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ASX / MEDIA RELEASE
23 June 2025

Block 8 Exploration Update

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**).

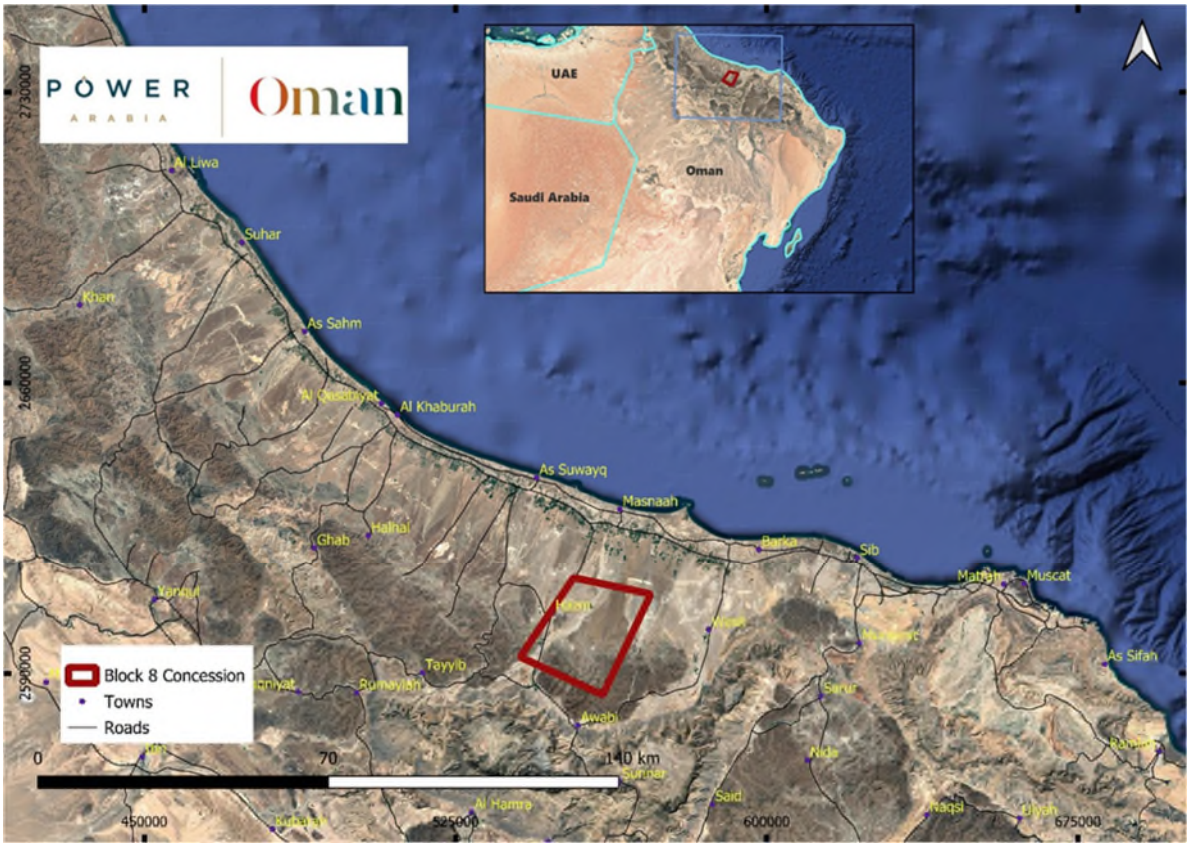
Key Highlights

- **Al Maider Prospect**
  - Recent rock chip sampling returns highlight copper (**Cu**) results of 7.84%, 4.7%, 2.8%, and 2.7%.
  - Sample results show strong correlation of copper with an associated structural feature.
  - Geological mapping activities continue to support Al Maider as a high prospectivity target.
- **Al Mansur Prospect**
  - In-fill gravity survey work has defined an additional named target at Al Mansur - the new H2 Target is located along strike to the northeast of the previously defined H1 Target.
  - Regional gravimetric survey results define at least 3 structural targets in the centre of the Project.
  - Assay results from the re-analysis of trench samples, confirm the initial positive results situated along strike from the H1 Target gravimetric anomaly.
  - Drilling target defined.
- **Project Scale Exploration**
  - Additional 145 ionic leach geochemical samples to be submitted for analysis, providing coverage for two target zones based on the gravity survey interpretation.
  - Several targets promoted for next-stage fieldwork.
  - Full technical report submitted to the Oman Ministry of Mining in support of the Project licence renewal process.

