ASX MARKET ANNOUNCEMENT

Thursday 26 March 2026

ASX : ALR

SOKO Geophysics Define Shear Zone Drill Targets

Induced Polarization (IP) survey defines extension from Oko West with analogous and coincident geochemical signatures

- **Ground IP Chargeability & Resistivity at SOKO delineates the extension of Oko Shear contact – the key structural corridor that hosts >9Moz Au over a 5km strike adjoining Altair.[1,3]**
- **63km of IP survey lines successfully defines distinct geological units that align well with trench observations, enabling the definition of clear drill targets coinciding with geochemical anomalies.**
- **Ground IP Chargeability & Resistivity at SOKO has been a critical step-forward to now define:**
  - **Continuity of structural corridor and Oko Shear Contact which hosts recent adjoining world class discoveries.**
  - **4.7km combined strike of distinct chargeability highs coinciding with soil anomalies, for drill testing and analogous to Oko West ground IP chargeability.**
  - **Priority drill targets to be tested during maiden RAB and diamond drill programs.**
  - **Definition of contact and key splay structures to be followed up with geochemical surveys.**
- **"W1-C" Chargeability Anomaly: Prominent chargeability anomaly extending over 1.1km strike.**
  - **Spatially coincident with the W1 soil anomaly, including the peak value of 888ppb Au.**
  - **Overlaps the eastern portion of the W1 anomaly (50 to >200ppb Au) and aligns with the proximal 7.02 g/t Au grab sample.**
  - **Remains open to the north, with the northernmost soil sample on W1-C returning 340ppb Au – indicating strong upside potential.**
- **"W3-C" Chargeability Anomaly: Akin to Oko West, a distinct ~1km strike chargeability high 'sandwiched' between two chargeability lows – mirroring the orientation of the W3 soil anomaly.**
  - **Both SOKO's W3-C and Oko West's 'Block 4' chargeability highs measure ~900 – 1,100m in strike extent and ~200m in width, both occurring between chargeability lows.**
  - **Located approximately 800m west of the Oko Shear Contact, with chargeability peaks aligning closely with the W3 soil anomaly.**
  - **W3-C also coincides with a major resistivity high, potentially indicating a fractured/sheared host infilled with a quartz-sulphide vein swarms.**
- **"W1-R" Resistive Anomaly: An analogous anomaly structure to Oko West, with a resistive response occurring between two resistive lows, adjacent to the Oko Shear Contact.**
  - **Coinciding with a 650m strike extent, >200ppb Au soil anomaly sitting directly on top of W1-R resistive anomaly.**
  - **Akin to Oko West, W1-R also presents a corresponding chargeability response labelled as "W4-C".**

- **During April 2026, Altair expects a major step-change in the scale of its exploration programs, commencing and executing multiple high-impact work programs in parallel:**
  - **Diamond drilling to commence at North Peters**
  - **RAB drilling to commence**
  - **Auger drilling to continue**
  - **Soils and trenching to continue at SOKO with new local target areas to be tested**
  - **District-scale geophysical surveys at broader SOKO – LiDAR and Aeromagnetics**

Altair Minerals Limited CEO, Faheem Ahmed, commented:

"I'm pleased to present our initial ground geophysics results for IP chargeability and resistivity surveys, which mark another important step forward in defining high priority drill targets and clearly reaffirm the extension of the Oko Shear Contact.

With both ground magnetics and pole-dipole surveys near completion, we expect to further strengthen our targeting capacity and develop a more holistic understanding of the geological and structural framework.

We now have a clear understanding of the Oko Shear Contact position, supported by key chargeability and resistivity anomalies that coincide with the soil geochemical trends. This represents a significant milestone at SOKO – validating our exploration model and reinforcing the potential for a major discovery.

With the majority of preliminary geochemical works now complete across our primary SOKO targets, our focus will shift to auger drilling and trenching to further refine these highly anomalous targets ahead of the imminent RAB drilling program.

At the same time, ongoing soil sampling will target new prospective areas identified from recent fieldwork, testing both along strike and parallel structures to the Oko Shear Contact. This systematic approach ensures a strong pipeline of multiple high-potential targets, supporting our vision of advancing Greater Oko into a district-scale asset capable of delivering multiple significant discoveries.

We continue to progress all work programs aggressively to commence our maiden drill programs in April, which will mark a major step-change in the scale of our exploration."

