

Thursday 15 October 2026

ASX : ALR

Visible Gold Intersected in North Peters Diamond Drilling

Exploration accelerates with ~7,200m of drilling completed at Greater Oko, on schedule to complete broader 75,000m program. Target zones encountered with significant veining, deformation and visible gold.

- **Visible gold observed in two separate quartz-carbonate vein systems** in diamond hole NPDD26011 at North Peters ("NP")*:

- **Upper Vein System:** Two logged occurrences of visible gold at 45.6m and 45.7m

- **Lower Vein System:** Two logged occurrences of visible gold at 107.4m and 107.7m, associated with tourmaline-like needles and pyrite

**Cautionary Statement (Visual Observations): Certain information in this announcement may contain references to visual results. The Company draws attention to the inherent uncertainty in reporting visual results. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.*

- **Deeper vein system hosting visible gold lies ~12m from bottom of historic interval 84.5m @ 4.81g/t Au (MM0105), one of the highest-grade historic intercepts at NP. See Figure 2 for more detail.**¹⁹

- **As the NP diamond program begins entering into the core of the system, intensifying structural deformation and visual observations indicate a fertile system.** The most distinct structural zones highlighted by:

- **NPDD26008:**

- **20.9m of brittle strained zone with chaotic quartz veining and 2 – 3% pyrite** from 113.4m

- **NPDD26009:**

- **16.1m of silica flooding and potassic alteration with 3 – 5% pyrite** from 193.0m

- **13.5m zone of sheared veins incl. 0.7m sheared conglomerate with 15 – 20% pyrite** from 27.5m

- **NPDD26010:**

- **16.1m strong ductile shear with silica flooding with 3 – 4% pyrite** from 191.2m

- **14.4m quartz-flooded fractures and vein swarm with 2 – 3% pyrite** from 16.0m

- **NPDD26011:** Extending from the visible gold hosted vein systems

- **4.6m brittle-ductile zone with up to 15% pyrite and 10–15% quartz-carbonate veining** from 63.4m

- **3.0m dense quartz-carbonate veining** from 113.3m

- **Alteration and sulphides extend below the historic mineralised footprint** – the deep zones in NPDD26009 and scissor hole NPDD26010 sit ~150–190m below surface, deeper than ~80% of the historic intercepts above 1g/t Au at North Peters.^{19,20}

- **Field mapping has allowed the Altair team to define and follow along-strike two intersecting shear corridors** through the high-grade zone of NP

- **Indicating a potential key dilational setting that focuses mineralising fluids, with alluvial workings following both trends for up to ~8km.**

- **The major primary shear shows an offset where historic mineralisation footprint/drilling ends; and field mapping has identified the untested and offset extension – presenting a new exciting structural target zone at North Peters for step-out drilling and extensions.**

- Samples from diamond drilling (North Peters) and RC drilling (South Oko) **have been dispatched to lab last week**, with typical assay turnaround times expected to be 5 – 7 weeks from dispatch.
 - **All other remaining drill samples across Greater Oko to be dispatched early next week**, resulting in NPDD26011 plus any further completed holes **expecting results in the near horizon**.
 - Samples are being dispatched to two separate ISO-Certified Labs, to provide consistent flow and faster results, aligned with Altair's ramp up in high-impact exploration.
 - **DetectORE™ to be mobilized and operating at SOKO this month**, providing additional assay support and optimizing high-priority dispatchments to ISO-Certified Labs.
- Drilling on all fronts progressing swiftly, reaching planned target depths and key structural zones and contacts at both South Oko and North Peters:
 - **At SOKO:** Average downhole depth of RC drilling is ~62m.
 - **At NP:** Average downhole depth of diamond and RC drilling is ~213m and ~48m, respectively.
- **At South Oko (SOKO):** Two rigs currently operating, with logging, mapping and sampling ongoing – developing a comprehensive view of the potential system being uncovered, **underpinning a scaled exploration strategy to be reported imminently upon finalisation**.

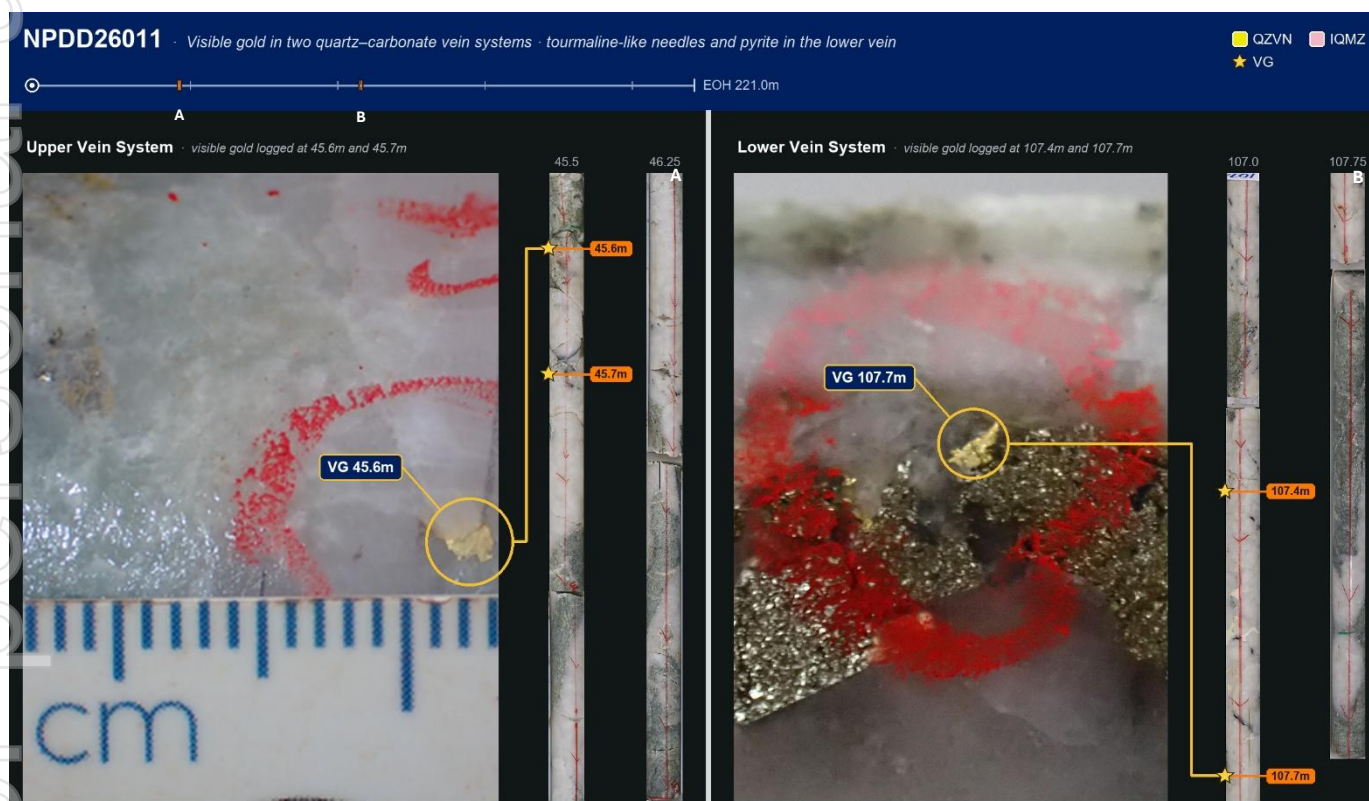


Figure 1: Visible gold in NPDD26011. A – stylolitic quartz-carbonate vein within broader veining system, with visible gold at 45.6m (close-up with centimetre scale). B – visible gold at 107.7m within a quartz-carbonate vein carrying tourmaline-like needles and pyrite. Visual observations only; see Cautionary Statement.