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].

1 See Alara's ASX announcement of 25 October 2024 on the execution of the agreement admitting Power Metal to the Awtad JV for the exploration of Block 8. Also see the Company's announcements of 30 January and 22 April 2025 for previous Block 8 exploration results.

Figure 1: Location of Block 8 Licence Area in Oman



Power Metal's expenditure under the Farm-in Agreement to date (equal to or exceeding US$500,000) has now reached the initial milestone entitling it to a 10% stake in the Project. It is currently planning expenditure of an additional US$240,000 which will entitle it to earn its maximum 12.5% stake. Power Metal's maximum stake in the Project is a carve-out from Alara's previous maximum available 70% stake. Alara's maximum available share of the Project is now 60%, which will reduce to 57.5% if (as expected) Power Metal earns its remaining 2.5% stake.

Exploration work, including rock-chip sampling, mapping and in-fill gravimetric geophysics (**Gravity**) surveying, has focused on two high-priority prospects; the Al Maider Prospect and the Al Mansur Prospect, which both have the potential to host significant mineralisation.

Atmavireshwar Sthapak, Alara Managing Director, said:

"We are very pleased with the encouraging results from ongoing exploration activities undertaken by our partners in the Block 8 exploration licence, Power Metal. The Al Mansur prospect, originally discovered by Alara in 2012-13, continues to demonstrate strong potential, having now progressed to the drill-testing stage following recent work. The discovery of a new prospect, Al Maider, by Power Metal further highlights the broader potential of Block 8 to host additional copper mineralisation.

Alara is committed to advancing the exploration in Block 8 and intends to increase its stake in the Awtad joint venture which holds the Project through continued investment alongside Power Metal. I would like to commend the Power Metal team for their strategic and effective exploration efforts. 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, commented:*

"These results further underpin our confidence that these two key prospects have the potential to host significant mineralisation, whilst also demonstrating the wider potential for Block 8 to deliver value to stakeholders and shareholders.

I would like to thank the Power Arabia team for their continued efforts across a range of workstreams at Block 8, and look forward to providing updates on the planned exploration work we will look to undertake going forward".

