ASX MARKET ANNOUNCEMENT

Tuesday 27th January 2026

ALTAIR MINERALS

ASX : ALR

South Oko Soil Anomaly Extends 1km along Oko Shear

Initial soil assays confirm extension of South Oko soil anomaly by 1km South, entire western extension currently being tested

- **Assays from the first two extensional soil lines confirm the South Oko ("SOKO") soil anomaly extends a further 1km and remains open.**
- **The SOKO soil anomaly now comprises of three compelling targets all of which remain open (See Figure 2 below):**
  - **W1 Target: 2.0km strike >100ppb Au** anomalous contour, adjoining to the Oko Shear Zone Contact
  - **W3 Target: 1.6km strike >50ppb Au** anomalous contour, ~1km west of the Oko Shear Zone Contact
  - **E1 Target: 1.3km strike >100ppb Au** anomalous contour, adjoining to the Oko Shear Zone Contact
- **For context, the strike length at SOKO is comparable to neighbouring world class deposits:**
  - **GMining Ventures:** Oko West deposit discovered on top of ~1.7km strike, >100ppb Au anomalous contour, adjoining to the Oko Shear Zone Contact
  - **G2 Goldfields:** OMZ deposit discovered adjacent to ~1.6km strike, >100ppb Au anomalous contour, ~1km west of the Oko Shear Zone Contact
- **The initial two lines confirm that the W3 target continues extension southward and remains open, with two adjacent samples on the southerly most line returning 237ppb Au and 89ppb Au.**
- **Extensional soil sampling has commenced at the W1 target which focuses on testing the western and southern extensions.**
- **Auger assays at the northern portion of SOKO are consistent with the E1 & W1 soil anomalies and confirms continuity into the saprock. The auger results reaffirm the soil anomalies are generally representative of mineralisation potential and demonstrate effectiveness in areas duricrust is absent.**
- **Commercial discussions remain ongoing regarding Altair's Olympic Domain Project, supported by a strong underlying copper and gold price.**
- **The Olympic Domain Project presents a compelling IOCG exploration opportunity warranting follow-up work programs. Underpinned by Altair's previous drilling which has shown significant mineralised intercepts spanning over 8km distance, sitting on the peripherals of major untested conductive and phase anomalies[20,21,22,23,24]:**
  - HWDD005: **115m @ 0.68% CuEq**[i] from 1095m
  - HWDD005W1: **70m @ 0.76% CuEq** from 962m
  - HWDD008: **115m @ 0.33% CuEq** from 1040m
- **Altair remains open to reaching a commercial resolution with BHP in order to facilitate a mutually favourable outcome. The next Wardens Court hearing date for the matter is listed on 19 February 2026.**

[i]*Based on Cu, Au, Ag spot prices (source: Kitco) dated 23rd January 2026. CuEq (%) = Cu (%) + Au (g/t) x 0.0138 x 0.849 + Ag (g/t) x 0.00025 x 0.853. The Company has confidence based on the mineralisation encountered to date, that there is reasonable potential for all metals included within the Copper Equivalent calculation to have commercial recoveries and subsequent sales. Cautionary Note: No metallurgical work or concentrate production has been undertaken from the Company's Olympic Domain Project, hence commercial recoveries and saleable assumptions for CuEq calculation are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. – see references for full details*

Altair Minerals Limited CEO, Faheem Ahmed, commented:

"These initial results highlight the potential to continue growing the drill targets at South Oko and represents the first step in confirming that the soil anomaly extends southwards and remain open in the direction of the Oko Shear Zone.

The W3 Target initially presented as a relatively subtle >50ppb Au soil anomaly, however subsequent sampling has demonstrated increasing scale and continuity to the south. Notably, the southernmost adjacent samples have returned values of 237ppb Au and 89ppb Au respectively, confirming that the anomalous mineralisation footprint remains open.

The W1 Target remains the most compelling prospect within the South Oko area, characterised by a robust, large scale >100ppb Au soil anomaly, structurally positioned structurally along the Oko Shear Zone, with trenching having visually confirmed the presence of a zone of shearing. Extensional soil sampling has now commenced at the W1 target and is expected to define the true extent of the anomalous footprint and underpin the upcoming drill programs.

We are rapidly expanding our technical and logistical teams in Guyana in anticipation of a major step-change in exploration activities in Q1 2026, with geophysics, soils, trenching, auger running in parallel, soon to be followed by our maiden diamond drilling programs thereafter.

Altair would like to express its appreciation for both existing and new shareholders, our team continues to work diligently to deliver all shareholders value and expect numerous updates of high-impact catalysts and results to follow over the coming weeks."

