	0.0	16.5	16.5	9.68
TR0206	0.0	39.0	39.0	3.78
Incl.	*0.0*	*16.5*	*16.5*	*5.30*
TR0306	0.0	18.0	18.0	5.63
TR0406	0.0	27.0	27.0	3.40
Incl.	*15.0*	*27.0*	*12.0*	*4.11*
TR0506	0.0	6.0	6.0	2.42
TR0606	NSI			
TR0706B	NSI			
TR0706T	9.0	11.0	2.0	0.42
TR0806	3.0	15.0	12.0	2.48
TR0906	18.0	21.0	3.0	0.45
TR10007	NSI			
TR1006	27.0	49.5	22.5	1.35
TR1106	0.0	55.0	55.0	0.67
Incl.	*2.5*	*17.0*	*14.5*	*1.05*
TR2306	NSI			
TR2406	0.0	12.0	12.0	0.56
TR2506	NSI			
TR2606	NSI			
TR2706	4.0	7.0	3.0	1.14
TR2806	NSI			
TR2906	NSI			
TR3006	NSI			
TR3106	NSI			

Table 3: *North Peters trenching assays, no cut-off applied.*

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. • A total of 439 trench samples were collected during the program. • Channel samples were reported to be collected from the walls of trenches or road cuttings. • The face being sampled is marked up on 1m intervals and a shallow channel is cut in the face, with all material being collected into a sample bag. • Industry standard trench samples were taken so that each sample was representative of the target horizon at each location point and that no sampling bias was introduced to the process.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling results are reported in this release
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No drilling results are reported in this release.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the*	• No drilling results are reported in this release. • Channel samples are logged and mapped by a geologist after they have been marked up for sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	relevant intersections logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Channel samples are not sub-sampled, the entirety of the material from the shallow cut is collected into a sample bag. • These collected samples were subsequently bagged, tagged and submitted to Loring Laboratories in Georgetown, Guyana for gold fire analysis. • Split of 12 samples was sent to Acme Laboratories in Vancouver, B.C. for gold assay and ICP analysis. The study found excellent correlation between Loring and Acme results.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were analysed at Loring Laboratories, Guyana following industry best practice standards. Routine QA/QC processes at the Loring, including insertion of one blank and one standard within the eight samples, as per standard analytical procedures. • Samples were crushed to 80% passing 2mm, riffle split to 250g and pulverised to 95% passing -150 mesh and split for a 30g Fire Assay (30FA) with AA finish or samples which assayed >3g/t Au (30FA), were re-assayed with a gravimetric finish. • Split of 12 samples was send to Acme Laboratories in Vancouver, B.C. for gold assay and ICP analysis. The study found excellent correlation between Loring and Acme results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No umpire analysis has been performed. • N/A - No drilling reported. • Field data is captured digitally and in field notebooks by hand to ensure a backup of information.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Location for the sample points was determined by handheld GPS. • Location for all sampling data is based on WGS84, Zone 21 North UTM datum.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	• Surface geochemistry sampling will not be used in resource estimation. • Data spacing is sufficient for preliminary exploration work designed to assess the mineral prospectivity potential of the project area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• No drilling results are reported in this release.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The samples were placed into bags and sealed and then put into larger sacks which are then sealed with red tags. • An appropriately documented chain of custody form and letter are given to the driver of the truck that then transports the secure samples directly to Loring Laboratories, Guyana.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews are incorporated into this report.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Altair has the right to earn up to 70% of the Greater Oko Project, subject to conditions precedent. • There are no other material issues affecting the tenements. • All tenements are currently in good standing and have been legally validated by local lawyer specialising in the field.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historic exploration including surface geochemistry and drilling has been previously announced on 5th August 2025, 26th August 2025, 8th Jan 2026 and 15th Jan 2026.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project area is underlain by Precambrian rocks of the Barama-Mazaruni Group with the bedrock belonging to the Cuyuni Formation. • The Cuyuni Formation, sedimentary and volcanic rocks, were compressed and metamorphosed during the Akawaian Episode and Trans-Amazonian Orogeny to form part of a greenstone belt. • Previous exploration has demonstrated the presence of an NNE-SSW trending

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
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.