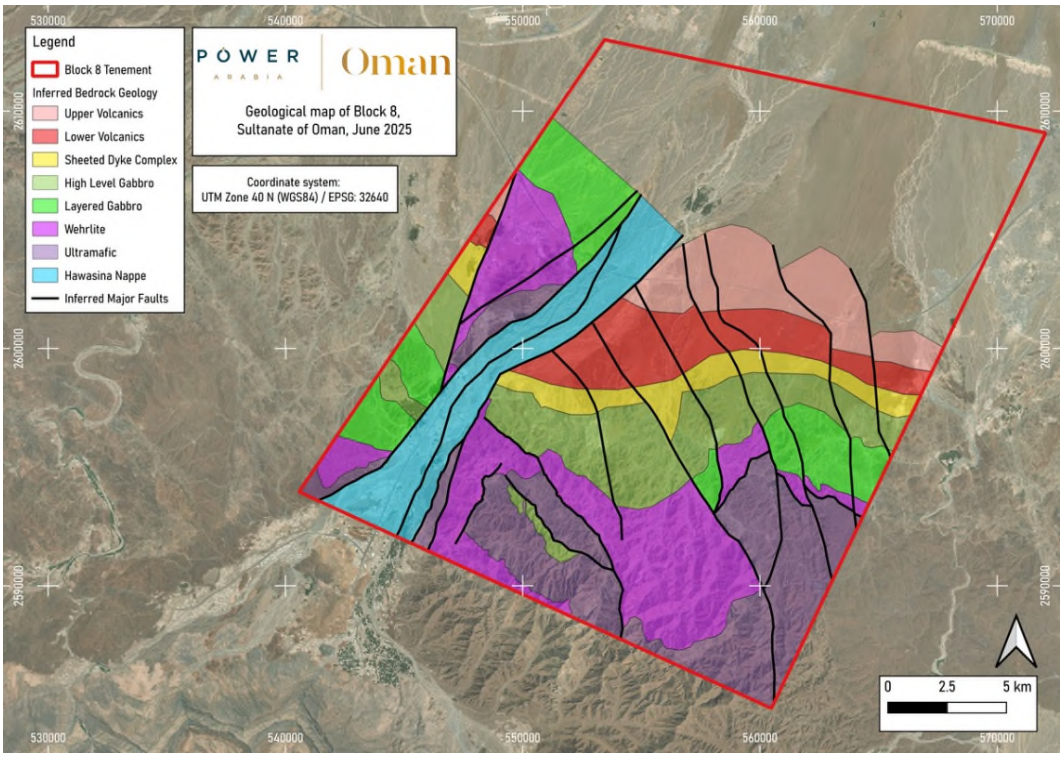
Exploration Summary

Further to the initial ground Gravity survey results, announced in April 2025, the recent work undertaken by Power Arabia includes additional in-fill Gravity work and associated interpretation, geological mapping, surface sampling and check-sampling.

Project Scale Geological Mapping

The Power Arabia technical team have commenced the detailed geological mapping and interpretation of the entire Project area. This work will consolidate and cross-correlate at least five geologically significant areas historically mapped within the Project area, and will provide more detailed mapping coverage for the southern region of the Project – including the Al Maider and Al Mansur prospects. The mapping work will also involve the use of remote sensing imagery, the Gravity results and historical ground magnetic geophysical surveys. The resulting geological map (Figure 2) will greatly aid ongoing exploration.

Figure 2: Geological map, Block 8, Power Arabia, June 2025

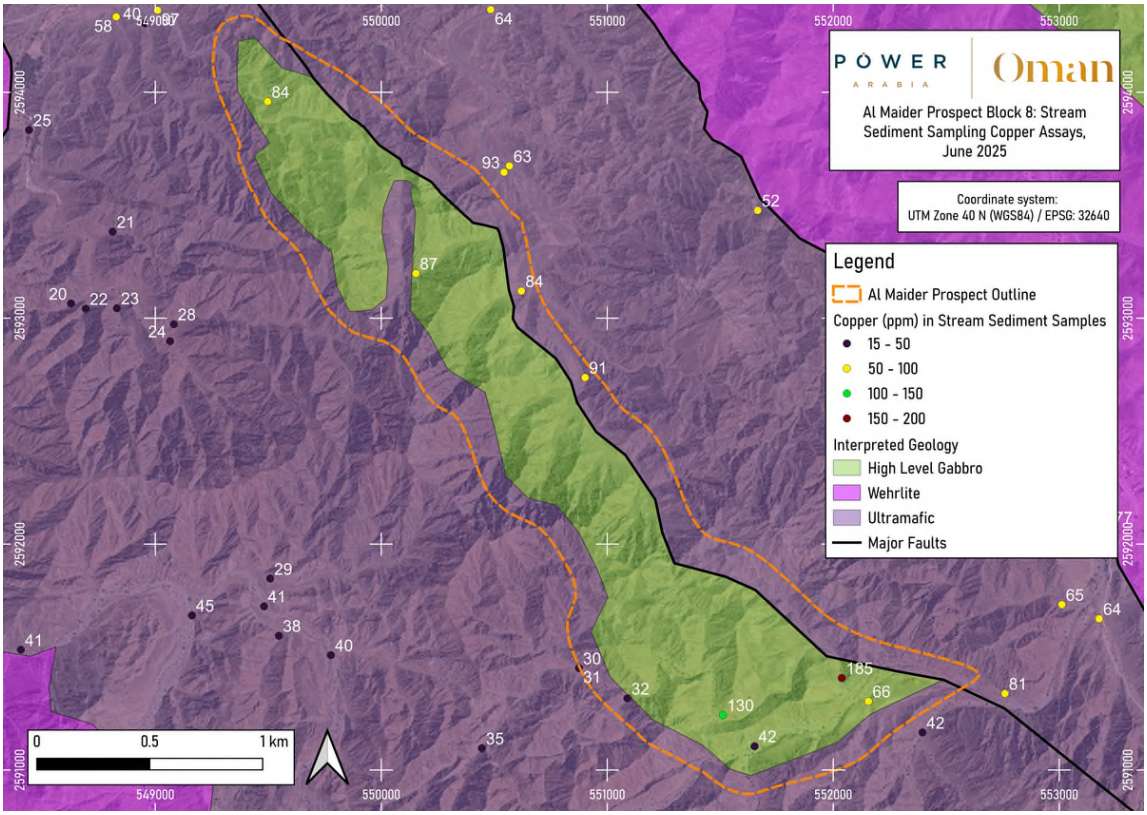


Al Maider Prospect

The Al Maider Prospect was delineated from a stream-sediment sampling program in 2024 and early 2025, with copper-bearing float located in the area. This led to the discovery of the bedrock

source of the copper deposits upstream at Al Maider. The geology of the Al Maider Prospect and the copper in stream sediment results are shown in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3: Al Maider Prospect Copper in Stream Sediment Sample Results



