ASX MARKET ANNOUNCEMENT

Monday 24 August 2026

ASX : ALR

South Oko Delivers 10m @ 10.15g/t Au

All six deep trenches intersect mineralisation across widespread 1.0km x 1.2km open system, delivering the 4th best trench reported by any Company on the Oko Shear.

- **Maiden trenching at the SOKO W1 anomaly comprised six deep trenches (>3m depth) and three shallow trenches (<3m depth), confirming a widespread and unconstrained gold system.**
- **All six deep trenches at the SOKO W1 anomaly intersect gold mineralisation across a ~1.0km strike north-south, and ~1.2km width east-west, which remains open in all directions:**
  - **TR-W1-04: 10m @ 1.42g/t Au**
    - **Separately, 5m @ 1.06g/t Au**
    - Separately, 2m @ 1.64g/t Au
  - **TR-W1-05:** 5m @ 0.75g/t Au
  - **TR-W1-06: 10m @ 10.15g/t Au**
  - **TR-W1-07:** 4m @ 1.06g/t Au
  - **TR-W1-08: 10m @ 1.13g/t Au**
  - **TR-W1-09: 16m @ 1.32g/t Au**
- **TR-W1-06 represents the 4th most significant trench intercept reported to date along the Oko Shear Contact (Grade x Interval Width):**

Rank	Company	Target	Trench Name	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Grade x Width	Total Trenching (m)
1	GMIN (Reunion Gold)	Oko West	T21-44	69.0	5.98	413	
2	GMIN (Reunion Gold)	Oko West	T21-26	34.5	5.59	193	11,259
3	GMIN (Reunion Gold)	Oko West	T20-09	50.0	2.04	102	
4	Altair Minerals	SOKO W1	TR-W1-06	10.0	10.15	102	2,478
5	GMIN (G2 Goldfields)	Ghanie	GTR-05	6.0	16.00	96	12,361

Table 1: *Top 5 trench intercepts reported along the Oko Shear Contact to date, on a Grade X Interval Width basis.*[1,3]

- **Mineralisation associated with sheared quartz veins, dipping approximately 60⁰ west. Ground IP chargeability and trenches indicate parallel shear zones continue to the west, extending under duricrust. These remain untested:**
  - **TR-W1-04 returned 10m @ 1.42g/t Au, was extended only a further 32m west before encountering duricrust (leached hard laterite cap) and terminating.**
  - **TR-W1-06 returned 10m @ 10.15g/t Au, was extended only a further 6m west before encountering laterites/gravels and subsequently terminating at duricrust.**
  - **Importantly, both TR-W1-04 and TR-W1-06 intersected mineralisation on their western end, shortly before being constrained by the hardened duricrust. Interpreted shear corridor continues west and southwest beneath this cover, where it remains untested.**
  - **Altair has only begun to test the margins of the main deformation zone, and chargeability high alongside the most prospective shear corridor at SOKO remains open & untested.**
  - **Imminent 15,000m RC program is designed to uncover the full scale, beneath duricrust.**

- **Initial widely spaced, deep trenches confirm a broad, in-situ and structurally controlled mineralised system at SOKO, coincident with the W1 anomaly:**
  - **Trench 04** (TR-W1-04), **10m @ 1.42g/t Au:** The northwestern most deep trench;
  - **Trench 08** (TR-W1-08), **10m @ 1.13g/t Au:** The southernmost deep trench, situated 1.0km southeast from Trench 04;
  - **Trench 09** (TR-W1-09), **16m @ 1.32g/t Au:** The easternmost deep trench, situated 1.2km east from Trench 04, **appearing to be a separate quartz vein hosted system all together**;
  - **Trench-06** (TR-W1-06), **10m @ 10.15g/t Au:** 370m south of Trench 04, aimed lower in the weathering profile where mineralisation is better preserved, **confirming structural continuity of the shear system.**
- **Significant upside remains, as SOKO hosts ~14km of the Oko Shear Contact:**
  - **Current trenching at W1 anomaly only covers an initial 1.5km strike section; and**
  - **Surface geochemistry has only covered an initial ~3.5km strike to date.**
  - **W1 soil anomaly and Trenches abruptly discontinue on western margin upon encountering hardened leached duricrust, remaining open and untested.**
- **The trench results materially advance the W1 target at SOKO, following previously reported soil, auger, high-grade grab and geophysical results, with trenching now demonstrating mineralisation across widely spaced locations coincident with the broader geochemical and IP targeting datasets ahead of the imminent 15,000m maiden RC program.**