Cautionary Statement – Visual Estimates: This announcement contains references to visual observations of visible gold and visual estimates of sulphide mineral abundance in diamond drill core. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Visible gold is subject to a strong nugget effect, and its presence does not indicate the grade, width or continuity of any mineralisation. Laboratory assays are required to determine the presence and grade of any mineralisation. Assays for the holes referred to in this announcement are pending, with first results expected in November 2026. Details of the visual observations, including lithology, mineralisation style and estimated abundance, are provided in Table 2 (Appendix B).

NORTH PETERS (NP) – DIAMOND DRILLING PHASE I

Altair Minerals Limited (ASX: ALR) (**Altair** or **the Company**) is pleased to provide an update on Phase I diamond drilling at North Peters ("NP"), part of the Company's fully funded 75,000m Greater Oko exploration campaign in Guyana.

The Phase I diamond program is designed to test the geometry of the broad historic mineralisation, validate historic mineralised zones and test the relationship between mineralisation, the sheared intrusive contact and the regional low angle thrust, to build an updated geological and structural model to guide extensional drilling in Phase II.³³

Visible Gold in NPDD26011

NPDD26011 was drilled at an azimuth of 020° and dip of -50° to a final depth of 221.0m. Two separate white quartz-carbonate vein systems containing visible gold were identified and logged:

- **Upper Vein System:** Veins with altered wall-rock inclusions and visible gold identified within two points, at 45.6m and 45.7m; and
- **Lower Vein System:** Veins with stylolites and fractures, lined by black fibrous, needle-like minerals (possibly tourmaline) and pyrite, with visible gold identified at 107.4m and 107.7m.

The vein systems are hosted within strongly altered and a deformed quartz monzonite host, which historic drilling has identified as the key lithological unit conducive to mineralisation at North Peters.

Importantly, the visible gold on the shallower vein system sits ~50m away from any historic drilling which has intercepted >1g/t Au, indicating potential for a fresh vein set to be uncovered in less densely drilled zone at North Peters, which also straddles the sheared contact between the granodiorite and quartz-monzonite.

Visible gold encountered lower on the hole, sits ~12m below the historic intercept of 84.5m @ 4.81g/t Au (MM0105)¹⁹, indicating these vein sets belong to the same structural corridor. Additionally, **NPDD26011 intersected further prospective structural zones extending down-hole from the visible gold. This includes; 4.6m brittle-ductile zone with up to 15% pyrite and 10–15% quartz-carbonate from 63.4m, and 3.0m dense quartz-carbonate veining from 113.3m.**

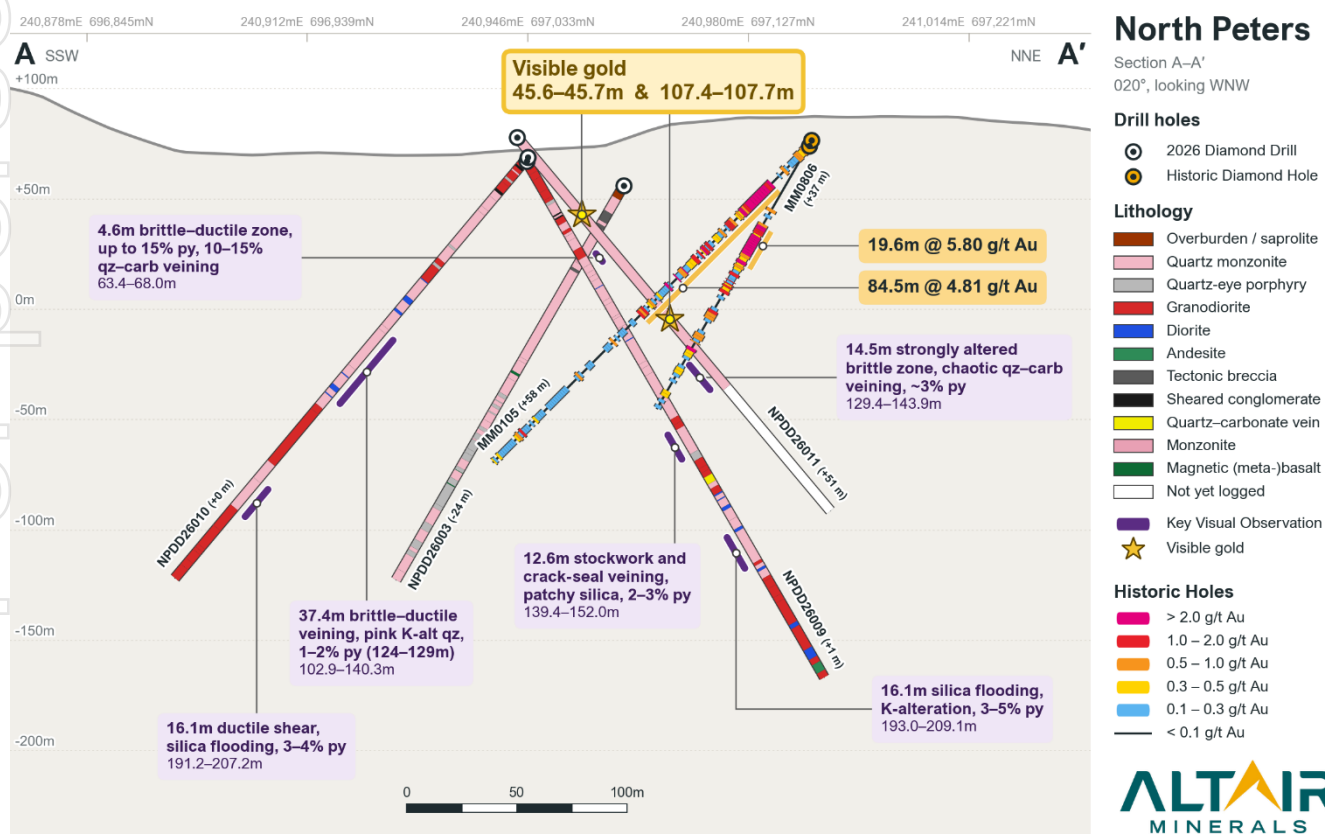


Figure 2: Visual observations in NPDD26003, 009–11 (see Cautionary Statement), on Section AA' of Figure 3. WGS84 UTM Zone 21N^{19,20}