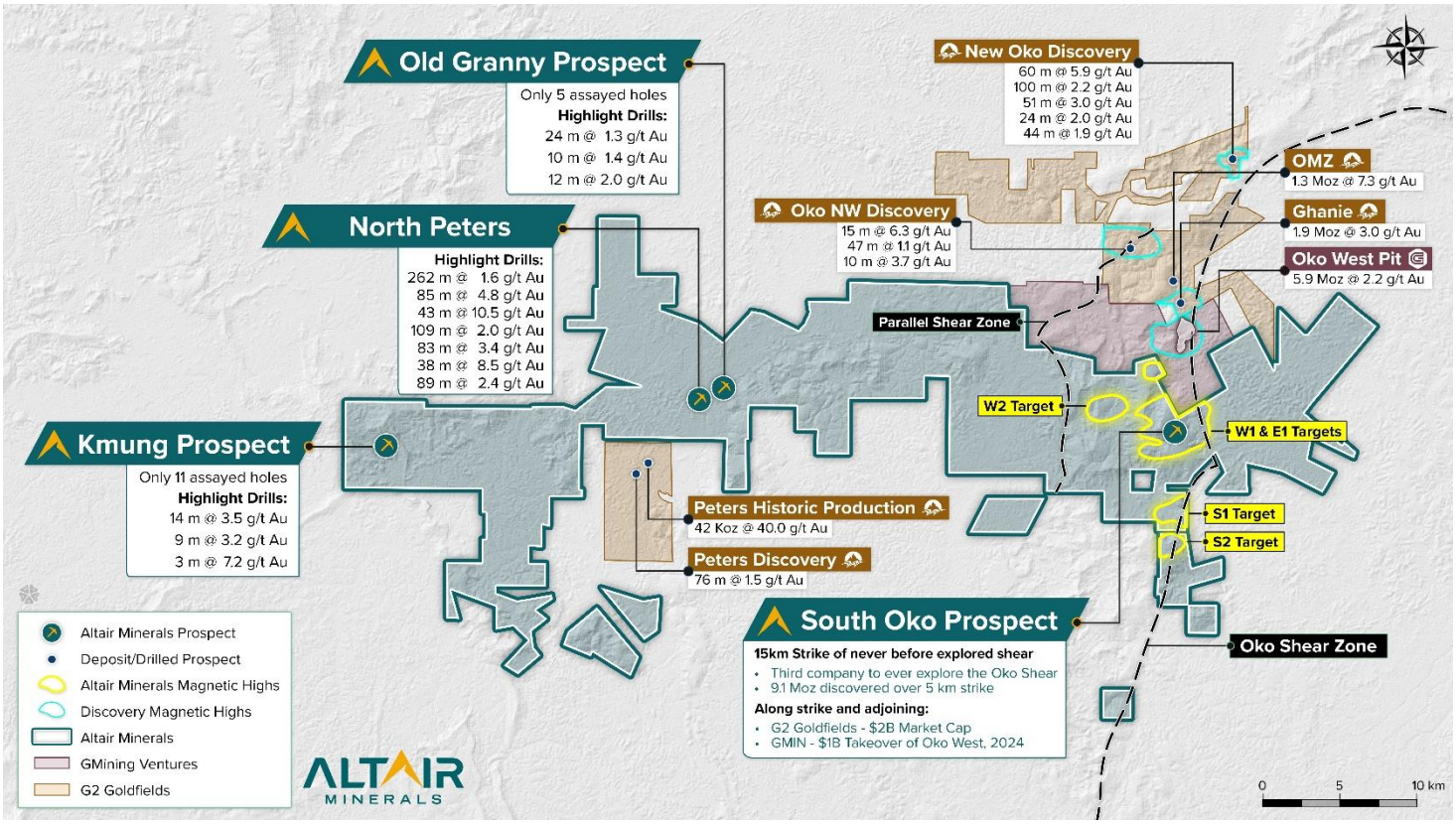

Figure 1: *Plan view of the Greater Oko Project and four key target areas defined to date – South Oko (SOKO), North Peters (NP), Old Granny (OG) and Kmung (KM) with Altair's project size in comparison to its two predecessors G2 Goldfields ($2.2 Billion Market Cap) and GMining Ventures ($1 Billion takeover of Oko West from Reunion Gold). For clarity, both G2 and GMIN resources are located outside of Altair's Greater Oko Project.* [1,2,3,4,9,10,11,12,13,14,19]

Altair Minerals Limited (ASX: ALR) ('Altair or 'the Company') is pleased to report that recent soil and auger assays have confirmed the southward extension of the South Oko ("SOKO") soil anomaly, which remains completely open to both the west and the south.

