

ASX / MEDIA RELEASE
30 January 2025

Block 8 Initial Exploration Results

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

Block 8 is the subject of an agreement (“**JV Agreement**”) dated 22 October 2024, as previously announced, for Power Metal to earn a 12.5% stake in the Project (see **Figure 1**) held by Alara and Awtad Copper LLC (“**Awtad Copper**”).

The exploration work led and undertaken by the technical team of Power Metal’s majority held subsidiary Power Arabia Ltd (“**Power Arabia**”) was conducted during October, November and December 2024. The work commenced following the signing of the JV Agreement.

Alara Managing Director Atmavireshwar Sthapak said:

"We are very pleased with the excellent progress being made by our partners in exploring the Block 8 exploration licence in Oman. It is truly exciting to see new locations of copper mineralisation being discovered, further enhancing confidence in the previously identified Al Mansur prospect in the Block. Alara is committed to invest further by intensifying exploration activities in the block and looks forward to continuing our cooperation with Power Metal as it advances this promising endeavour."

Sean Wade, Chief Executive Officer of Power Metal Resources plc, commented:

"I am very pleased to be able to report such meaningful progress at this flagship project for Power Arabia and am very grateful to Bill Brodie Good and his excellent team of geologists on the ground. We continue to explore multiple avenues for a long-term funding solution for the Power Arabia business and look forward to updating shareholders in due course."

Exploration Overview

The exploration fieldwork completed to date includes two phases of stream sediment sampling, geological outcrop mapping and rock sampling, an ionic leach soil geochemical sampling orientation study, trenching on the Al Mansur target, the planning of a proposed gravimetric geophysics survey and sourcing of a geophysical contractor.

Recently received assay results from an initial 13 rock and float samples (see **Table 1**) have returned two significant copper results: an *in situ* outcrop sample at the Al Maider prospect returned 4.46% Cu and a malachite float sample collected during the stream sediment sampling programme from a 500m strike catchment returned 1.75% Cu (see **Figure 2**) from an area within 2km of Al Maider.

These copper results are considered very significant in a previously unexplored area and provide excellent potential for the discovery of a copper deposit within Block 8, subject to further exploration work which is planned to follow.