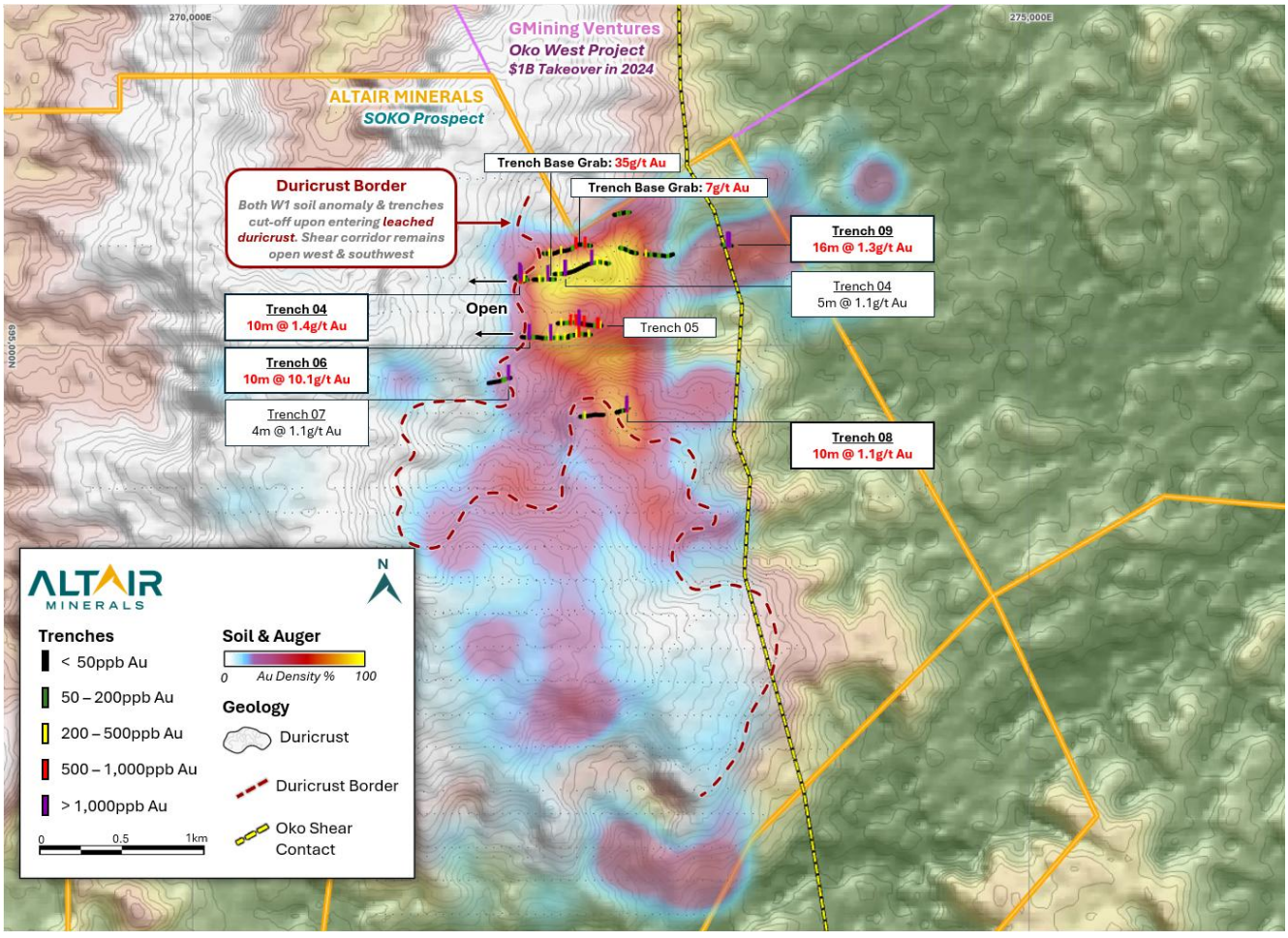

Figure 1: *Trench results reported overlaid on soil & auger (Au ppb) density map. WGS84 UTM Zone 21N.*[32,33,34]

Altair Minerals Limited CEO, Faheem Ahmed, commented:

"I'm pleased to report the initial maiden trench results at South Oko, marking a significant step forward for the W1 target. The trenches are broadly spaced and test only an initial ~1.5km section of the highly prospective Oko Shear Contact, of which approximately 14km extends through South Oko and remains to be systematically tested.

The results include a standout intersection of ***10m @ 10.15g/t Au,*** *which ranks itself as the fourth-highest 'grade × interval width' trench result reported to date along the Oko Shear Contact, reviewed by the Company. This is particularly significant given the limited trenching completed so early in the exploration campaign and the intense weathering and more proximal duricrust at SOKO, which can mask the effectiveness of near-surface exploration.*

These trench results represent the latest step in a consistent and systematic exploration program at the W1 anomaly, which is one of two substantial soil anomalies identified to date within a limited strike coverage. Soil sampling first defined the large surface anomaly, auger results supported a proximal gold source, in-situ grab samples returned up to ***35g/t Au****, and geophysics identified chargeability structures beneath the target. The trenching has now demonstrated widespread mineralised shears that correlate closely with the previously defined geophysical and geochemical frameworks, providing strong support for the exploration model and significant scope for further mineralisation targets to be identified utilizing the same methodology along strike this prominent Oko Shear Contact.*

The deep trench results now define mineralisation across a ~1.2km east-west by ~1.0km north-south footprint that remains open in all directions. Importantly, Trench 09, the easternmost trench, returned an interval of ***16m @ 1.32g/t Au*** *within a trench only 54m long and appears to represent a separate north-south trending quartz-vein system, providing another priority for follow-up zone.*

Of particular importance is what remains untested to the west and southwest. Our strongest western trench results were terminated shortly after intercepting mineralisation, where the hard duricrust prevents effective surface testing, while ground IP and structural interpretation indicate the shear corridor continues west and southwest beneath this cover. The current trenching may therefore only be testing the margin of what we believe is the most compelling broader covered structurally sheared and high-grade corridor.