Work to date on the Al Maider Prospect consists of a combination of geological mapping and rock chip sampling. The most recent sampling has yielded significant new copper results (see Table 1 and Appendix 1, below) which, combined with previous results and geological and structural fault mapping, define a robust 4km copper target.

With recent work concentrating on the northern part of the Al Maider Prospect, Power Metal is investigating the potential for further mineralisation to the south, along strike of the Gabbro unit and 1.75% copper grab sample results depicted in Figure 4. Whilst this result is for a grab sample rather than an in-situ bed-rock sample, it shows the potential for localised copper mineralisation.

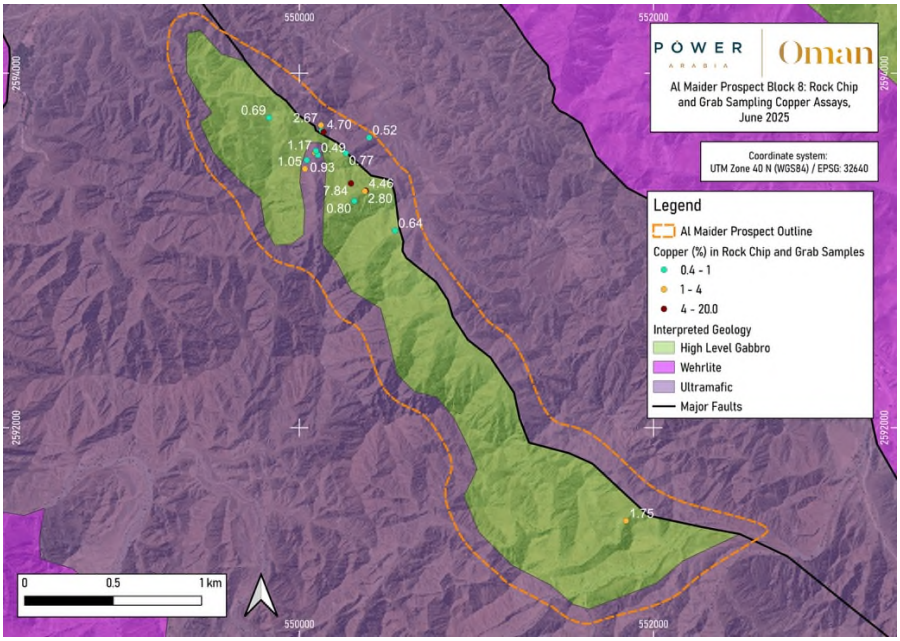
Follow-up work at Al Maider will include infill mapping and sampling along the prospect trend, trenching and a ground magnetic survey with a view to establishing targets for initial drill testing. Access to this prospect is quite challenging and therefore further non-invasive work will be carried out to add confidence prior to any drilling. The table over the page shows the right chip sample as a results from Al Maider.

Table 1: Highlight Al Maider Rock Chip Sample Assay Results							
Sample No.	As ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Cu %	Mg %	Ni ppm	Zn ppm
532801	36	1045	2970	**0.30**	11.75	494	50
532802	3600	1540	>10000	**7.84**	7.05	656	290
532803	103	38	7960	**0.80**	0.91	104	22
532804	20	827	6430	**0.64**	5.08	161	21
532805	345	1260	9340	**0.93**	9.86	541	51
532806	<5	1310	7660	**0.77**	9.94	308	30
532807	<5	591	3230	**0.32**	10.1	229	24
532808	6	21	5200	**0.52**	0.22	37	20
532814	17	1525	6390	**0.64**	10.75	367	36
532816	50	191	6910	**0.69**	2.07	89	36
532818	2150	235	>10000	**1.05**	0.45	35	83
532819	1020	360	>10000	**1.17**	1.68	99	32
532820	24	13	3010	**0.30**	0.27	5	161
532821	1235	676	4890	**0.49**	1.86	123	44
532824	103	251	4860	**0.49**	1.56	146	53
532825	9	800	>10000	**2.67**	10.95	463	20
532826	117	505	>10000	**4.70**	8.93	256	54
530654	53	1600	5380	**0.54**	10.85	1370	29
530657	354	1500	>10000	**2.80**	8.57	489	117

Note: results in green are above 0.4% Cu. Sample analysis undertaken by ALS laboratories method ME-ICP61 (34 element four acid ICP-AES) with method Cu-OG62 ore grade copper four acid method for overlimit copper (>10,000 ppm) samples. Copper grades >.05% highlighted red. The full sample results are shown in Appendix 1.