The SOKO soil anomaly now comprises of three compelling targets which all remain open (See Fig. 2):

- **W1 Target:** 2.0km strike >100ppb Au anomalous contour, adjoining to the Oko Shear Zone Contact
- **W3 Target:** 1.6km strike >50ppb Au anomalous contour, ~1km west of the Oko Shear Zone Contact
- **E1 Target:** 1.3km strike >100ppb Au anomalous contour, adjoining to the Oko Shear Zone Contact

In addition, trenching at the W1 Target has exposed sub-cropping sheared quartz-limonite with minor pyrite, providing further geological indications of a proximal source deposit (Figure 3).

South Oko (SOKO) Geochemistry

Soil samples and auger samples at South Oko was conducted across 400m spaced lines, with each sample point spaced 100m apart. Soil samples was taken at a depth of 30-50cm within the B-Horizon, whereas auger sample material was taken at a depth of 2-3m within the saprolite horizon. Alluvial material which is not representative of in-situ mineralisation potential were avoided across all sample media.

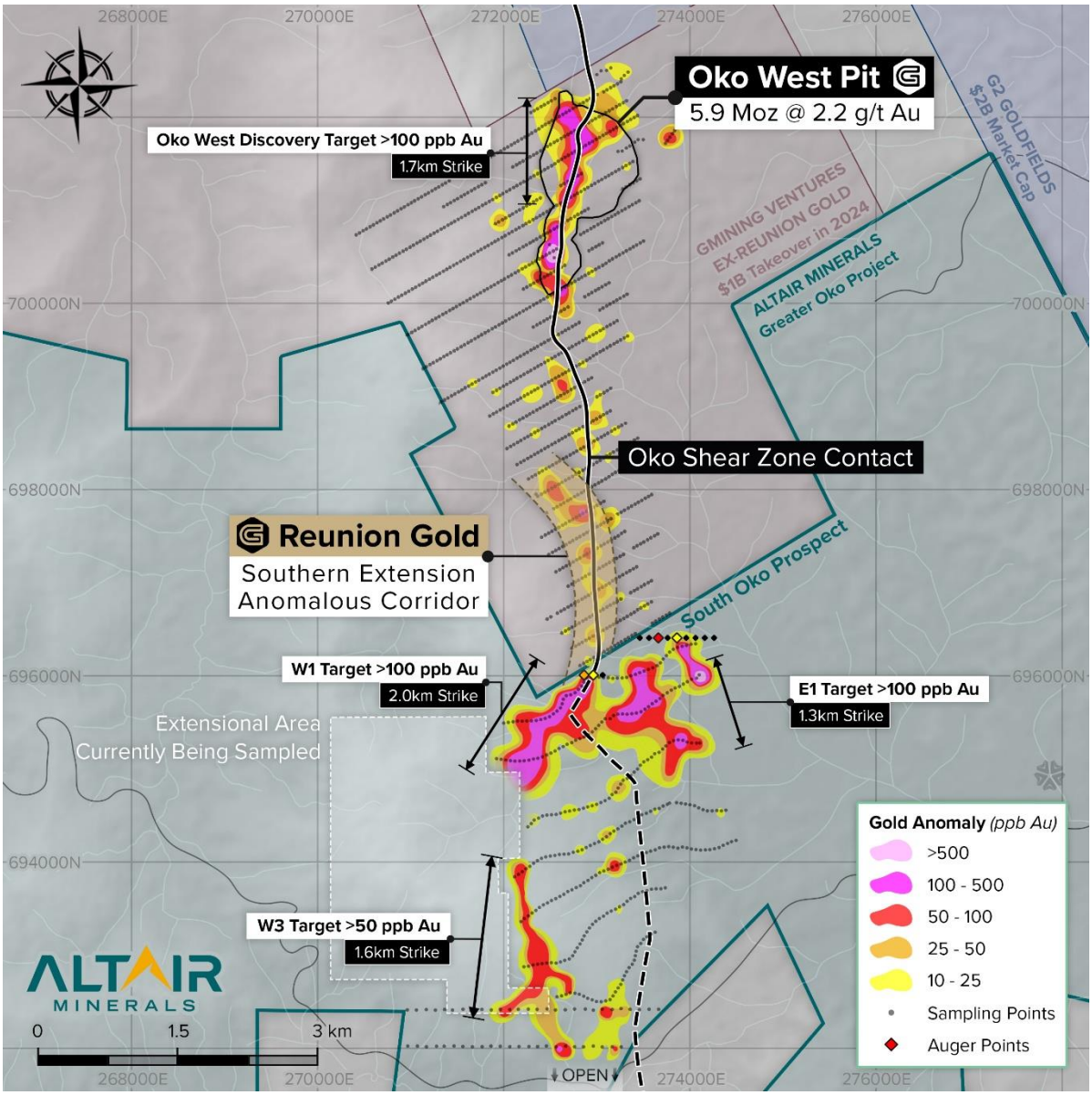

Figure 2: *Soil anomalies at South Oko Prospect (Au ppb) with direct scale and soil anomaly comparison which was used by GMining Ventures (Ex. Reunion Gold). Coordinates in WGS84, UTM Zone 21N.*[1]

Technical Discussion

The initial soil assay results have confirmed the southward continuity of the SOKO anomaly, delineating the W3 Target, which comprises a 1.6km strike, >50ppb Au anomalism and remains open to both the south and the west. Sampling is currently underway to test the western extensions of both the W1 and W3 Targets.