With ***15,000m of RC drilling at South Oko imminent****, we are now moving from systematic surface targeting into the first substantial drill test of a significant target, whereby, trenching, geochemistry and geophysics collectively align and indicate is a significant emerging gold system.*

We would like to thank existing shareholders for their continued support, particularly as Altair enters a pivotal stage of its journey at Greater Oko"

Altair Minerals Limited (ASX: ALR) ('Altair' or 'the Company') is pleased to announce maiden trenching results at its South Oko prospect ("SOKO"). The program focused on the prominent W1 anomaly and comprised six deep trenches and three shallow trenches, with a combined sampled length of 2,478m.

The initial trenches confirm a broad and unconstrained mineralisation system present at SOKO. The deeper trenches define a mineralisation footprint across ~1.2km east-west by ~1.0km north-south, which remains open in all directions.

Importantly, these results only cover the first 1.5km strike of the broader ~14km Oko Shear Contact which Altair holds – the same structurally sheared contact hosting >9Moz Au across four deposits just 4km north.[1,3]

Shallow trenches were dug and sampled between 2 – 3 meters depth, whereas deeper trenches were dug and sampled between 4 – 6 meters depth. Trench samples were taken in continuous channels each 1 – 2 meters across the trenches entire exposed length. Trench planning and sampling intentionally avoided any potential disturbed historic workings or alluvial streams, which retained sample quality, integrity and accurate representation of in-situ potential.

Initially trenches were planned to be 2 – 3m deep, however, the most prospective structural zones appeared to be subject to intense weathering, overlain by duricrust or with an upper leached mottled zone/saprolite. Hence, deeper trenches (4 – 6m depth) were utilized to penetrate below leached cover, entering a more preserved mineralised system and improve precision in providing a more representative test of better-preserved mineralisation lower within the weathering profile.

South Oko ("SOKO") – Trench Results

A total of 9 trenches covering the W1 soil anomaly has been reported in this batch for a total of 2,478m. Importantly, this comprises of 6 deep trenches (> 3m depth) penetrating deeper into the weathering profile, lower into saprolite, which better preserves the in-situ structures and mineralisation. The six successful deep trenches covering the W1 soil anomaly, has returned exceptional maiden results, highlighted by:

- **TR-W1-04: 10m @ 1.42g/t Au**
  - **And 5m @ 1.06g/t Au**
- **TR-W1-06: 10m @ 10.15/t Au**
- **TR-W1-08: 10m @ 1.13g/t Au**
- **TR-W1-09: 16m @ 1.32g/t Au**

These results are a major development in confirming a widespread and unconstrained gold system at SOKO. Demonstrating the first evidence of coherent sub-surface mineralisation at SOKO, particularly noting that the trenches highlighted above, were 4 – 6m deep and not within any transported cover sequence.

These initial trenches indicate a broad mineralisation footprint:

- Spanning a width of 1.2km between the eastern and western most deep trenches – Trench 09 (**16m @ 1.32g/t Au**) and Trench 04 (**10m @ 1.42g/t Au**), respectively.
- Spanning a length of 1.0km between the northern and southern most deep trenches – Trench 04 (**10m @ 1.42g/t Au**) and Trench 08 (**10m @ 1.13g/t Au**), respectively.
- Trench 06 (**10m @ 10.15g/t Au**) was positioned 370m south of Trench 04 (**10m @ 1.42g/t Au**), with both trenches intersecting mineralisation along the interpreted shear trend.