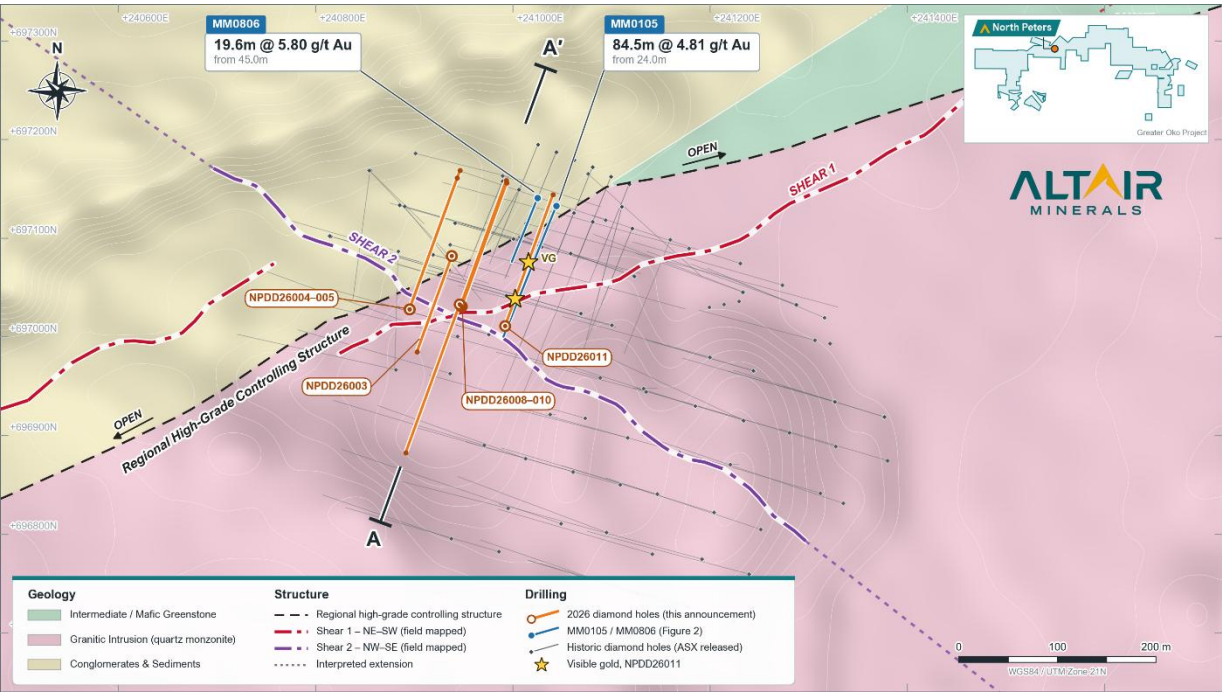


Figure 3: Plan View of NP historic drilling area, with field mapped structures identified and overlay of holes discussed with visual observations within this announcement alongside historic intercepts shown on Figure 2 (Cross Section AA'). WGS84 UTM Zone 21N.^{19,20}

Diamond Core Notable Visuals

As Altair executes its systematic Phase I program, diamond drilling has progressed from the western margin of the mineralised footprint to the high-grade core at the east – coinciding with intensifying structural deformation, complexity and higher-grades encountered in historic drilling.

Historic mineralisation at North Peters is interpreted to be associated with deformed zones with disseminated, fracture hosted pyrite and quartz carbonate veining.

Complementing the visible gold identified in the core, the latest four holes (NPDD26008 –NPDD26011) have revealed broadly distributed and a higher density of the key prospective structural and lithological features.

The images below seeks to exhibit certain extrapolated intervals within a much wider structurally deformed and complex veined system to highlight the critical prospective features, which across each of these holes have been encountered more broadly across different sections and lithological units.



Figure 4: NPDD26008 – ductile shears with deformed quartz veins (38.6m – 45.0m); Visual observations only; see Cautionary Statement.

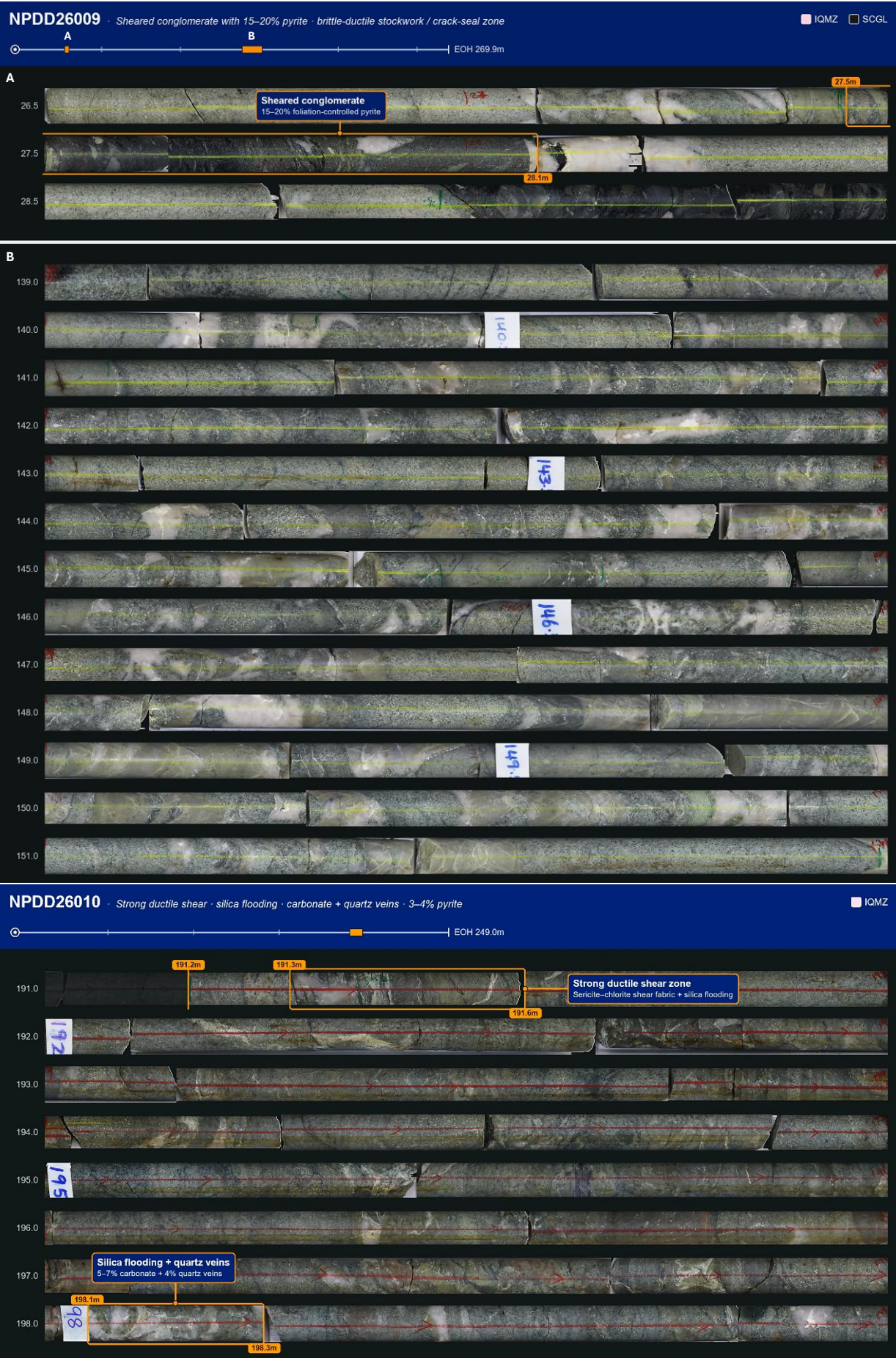


Figure 5: NPDD26009 – Brittle-ductile stockwork (139.4m – 152.0m); NPDD26010 – silica-flooded ductile shear.