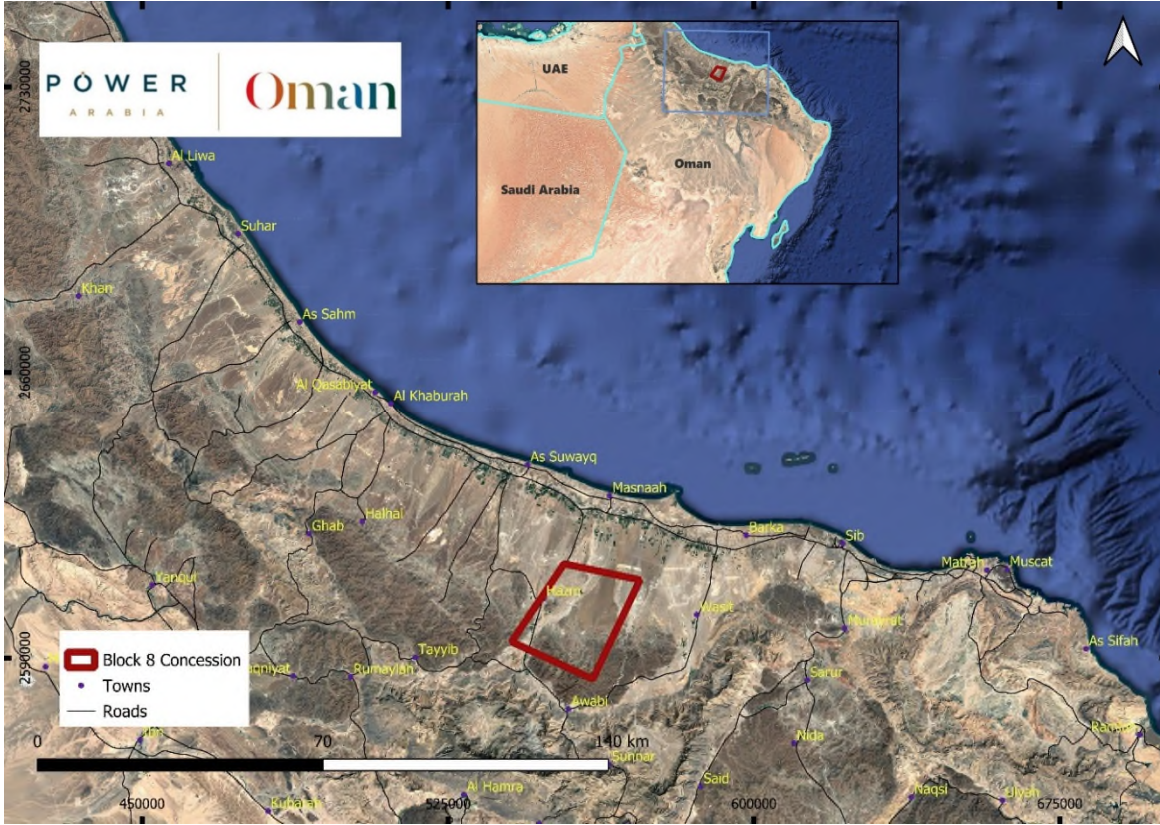


Figure 1: Location of Block 8, Oman, September 2024

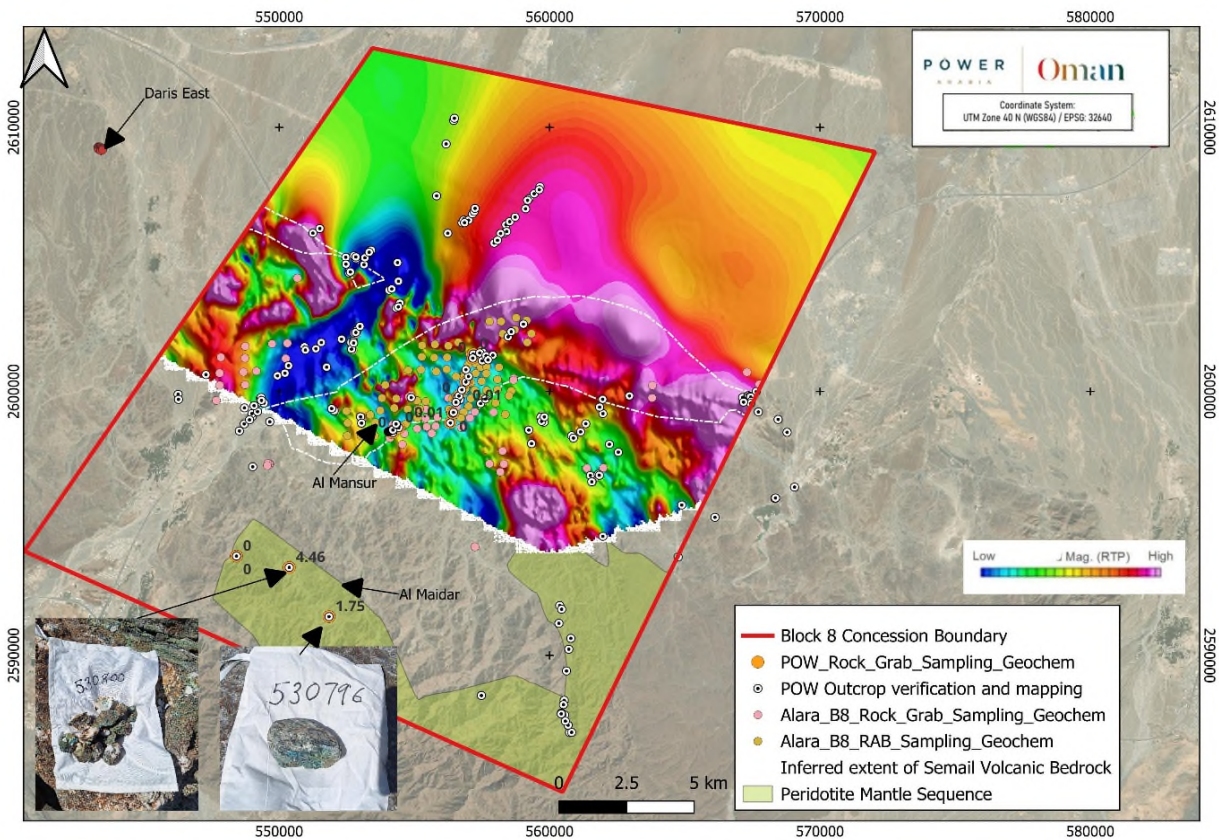


Figure 2: Location of the significant new copper results and area of recent fieldwork overlain on Magnetic Geophysics Imagery in the Block 8 concession area, Oman

Table 1: Block 8 Rock Chip and Float Sample Assay Results

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Type	Description	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Cu %	Mg %	Mn ppm	Ni ppm	Zn ppm
530601	556333	2598814	Chip	Chloritic magnetic basaltic to andesitic	204	85	0.01	4.83	1065	100	55
530602	556428	2599179	Chip	sheared basaltic, epidote altered	6	20	0	1.07	483	1	14
530603	556582	2599763	Chip	basaltic with vesicular texture, carb and epidote	5	5	0	0.15	732	1	11
530604	556652	2599840	Chip	basaltic to andesitic with epidote alteration	40	67	0.01	3.92	1215	52	82
530605	556908	2600361	Chip	Massive basalt dyke into andesitic basalt (Sheeted Dykes)	20	69	0.01	2.37	994	18	99
530606	557157	2601269	Chip	basalt to basaltic andesite with quartz felspathic veins	9	13	0	0.93	823	4	83
530607	557182	2601421	Chip	Sheeted Dyke Complex with basalt to basaltic andesite	6	2	0	0.95	466	4	77
530795	554204	2598439	Chip	ferrous gossan cap with iron oxide boxwork texture in veins	30	14	0	1.33	1200	16	60
530796	551845	2591474	Float	coarse grained peridotite with malachite and chrysocolla	1125	17500	1.75	11.15	1185	440	66
530797	554424	2598628	Chip	Sheeted Dyke Complex with basalt to basaltic andesite	3	9	0	0.25	396	1	6
530798	548423	2593767	Chip	gabbroic dyke into doleritic/andesitic country rock	179	26	0	7.06	400	281	15
530799	548422	2593766	Chip	gabbroic rock with chlorite and epidote alteration	1510	3	0	20.3	785	2040	35
530800	550375	2593337	Chip	vuggy veins on peridotite host with malachite and chrysocolla	1560	44600	4.46	1.7	390	188	125

Note: Coordinates stated in UTM Zone 40 N(WGS84)/EPSG:32640

The current Power Arabia exploration strategy is focussed on advancing five initial target areas (see **Figure 3**) identified from a review of historical and new data concerning the Al Mansur copper prospect in the southern central area of the Block 8 concession, as well as the findings of the recent fieldwork undertaken in the previously unexplored southern and northern regions of the concession. Details of the initial work programmes undertaken to date are outlined below.

Historical Data Review

A detailed review of historical technical, geophysical and geological data was carried out both for the Block 8 concession area and the surrounding regional belt. This target generation has delineated an initial five target areas outlined below and in Figure 3, with the review work on-going as more data and further historical reports come to light.