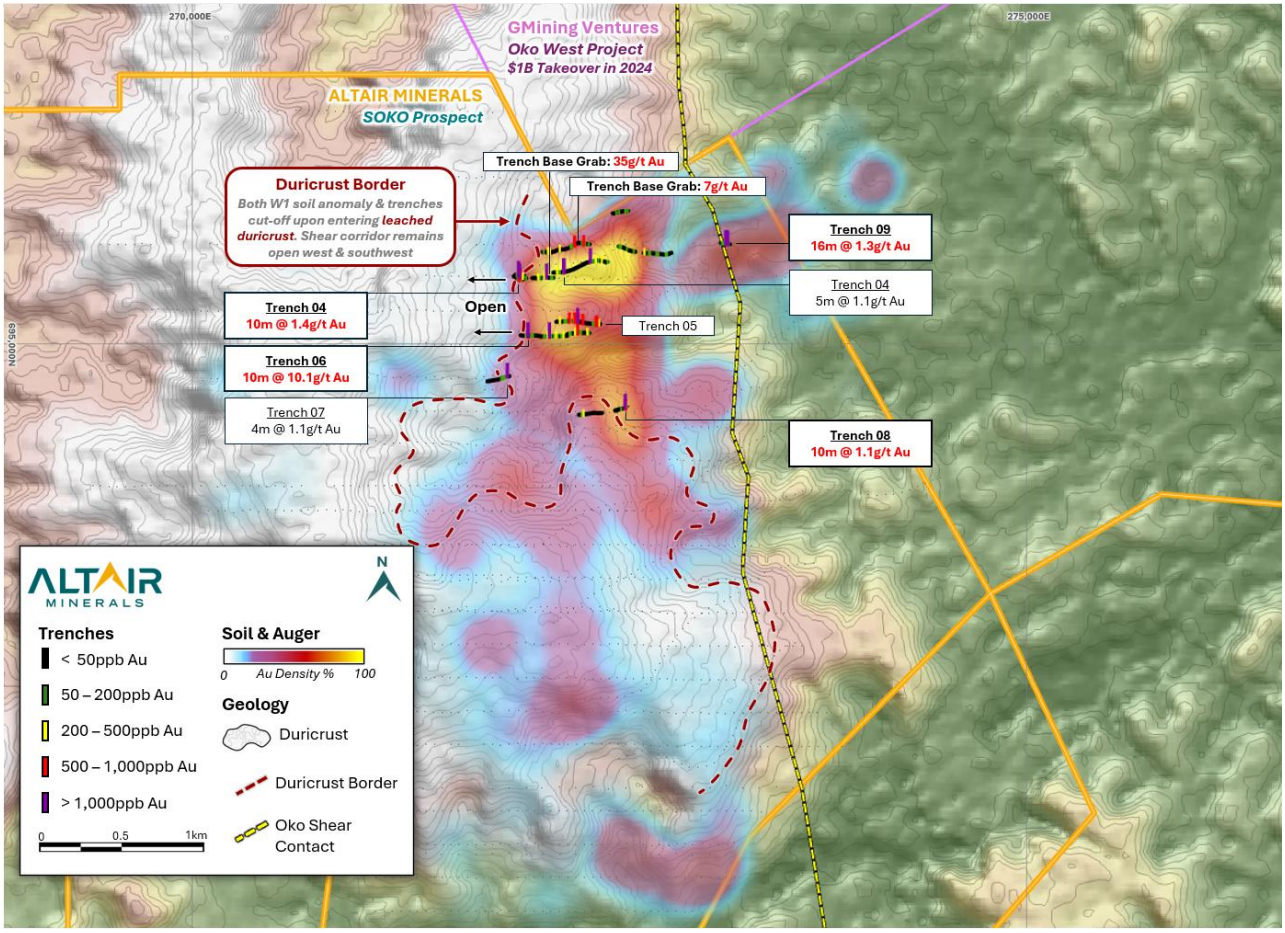

Figure 2: *Trench results reported overlaid on soil & auger (Au ppb) density map. WGS84 UTM Zone 21N.*[32,33,34]

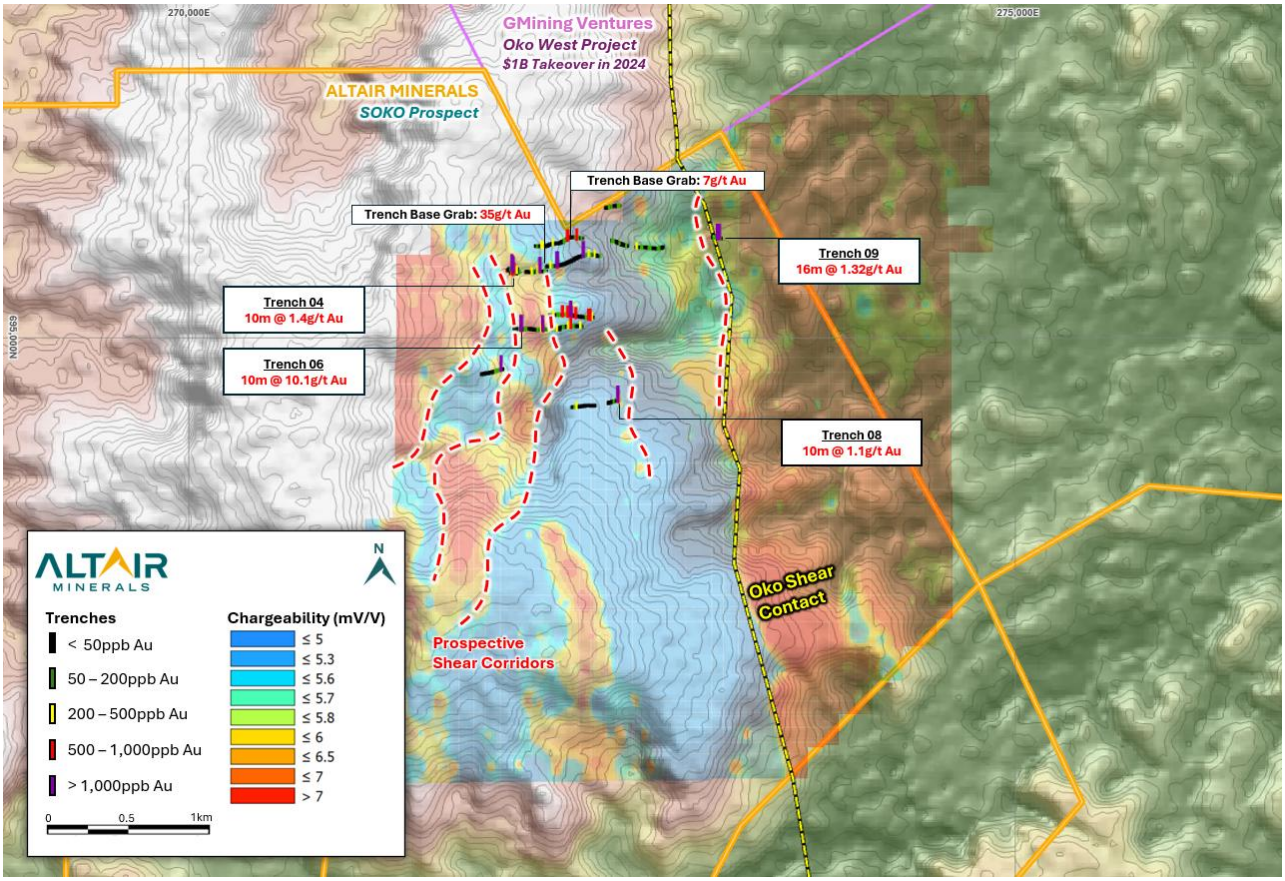

Figure 3: *Trench results reported overlaid on ground gradient array IP Chargeability. WGS84 UTM Zone 21N.*[23,33,34]