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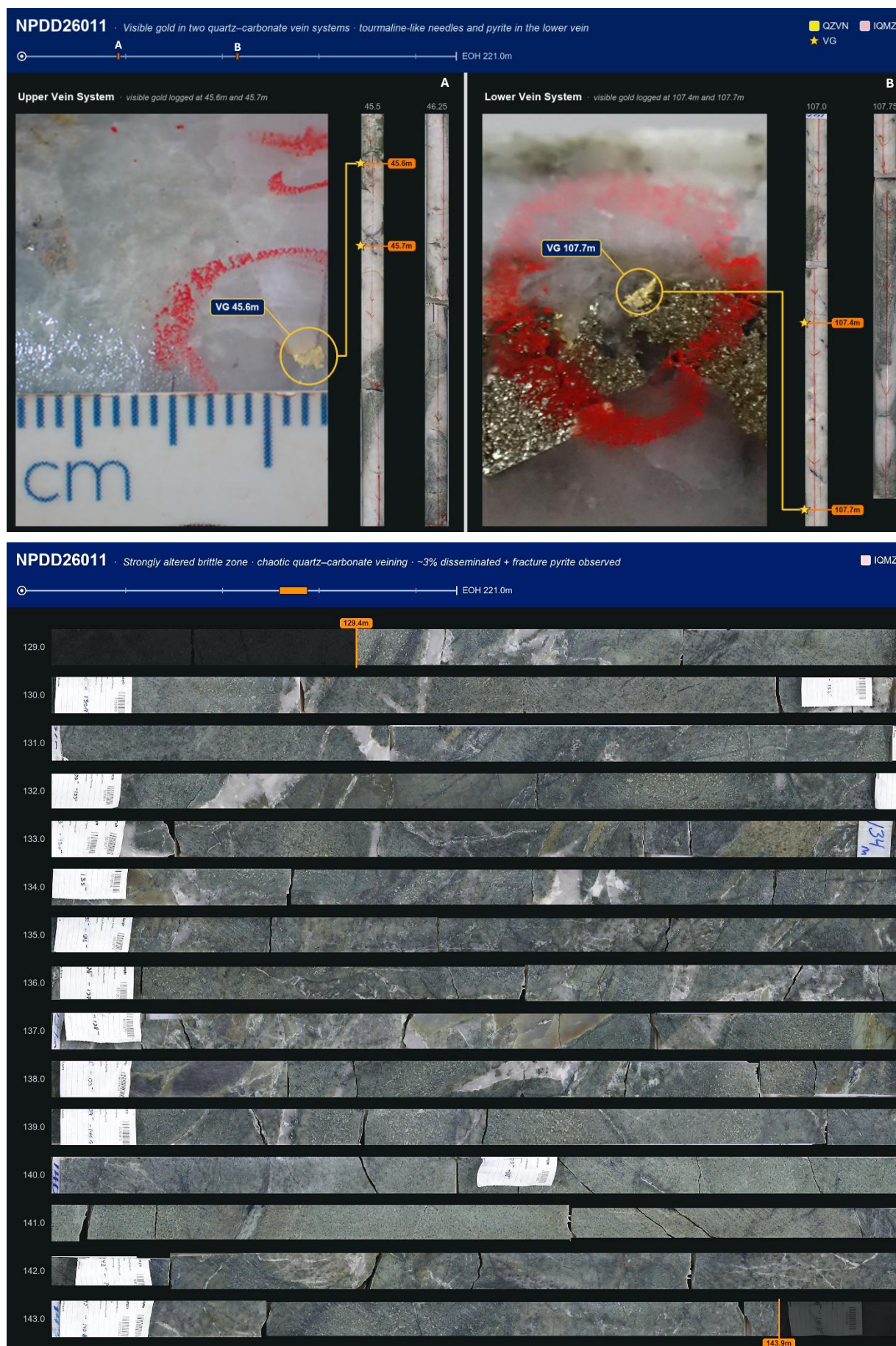


Figure 6: Upper – See Figure 1 Caption. Lower – Structural extension of the 107.7m visible gold veining system with strongly altered brittle zone with chaotic veining. See Cautionary Statement.



Additionally, earlier completed diamond holes at North Peters have also demonstrated distinct features, showing structural complexity, strain and permeability, as exemplified by NPDD26003/004/005 below. These holes alongside earlier ones have been dispatched to the lab, with assay results expected in November.

Both initial holes and current diamond holes at North Peters have intersected structural targets and becomes critical in validating Altair's understanding of the structural model and development of the system – which inevitably will play a pivotal role in Phase II Diamond Drilling, which seeks to:

- Test the extensions and scale the current mineralised footprint at North Peters, particularly in the directions it remains open and untested; and
- Potentially identify the emplacement of a larger-scale parent system, through following-up the broader controlling structure responsible for introducing gold mineralisation to this district.

The images below seeks to exhibit certain extrapolated intervals within a much wider structurally deformed and complex veined system to highlight the critical prospective features, which across each of these holes have been encountered more broadly across different sections and lithological units. See Cautionary Statement.

