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ASX / MEDIA RELEASE
09 September2025

Block 8 Exploration Update
Target test drilling planned

Perth, Australia: Alara Resources Limited (ASX: AUQ) (**Alara** or the **Company**), a base and precious metals producer and explorer with projects in Oman, is pleased to give an exploration update for the Block 8 exploration concession in Oman (**Block 8** or the **Project**).

The Block 8 exploration license in Oman (*see Figure 1*, below – **Block 8** or the **Project**) is held by a joint venture between Alara and Awtad Copper LLC (**Awtad Copper**) and is the subject of an agreement for Aim-listed Power Metal Resources plc (**Power Metal**) to earn a 12.5% stake in the Project. Power Metal's exploration work, undertaken by its Power Arabia technical team, commenced in October 2024 following the signing of a farm-in agreement on 25 October 2024 (**Farm-in Agreement**) entitling it to earn the above stake. [1] Alara holds 10% interest in the JV.

Highlights

- Maiden reconnaissance diamond core drilling programme is scheduled to commence on 15 September 2025, with an initial 9 drill holes planned to test targets generated through Power Arabia's exploration work.
- In-fill and extension gravimetry geophysics ("Gravity") survey completed over Al Mansur Prospect which was identified by Alara exploration campaign previously.
- Updated Gravity survey defined two strong anomalies:
    - AM1: The highest gravimetric anomaly peaking at 0.56 milligal ("mGal") of contrast with a north south orientation that may be associated with possible massive sulphide mineralisation (the "AM1 Target"); and
    - AM2: The second joint highest gravimetric anomaly with a similar peak of 0.56 mGal of contrast and a north south orientation that may be associated with possible massive sulphide mineralisation or may constitute an extension of AM1. AM2 is open on strike to the northeast.
- AM1 and AM2 combined provide close to 700 metres ("m") of highly anomalous target strike length at Al Mansur.

The gravimetry geophysics method is used to measure gravitation field variations which correspond to density changes which can be associated with subsurface mineral deposits, such as massive sulphide, as well as geological structures and volcanic intrusions.[2]

[1] Please refer to ASX announcement dated 24 October 2024
[2] Please refer to ASX announcement dated 8 July 2025

Alara Managing Director Atmavireshwar Sthapak said:

"We are pleased to report that exploration activities over Block 8 have now advanced to the critical target-testing phase through core drilling. The Al Mansur prospect, first identified in Alara's 2012 exploration program and more recently refined through gravity surveys, has yielded several anomalous targets now ready for drilling.
Alara commends its partners at Power Metals for their strategic and effective exploration efforts and remains committed to advancing exploration in Block 8. Through planned investment alongside Power Metals, Alara also intends to increase its stake in the joint venture. We look forward to working closely with all our partners in the pursuit of new copper discoveries in Oman."

Sean *Wade, Chief Executive Officer of Power Metal Resources plc, commented:*
"I am pleased to report on further progress at Power Arabia's flagship project. The Gravity survey results have been encouraging, highlighting two highly anomalous targets, and I look forward to the commencement of the maiden drill programme, which will help enhance our understanding of the mineralisation whilst providing an initial indication of potential width, grade and strike related to these exciting anomalies."