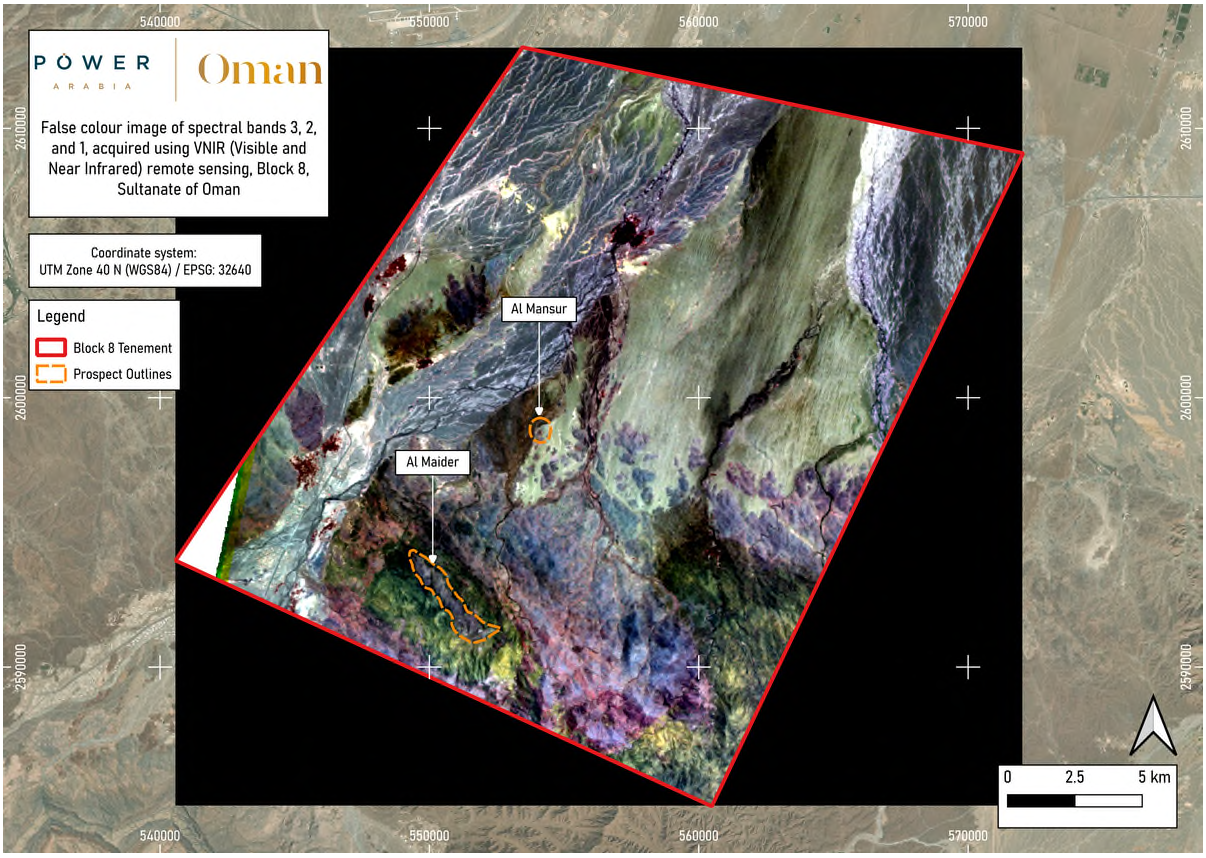
These rock chip sampling results and geological interpretation strengthen the prospectivity of Al Maider with initial interpretation showing that the copper mineralisation is associated with a gabbro intrusive 'slither' within an ultramafic ophiolite sequence associated with a fault system (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: Al Maider Prospect Rock-Chip and Grab Sample Results >0.4% Copper



This interpretation is supported by remote sensing satellite imagery (Figure 5), which shows potential for the current project 4km strike length to be increased subject to further on-the ground mapping.