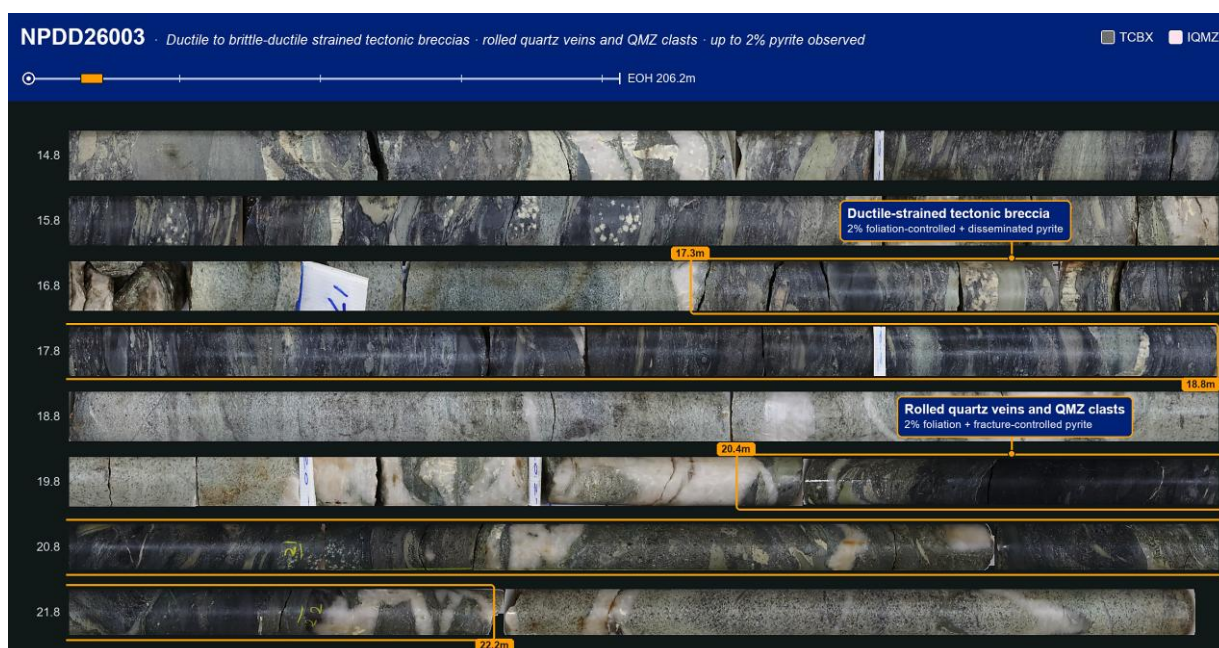


Figure 7: NPDD26003 (scissor hole, azimuth 200°) – ductile to brittle-ductile strained tectonic breccias with rolled quartz veins and QMZ clasts, logged 13.8m – 18.8m and 20.4m – 22.2m (core shown from 14.8m). Visual observations only; see Cautionary Statement.

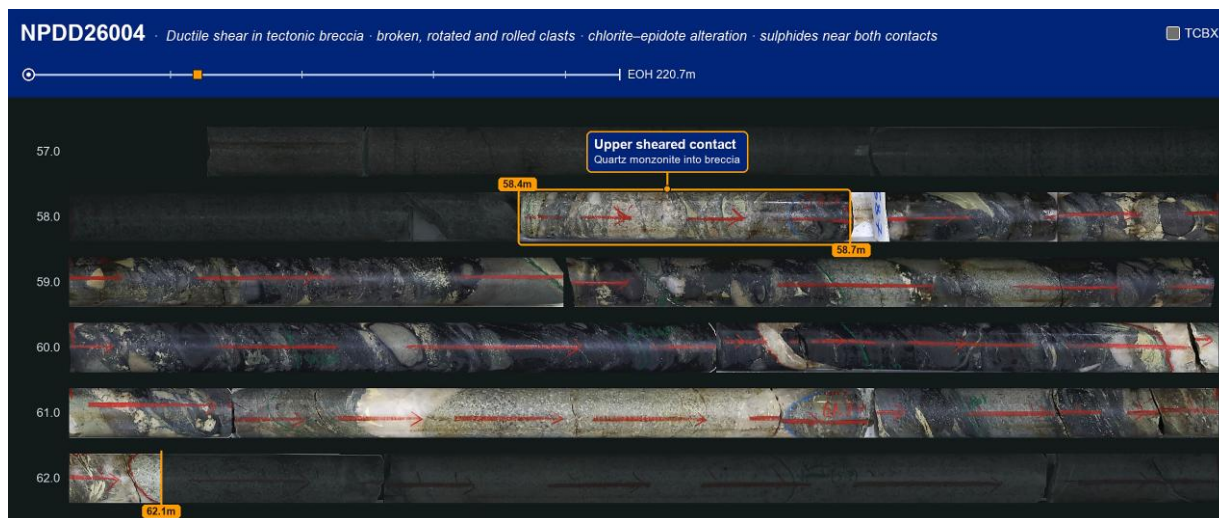


Figure 8: NPDD26004 ductile shear in tectonic breccia (58.4m – 62.1m) between sheared quartz monzonite contacts, with rotated and rolled clasts, chlorite–epidote alteration and sulphides near both contacts. Visual observations only; see Cautionary Statement

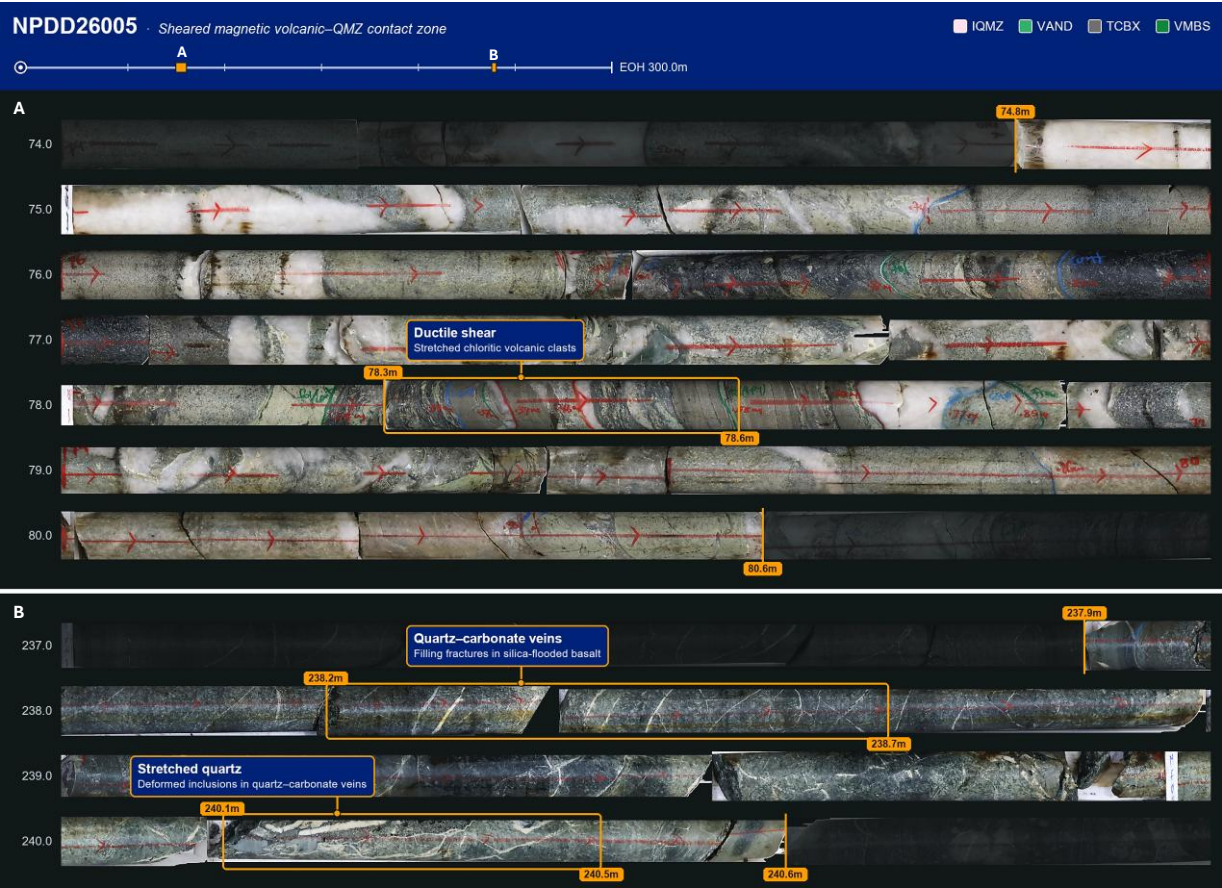


Figure 9: A – NPDD26005 sheared magnetic volcanic-QMZ contact zone from 76.5m. B – NPDD26005 silica-flooded, chlorite-altered basalt with quartz-carbonate fracture veins and stretched quartz from 237.9m. Visual observations only; see Cautionary Statement.