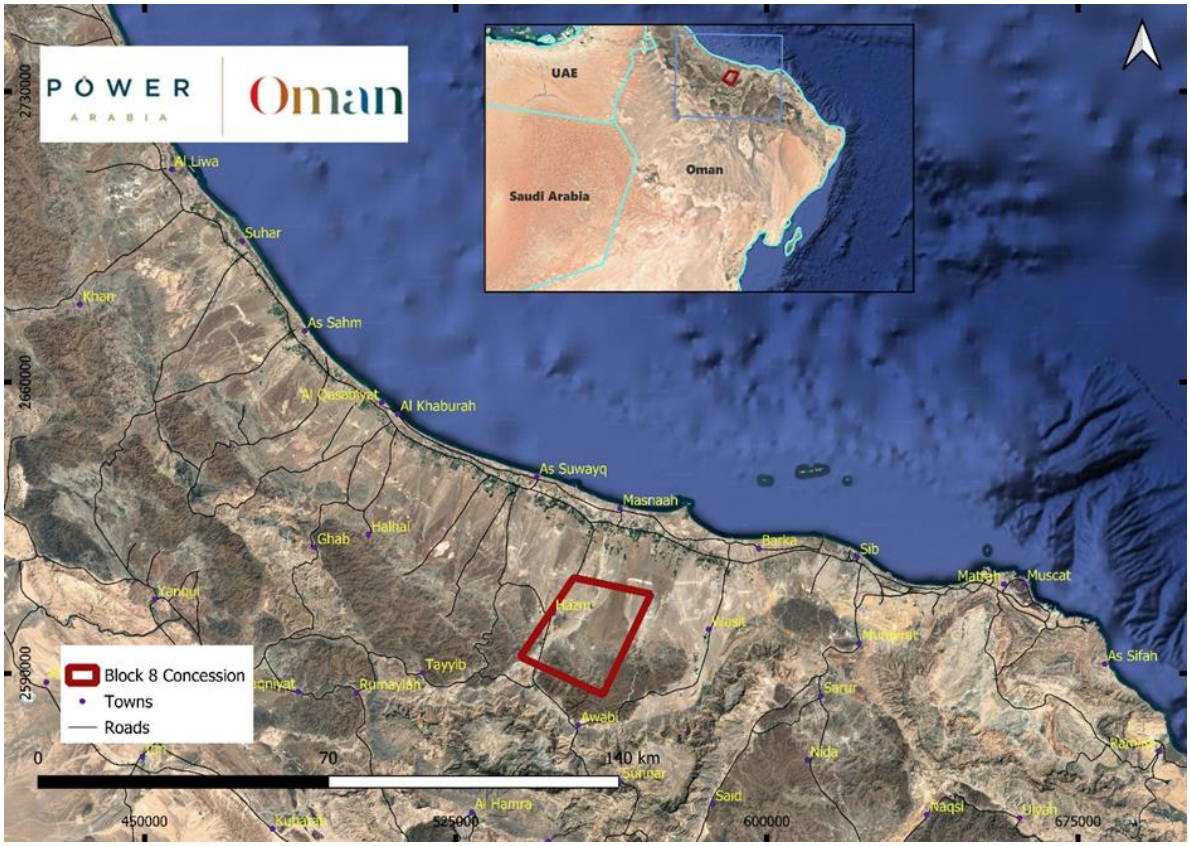

Figure 1: Location of Block 8 Licence Area in Oman.

In-fill and Extension Ground Gravity Survey

Based on the positive findings of the Al Mansur Gravity survey (announced 17 April 2025), Power Arabia commissioned Oman based geological consultancy National Rocks to conduct an in-fill and extension survey to better delineate the previously defined H1 gravimetric high anomaly (now renamed AM1), with a view to optimising drill targets for a maiden reconnaissance drilling programme.[3]

The infill and extension work conducted during July 2025 comprised a further 348 survey points using an CG-5 Autograv Gravity Meter and a differential GPS, on a nominal 50m x 50m grid, infilling the previous NNE orientated 100 m x 50 m grid, and extending survey coverage north and eastwards (Figure 2). The

new survey data was combined with the existing data for reprocessing and interpretation. Both the initial survey and in-fill work was undertaken by National Rocks to maintain operational consistency.

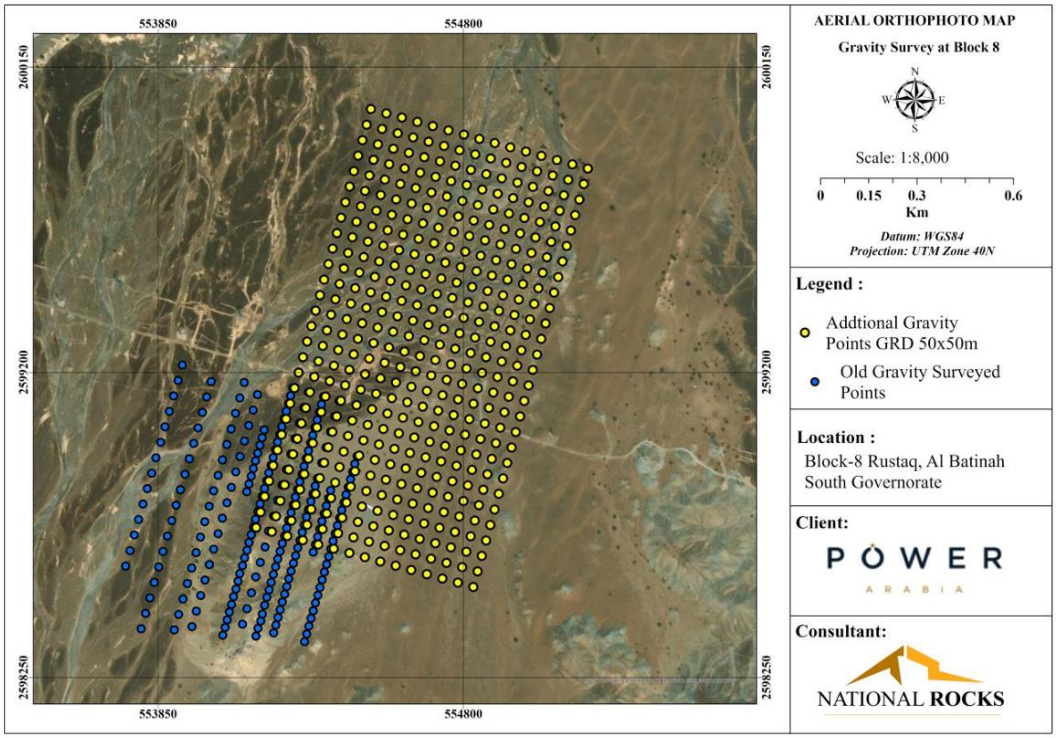

Figure 2: Detail of in-fill and extension Gravity survey sample points (yellow) at Al Mansur Prospect