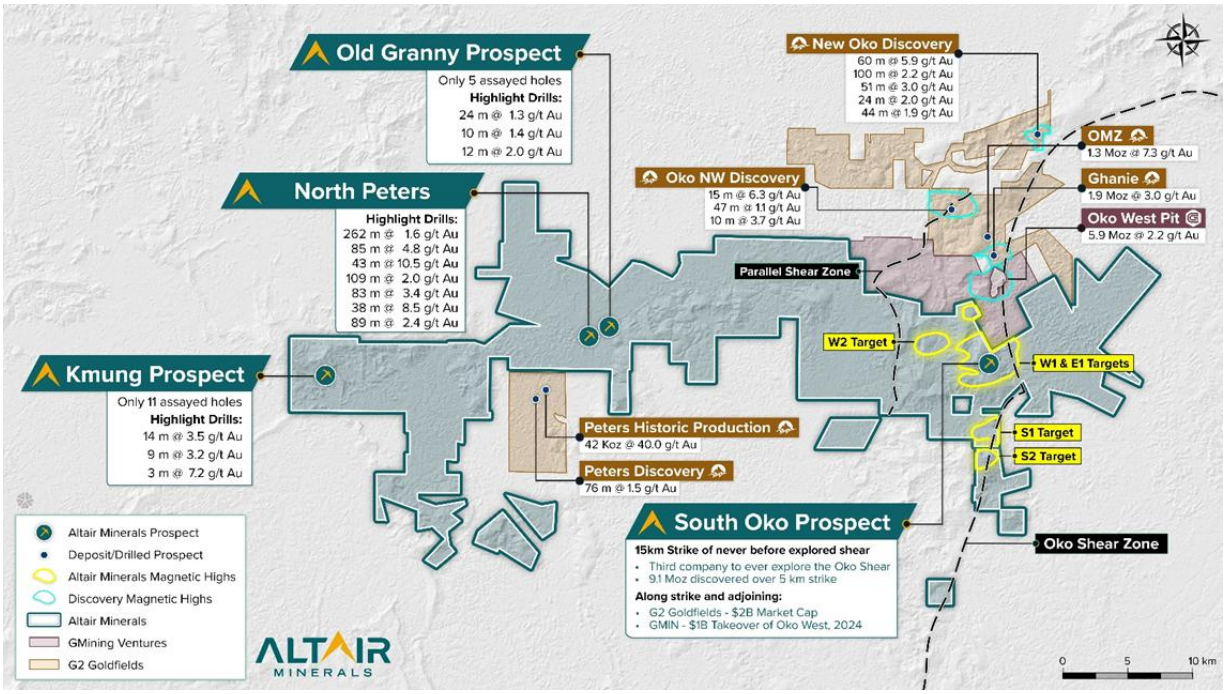


Figure 1: *Plan view of the Greater Oko Project and four key target areas defined to date – South Oko (SOKO), North Peters (NP), Old Granny (OG) and Kmung (KM) with Altair's project size in comparison to its two predecessors G2 Goldfields ($2.2 Billion Market Cap) and GMining Ventures ($1 Billion takeover of Oko West from Reunion Gold). For clarity, both G2 and GMIN resources are located outside of Altair's Greater Oko Project.*[1,2,3,4,9,10,11,12,13,14,19,20]

South Oko ('SOKO') Ground IP Survey

Altair Minerals Limited ("ALR") is pleased to report the completion of ground gradient array IP survey at the SOKO prospect, which has delineated the extension of the Oko Shear Contact and identified prominent chargeability and resistivity anomalies coincident with geochemical peaks, enabling the definition of priority drill targets.

Ground magnetics and pole-dipole surveys are currently in their final stages, with results expected shortly after. Ground magnetics will assist in defining key structural features favourable for gold emplacement, while the pole-dipole survey will provide a 3D perspective, enhancing understanding of geological and structural continuity at depth.

The IP gradient surveys were conducted at 200m spaced lines and 37.5m spaced electrodes, with 63km of lines covering the north-south strike across the SOKO prospect.

Results from the IP survey confirm the continuation of the main structural corridor that hosts neighbouring world-class deposits, adjoining Greater Oko. Importantly, the survey has materially increased confidence in drill targeting and prioritization, demonstrating that peak chargeability and resistivity anomalies align closely with existing soil geochemical anomalies.

IP RESISTIVITY

The IP resistivity survey at SOKO enables identification of:

- **Resistive Highs (Competent Units)** – Granite, intrusions, silicification from hydrothermal gold-bearing fluids, unaltered mafic volcanics.
- **Resistive Lows (Incompetent Units)** – Structural deformation, shearing, hydrothermal alteration, sedimentary units.