Notwithstanding the limited dataset to date, results highlight a broad spectrum of gold anomalism ranging from >10ppb Au to >500ppb Au across the SOKO area, particularly proximal to the Oko Shear Zone contact. When combined with extensive alluvial workings and the presence of quartz veinlets and quartz sub-crop identified during trenching (see Figure 3), the data strongly indicate the presence of an undiscovered primary gold source feeding the broader geochemical halo and associated alluvial mineralisation at SOKO.

The W1 Target remains the most compelling target at SOKO, defined by a large contiguous >100ppb Au soil anomaly that extends ~2km strike. The target is supported by key geological indicators for hosting a major deposit – which in itself represents an immediate drill target. The W1 Target has demonstrated:

- Larger contiguous >100ppb Au soil anomaly than the Oko West >100ppb Au geochemical footprint[1]
- Positioned on the largest magnetic high on the Oko Shear Contact Zone[7]
- The first trench at W1 has confirmed presence of mafic greenstones and shearing[19]

Hence, the W1 target has confirmed the same mafic greenstone, presence of structure, shearing and geochemical anomaly present on neighbouring world class deposits – the principal remaining element yet to be identified at W1 is the carbonaceous sedimentary unit, which is the host unit at both neighbouring world class deposits.

With the shearing zone now identified, SOKO is positioned to systematically advance trenching along strike to vector toward the carbonaceous sedimentary host, Altair expects to be encountered with follow-up work. The continued geochemical programs following up on the recently identified shear structure along strike will act as a further guiding tool for Altair in identifying the source and host of gold emplacement.

In addition, the area between the W1 and W3 Targets remains untested and presents potential for these anomalies to coalesce into a single, large contiguous anomalous corridor of approximately 4.5km strike length (50–100ppb+ Au), which would be systematically tested with both trenches and drill fences.

The initial batch of auger sampling was limited due to failure of hand augers upon intersecting a duricrust horizon at the commencement of the program in Q4 2025. Since then, Altair has imported specialised mechanical and hand augers, enabling recommencement already of the auger grid across SOKO.

Figure 3: *Sheared quartz sub-crop with limonite and dotted pyrite unearthed at the W1 target at 272,459E, 695,607N (WGS84 UTM Zone 21N)*

The Company is not implying any possibility of gold mineralisation or any other commercial metal, and this image is to provide general commentary on the geological composition within South Oko. This image and references to this image does not imply mineral abundance or pertain to a visual estimate of mineralisation.

Figure 3 is evidence of sheared quartz present at SOKO which is a key geological indication of a multi-stage hydrothermal event and polyphase deformation.

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:** $2.2Billion Market Capitalization[4]
- **Reunion Gold:** $1Billion Takeover by GMining Ventures[2]
- **Greenheart Gold:** $128M Market Capitalization[16]
- **Founders Metals:** $616M Market Capitalization[17]
- **OMAI Gold Mines:** $1.3B Market Capitalization[18]