The Al Mansur Prospect was originally identified by Alara who conducted chip sampling over areas of surface copper mineralisation. Power Arabia confirmed the prospectivity through trench sampling and geological and structural mapping work. The Gravity survey was designed to delineate the predicted location of possible mineralisation buried under transported overburden along strike from the outcropping copper mineralisation located at surface on the southern boundary of the Al Mansur prospect.[4]

The results of the Gravity in-fill and extension work have confirmed that the previously identified H1 Target, now named AM1, is a very strong north-south orientated Residual Anomaly on the eastern side of the survey area, which may be associated with potential volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") mineralisation.[5]

The AM1 anomaly comprises a very high gravimetric anomaly peaking at 0.58 mGal of contrast, whilst the newly identified AM2 target also comprises a very high gravimetric north-south orientated anomaly of up to 0.56 mGal of contrast and may also be associated with possible massive sulphide mineralisation or may represent an extension of AM1.

AM2 remains open on strike to the northeast and there is now close to 700m of highly anomalous strike length target at Al Mansur.

There is evidence of a possible northwest southeast structure in the Al Mansur area which could mean that the AM1 and AM2 targets are part of the same mineralised unit which may have been divided by faulting, or they could represent two distinct bodies with the same gravimetric response and potential.

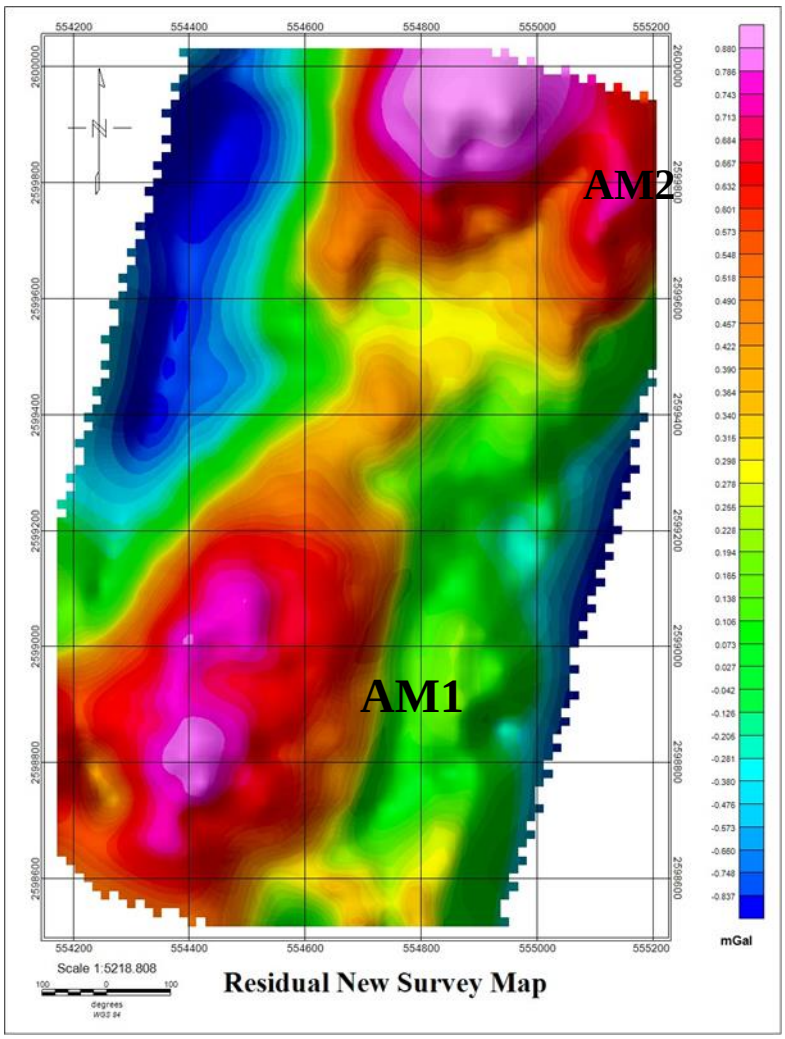

Figure 3: Residual Ground Gravimetric Anomalies over the infill and Extension Survey Area

Maiden Drill Programme

Further to the positive results of the ground Gravity in-fill and extension programme, the surface copper mineralisation in the trenches and rock chips directly on the southern limit of the AM1 anomaly, Power Arabia has planned a maiden reconnaissance diamond core drill programme on the Al Mansur target as a key next phase of exploration and mineralisation definition.

The drilling is planned to test for mineralisation and provide an initial indication of potential width, grade and strike related to the identified anomalies.

Both target anomalies are deemed to dip to the west hence drill holes are planned to drill from west to east to ensure maximum cross cutting of the target rather than drilling 'along' it.