At SOKO, the resistivity survey has been highly beneficial in refining drill targets and reaffirming the overall exploration model through clearly identifying the Oko Shear, with key outcomes demonstrated through:

1. **Definition of the Oko Shear Contact:**
   - Defined through the sharp contrast from resistive high to low, with precise continuity and alignment from GMining Ventures resistivity survey and Oko Shear Contact.[1]
   - Improving exploration efficiency for Altair to focus on the western portion of the contact (greenstones) and following the structural system along strike with geochemical programs.
2. **Clear definition of distinct lithological packages, analogous to the sequence which has led to >9Moz discoveries along strike[1,3]. Defined by sharp contrasting resistivities and robust anomalies, going from east to west:**
   - Felsic Metamorphosed Granite/Bartica Gneiss – defined by a resistive high.
   - Oko Shear contact – defined by a sharp contrast between resistivities.
   - Volcanic-sedimentary units and alteration – defined by a transition into moderate to low resistive response.
   - Mafic volcanics, intrusions, silicified margins and structurally deformed gold traps – defined by a transition back into resistive highs.
3. **Refinement of drill targets through clear resistive responses in favourable host units, which coincide with soil anomalies and chargeability targets.**

High Contrast Resistivity – Regional Map

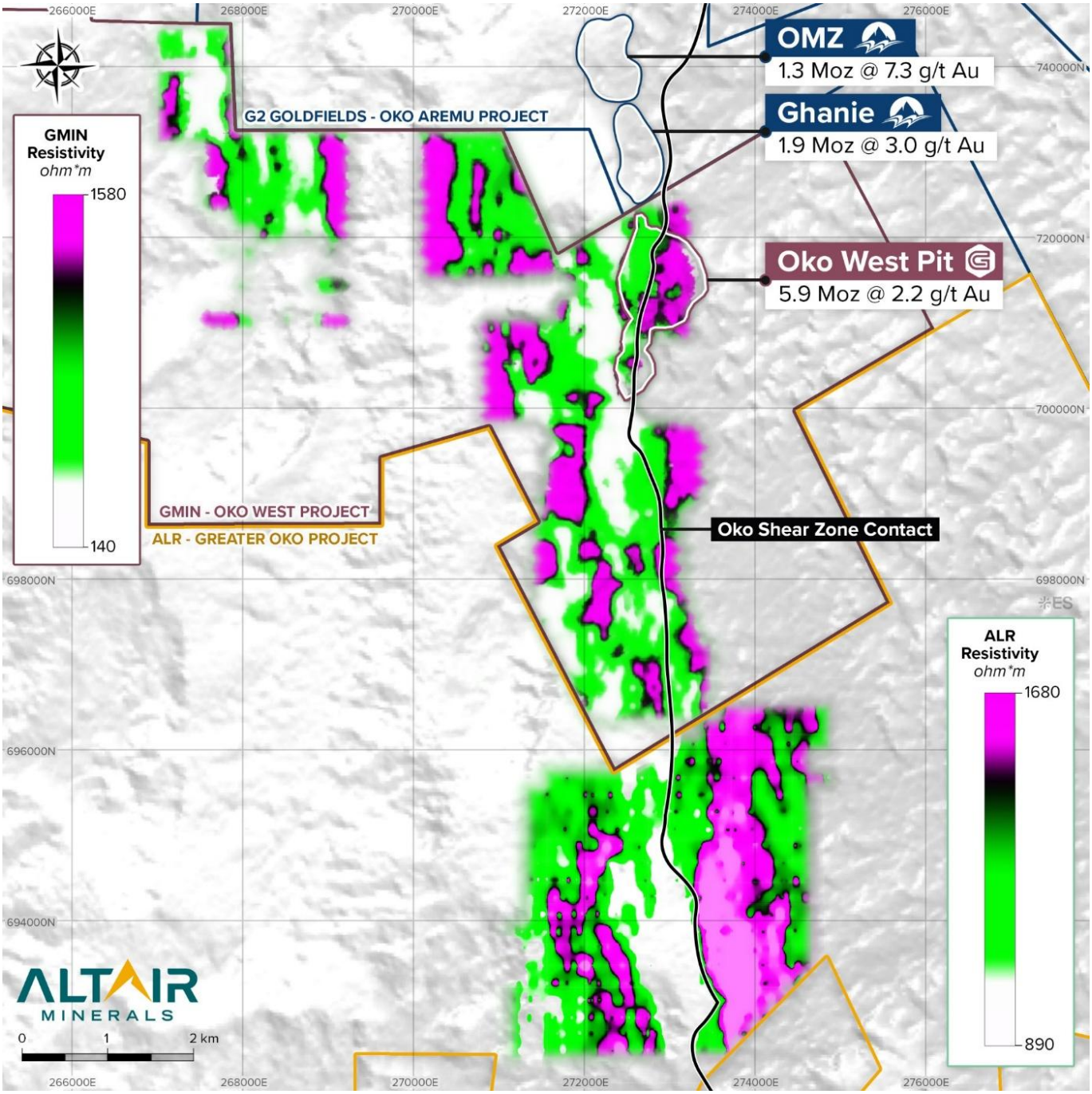


Figure 2: *High contrast smoothened ground IP resistivity survey for both GMining Ventures Oko West Project and Altair Minerals South Oko Project areas. WGS84, UTM Zone 21N.*[1]