As shown in Figure 2 above, both of the most prospective trenches, Trench 04 (**10m @ 1.42g/t Au**) and Trench 06 (**10m @ 10.15g/t Au**), had briefly entered a substantial deformation and shearing zone on the western end of the trench, and were shortly after terminated upon encountering the leached duricrust cap, however the structural mineralised corridor remains open to the west and southwest. Likewise, the W1 soil anomaly also abruptly discontinues upon sampling above the duricrust, which does not necessarily limit the true extents of the geochemical footprint.

As seen in Figure 3 above, both the IP Chargeability and strike and dip of sheared veins indicate the structural extension continues west and southwest beneath the duricrust. Hence, these two trenches have only just cut into what appears to be the margin of the most prospective deformation zone identified, which remains open and untested. The imminent 15,000m RC program will be utilized to drill beneath the duricrust and test the extent of the interpreted western and southwestern shear corridor.

Furthermore, as shown in Figure 3, mineralisation encountered in the trenches aligns precisely with chargeability structures and Figure 2 further reinforces the sub-surface trenches correspond accurately with surface geochemistry.

Within Figure 3, Trench 09 (**16m @ 1.32g/t Au**) appears to indicate a separate quartz vein hosted system, positioned adjacent to the Oko Shear Contact and distinct contrast in chargeability. In conjunction, within Figure 3, Trench 08 (**10m @ 1.13g/t Au**) occurs on a minor chargeability high within the central zone of SOKO and potentially represents a separate third shear system, which warrants further investigation through follow-up trenching and drilling.

Mineralisation is predominantly evidenced to be hosted within saprolite sheared volcanic sediments. However, in some cases across the limited number of trenches at the W1 anomaly, mineralisation has also been encountered at lithological contact points, between saprolite volcanics in contact with saprolite volcanic sediments and saprolite intermediate intrusive in contact with saprolite volcanic sediments.