The planned programme comprises an initial 9 holes for a total of 750 m of HQ core diameter diamond drilling arranged on three broadly NW-SE orientated fence lines (see Figure 4 and Table 1) over the AM1 anomaly (6 holes) and AM2 anomaly (3 holes). The drill holes are arranged on a heel to toe basis along each fence line, with three holes per line planned to ensure complete drill testing of each of the two targeted anomalies. The heel to toe concept will also ensure the entire cross section of the anomaly is fully tested should the dip of the target body not be as predicted; this method should also negate the possibility of 'missing' any mineralisation present below that fence line.

Power Arabia obtained three drilling contractor quotes for the work, with the final choice of drilling company made based on their availability, experience and cost.

All necessary environmental and local permits have been granted to support this programme.

Power Arabia have robust environmental and health and safety systems in place, as do the drilling company, to ensure full compliance with all regulatory requirements.

The programme is scheduled to commence on the 15 September 2025.

Table 1: Planned Maiden Drilling programme, Al Mansur Prospect, Block 8, Oman, September 2025

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Az	Dip	Planned Depth (m)
AM25DD001	554341	2598840	202	120	-55	90
AM25DD002	554406	2598809	201	120	-55	100
AM25DD003	554462	2598783	200	120	-55	70
AM25DD004	554371	2599075	195	120	-55	80
AM25DD005	554440	2599046	194	120	-55	100
AM25DD006	554499	2599020	193	120	-55	70
AM25DD007	554751	2600005	192	120	-55	80
AM25DD008	554814	2599972	191	120	-55	90
AM25DD009	554880	2599938	193	120	-55	70
					Total	**750**

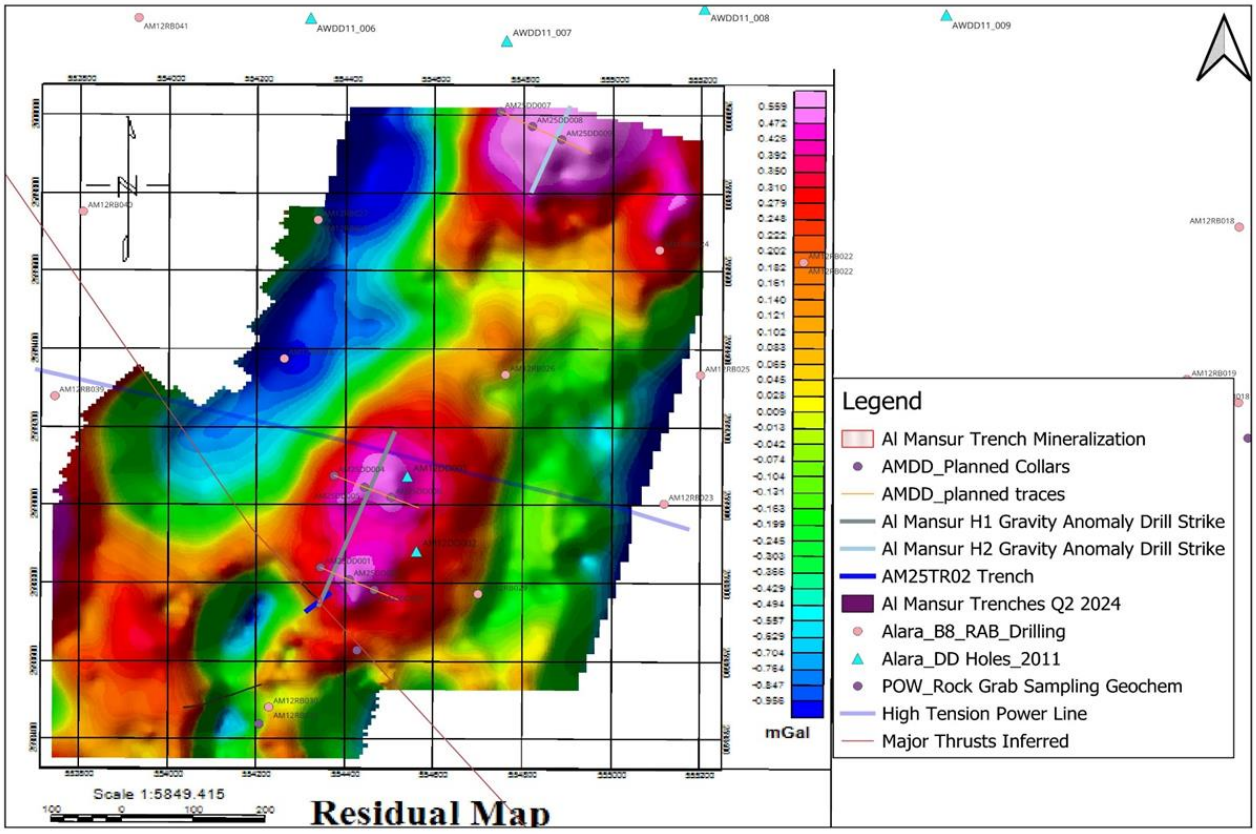

Figure 4: Location of Planned Maiden Drill Holes on the Al Mansur Prospect

Alara will provide further updates on receipt of a series assay results for stream sediment, ionic leach, trench and rock chip samples, and continues to expand knowledge and target identification on Block 8.