Resistivity Targets

Within Figure 3 below, the Oko Shear Contact can now be clearly defined by the contrast between the resistive high and adjacent lows. This SOKO structural extension aligns concisely with the structural mapping and corresponding IP resistivity from the Oko West Project (see Figure 2).

Detailed IP Resistivity Survey – SOKO

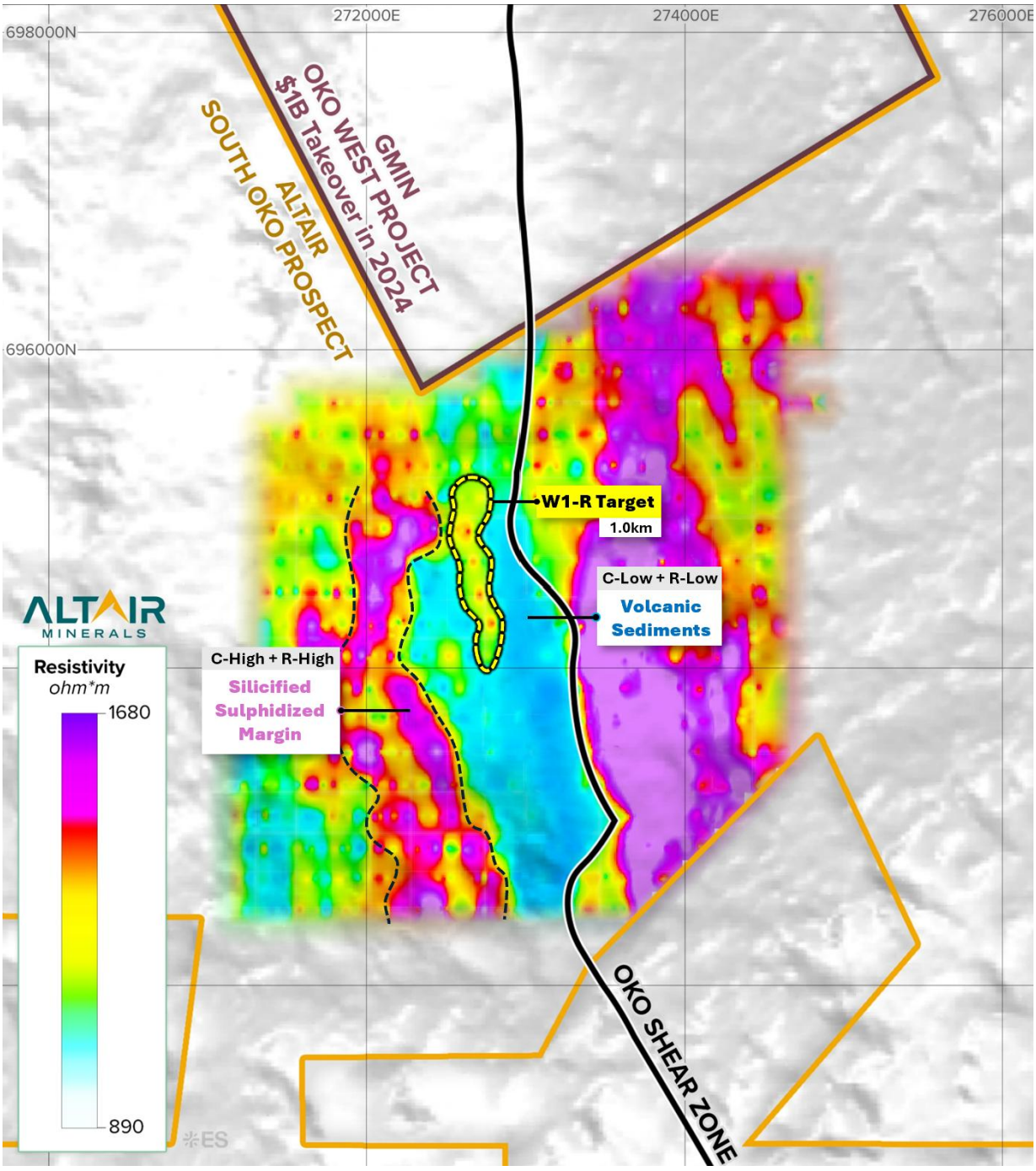


Figure 3: *Detailed ground gradient array IP Resistivity Survey at SOKO. WGS84, UTM Zone 21N.*