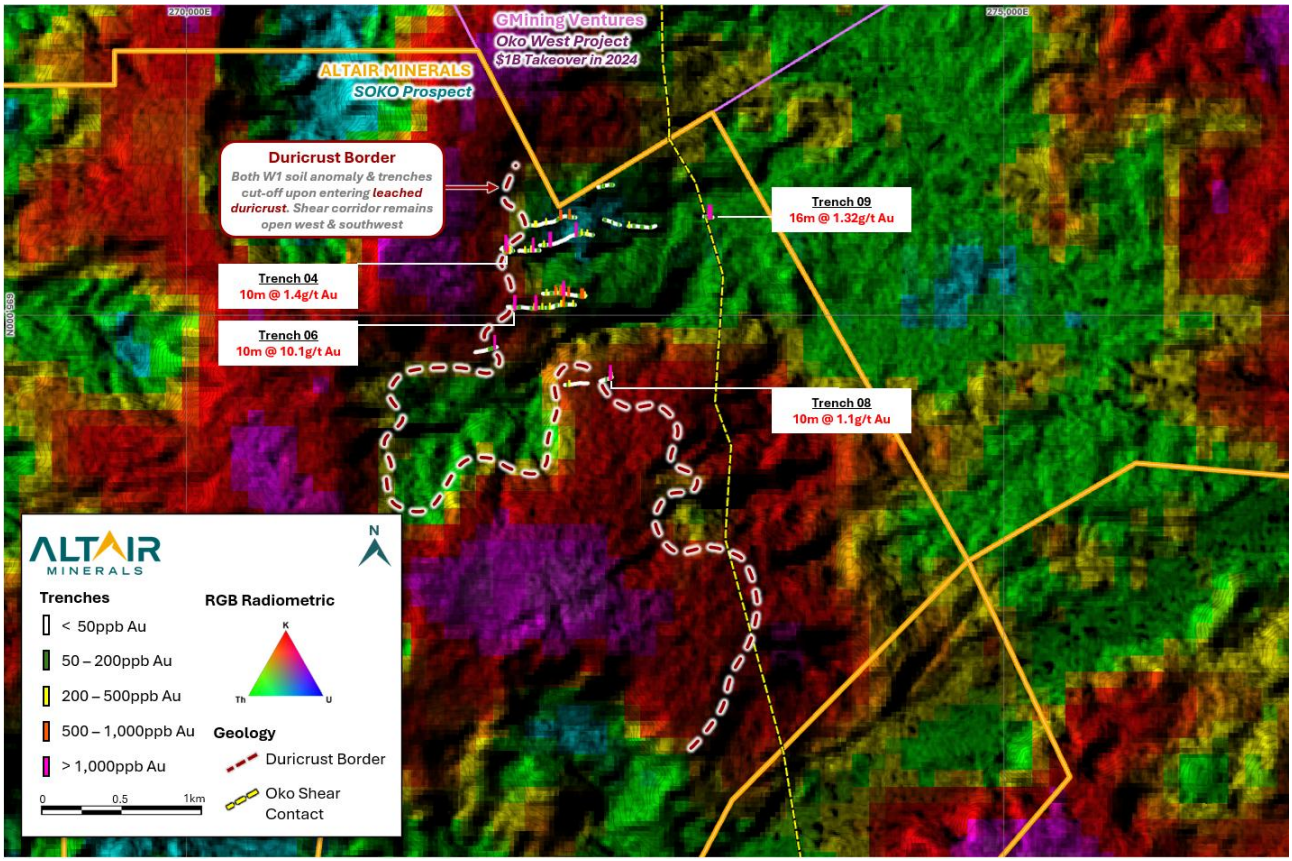

Figure 4: *Trench results reported overlaid on Total Radiometric RGB showing alignment with duricrust zone. WGS84 UTM Zone 21N.*

Within Figure 4 above, the RGB Radiometric overlay also reinforces the positioning of the duricrust and accurately guides Altair's trench planning and interpretations to identify zones dominant in laterites, deeper oxidation and leaching (in red on RGB Radiometric) or completely capped by a hard duricrust (in purple on RGB Radiometric). Such zones will be more effectively tested and mineralisation better represented through RC drilling, penetrating through duricrust and the upper horizons of leached material.

Furthermore, Figure 4 demonstrates the two most prospective trenches – Trench 04 and Trench 06 – intersected mineralisation just prior to termination, due to entering the duricrust (identified in purple within RGB Radiometric), with the full western and southwestern strike and dip of the shear corridor remaining open.

Weathering

The intense weathering profile present at SOKO results in significant leaching in upper layers, approximately ranging 4 – 15m from surface. This results in variability of the preservation of mineralisation within the upper regolith horizons. Hence, although these results on their own accord are outstanding, they become substantially more significant when taken in context that trenches are still within the upper zones of deeply weathered system – with significant potential to both enrich and expand lower in the system.

This is best demonstrated by the standout Trench 06 (**10m @ 10.15g/t Au**), which was 370m along strike Trench 04. Trench 06 is positioned approximately 30m lower in elevation in comparison to Trench 04 and correspondingly lower within the weathering profile, returning almost an 8-fold enrichment in grade comparatively to Trench 04. The materially higher grade may be consistent with improved preservation of mineralisation lower in the weathering profile.

In comparison, shallower trenches which are 2 – 3m in depth, such as Trench 02 and Trench 03 (shown in Figure 6 below), fail to penetrate past laterites and duricrust channels, residing in the uppermost layers of the regolith, where significant leaching has occurred, consequently inhibiting any preservation of mineralisation or structures. Hence, shallower trenches generally allow for intersection of anomalous levels of gold across discrete sections, such as Trench 02 returning 6m @ 0.50g/t Au.

South Oko ("SOKO") – Systematic Approach and Steps Forward

Altair has taken a systematic approach to exploration at SOKO, which along with these results, develops a robust foundation, demonstrating strong potential to make a high-grade and scalable discovery.

- **Soils** defined the W1 anomaly, which is the largest coherent >100ppb Au contour anomaly on the Oko Shear Contact to date.[32] Presenting a compelling surface footprint.
- **Auger** results (2.5m depth) confirmed alignment with soils and enrichment in certain zones. Indicating the soil anomaly was not distally transported or alluvial, but rather the W1 anomaly was a proximal signature.[30]
- **Geophysics** confirmed structural continuity of the Oko Shear Contact – a controlling structure which hosts > 9Moz Au of recent discoveries just 3.5km north of the W1 anomaly.[23]
- **Grab** samples from base of deep trenches at the W1 anomaly was preliminary confirmation of high grade and in-situ mineralisation, returning **35g/t Au, 27g/t Au and 7g/t Au.**[33,34]
- **Pole-Dipole** confirmed deep tapping IP Chargeability structures for targeting with trenches.[33]
- **Trenches** over the W1 anomaly now confirm multiple primary mineralised zones, highlighted by **10m @ 10.15g/t Au, 16m @ 1.32g/t Au, 10m @ 1.42g/t Au.**
- **Importantly, the best mineralisation occurs on the western end of trenches, entering a shearing and deformation zone**, however trenches could not be extended further west, inhibited by a hard leached duricrust – **indicating the most prospective structural zone of the system remains open and untested.**
- **RC drilling** of 15,000m Phase I program will seek to define the full scale of the system as trenching and geochemistry continues in parallel.

South Oko ("SOKO") – Trench Images

Figure 5: *Imagery of Trench SKTR-W1-06 (Trench 06) from 38 – 41m.*

Figure 5 above shows the initial mineralised portion, at 38 – 41m of Trench 06 (TR-W1-06), which in total intersected **10m @ 10.15g/t Au** from 38m. The mineralisation as shown in this image was hosted in saprolite sheared volcanic sediments with deformed quartz veins parallel to foliation and strong alteration.