Other

In addition to the Al Mansur exploration work and drilling outlined above, Power Arabia have next stage exploration plans for target areas 2, 4 and 5 (Figure 5) which all warrant more detailed exploration to fully test and ascertain if more potential discoveries are present.

Alara looks forward to providing further updates on this programme and other developments on Block 8.

Figure 6 shows the current surface copper anomalies defined over the geology and this is a key prospect for follow up exploration work to lead to a reconnaissance drilling programme. In-fill mapping and rock chip sampling is planned along with a tight spaced Ground Gravity Survey to help delineate a robust drill target followed by actual drilling.

Appendix 1 shows the sampling results of previously completed surface sampling program. [3]

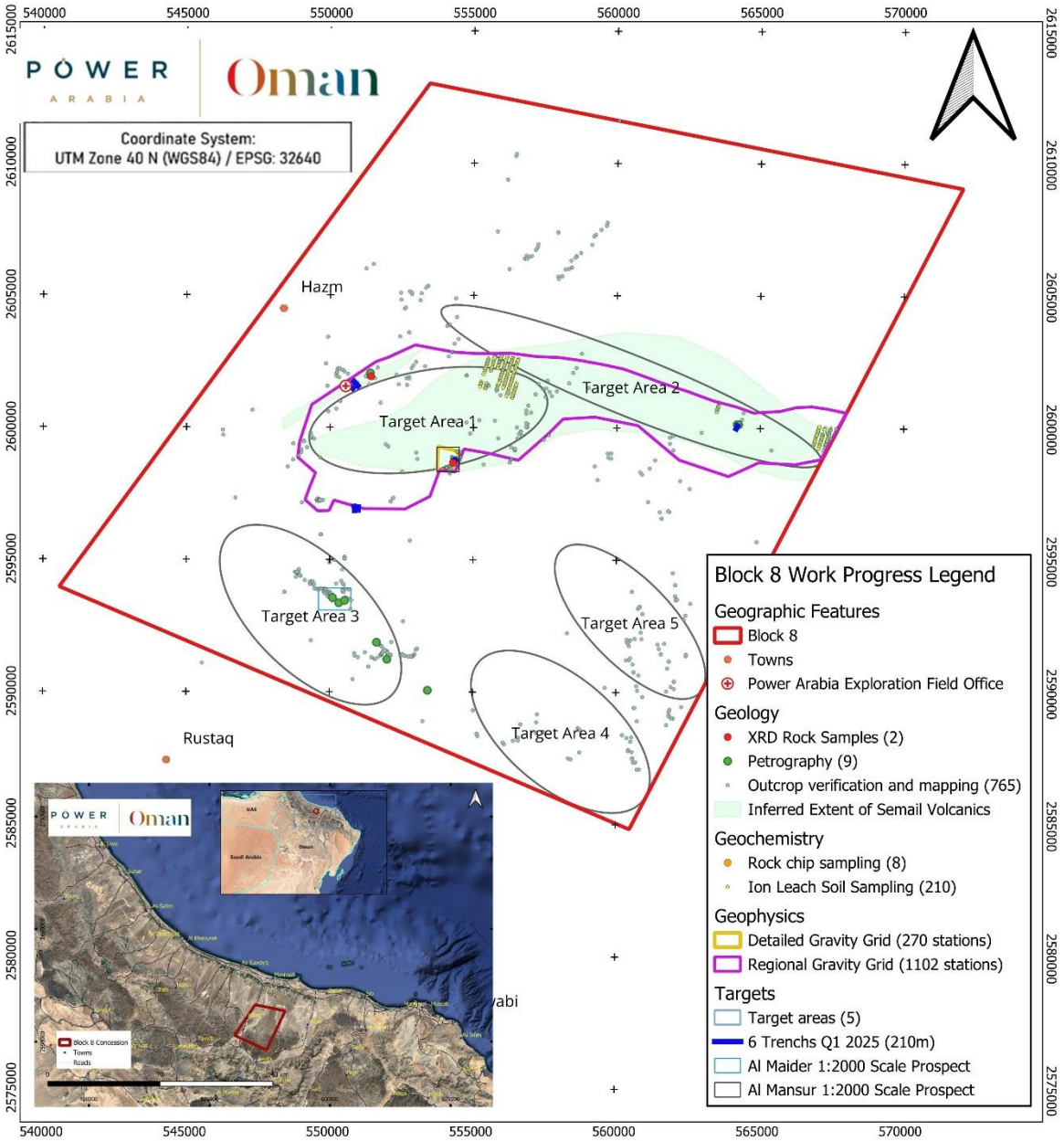

Figure 5: Summary of Block 8 Exploration Targets

[3] For details, please refer to ASX announcement dated 8 July 2025

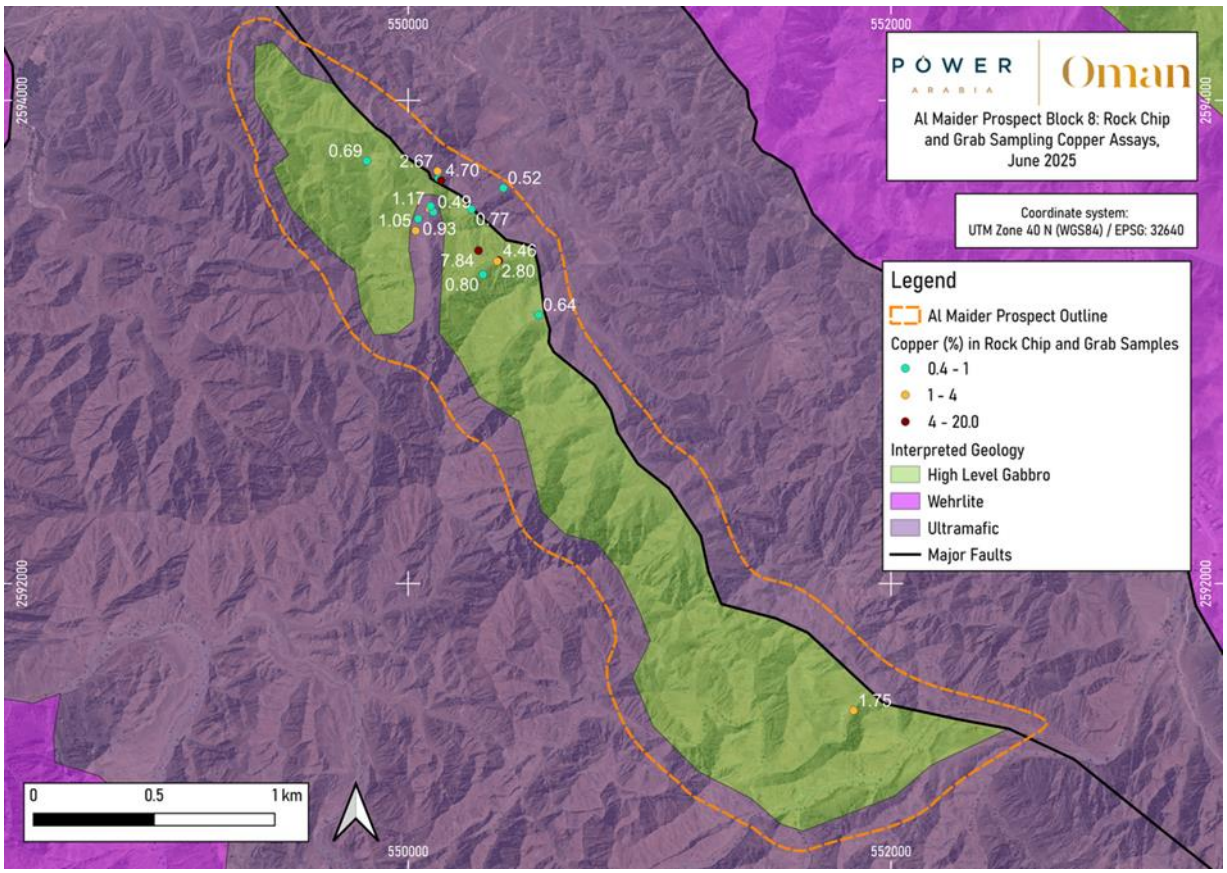

Figure 6: Al Maider Prospect Rock-Chip and Grab Sample Results >0.4% Copper

Important Disclaimer Regarding Future Prospects at Block 8

The information in this announcement constitutes Exploration Results, as defined in the JORC Code. Exploration Results are uncertain by their nature. Nothing in this announcement should be taken to mean or imply that potentially economic copper or other mineralisation has been discovered.

Competent Person Statement