Soils Overlay & Detailed IP Resistivity Survey – SOKO

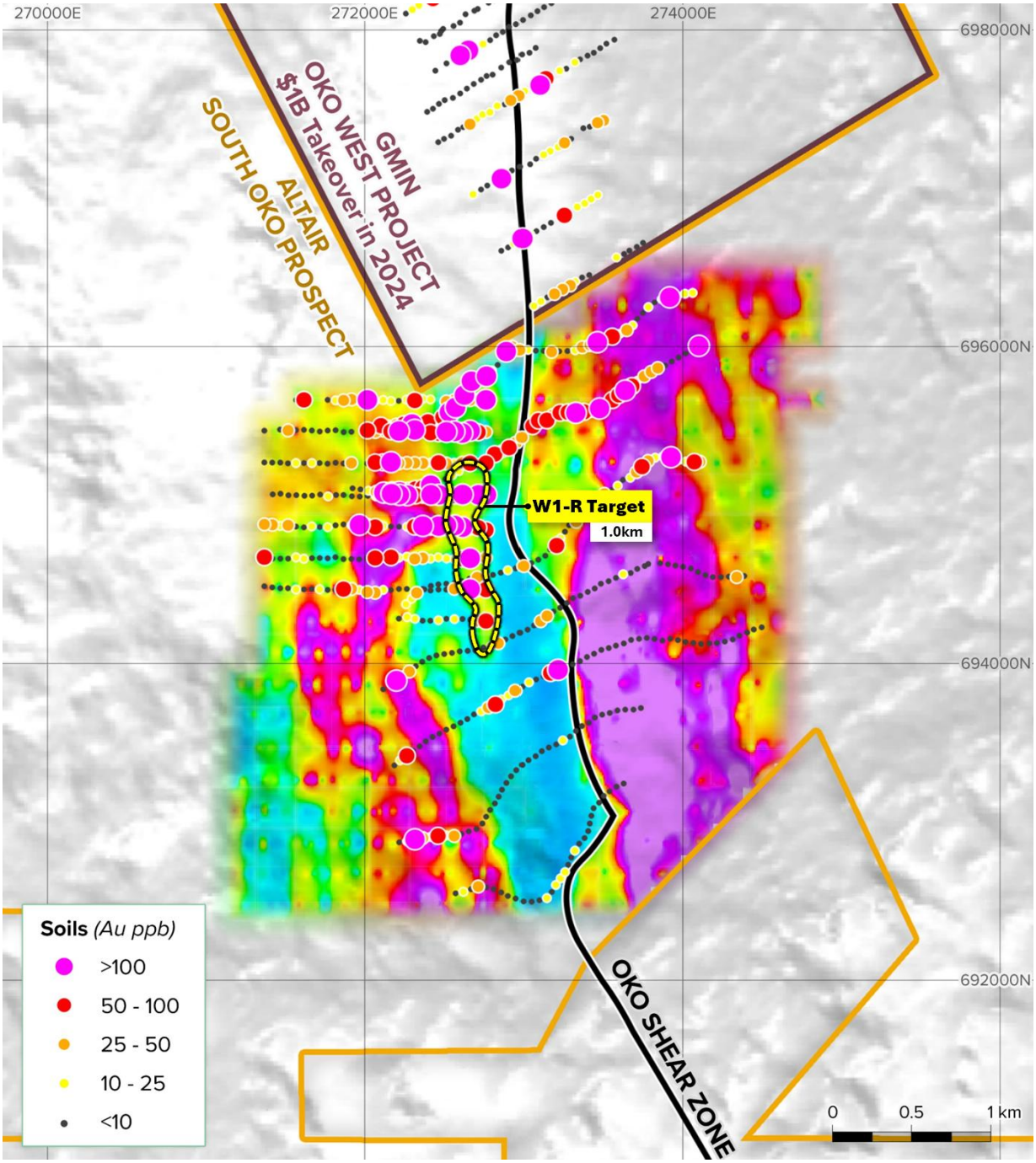


Figure 4: *Same as Figure 3, with soils results reported to date overlaid onto IP resistivity. WGS84, UTM Zone 21N.*[22]

W1-R Target

Within Figure 3 above, the broad resistivity low to the west of the Oko Shear Contact represents a package of highly weathered and oxidised volcanic-sedimentary units. Within this unit, the W1-R target (~1.0km strike) presents a distinct resistive/chargeability high 'sandwiched' between the resistive lows indicating:

a) Potential Structural Trap – The bend/jog on Oko Shear Contact developing a fractured pervasive quartz-sulphide vein swarm (resistivity high, chargeability high).

b) Potential Lithological Trap – Interbedded lens of competent intermediate/mafic units (resistive high) which has undergone brittle deformation and allows gold and sulphides to precipitate between the porosity (chargeability high).