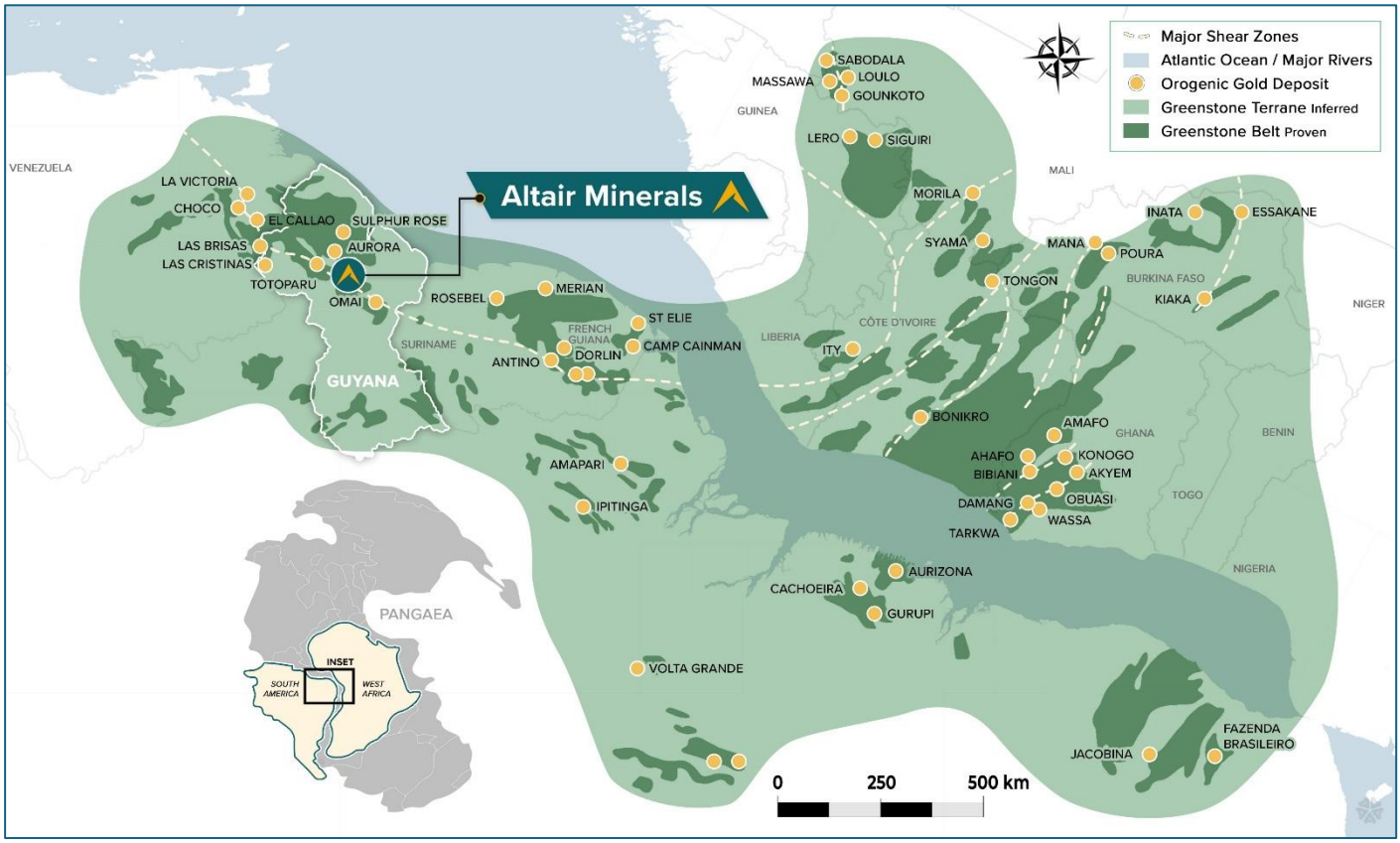

Figure 4: *Map of the West African Birimian Shield and extension to Guiana Shield with location of major deposits and projects.*

Olympic Domain Project

Altair intends to follow-up on highly compelling and untested targets at its Olympic Domain Project in the near future, following either a commercial resolution or determination, which will determine the scale of the work programs. In any case, the Olympic Domain asset represents an exceptional discovery opportunity within a robust copper commodity market.

The Company is firmly of the opinion that the Olympic Domain project remains an exciting exploration opportunity which can unlock significant value for shareholders through progressive groundwork and negotiations. Hence, making it imperative for Altair to not have its exploration rights diminished or fair value impeded due to external parties so that it can realise the true value for this asset.

The exploration opportunity is underpinned by previous drilling conducted by Altair which has shown significant mineralised intercepts spanning over 8km distance, sitting on the peripherals of major untested conductive and phase anomalies[20,21,22,23,24]:

- HWDD005: **115m @ 0.68% CuEq**[i] from 1095m
- HWD1: **61m @ 0.35% CuEq** from 901m
- HWDD008: **115m @ 0.33% CuEq** from 1040m
- HWDD005W1: **70m @ 0.76% CuEq** from 962m

Within the backdrop of a strong copper market, Olympic Domains location positions Altair in a Tier-1 strategic IOCG district with a robust foundation of copper and gold exploration results that outlines tremendous, untapped upside potential. Altair will continue to rigorously defend its rights and the fair value for Olympic Domain and will actively seek a mutually beneficial resolution.

Altair remains open to reaching a commercial resolution with BHP in order to facilitate a mutually favourable outcome. The next Wardens Court hearing date for the matter is listed on 19th February 2026.

For full details on the matter, please see ASX:ALR announcements dated 3rd September 2025, 11th September 2025, 13th November 2025.

Venatica Project

The Company has formalised documentation to extend the exclusive option to acquire 80% of the Irka Permit No. N010184917 (10km2) until May 2026. The remaining 327km^2 of the Venatica Project remains in good standing and 100% owned by Altair.