- **Target Area 1** is prospective for Cyprus-type volcanogenic massive sulphide¹ (“VMS”) Cu-Au mineralisation. The area around the Al Mansur prospect displays coincident magnetic low geophysical anomalies and prospective Semail volcanic rock units and was the focus of previous exploration work undertaken by Alara, and the recent outcrop verification, mapping and three trenches completed by the Company during December.
- **Target Area 2** is prospective for Cyprus-type VMS Cu-Au mineralisation associated with the inferred boundary of Semail volcanics buried below obduction related non-mineralised recent sediments, coinciding with magnetic low geophysical anomaly trends. A programme of ion leach soil geochemical sampling planned for January 2025 following field outcrop verification and mapping.
- **Target Area 3** was a focus of the November 2024 stream sediments sampling and mapping. The mantle sequence rocks in this area are considered prospective Cr-PGE and Cu-Au mineralisation as observed from outcrops with secondary copper mineralisation.
- **Target Areas 4 and 5** are prospective for Cr-PGE within the mantle sequence rocks with stream sediments completed in December 2024. Assay results are pending.

1 Volcanic-associated massive sulphide (“VMS”) deposits range from lens shaped to sheet-like bodies of sulphide-mineral-rich rock spatially associated with volcanic rocks ranging in composition from basalt to rhyolite. VMS deposits can be divided into three general categories: Cyprus-type; Kuroko type; and Besshi-type. Cyprus-type deposits tend to be small, medium-grade deposits rich in copper and zinc. They are generally lens or mound shaped accumulations of massive pyrite developed in ophiolite-related, extrusive basalt sequences. They are typically underlain by copper-rich “stringer-zones” composed of anastomosing quartz-sulphide mineral veins in extensively chloritised basalt (<https://pubs.usgs.gov/of/1995/ofr-95-0831/CHAP16.pdf>)