The W1-R target aligns concisely with a 650m corridor of >200ppb Au gold-in-soil anomaly.

IP CHARGEABILITY

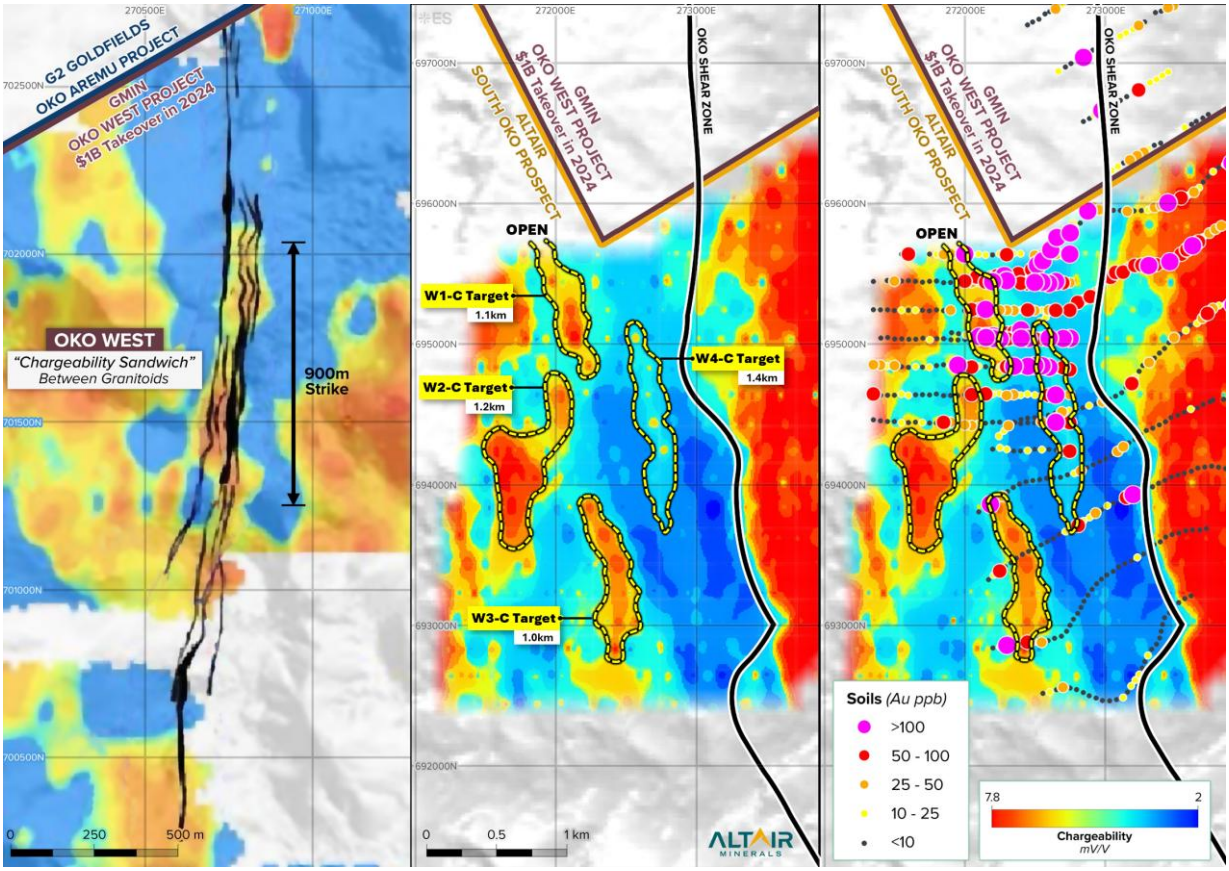
The chargeability survey at SOKO enables identification of:

- **Chargeability Highs (Polarized Units)** – Disseminated sulphides (associated with gold mineralisation), hydrothermal alteration, shearing and metamorphic margins, carbonaceous shales.
- **Chargeability Lows (Non-Polarized Units)** – Granitic units, oxidation, intrusions, silicified units.