The Company is currently evaluating options to extrapolate maximum value for Shareholders and further capitalize from the Venatica Project.

[i]Based on Cu, Au, Ag spot prices (source: Kitco) dated 23rd January 2026. CuEq (%) = Cu (%) + Au (g/t) x 0.0138 x 0.849 + Ag (g/t) x 0.00025 x 0.853. The Company has confidence based on the mineralisation encountered to date, that there is reasonable potential for all metals included within the Copper Equivalent calculation to have commercial recoveries and subsequent sales. Cautionary Note: No metallurgical work or concentrate production has been undertaken from the Company's Olympic Domain Project, hence commercial recoveries and saleable assumptions for CuEq calculation are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. – see references for full details

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 results reported for the Greater Oko Project 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 $7.45 as of date 22nd January 2026 and CAD to AUD conversion rate of 1.06.*
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 $0.78 on 22nd January 2026, with a CAD:AUD rate of 1.06*
17. *TSX-V: FDR, Market Capitalization based on 115M SOI and closing price of $5.05 on 22nd January 2026, with a CAD:AUD rate of 1.06*
18. *TSX-V: OMG, Market Capitalization based on 671M SOI and closing price of $1.79 on 22nd January 2026, with a CAD:AUD rate of 1.06*
19. *ALR Announcement dated 15th January 2026, "North Peters Uncovers Hits of 85m @ 4.81g/t Au"*
20. *ASX: ALR Announcement dated 08th May 2023, "HWDD03 Technical Review"*
21. *ASX: ALR Announcement dated 13th January 2022, "Up to 10.85% Copper plus Gold intersected at Horse Well Prospect"*
22. *ASX: ALR Announcement dated 31st January 2023, "Significant assays at new Horse Well Fault Prospect"*
23. *ASX: ALR Announcement dated 04th December 2024, "Significant Conductive & Phase Anomalies Identified Updated."*
24. *CuEq (%) calculation based on current market prices for Gold (Au) and Silver (Ag) and Copper (Cu).*

***Price assumptions**: Gold = US $4,995/oz and Silver = US $99/oz and Copper = $5.78/lb sourced from Kitco based on the spot price dated 23rd January 2026.*

***Relative Recovery:** The relative recoveries were assumed from the metallurgical recovery data at Carrapateena, which is a deposit approximately 40km southwest, hosted on the same geological basin/formation and the same IOCG hydrothermal breccia deposit type. Based on the homogeneity of IOCG deposits in this region, and similarities in deposit type and mineralisation encountered at Altair's Olympic Domain Project to date, the Company has reasonable grounds to believe these assumptions are representative and can be achieved at Olympic Domain upon delineation of the IOCG body. This assumption was based on the following recoveries:*
Recovery for Copper = 83.2%
Recovery for Gold = 70.6% (yielding 0.849 Relative Recovery Au)
Recovery for Silver = 71.0% (yielding 0.853 Relative Recovery Ag)

***Calculation:** The formula used for a Copper Equivalent calculation was as follows:*
CuEq (%) = Cu (%) + Au Grade (g/t) x Price Conversion Factor x Relative Recovery Au + Ag Grade (g/t) x Price Conversion Factor x Relative Recovery Ag.

Hole No.	Cu Grade (%)	Au Grade (g/t)	Ag Grade (g/t)	Au (g/t) to Cu (%) Price Conversion	Ag (g/t) to Cu (%) Price Conversion	CuEq (%)
HWDD005	0.37	0.25	0.97	0.0138	0.00025	0.68
HWD1	0.29	0.03	0.88	0.0138	0.00025	0.35
HWDD08	0.27	0.05	0.35	0.0138	0.00025	0.33
HWDD005W1	0.30	0.36	1.84	0.0138	0.00025	0.76

***Table 1:** CuEq calculation and breakdown of grades for each hole at Olympic Domain.*

The Company has confidence based on the mineralisation encountered to date, that there is reasonable potential for all metals included within the Copper Equivalent calculation to have commercial recoveries and subsequent sales. No metallurgical work or concentrate production has been undertaken from the Company's Olympic Domain Project, hence commercial recoveries and saleable assumptions for CuEq calculation are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties.