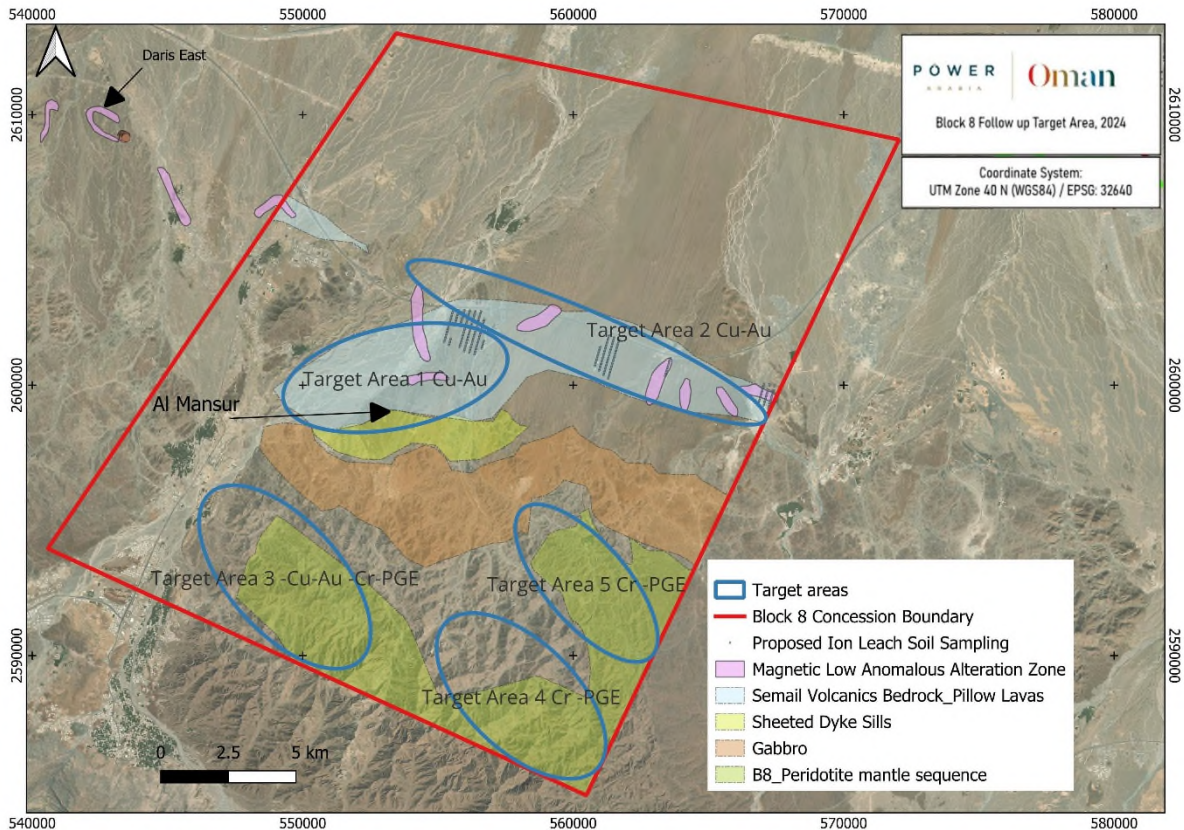


Figure 3: Location of five new target areas, Block 8

Block 8 North: Geological Reconnaissance, Outcrop Verification and Mapping

Ground traverses, geochemical sampling and geological mapping have been undertaken in the north and central part of Block 8 to identify areas prospective for ophiolite hosted Cyprus-type VMS Cu-Au mineralisation. Work focused on areas where the largely under-cover Semail Upper Volcanics stratigraphy is exposed through windows in the overlying sediments and/or sand cover.

The detailed geological mapping, description of key outcrops and rock chip sampling conducted to date has resulted in 263 numbered localities. A total of 13 rock samples have been analysed by ALS Oman using assay methods ICPME-61 and Au-AA25 (see **Table 1**). No QA/QC samples were deemed necessary at this stage.

This ground investigation work has helped with understanding historic geophysical anomalies and helped to define areas for a planned gravimetric geophysics ground surveys along with planned mapping of diagnostic alteration and structural features to further delineate mineralisation potential for Cu, Au, Cr and platinum group elements (“PGE”) in an area, which to date is largely unexplored.

Block 8 South: Geochemical Stream-Sediment Sampling Programme

The stream sediment geochemical sampling programme covers a 65 square km area of drainage catchment basins defined by digital elevation model analysis. Stream sediment sampling of drainage basin catchments over prospective mantle sequence rocks, seeks to identify higher density indicator minerals and Cu, Au, Cr and PGE concentrations indicative of upstream mineralised host rock and helps delineate anomalous trends and areas of interest. During the programme several new occurrences of secondary copper oxide (malachite and chrysocolla) float and an initial in-situ copper occurrence were discovered near Al Maider village.

In total, 149 stream sediment samples were collected (see **Figure 5**), including 14 QA/QC samples. The sampling protocol employed sieving a minimum 4kg sample with a 2mm mesh on site, to ensure a minimum 200g is retrievable at the < 63µm size fraction, for the subsequent laboratory assay.

The samples have been submitted to ALS Oman for laboratory analysis by multi-element low-level detection method AuME-ST44TM. The assay results are pending.



Figure 4: Copper bearing mineralisation in outcrop on Target-1 (left) and Target-3 (right), Block 8