At SOKO, the chargeability survey has vectored towards defining priority drill targets, underpinned by distinct chargeability highs which co-align with structural corridors and peak soil anomalies. The key outcomes of the chargeability survey highlighted by:

1. **Clear definition of the Oko Shear Contact**
   - Metamorphosed Granite/Bartica Gneiss defined by a chargeability high and sharp contrast into highly sheared and altered volcanic-sedimentary units (chargeability low).
2. **Highly silicified margins and competent wall-rocks**
   - Silica being a near perfect electrical insulator, generating a chargeability low in conjunction with a resistive high.
3. **Four distinct chargeability targets**
   - Distinct corridors of chargeability highs, indicating to potential sulphide bearing host units, aligning with soil anomalies and quartz related silicification from coinciding resistive highs.

Chargeability Targets



OKO WEST **SOUTH OKO** **SOUTH OKO**

Figure 5: *Image left – Oko West ground IP Chargeability. Image centre – SOKO Ground IP Chargeability. Image Right – SOKO Ground IP Chargeability overlay with soil sampling results to date. Note the purpose is to demonstrate to overall structural contrast and 'sandwich' structure present between chargeability highs and linking back to the geological outcome. WGS84, UTM Zone 21N.* [1,22]

Within Figure 5 above, the IP gradient array chargeability survey has identified distinct peaks and identified 4 key target areas, W1-C, W2-C, W3-C and W4-C (corresponding with W1-R, mentioned above).

On the left-hand image of Figure 5, the Oko West chargeability model is shown which demonstrates the 'sandwich' chargeability anomaly between two lows – representing the sulphide/sedimentary lens between the granitoid intrusion (low) and Oko Pluton/Bartica Gneiss (low). This presents a rheological contrast which allows for significant shearing and deformation of the package between two competent units.

Similarly, in Figure 5, within SOKO, multiple distinct chargeability targets are presented, which are 'sandwiched' between chargeability lows, presenting high-priority drill targets.

W1-C Target

Within Figure 5, the W1-C target is a prominent 1.1km strike length, chargeability high, which borders the sedimentary units to the east as seen by the chargeability low. The saprolite volcanic-sedimentary unit to the east of this target has been identified and confirmed through logging of trenches – Trench Number 4 (~3m depth) and deeper Trench Number 5 (~6m depth).

This chargeability high represents a likely increase sulphidation, which remains open to the north, coinciding with the soil anomalies, including peak soil anomaly to date of 888ppb Au and adjacent to grab sample returning 7.02g/t Au taken ~200m to the east of the W1-C target.

To the north of the W1-C target shows a notable decrease in the resistivity, whereas chargeability remains robust. This indicates that the potential main silicified plumbing system is positioned south of the W1-C target (resistive high), which is then surrounded by a sulphide rich halo (chargeability high), likely to result from a hydrothermal gold bearing fluid interacting with a favourable host rock and presenting a high-priority drill target.

W3-C Target

Within Figure 5, the W3-C target is a distinct chargeability high of 1km strike length, which coincides with the positioning of the W3 soil anomaly and a major resistive high – indicative of a potential quartz and sulphide vein swarm as a resultant of an emplaced hydrothermal gold system.

More interestingly, directly adjacent to the west of the W3-C target a resistive high and chargeability low corridor is present. This adjoining resistive high/chargeability low to the west of W3-C is potentially indicative of:

a) Silicified wall-rock – Due to quartz being incredibly resistive (resistive high) and a near perfect electrical insulator (chargeability low) which has a highly chargeable gold bearing sulphide unit adjoining it (W3-C target)

b) A competent rheological boundary, such as a granitoid intrusion (resistive high, chargeability low) preventing further movement of hydrothermal fluids, with sulphides precipitated at the adjoining W3-C target

W2-C and W4-C Target

Within Figure 5, the W2-C target shows another distinct large and prominent chargeability high sitting beneath the duricrust, which represents a blind drill target.

W4-C Target remains highly prospective, not only due to the resistive high 'sandwiched' between two lows, which indicate an increase in quartz and mafic units, but also corresponding with a distinct increase in chargeability, reaffirming the potential for quartz-sulphide swarm which have been packaged and sheared.

Next Steps

The W1-R, W4-C, W1-C and W3-C represent immediately high-priority targets to be drill tested through a comprehensive RAB and diamond drilling program scheduled for SOKO.

Altair is currently finalising ground magnetics survey alongside Pole-Dipole survey, which will give a clear understanding of key structural controls, faults and lineaments alongside the vertical continuity of each lithological package/structure.