Figure 5: Remote Sensing Satellite Imagery - Al Maider and Al Mansur Prospect Outlines



Al Mansur Prospect

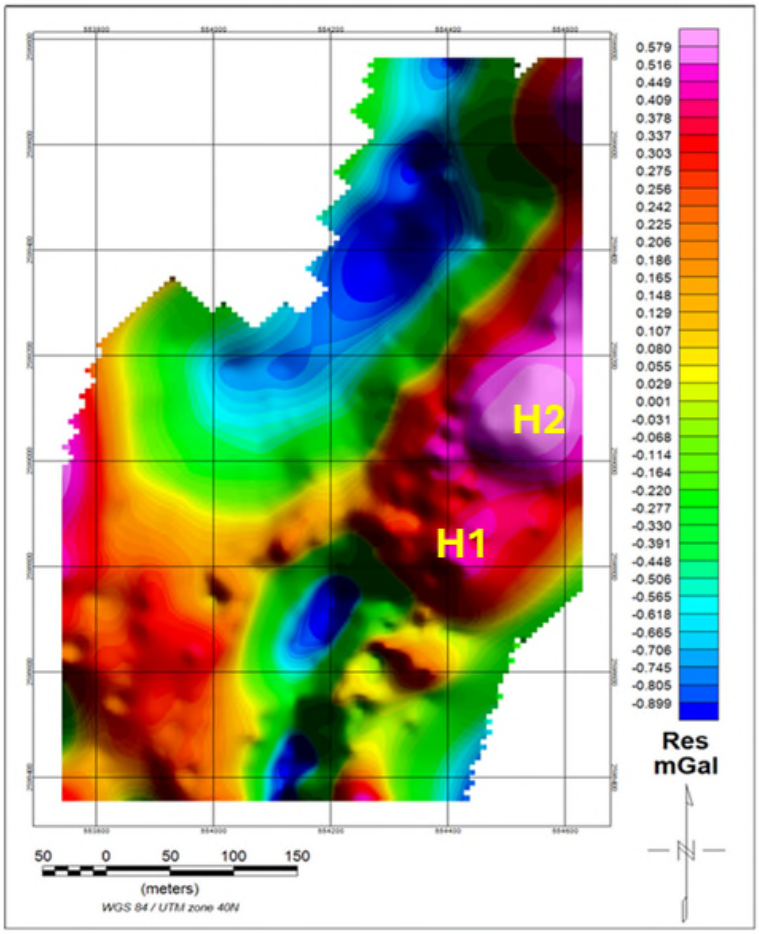
The Al Mansur Prospect is located in the centre of the Project area and has been defined on the basis of trench sampling undertaken in December 2024 (3 trenches, 150 metres ("m") total length) and gravity geophysics.

Due to perceived QA/QC issues with some of the initial trench sample analysis, Power Arabia submitted some key coarse reject sample material to a second laboratory to verify the accuracy of the initial analysis. These returned acceptable values slightly lower than the original results but still confirming the anomaly of the trench.

Trench AM24TR02 returned 9m at 0.74% Cu with the trench located perpendicular to the gravity survey anomaly H1 and the underlying stratigraphy. Trench AM25TR04 assays results initially returned 8m at 0.29% Cu, however, due to the lack of acceptable QA/QC as stated above, these samples were re-analysed at a different laboratory, ALS Jeddah, and the results returned 8m at 0.31% Cu with acceptable QA/QC results. This trench, which preceded more recent work, is not perpendicular to the main strike and stratigraphy at Al Mansur Prospect.