The information contained in this announcement concerning exploration results was prepared under the direction of Mr Nick O'Reilly (MSc, DIC, MIMMM QMR, MAusIMM, FGS), who is a qualified geologist and acts as the Competent Person for this report under the JORC Code. Mr O'Reilly is a Principal consultant working for Mining Analyst Consulting Ltd, which has been retained by Power Metal Resources PLC to provide technical support. Mr O'Reilly is not employed by or a consultant to Alara Resources Limited and Alara has no other relationship with him. Mr O'Reilly consents to the inclusion of matters in this report based on his documentation in the form and context in which it appears above.

ENDS

This announcement is authorised by:

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About Alara Resources

Alara Resources Limited (ASX: AUQ) is an Australian-based precious and base metals producer and explorer.

Alara is currently focused on operating the Al Wash-hi Majaza Copper-Gold mine and concentrate production facility in Oman. The Company is also continuing exploration activities at its other Omani projects, including the Block 7 exploration licence under the Daris JV, the Mullaq and Al Ajal exploration licences under the Al Hadeetha JV, the Block 8 exploration license under the Awtad Copper-Power Metal JV and the recently awarded Block 22B exploration licence under the Al Hadeetha Mining LLC JV.

Alara's mission is to become a mid-tier minerals producer which will deliver maximum shareholder value through profitable growth driven by low-cost, sustainable operations.