APPENDIX A: SOIL AND AUGER ASSAYS

Sample Name	Sample Type	UTM Zone	East	North	Elevation	Au (ppb)
25-SK-SL-00262	Soil	21N	271,383	692,333	237	5
25-SK-SL-00263	Soil	21N	271,497	692,341	206	14
25-SK-SL-00264	Soil	21N	271,198	692,333	227	5
25-SK-SL-00265	Soil	21N	271,700	692,340	194	5
25-SK-SL-00266	Soil	21N	271,299	692,339	238	5
25-SK-SL-00267	Soil	21N	271,800	692,335	227	5
25-SK-SL-00268	Soil	21N	271,583	692,329	198	5
25-SK-SL-00269	Soil	21N	272,199	692,343	198	5
25-SK-SL-00270	Soil	21N	270,897	692,335	145	5
25-SK-SL-00271	Soil	21N	271,898	692,341	225	12
25-SK-SL-00272	Soil	21N	270,994	692,334	188	5
25-SK-SL-00273	Soil	21N	271,101	692,338	213	5
25-SK-SL-00274	Soil	21N	272,000	692,338	224	105
25-SK-SL-00275	Soil	21N	272,294	692,340	184	15
25-SK-SL-00276	Soil	21N	272,092	692,340	220	9
25-SK-SL-00277	Soil	21N	272,597	692,336	157	5
25-SK-SL-00278	Soil	21N	272,402	692,345	183	27
25-SK-SL-00279	Soil	21N	273,198	692,349	188	19
25-SK-SL-00280	Soil	21N	272,698	692,344	163	5
25-SK-SL-00281	Soil	21N	273,103	692,339	212	70
25-SK-SL-00282	Soil	21N	272,813	692,344	190	5
25-SK-SL-00283	Soil	21N	272,492	692,334	169	25
25-SK-SL-00284	Soil	21N	272,900	692,332	212	5
25-SK-SL-00285	Soil	21N	272,996	692,343	226	5
25-SK-SL-00286	Soil	21N	273,603	692,341	135	5
25-SK-SL-00287	Soil	21N	273,396	692,337	150	5
25-SK-SL-00288	Soil	21N	273,500	692,342	145	5
25-SK-SL-00289	Soil	21N	273,296	692,341	165	29
25-SK-SL-00290	Soil	21N	270,901	691,945	148	5
25-SK-SL-00291	Soil	21N	271,898	691,943	144	15
25-SK-SL-00292	Soil	21N	272,206	691,941	189	5
25-SK-SL-00293	Soil	21N	271,211	691,943	159	23
25-SK-SL-00294	Soil	21N	271,703	691,939	148	5
25-SK-SL-00295	Soil	21N	272,299	691,940	157	10
25-SK-SL-00296	Soil	21N	271,102	691,937	140	8
25-SK-SL-00297	Soil	21N	271,005	691,945	133	21
25-SK-SL-00298	Soil	21N	272,099	691,940	177	5
25-SK-SL-00299	Soil	21N	272,000	691,939	162	5
25-SK-SL-00300	Soil	21N	271,598	691,937	124	5
25-SK-SL-00301	Soil	21N	271,797	691,945	141	5
25-SK-SL-00302	Soil	21N	271,399	691,946	175	8
25-SK-SL-00303	Soil	21N	271,294	691,944	170	5
25-SK-SL-00304	Soil	21N	271,495	691,941	159	14

25-SK-SL-00305	Soil	21N	272,794	691,937	146	5
25-SK-SL-00306	Soil	21N	273,200	691,936	132	77
25-SK-SL-00307	Soil	21N	272,900	691,945	146	19
25-SK-SL-00308	Soil	21N	273,103	691,938	137	8
25-SK-SL-00309	Soil	21N	272,601	691,945	100	237
25-SK-SL-00310	Soil	21N	272,698	691,938	120	89
25-SK-SL-00311	Soil	21N	272,497	691,937	111	6
25-SK-SL-00312	Soil	21N	272,394	691,946	130	8
25-SK-SL-00313	Soil	21N	272,996	691,935	134	13
25-SK-AG-00001	Auger	21N	273,400	696,340	137	5
25-SK-AG-00002	Auger	21N	273,500	696,340	120	8
25-SK-AG-00003	Auger	21N	273,600	696,340	107	68
25-SK-AG-00004	Auger	21N	273,700	696,340	97	3
25-SK-AG-00005	Auger	21N	273,800	696,340	97	19
25-SK-AG-00006	Auger	21N	273,900	696,340	97	7
25-SK-AG-00007	Auger	21N	274,000	696,340	91	6
25-SK-AG-00008	Auger	21N	274,100	696,340	91	7
25-SK-AG-00009	Auger	21N	274,200	696,340	82	3
25-SK-AG-00010	Auger	21N	272,800	695,940	147	27
25-SK-AG-00011	Auger	21N	272,900	695,940	159	12
25-SK-AG-00012	Auger	21N	273,000	695,940	168	8

Table 2: *Assays for soil and auger samples, soil samples taken at 30-50cm depth within B-Horizon and auger samples taken at 2-3m depth within saprolite. All coordinates reported in WGS84 UTM Zone 21N.*