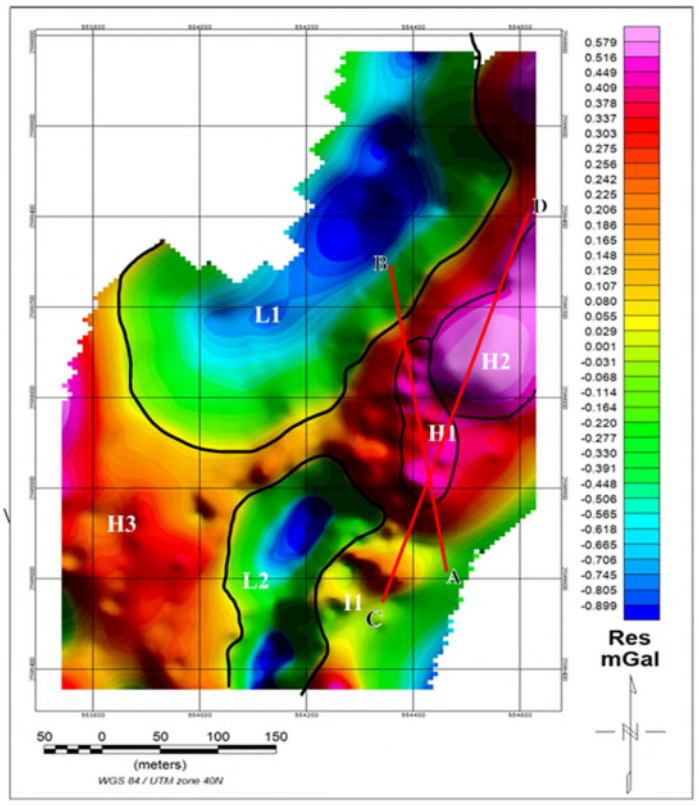
A recent updated interpretation of the gravity survey, further to additional in-fill and extensional survey points over the Al Mansur target (see Company announcement 25 April 2025) has returned an additional 'H2 Target', located on strike from the previously identified H1 Target (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Updated Al Mansur Prospect Ground Gravity Results



The processed survey data and resulting gravity-residual sections confirm that the Al Mansur Prospect area is dominated by two pronounced positive anomalies (H1 and H2) separated by more subdued zones of lower residuals. As shown in Figure 7 below along Profile A–B, the residual field rises steadily from 0 milligal (**mGal**) at the southern end to a broad peak of ≈ +0.45 mGal between the two dashed markers (H1), then reverses sharply north-eastward, falling to –0.40 mGal at the profile terminus. This asymmetric high coincides spatially with the magenta ridge seen and marks a dense, probably mafic/ultramafic body that is bounded on its western side by a steep density contrast against the adjacent low-density trough L2. Profile C–D traverses the same ridge but additionally crosses the northern high H2: a first positive shoulder (~+0.40 mGal) associated with the southern edge of H1 is followed, after a subtle saddle, by a sharper peak that reaches +0.60 mGal beneath the centre of H2 before tapering northwards. The intervening slight inflection agrees with the narrow negative corridor (blue–green colours) between H1 and H2 on the map, suggesting a structural break or lithological change. Taken together, the profiles demonstrate that H1 forms an elongated NW–SE dense core, while H2 represents a separate, more localised dense block farther north-east; both are flanked by broad gravity lows (L1–L3) that likely represent thicker, lower-density cover sediments or alteration zones.

Figure 7: Gravity Survey Results for Al Mansur Prospect – All Interpreted Areas of Interest



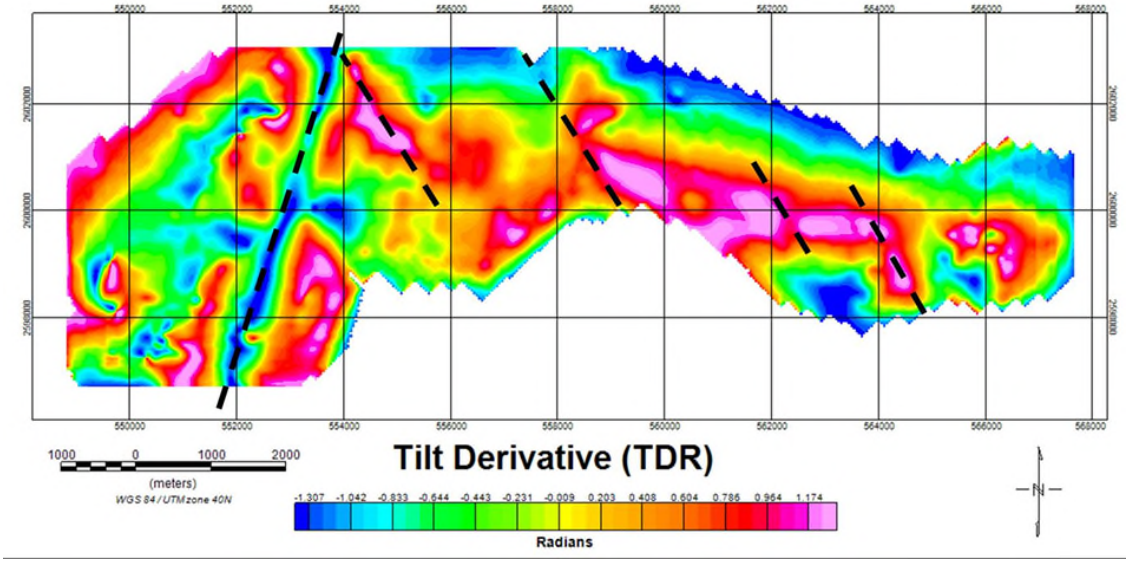
A third-party re-interpretation is planned to ensure full review is achieved to ensure maximum confidence for an initial drill programme to test these targets.