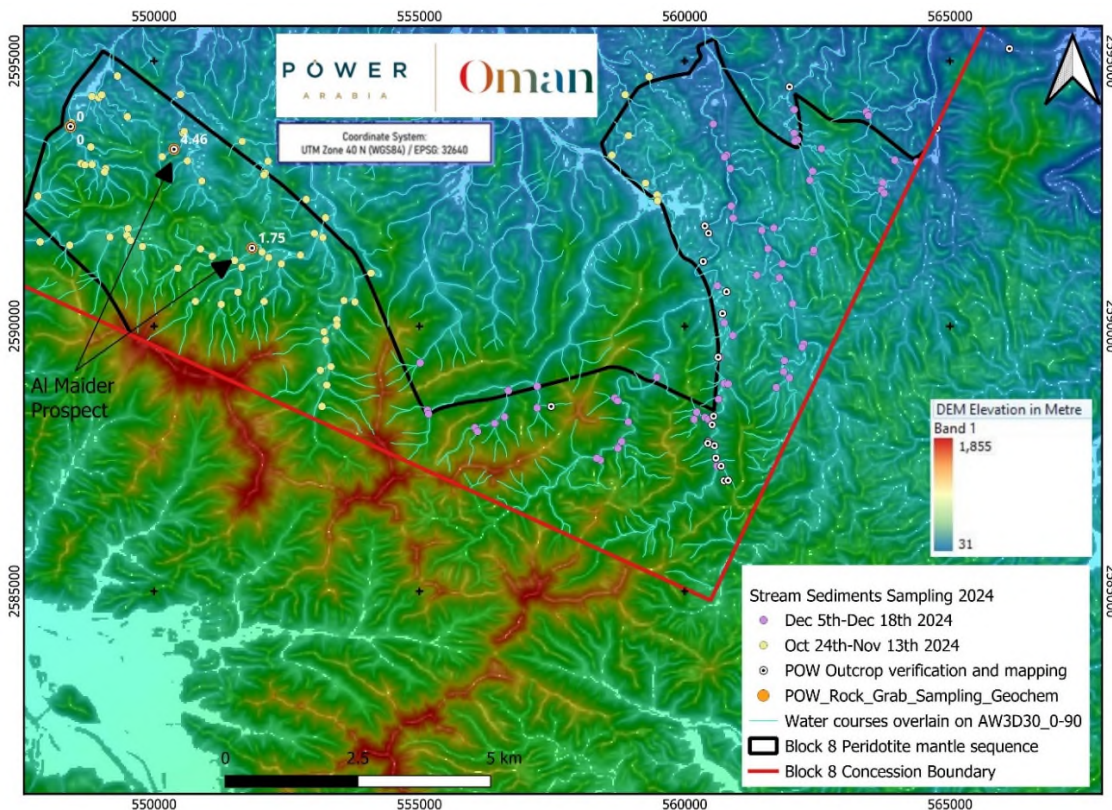


Figure 5: Digital elevation model showing location of stream sediment sampling sites in south of Block 8

Ionic Leach Soil Sampling Orientation Survey

As a precursor to wider-scale soil geochemical sampling, in order to gauge the effectiveness of the ionic leach soil analytical method for the given soil conditions, a 24 sample orientation grid

was conducted over an area of known copper mineralisation located outside of the Project boundary. Specifically, the orientation study had the objective of testing the sampling method suitability for drill target generation in areas of more recent cover, to determine if it is able to detect mineralisation hidden under later sedimentary sequences such as exist in the central and northern parts of the Block 8 concession area.

A total of 24 ionic leach samples (including 2 QAQC samples) were collected and submitted to ALS Oman for analysis by multi-element low level ionic leach analytical method MS-ME23. The effectiveness of the ionic leach method for use on Block 8 will be determined once the pending assay results are received and interpreted.

Gravimetric Ground Geophysics Survey Planning

To compliment the planned Block 8 ionic leach sampling programme the technical team have designed a series of ground gravimetric geophysical survey lines over interpreted prospective geological and structural contacts under cover, in order to refine prospective lithologies and contact zones and complement induced polarisation (“IP”) and magnetic geophysics targets to generate geochemical and possible drill targets.

Ten gravimetric survey blocks are planned covering the prospective volcanic lithologies based on a review of the historical World Geoscience Corporation magnetic geophysics data acquisition and interpretation completed for the Ministry of Energy and Minerals in Oman during 1992, and Alara magnetic, electromagnetic (VTEM) and IP geophysical survey data. The geophysics contractor has been sourced and work is planned to take place in February 2025.

Trenching in Al Mansur

Trenching has commenced over the Al Mansur copper prospect in order to determine the spatial relationship between mineralisation and crosscutting regional trends and to aid in optimisation planning for drill targeting as a next step at Al Mansur.

An initial three trenches have been completed for 150m total length during December 2024. These have been geologically logged and sampled with 43 samples submitted to ALS Oman for analysis by laboratory methods ICPME-61 and Au-AA25, results pending.