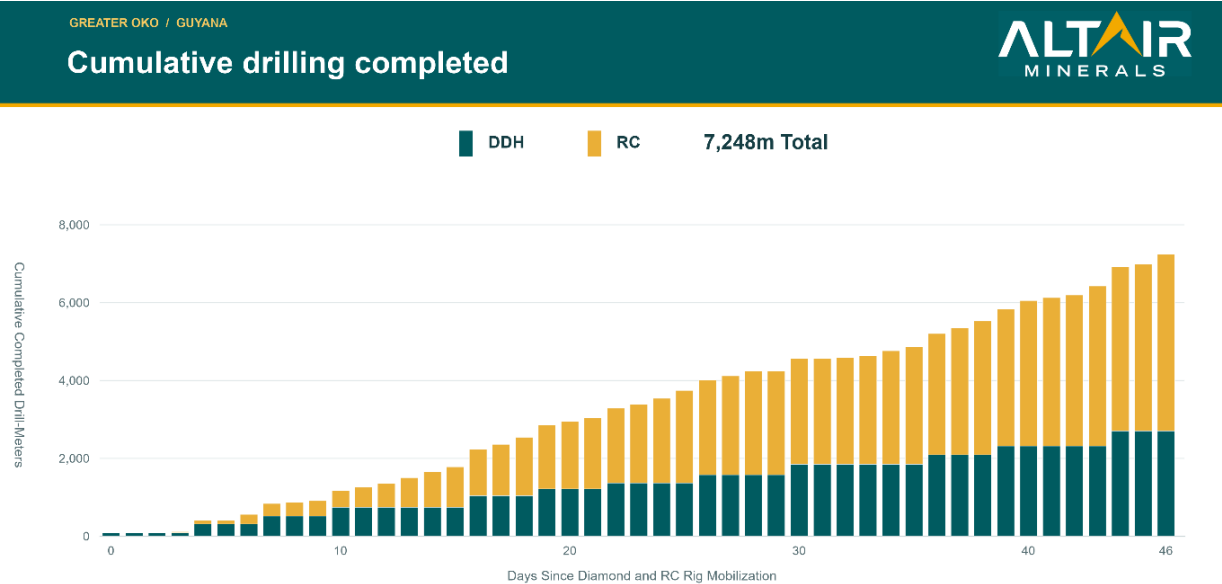


Figure 10: Cumulative completed-hole metres at Greater Oko since mobilization of diamond and RC rig as part of 75,000m drill program

Field & Structural Mapping

In parallel with executing the Phase I diamond program; Altair also deployed a field team led by senior geologists to commence ground geological and structural mapping surrounding the North Peters region.

This exercise plays a critical role in firstly understanding the larger scale mineralisation controls and identifying potential key structures which have introduced and emplaced gold mineralisation to the district. Furthermore, the ongoing mapping has refined the understanding of the overarching structural framework, providing Altair with comprehensive field data to potentially vector towards high-grade strike extensions or uncover a new larger-scale, analogous parent system in the district.

During September the key findings from field and structural mapping at North Peters have determined:

- An extensive **NE-SW shear corridor (Shear 1)** with well-developed **S-C fabrics** and increased **stockwork veining**, likely associated with the **quartz monzonite-sediment contact**;
- A **NW-SE shear (Shear 2)** crosscutting Shear 1, coinciding with a NW-SE aeromagnetic lineament that offsets the regional ENE-WSW magnetic fabric; and
- **Alluvial workings** following both structural trends, extending ~8km to the northeast along Shear 1.
- **Visible gold** was also observed in a panned sample from a **sheared sandstone-mudstone contact ~800m west-southwest of North Peters** (see Figure below).

The intersection of the two shear corridors is interpreted to create dilation and increased fluid flow within the pit area – a setting consistent with the broad and locally high-grade historic intercepts at NP.^{19,20} These observations support the Company's model of a structurally controlled system extending beyond the historic drilling footprint, which remains largely untested along strike.^{31,33}

North Peters Western Extension · Sheared sandstone-mudstone · visible gold in panned sample

Contact 43° / 302° Shear 50° / 341° (dip / dip direction)

Outcrop · sheared sandstone in contact with altered mudstone

★ Panned sample · concentrate from the sheared contact



Figure 11: Sheared sandstone unit with multiple quartz veins along bedding planes in contact with mudstone unit. Contact area is more deformed with VG present after washing the sample with a Batel. Outcrop at 240,220E, 696,790N (WGS84 UTM Zone 21N). Panning the outcrop was done for geological mapping purposes only and does not seek to imply mineralisation in any form, the panned concentrate is not to be assayed by Altair and was disposed after geological logging was mapped and complete. Visual estimates of panned samples are generally inaccurate and unrepresentative of overall mineralisation potential.



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 457km² 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 (\$3 Billion Takeover) and Reunion Gold (\$1B Takeover) has already validated the region's untapped potential, establishing multiple Tier-1 discoveries made from grassroots 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 2026²⁵
- **Reunion Gold (GMining Ventures):** \$1 Billion Takeover by GMining Ventures in 2024²
- **Greenheart Gold:** \$156 Million Market Capitalization¹⁶
- **Founders Metals:** \$1.2 Billion Market Capitalization¹⁷
- **OMAI Gold Mines:** \$1.5 Billion Market Capitalization¹⁸