With the historic sampling on strike to the south and the recent trenching by Power Arabia, this target represents the most advanced target on Block 8 with easy access for a drilling programme.

Other Target Generation Results

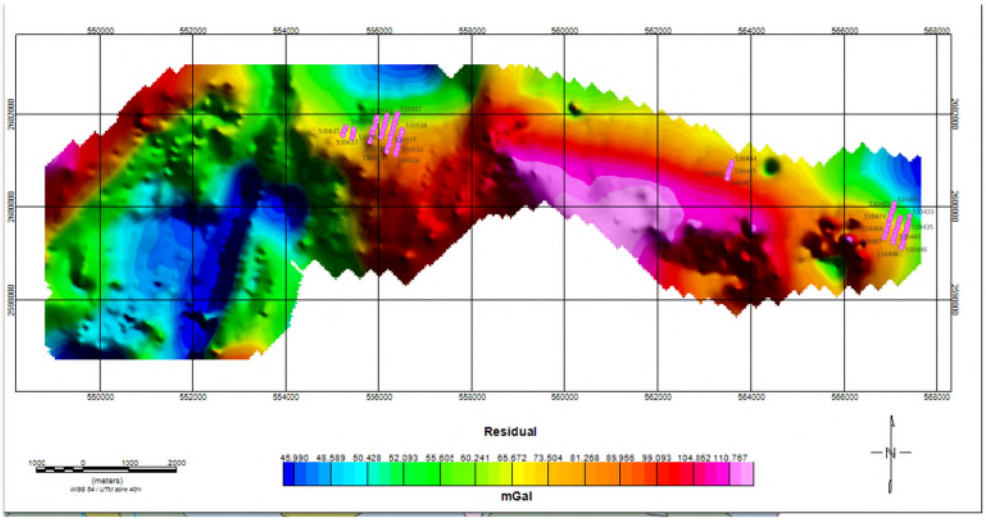
The gravimetric survey also covered an area in the centre of the Project, where it interpreted key lithological contacts and fault zones which are considered possible mineralisation trap related targets (Figure 8). The initial interpretation has provided a further two strong anomalies for follow up work.

Figure 8: Ground Gravity Survey Tilt Derivative Image with Interpreted Fault Zones



As stated in the announcement of 30 January 2025, 210 ionic leach soil samples were collected but not assayed, in advance of the gravimetric survey work. With the gravity survey interpretation now available, a subset of 145 samples, which cover the three broad target areas, have been submitted to ALS Biyaq, Oman for laboratory analysis. The location of these samples in relation to the gravity survey results is shown in Figure 9. Further ionic soil sampling will be part of the next phase of exploration.

Figure 9: Ionic Leach Samples Submitted for Analysis Locations – New Targets (Central Block 8)



Power Arabia is currently undertaking a review of the exploration results and interpretations in preparation for the next phase of exploration to meet its second milestone of 12.5% earn-in, having now met its initial milestone of 10%. The Project is proving highly prospective and, with the Block 8 licence renewal now granted, the Power Arabia technical team is excited to continue the exploration with the objective of defining an initial drilling program.

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 No.	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
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 representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.).*	• No drilling has been undertaken by Power Arabia.
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.
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. • 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 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.*	• 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.

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.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• 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 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. • 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.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• 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	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• 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	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	• The Exploration Results included in this release are for rock sample assay results which comprise unsystematic outcrop/float data collection. • Not applicable. The Exploration Results concern early-stage reconnaissance work only and are not suitable for Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation procedures.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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. • No drilling was undertaken by Power Arabia.
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.* • *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.*	• 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. • 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: ○ 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	• *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:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *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.*	• Not applicable. No drilling was undertaken by Power Arabia.
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	• *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*	• 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
mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (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.*	• 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.