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 ($2.2B 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 in 2024[2]
- **Greenheart Gold:** $143M Market Capitalization[16]
- **Founders Metals:** $547M Market Capitalization[17]
- **OMAI Gold Mines:** $1.3B Market Capitalization[18]

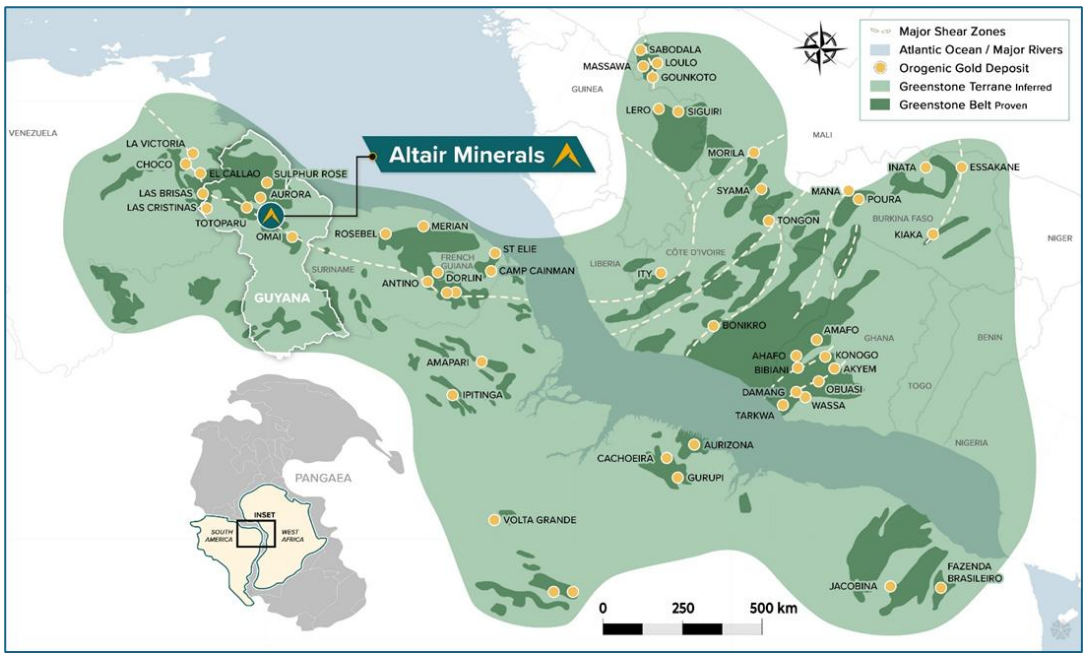


Figure 6: *Map of the West African Birimian Shield and extension to Guiana Shield with location of major deposits and projects.*

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 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 CAD $7.58 as of date 30th 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 CAD$0.88 on 30th January 2026 and CAD to AUD conversion rate of 1.06.*
17. *TSX-V: FDR, Market Capitalization based on 115M SOI and closing price of CAD$4.50 on 30th January 2026 and CAD to AUD conversion rate of 1.06.*
18. *TSX-V: OMG, Market Capitalization based on 671M SOI and closing price of CAD$1.88 on 30th January 2026 and CAD to AUD conversion rate of 1.06.*
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"*

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.*	• Survey was performed using an Iris TIPIX 2200 transmitter and ELREC Pro-10 channel receiver. • The transmitter was powered with a 5kw, easily transportable Honda EU22i power generator system that warranted the injection of a range of 2000-5000ma.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling results are reported in this release.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No drilling results are reported in this release.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• No drilling results are reported in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No drilling or sampling results are reported in this release.
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.*	• Several pole/dipole sections were conducted for each grid phases regarding gradient results with 37.5- and 75-meters spacing. • At least twenty samples were analyzed for each 2 seconds window and at least 20 stacks were allowed for each measurement in order to enhance the signal to noise ratio. Good repeatability of the data was reported. • When an anomalous standard deviation or M (chargeability) value was observed in the field, the measurement was repeated until confidence on the correctness of the measurement was obtained. • Care was taken to run the survey in the same direction in each line and in repeating the same acquisition procedure in order to assure consistency of measurements between lines. • Data quality check was performed in the field to assure reliable data. • Acquisition was done on rough topographic morphology. Additional potential electrodes and specific acquisition techniques were used to improve signal to noise ratio and the quality of the signal. Certain areas, though, presented a challenge in the acquisition due to flooded soil condition and surface geology.
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 drilling results are reported in this release.
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 all sampling data is based on WGS84, Zone 21 North UTM datum.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The Induced Polarization gradient array field survey was carried out along 21 lines for a total of 63km. The lines were spaced approximately 200 m and are oriented NS.
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 comment can be made of if any bias has been introduced due to spacing or grid orientation of IP Surveys.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No samples reported.
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 January 2026 and 15th 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.

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.*	• No metal equivalent values are reported for the Greater Oko Project.
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.