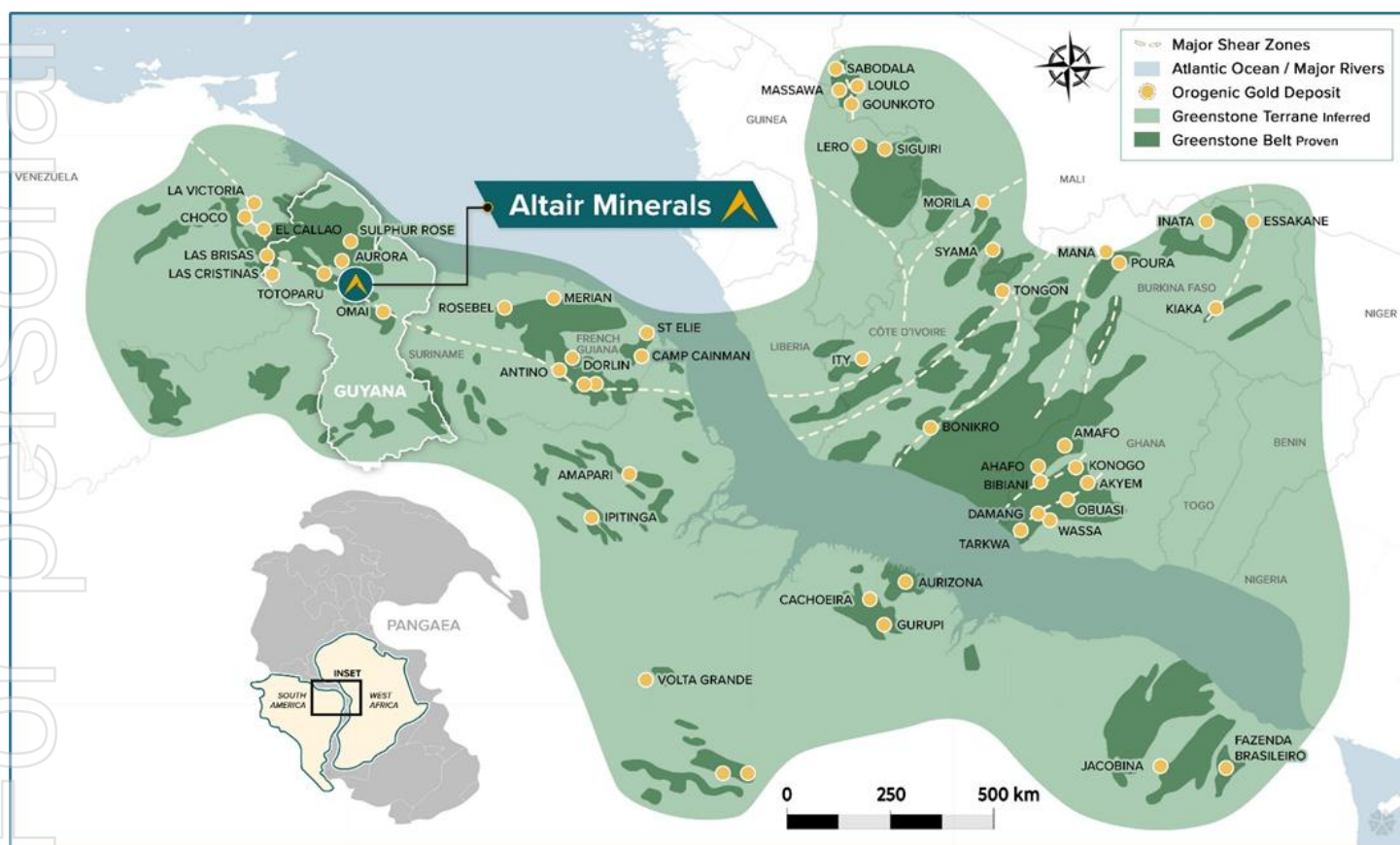


Figure 12: Map of the West African Birimian Shield and extension to Guiana Shield with location of major deposits and projects.

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 is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) with the primary focus of investing in the resource sector through a scientific and systematic approach to exploration. The Company's key focus is the Greater Oko Project in Guyana and Olympic Domain Project in South Australia, both assets demonstrating Tier-1 discovery potential. 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.

Cautionary Statement – Visual Estimates

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Robert Wason BSc (Hons) Geology, MSc (Mining Geology), 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 and to the activity being undertaken 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 in this announcement of the matters based on his 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.



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7. ALR Announcement dated 03rd September 2025, "Ex-Reunion Gold Team Joins & New Targets Defined"
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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 10th August 2026, "Diamond Drilling Underway at North Peters"
34. ALR Announcement dated 01st September 2026, "RC Drilling Underway at South Oko and North Peters"
35. ALR Announcement dated 17th September 2026, "Altair Secures Critical Expansion to SOKO"



APPENDIX A: DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOGS WITH VISUAL OBSERVATIONS MADE

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)
NPDD26003	DDH	240,938	697,082	56	200	-60	206.2
NPDD26004	DDH	240,895	697,028	60	020	-50	220.7
NPDD26005	DDH	240,895	697,028	60	020	-60	300.0
NPDD26008	DDH	240,948	697,031	66	020	-50	207.0
NPDD26009	DDH	240,947	697,032	67	020	-60	269.9
NPDD26010	DDH	240,946	697,033	69	200	-50	249.0
NPDD26011	DDH	240,992	697,011	78	020	-50	221.0

Table 1: 2026 North Peters diamond drill holes discussed in this announcement and visual commentary made on core. Coordinates WGS84, UTM Zone 21N, RL in metres, Azimuth and Dip in degrees.

APPENDIX B: DETAILS OF VISUAL OBSERVATIONS DISCUSSED

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Litho	Observation	Mineralogy	Style	Visual estimate
NPDD26003	13.8	18.8	5.0	TCBX	Ductile-strained tectonic breccia with strained milky quartz	Pyrite	Foliation / disseminated	2% fol. & diss. pyrite
NPDD26003	20.4	22.2	1.8	TCBX	Brittle-ductile strained breccia with rolled quartz veins and QMZ clasts	Pyrite	Foliation / fracture	2% fol. & frac. pyrite
NPDD26004	58.4	62.1	3.7	TCBX	Ductile shear in tectonic breccia	Sulphides	Near upper and lower contacts	Up to 5% sulphides at contacts
NPDD26005	76.5	83.0	6.5	TCBX	Sheared magnetic volcanic–QMZ contact zone	Pyrite	Fracture / vein-selvage	1–2% fol./frac. pyrite
NPDD26005	237.9	241.9	4.0	VMBS	Silica-flooded, chlorite-altered basalt with qz–carb fracture veins	—	Fracture-fill veins	No sulphide estimate logged
NPDD26008	38.6	45.0	6.4	IQMZ	Paired shear zones with conglomerate lens	Pyrite	Fracture / vein-selvage	Up to 5% pyrite
NPDD26008	113.4	134.3	20.9	IQMZ	Brittle strained zone with chaotic qz veining and strong sericite–chlorite alteration	Pyrite	Fracture-controlled	2–3% frac. pyrite
NPDD26009	27.5	40.9	13.5	IQMZ	Zone of intermittent sheared, veined intervals (crack-seal, folded quartz veins)	Pyrite	Fracture / foliation	1–3% frac. pyrite outside conglomerate
NPDD26009	27.5	28.1	0.7	SCGL	incl. ductile sheared conglomerate	Pyrite	Foliation-controlled	15–20% fol. pyrite
NPDD26009	139.4	152.0	12.6	IQMZ	Brittle-ductile stockwork / crack-seal zone	Pyrite	Disseminated + fracture	2–3% diss.+frac. pyrite
NPDD26009	193.0	209.1	16.1	IQMZ	Silica-flooded hydrothermal breccia with potassic alteration	Pyrite	Disseminated + fracture	3–5% diss.+frac. pyrite
NPDD26010	16.0	30.4	14.4	IQMZ	Quartz-flooded fractures and qz–carb vein swarm	Pyrite	Fracture / vein-selvage	2–3% fine pyrite
NPDD26010	102.9	140.3	37.4	IQMZ	High-density brittle zones with potassic quartz	Pyrite	Fracture / vein-selvage	1–2% pyrite from 124.2–128.7m
NPDD26010	191.2	207.2	16.1	IQMZ	Strong ductile shear zone with silica flooding	Pyrite	Disseminated + fracture	3–4% diss.+frac. pyrite
NPDD26011	45.5	47.0	1.5	QZVN	Quartz–carbonate vein	Gold	Vein-hosted (stylolites)	VG: point observations, ~1 – 2mm
NPDD26011	63.4	68.0	4.6	IQMZ	Brittle-ductile zone with up to 15% pyrite	Pyrite	Fracture / vein-selvage	Up to 15% pyrite
NPDD26011	107.0	108.3	1.3	QZVN	Tourmaline-bearing qz–carb vein	Gold, Pyrite	Vein-hosted (stylolites)	VG: point observations ~1 – 2mm
NPDD26011	113.3	116.3	3.0	IQMZ	Strong brittle zone with 15% qz–carb veining	Pyrite	Fracture / vein-selvage	3% frac. pyrite
NPDD26011	129.4	143.9	14.5	IQMZ	Strongly altered brittle zone with chaotic veining	Pyrite	Disseminated + fracture	~3% diss.+frac. pyrite