To learn more, please visit: www.alararesources.com.

Appendix 1:

Sample Nbr	As ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Cu %	Fe %	Mg %	Ni ppm	Zn ppm	Au ppm
532801	36	1045	2970	0.30	4.94	11.75	494	50	0.01
532802	3600	1540	>10000	7.84	13.8	7.05	656	290	0.06
532803	103	38	7960	0.80	2.59	0.91	104	22	0.01
532804	20	827	6430	0.64	3.86	5.08	161	21	0.08
532805	345	1260	9340	0.93	6.03	9.86	541	51	0.07
532806	<5	1310	7660	0.77	5.68	9.94	308	30	0.44
532807	<5	591	3230	0.32	4.27	10.1	229	24	0.11
532808	6	21	5200	0.52	1.04	0.22	37	20	0.02
532809	<5	1570	82	0.01	6.16	20.7	1825	49	0.01
532810	<5	1440	29	0.00	4.07	14.25	1135	36	0.01
532811	<5	6490	3	0.00	2.83	8.88	358	85	0.02
532812	<5	249	9	0.00	1.56	1.74	67	11	0.01
532813	5	1690	16	0.00	5.47	11.2	350	33	0.01
532814	17	1525	6390	0.64	4.06	10.75	367	36	0.02
532815	<5	2600	22	0.00	5.92	22.4	2200	40	0.01
532816	50	191	6910	0.69	3.57	2.07	89	36	0.01
532817	15	113	95	0.01	1.34	0.75	32	4	0.01
532818	2150	235	>10000	1.05	3.67	0.45	35	83	0.05
532819	1020	360	>10000	1.17	3.12	1.68	99	32	0.07
532820	24	13	3010	0.30	5.49	0.27	5	161	0.05
532821	1235	676	4890	0.49	3.67	1.86	123	44	0.08
532822	6	1620	29	0.00	5.01	22.8	2010	27	<0.01
532823	<5	1660	54	0.01	3.89	12.1	300	19	0.01
532824	103	251	4860	0.49	2.65	1.56	146	53	0.05
532825	9	800	>10000	2.67	4.71	10.95	463	20	0.37
532826	117	505	>10000	4.70	8.34	8.93	256	54	0.15
532827	<5	84	142	0.01	6.33	2.86	46	218	0.01
532828	<5	273	194	0.02	6.16	4.65	64	31	0.01
532829	<5	325	30	0.00	5.92	5.16	114	37	0.01
532840	5	1395	31	0.00	4.12	14.55	1165	35	0.01
530654	53	1600	5380	0.54	4.73	10.85	1370	29	1.25
530657	354	1500	>10000	2.80	7.2	8.57	489	117	0.02
530662	10	35	288	0.03	5.79	2.36	26	327	0.03
530663	8	45	131	0.01	5.94	2.59	27	323	0.01
530664	7	41	9160	0.92	5.53	2.66	53	1980	0.01
530665	9	34	2990	0.30	6.36	2.79	39	734	0.02
530666	<5	149	195	0.02	5.63	3.54	66	87	0.03
530667	6	66	93	0.01	4.4	2.22	29	132	0.01
530668	7	41	3300	0.33	4.72	1.47	28	1455	0.03
530669	6	54	864	0.09	5.54	2.56	34	266	0.01