APPENDIX B: SOIL AND AUGER MAP

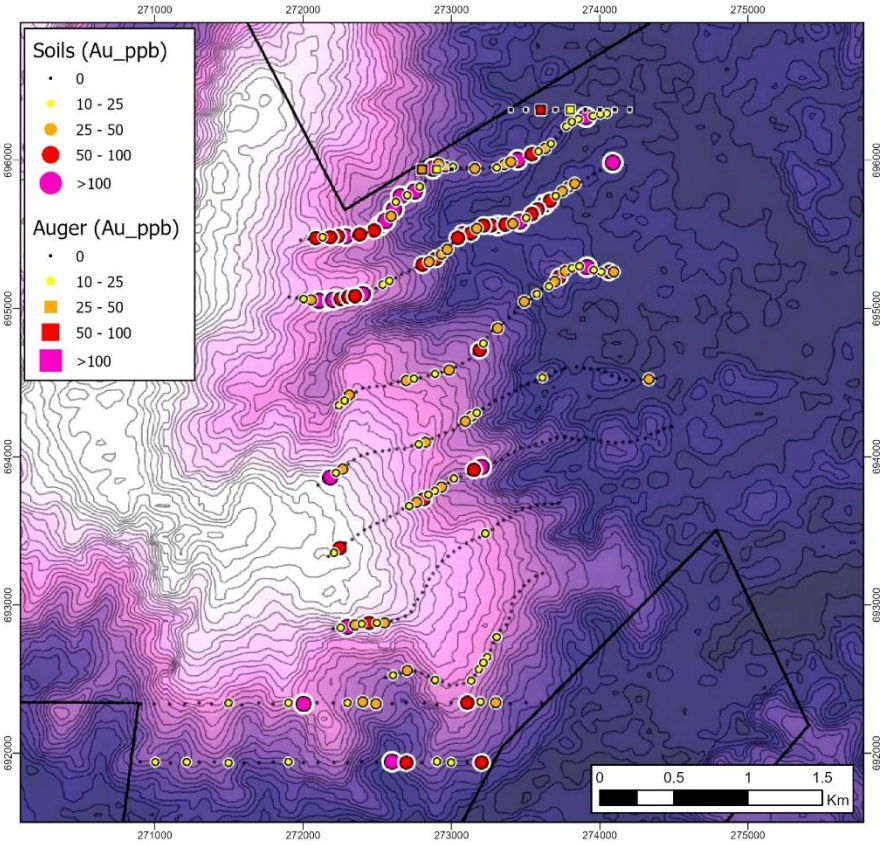

Figure 5: *Visual location points of all soil and auger samples within SOKO. Coordinates are in WGS84, UTM Zone 21N.*

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
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• A total of 52 soil samples and 12 auger samples were collected during the program. • Soil sample collection was conducted with the use of fence diggers (boca de lobo), with the A-Horizon (organic material rich soil, 20 cm depth) discarded, and the B-Horizon (20 to 50 cm depth) used as sample media. • Industry standard soil 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. • Surface geochemistry samples were qualitatively described, photographed, and recorded in a geospatial database.

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.*	• An average 2 to 3 kilograms of samples were collected within the soil's B-Horizon. • Samples were sieved down to minus 2mm fraction which was panned to obtain 300grams of sample material. • These collected samples were subsequently bagged, tagged and submitted to Actlabs Guyana assay laboratory for analysis.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Recent samples 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 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
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 Actlabs Guyana.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews are incorporated into this report.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Copper Equivalent values for previous diamond drilling reported by Altair has been referenced in this report with the following calculations and assumptions (as shown in references) • Price assumptions: Gold = US $4,995/oz and Silver = US $99/oz and Copper = $5.78/lb sourced from Kitco based on the spot price dated 23rd January 2026. • Relative Recovery: The relative recoveries were assumed from the metallurgical recovery data at Carrapateena, which is a deposit approximately 40km southwest, hosted on the same geological basin/formation and the same IOCG hydrothermal breccia deposit type. Based on the homogeneity of IOCG deposits in this region, and similarities in deposit type and mineralisation encountered at Altair's Olympic Domain Project to date, the Company has reasonable grounds to believe these assumptions are representative and can be achieved at Olympic Domain upon delineation of the IOCG body. This assumption was based on the following recoveries: • Recovery for Copper = 83.2%. Recovery for Gold = 70.6% (yielding 0.849 Relative Recovery Au). Recovery for Silver = 71.0% (yielding 0.853 Relative Recovery Ag) • Calculation: The formula used for a Copper Equivalent calculation was as follows: CuEq% = Cu (%) + Au Grade (g/t) x Price Conversion Factor x Relative Recovery Au + Ag Grade (g/t) x Price Conversion Factor x Relative Recovery Ag.
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	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical*	• All relevant and meaningful exploration data received and validated by Altair has been included in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	
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.