Progress Summary

The Company considers that the exploration work conducted to date on Block 8 has progressed extremely well in a short space of time, with the early identification of potential significant new copper mineralisation in the southern part of the concession. The technical team is building an excellent understanding of the geology and controls to mineralisation, and with the support to date of five Omani graduate geologists, Power Arabia is building a strong in-country team.

Assay results for the stream sediment and ionic leach sampling and further rock chip samples are eagerly awaited. The next phase of exploration fieldwork is scheduled to commence in the coming days, this will continue to work towards satisfying commercial and technical commitments under the JV Agreement.

Nothing in this announcement should be taken to mean or imply that potentially economic copper or other mineralisation has been discovered.

A consideration of the matters in Table 1 to the JORC Code is attached to this announcement.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by Mr Nick O'Reilly (MSc, DIC, MIMMM QMR, MAusIMM, FGS) who is a qualified geologist and Competent Person who is a Member or of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

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 nor is he a consultant to Alara and Alara has no relationship with him other than his connection to Power Metal.

Mr O'Reilly has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization 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 O'Reilly consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

ENDS

This announcement is authorised by:

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About Alara Resources

Alara Resources Limited (ASX: AUQ) is an Australian headquartered precious and base metals producer and explorer with projects in Oman.

Alara is focused on operating its recently completed Al Wash-hi Majaza copper-gold mine and concentrate plant in Oman, in which it holds a 51% stake through its joint venture company Al Hadeetha Resources LLC. The Company is also continuing exploration activities at its other Omani projects, the Block 8 exploration license under the Awtad Copper-Power Metal JV, the Block 7 exploration licence under the Daris JV and the Mullaq and Al Ajal exploration licences under the Al Hadeetha 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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Sampling techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.</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 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Random chips, float grab, stream sediments and ion leach soil sampling was 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 are currently pending. • 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-AA25 (atomic absorption) and ME-ICP61 (multi-element inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry analysis). The ME-ICP61 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling has been undertaken by Power Arabia.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximize 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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable, no drilling has been undertaken by Power Arabia.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling was undertaken. • Trenches were geologically logged and photographed in their entirety.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable as no drilling completed by Power Arabia. • 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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Certified Reference Material (CRM) were inserted on the rock chip sampling. • The stream sediment sampling employed CRM (standards) sourced from OREAS analytical company in Australia, which were inserted at

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> QA/QC analysis will be conducted once the stream sediment assay results are received.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no drilling completed by Power Arabia. Not applicable as no drilling was conducted. The implementation of appropriate sampling, QA/QC, logging, and data storage protocols provides confidence in the results reported. No data was adjusted.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling was undertaken by Power Arabia. Sample and trench locations were surveyed using a handheld GPS unit. All location data is recorded as UTM Zone 40N (EPSG:32640) projection, WGS84 datum. Topographical control was deemed not applicable as no drilling was conducted.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Exploration Results included in this release are for rock sample assay results which comprise unsystematic outcrop/float data collection.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable. The Exploration Results concern early stage reconnaissance work only and are not suitable for Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation procedures. Stated Exploration Results reported are not composited.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. No drilling was undertaken by Power Arabia.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A clear chain of custody exists between sample collection and delivery to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 license to operate in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Exploration done by other parties</p>	<p>area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Semail Ophiolite idealised stratigraphy, from lower to upper, is summarized as follows together with the related potential mineralization settings of interest: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tectonites (potential for chromite pods to occur at the top of Tectonites); ○ Cumulative sequence; ○ High-level gabbro; ○ Sheeted-dyke complex; and ○ Semail volcanics rocks (potential for VMS occurrences along contact of Upper and Lower Volcanics).
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable. No drilling was undertaken by Power Arabia.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration Results reported relate to point outcrop data points, any relationship with the geometry of any mineralised zones has yet to be determined.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included in announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included in announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling is currently planned. Other planned further work is referred to in the body of the announcement and will be detailed when that work is reported.