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Block 8
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized 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 representativity 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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverized 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Random chips, float grab, stream sediments and ion leach soil sampling were the main source of information from surface samples. • Trenching samples were collected as channels of variable widths. Total trench sampling comprised 65m from the total 120m of trenching. Trenching employed selective channel sampling across gossan, sheeted dyke complex zones with no gossan were not channel sampled except for where they abutted the gossan. The minimum sampling width was 1m in gossan zone with maximum composites of 3-4m blanking the gossan zones within sheeted dyke complex. Four QA/QC samples were inserted (2 Standards and 2 Blanks) with 39 channel samples for a total of 43 samples submitted to the ALS Arabia Biyaq laboratory for sample preparation and analysis. Trench sample assay results include 9m @ 0.74% Cu and 8m @ 0.31% Cu. • Chips, float and trench samples are prepared by crushing to 70% passing <2mm and then pulverizing to 85% passing <75 um. A split is taken, and the samples are assayed used Au-AA26 (atomic absorption) and ME-ICP61 (multi-element inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry analysis). The ME-ICP41 analysis covers a 35 elements suite. • The stream sediments were collected according to Power stream sedimentary sampling SOP. The samples were sent for AuME-ST44 analysis to ALS Global through ALS Arabia Biyaq Laboratory. • The ion leach samples were collected according to Power Arabia ion leach soil sampling SOP. The ion leach soil sampling orientation study on an area of known mineralisation located outside of the Project boundary were submitted to ALS Global via ALS Arabia Biyaq laboratory for MS-ME23 analytical methods.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	• So far, no drilling has been undertaken by Power Arabia. This announcement relates to planned drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximize 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.*	• Not applicable, no drilling has been undertaken by Power Arabia so far. This announcement relates to planned drilling.
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 was undertaken so far. • Trenches were geologically logged and photographed in their entirety.
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 representativity 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.*	• Not applicable as no drilling completed by Power Arabia so far. • Not applicable. • Surface samples and trench samples were prepared and dispatched by geologists, including preparation of a chain of custody and packaging. All samples were sent to ALS Arabia Biyaq in Muscat for preparation and analysis completed through ALS Global. • Field duplicates, certified reference materials, and blanks are each inserted into the sampling stream at a rate of 1:10 samples. • The sample size analysed is deemed to be appropriate for this style of mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No Certified Reference Material (CRM) were inserted on the rock chip sampling.
	• *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.*	• The stream sediment sampling employed CRM (standards) sourced from OREAS analytical company in Australia, which were inserted at the rate 1:20 in the sample stream to confirm accuracy of analysis from the submitted sample collected. Blank and Duplicates were also inserted in the sample stream to measure the laboratory contamination and precision of analytical results respectively. In total 6 standards, 6 blanks and 2 duplicates were inserted in 135 Stream sediments samples.
		• QA/QC analysis will be conducted once the stream sediment assay results are received.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Due to perceived QA/QC issues with Trench AM25TR04 initial trench sample analysis, Power Arabia submitted coarse reject sample material to a second laboratory, ALS Jeddah, to verify the accuracy of the initial analysis.
		• Trench AM25TR04 assays results initially returned 8m @ 0.29%Cu, this composite is now restated as 8m @ 0.20% Cu based on the course reject check analysis by ALS Jeddah.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Not applicable as no drilling completed by Power Arabia so far. This announcement relates to planned drilling.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Not applicable as no drilling was conducted so far.
		• The implementation of appropriate sampling, QA/QC, logging, and data storage protocols provides confidence in the results reported.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No data was adjusted.
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.*	• No drilling was undertaken by Power Arabia. Sample and trench locations were surveyed using a handheld GPS unit. Recent drilling plan and location of proposed drill holes are part of body of announcement.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• All location data is recorded as UTM Zone 40N (EPSG:32640) projection, WGS84 datum.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Topographical control was deemed not applicable as no drilling was conducted. It will be done after completion of proposed drilling plan.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The Exploration Results included in this release are for rock sample assay results which comprise unsystematic outcrop/float data collection.
	• *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)*	• Not applicable. The Exploration Results concern early-stage reconnaissance work only and are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and classifications applied.	not suitable for Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation procedures.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Stated Exploration Results reported are not composited.
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.*	• The Exploration Results included in this release are for rock sample assay results. Sample collection was positively biased to areas of surface outcrop and prospective geology. • Plan of drilling is shown in the body of the announcement.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• A clear chain of custody exists between sample collection and delivery to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No formal audits have taken place.

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.*	• Power Metal entered into a US$740,000 legally binding agreement to earn a 12.5% stake in the Block 8 concession in Oman with Alara and Awtad Copper LLC, an Omani company that is the current holder of Block 8 concession.
	• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The Block 8 concession originally expired in 2013 and was renewed on 30 April 2024 for one year with a current expiry date of 29 April 2025. The current licence allows exploration for all elements. • A technical report has been submitted to the Ministry of Mines Oman in support the Project licence renewal process. As of the date of this announcement the official licence renewal letter is pending.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• In 1992, Airborne Magnetics geophysical surveys were completed by World Geoscience for the Ministry of Energy and Minerals of the Sultanate of Oman. • In 2012, Alara Resources completed: a helicopter borne VTEM survey comprising 87 line-kilometres; ground magnetic surveys of 370 line-kilometres; and Ground IP surveys for 14.4 line-kilometres. Plus, RAB drilling comprising 1,747m across 76 holes; Diamond Drilling totalling 299m across 11 holes; and 75 surface rock chip samples analysed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Semail Ophiolite idealised stratigraphy, from lower to upper, is summarized as follows together with the related potential mineralization settings of interest: o Tectonites (potential for chromite pods to occur at the top of Tectonites); o Cumulative sequence; o High-level gabbro; o Sheeted-dyke complex; and o Semail volcanics rocks (potential for VMS occurrences along contact of Upper and Lower Volcanics).
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No drilling was undertaken by Power Arabia as yet. Details of proposed drilling program are included in the announcement.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.*	• Not applicable; the Exploration Results reported are for rock sample assay results collected from surface outcrop/float and selected abased on prospective geology. • Samples 530796 and 530800 returned overlimit (>10,000 ppm) copper by ALS method ME-ICP61 and the stated copper results are for ALS method Cu-OG62 (for high grade copper) which was automatically run.
Relationship between mineralisation	• *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.*	• Exploration Results reported relate to point outcrop data points, any relationship with the geometry of any mineralised zones has yet to be determined.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
widths and intercept lengths	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	
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.*	• Included.
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.*	• Included.
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.*	• Not applicable.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• Drilling is now planned to test gravity anomalies. Plan is referred to in the body of the announcement and will be detailed when that work is reported.