Table 2: Visual observations referred to in this announcement (NPDD26003 – 005 and NPDD26008 – 011). Visual estimates are field estimates by geologists and do not imply mineralisation, see Cautionary Statement in Page 1 and Page 2. True widths are not known at this stage until certified assays are received. Litho = Lithology, and refers to the dominant unit observed in each interval. From, To, Interval measurements are downhole. Visual estimates of mineralogical abundance are not a proxy for grade. Litho codes and other abbreviations are defined in Appendix C (Table 3). Lengths rounded to nearest one decimal point.



APPENDIX C: GLOSSARY ABBREVIATED TERMS

Abbreviated Code	Term
Au	Gold (chemical symbol)
DDH	Diamond drill hole (diamond core drilling)
Diss.	Disseminated
ENE-WSW	East-northeast to west-southwest (trend)
epid-chl	Epidote-chlorite (alteration)
Fol.	Foliation / foliation-controlled
Frac.	Fracture / fracture-controlled
g/t	Grams per tonne
incl.	Including
IQMZ	Quartz monzonite (intrusive)
K-alt	Potassic (potassium) alteration; also shown as K-alteration
K-feldspar	Potassium feldspar
Litho	Lithology (rock type)
NE-SW	Northeast to southwest (trend)
NNE	North-northeast
NW-SE	Northwest to southeast (trend)
Py	Pyrite
QMZ	Quartz monzonite (IQMZ)
qz	Quartz
qz-carb	Quartz-carbonate
QZVN	Quartz (-carbonate) vein
RC	Reverse circulation (drilling)
S-C	S-C fabric – ductile shear-zone fabric of foliation (S) planes and shear (C) planes
SCGL	Sheared conglomerate
SSW	South-southwest
TCBX	Tectonic breccia
VAND	Andesite (volcanic)
VG	Visible gold
VMBS	Magnetic basalt (volcanic)
WNW	West-northwest

Table 3: Technical abbreviated terms used in this announcement.

APPENDIX D: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i>	- Sampling was undertaken using industry-standard practices utilising mostly reverse circulation drilling (RC) and diamond drilling (DD). - The drilling was completed by composite sampling normally 2m with resampling to single metres for anomalous zones. - The RC samples are collected at 1 – 1.5m intervals, into a three-tiered splitter to obtain a 2-3kg final sample. Diamond core is halved with samples taken every 0.5 – 2m. - Drilling and sampling were conducted using industry-standard techniques.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<i>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).</i>	- Drilling was conducted at the North Peters Prospect area, which consisted of Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DD) Drilling. - Diamond core was oriented using a LogRx core orientation tool (NPDD26004 – NPDD26011).
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i>	- Core recovery and RQD were measured and recorded for every hole. - The sample recovery appears consistent and reliable within reported Diamond Drilling. - The effect of core recovery and relationship with sample grade or bias has not been investigated.
<i>Logging</i>	<i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	- Samples for Diamond Drilling were geologically logged in accordance with industry standard practices. - Logging included depths of geological contacts, core recovery, geology, structure, alteration and visible mineralisation. - Logging was qualitative in nature.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	- Diamond drill core was cut longitudinally in half using a core-saw. - Samples were generally dry and representative of the drilled material. - After drying, samples were crushed by 6x4-inch Morse and 4x8-inch Marcy jaw crushers to 90% passing -8 mesh and split to 500g which was pulverised with Bico puck and ring pulverisers to 95% passing -150 mesh to 300g samples. - Duplicate, blanks and field duplicate practices were in place for quality control. - Sample size is considered appropriate.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	- Samples were bagged and labelled and shipped off to MSALABS Guyana Inc (MSA) Laboratory for preparation and assaying. - Assays were analysed for gold by 50g fire assay (FA50) with AAS finish. - One QA/QC standard, blank, duplicate sample was inserted every 10th sample. - MSA utilised their in-house QA/QC practices. - MSA follows industry best practice standards. Routine QA/QC processes at the MSA Laboratory included insertion of duplicates, blanks and standards as per standard analytical procedures.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	- All samples and logs are compiled into an in-house database. - Twin holes for diamond drilling have not been done. No adjustments to data have been made.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	- Collars were measured with handheld Garmin GPS and checked by surveyors. - Location for all sampling data is based on WGS84, Zone 21 North UTM datum.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Drilling was conducted through historical and current intermittent programs and considered sparse in nature and is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity yet.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i>	Drilling was orientated with an azimuth and dip to best achieve unbiased sampling through possible shear structures, however reconnaissance in nature which is not sufficient to determine any bias.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	The samples of core and trench are placed into bags and sealed and then put into larger sacks which are then sealed with red tags. An appropriately documented chain of custody form and letter are given to the driver of the truck that then transports the secure samples directly to the MSA laboratory in Georgetown.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No external audits or reviews are incorporated into this report.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	- 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.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Historic exploration including surface geochemistry and drilling has been previously announced on 5th August 2025 and 26th August 2025.
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	- 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 a NNW-SSE trending weathered, saprolitised shear zone with high-grade gold mineralisation.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<i>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.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer</i>	No metal equivalent values are reported.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i>	- True widths are not known. - The true extent and geometry of the mineralisation is not known yet.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<i>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.</i>	Appropriate maps and sections are included in the main body of this announcement.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<i>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.</i>	- Reporting is considered to be balanced. - All relevant and material exploration data for the target areas has been reported or referenced.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>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.</i>	All relevant and meaningful exploration data received and validated by Altair has been included in this release.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	- 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.