Figure 6: *Shallow trenches TR-W1-02 (left) and TR-W1-03 (right) in upper lateritic profiles.*

Figure 7: *Deeper trenches TR-W1-09 (left) and TR-W1-08 (right), into saprolite, better preserving mineralisation.*

Figure 6 and 7 above demonstrates the substantial difference between both shallow and deep trenches.

Trench 02 (TR-W1-02) was conducted at approximately 2m depth, remaining completed within the highly weathered and oxidized upper lateritic portion of the regolith. Trench 03 (TR-W1-03), targeted a 5m depth, however, was positioned over eroded and fragmented duricrust channels, preventing sufficient penetration into the preserved saprolite.

In contrast, deeper trenches Trench 09 (TR-W1-09) and Trench 08 (TR-W1-08), shown in Figure 7 above, was executed to ~6m depth, cutting beneath upper saprolite, which is conducive to a better-preserved mineralisation system and structures. Likewise, both these trenches cut through zones of mineralisation; 16m @ 1.32g/t Au and 10m @ 1.13g/t Au respectively. All deep trenches which have cut into continuous better preserved saprolite at the W1 anomaly have successfully demonstrated mineralisation.

More importantly, it outlines the significance of these intercepts in deeper trenches, which in context are still within the upper portions of the broader weathered regolith profile (generally extending to ~40m depth), which provides significant upside potential for these systems to both enrich and scale with depth through the weathered profile.

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 428km^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 (GMining Ventures):** $3 Billion Takeover by GMining Ventures in 2026[25]
- **Reunion Gold (GMining Ventures):** $1 Billion Takeover by GMining Ventures in 2024[2]
- **Greenheart Gold:** $195 Million Market Capitalization[16]
- **Founders Metals:** $698 Million Market Capitalization[17]
- **OMAI Gold Mines:** $2.1 Billion Market Capitalization[18]

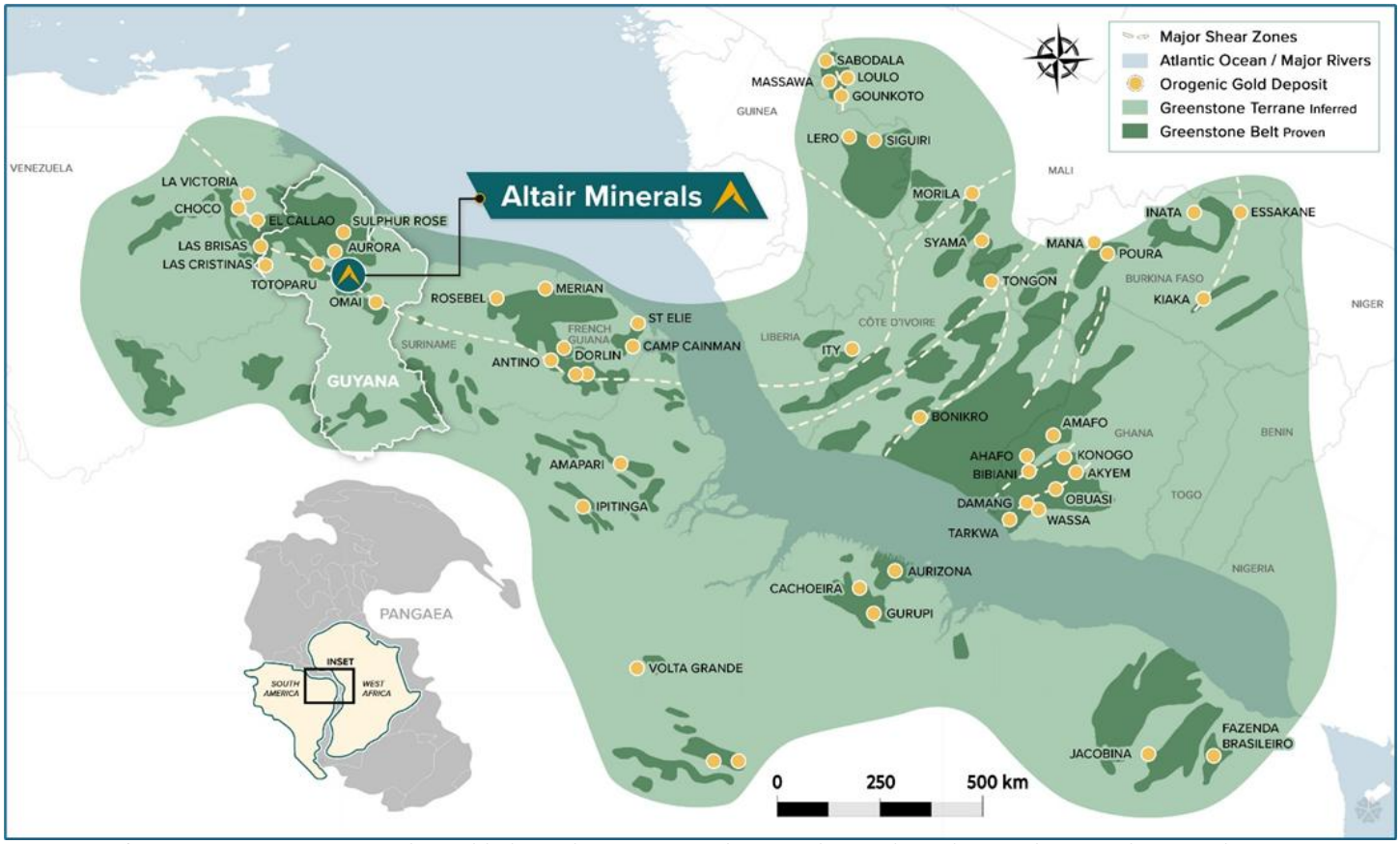

Figure 8: *Map of the West African Birimian Shield and extension to Guiana Shield with location of major deposits and projects.*

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 09th June 2025*

12. *G2 Goldfields (TSX: GTWO) announcement dated 08th 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 214M SOI and closing price of CAD$0.90 on 21st August 2026 and CAD to AUD conversion rate of 1.01.*
17. *TSX-V: FDR, Market Capitalization based on 115M SOI and closing price of CAD$5.94 on 21st August 2026 and CAD to AUD conversion rate of 1.01.*
18. *TSX-V: OMG, Market Capitalization based on 676M SOI and closing price of CAD$3.10 on 21st August 2026 and CAD to AUD conversion rate of 1.01.*
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 02nd 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"*
26. *Bishop, D. W., 1938: Report on an area between Quartzstone Head, Aremu mine, and the Puruni River: British Guiana Geological Survey, Bull. 9, 20 p.*
27. *ALR Announcement dated 04th February 2025, "Acquisition of High-Grade Venatica Copper Project"*
28. *ALR Announcement dated 26th November 2025, "17km of New Target Zones Identified at Greater Oko"*
29. *ALR Announcement dated 14th April 2026, "Inaugural 30,000m Drill Program Commences at Greater Oko"*
30. *ALR Announcement dated 17th June 2026, "SOKO Auger Strengthens Geochemical Targets."*
31. *ALR Announcement dated 05th February 2026, "North Peters Geophysics Identifies Major Untested Targets"*
32. *ALR Announcement dated 16th July 2026, "Greater Oko Upscaled Exploration Plans".*
33. *ALR Announcement dated 18th May 2026, "SOKO returns 35g/t Au & Targets Strengthen into Drilling"*
34. *ALR Announcement dated 25th February 2026, "South Oko Returns High-Grade Gold up to 7g/t Au"*

APPENDIX A: SOKO Trench Logs

Trench Name	Type	UTM_Zone	East	North	Azimuth	Dip	Total Sampled Length (m)
SKTR-W1-01	Trench	21N	272,521	695,784	80	0	182
SKTR-W1-02	Trench	21N	272,097	695,553	90	-2	297
SKTR-W1-03	Trench	21N	272,557	695,587	105	-1	272
SKTR-W1-04	Trench	21N	272,163	695,399	90	0	587
SKTR-W1-04C	Trench	21N	271,987	695,414	270	-1	54
SKTR-W1-05	Trench	21N	272,444	695,122	90	-2	266
SKTR-W1-06	Trench	21N	271,968	695,054	96	-2	415
SKTR-W1-07	Trench	21N	271,769	694,777	81	-3	138
SKTR-W1-08	Trench	21N	272,605	694,627	260	2	213
SKTR-W1-09	Trench	21N	273,168	695,606	97	-1	54

Table 2: *South Oko – W1, trenching collars, dip an azimuth in degrees, coordinates in WGS84, UTM Zone 21N.*

APPENDIX B: SOKO Trench Assays

Trench Name	From	To	Interval	Au
SKTR-W1-01	*NSI*			
SKTR-W1-02	202.5	208.5	6.0	0.50
SKTR-W1-03	*NSI*			
SKTR-W1-04	42.0	44.0	2.0	1.64
and	200.0	210.0	10.0	1.42
and	275.0	280.0	5.0	1.06
SKTR-W1-04C	24.0	34.0	10.0	0.48
SKTR-W1-05	18.0	28.0	10.0	0.31
and	133.0	138.0	5.0	0.75
SKTR-W1-06	38.0	48.0	10.0	10.15
SKTR-W1-07	124.0	128.0	4.0	1.06
SKTR-W1-08	6.0	16.0	10.0	1.13
SKTR-W1-09	28.0	44.0	16.0	1.32

Table 3: *South Oko – W1, trenching assays, 0.2g/t Au cut-off applied, 4m maximum internal dilution.*

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 (e.g. 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 1,381 trench samples (1.8m aggregate) were collected from 9 trenches in addition to 1 duplicate trench in the program. • Channel samples were reported to be collected from the walls of trenches. • The face being sampled is marked up on 1-2m 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. • Historical data reported in this document has been collated from 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.
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, photographed 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 Actlab Laboratories in Georgetown, Guyana for gold fire 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.*	• Samples were analysed at Actlab Laboratories, Guyana following industry best practice standards. Routine QA/QC processes at the Actlab, 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 50g Fire Assay (50FA) with AA finish or samples which assayed >3g/t Au (50FA), were re-assayed with a gravimetric 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 Garmin 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 Actlab 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, 27th January 2026, 25th February 2026, 05th March 2026, 02nd April 2026, 18th May 2026 and 17th June 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Previous exploration has demonstrated the presence of an NNE-SSW trending weathered, saprolitized shear zone with high-grade gold mineralization.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• True widths are not known. • The true extent and geometry of the mineralisation is not known yet.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps and sections are included in the main body of this announcement.
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.