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ASX / MEDIA RELEASE
16th December 2025

Block 8 Oman: Drilling Programme Results

Perth, Australia: Alara Resources Limited (ASX: AUQ) (**Alara** or the **Company**), a base and precious metals producer and explorer with projects in Oman, pleased to provide an update on the maiden drilling programme on the Block 8 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. Alara holds 10% interest in the JV. The drilling programme completes the Power Metal initial 12.5% earn-in[1].

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Reconnaissance diamond drilling programme completed in October 2025, with eight HQ diameter core drillholes for a total meterage of 724.35 metres ("m") drilled.
- Identified lithological units, alteration, brecciation and mineralisation consistent with copper-dominant (Cyprus-type) Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide ("VMS").
- All holes intersected prospective lithological units, including basalt and andesite with associated carbonate, chlorite and epidote alteration.
- Highlight downhole depth intercepts* of:
  - **1.06 % Cu over 1.5m** (hole AM25DD001 from 95.5-97m within wider zone returning 0.52 % Cu from 95.5-99m)
  - **0.36 % Cu over 1m** (AM25DD001 from 72-73m, within a broader elevated Cu zone from 68-77m)
  - **0.35 % Cu over 4m** (AM25DD001 from 80-84m, with up to 0.56 % Cu from 80-81m)
  - **0.19 % Cu over 4m** (AM25DD002 from 85-89m)
  - Elevated Cu, Pb and Zn results over 18 m (AM25DD003 from 35-53m, associated with a sulphide stockwork in a fault zone)
  - **1.1 % Zn over 1m** (AM25DD006 from 51-52m, plus elevated Cu and Zn from 51-58m)

** Weighted average downhole intersections, true width not known.*

[1] Please refer to ASX announcement dated 24 October 2024

Sean *Wade, Chief Executive Officer of Power Metal Resources PLC, commented:*
"The results of the maiden drilling programme are very encouraging and confirm our view that this is a prospective area that has been under-explored. The completion of the programme marks the fulfilment of the agreed $740,000 spend to earn a 12.5% stake in Block 8.

"I look forward to updating the market further as we move into the next phase of workstreams with additional trenching and drilling programmes that will enhance our understanding of the results and the mineralised intersects."

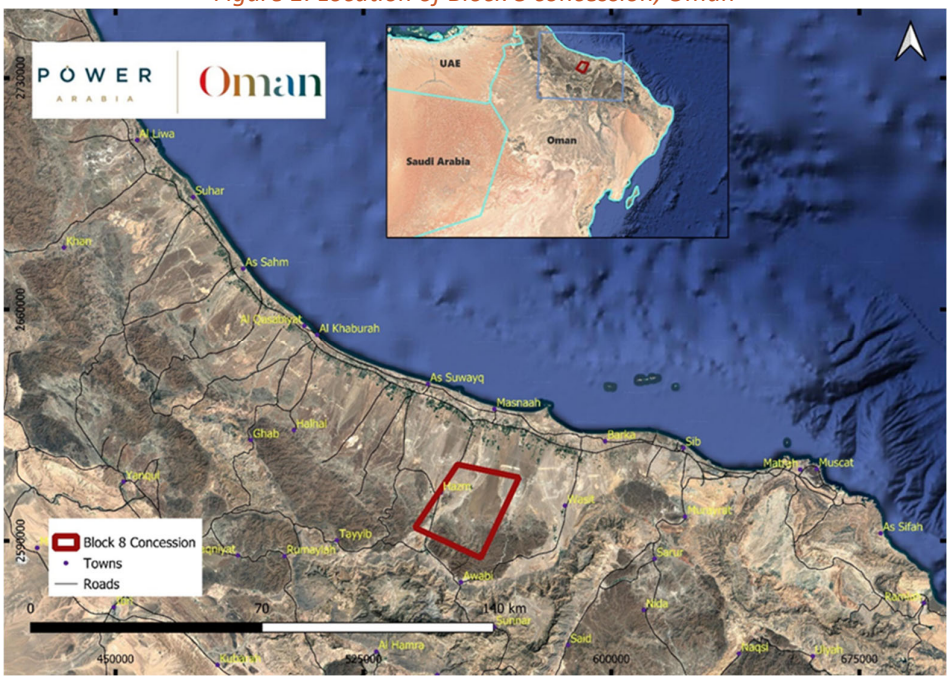
Atmavireshwar Sthapak, Managing Director of Alara Resources said:
"We are very encouraged by the results of this maiden drilling programme at Block 8. The identification of VMS-style mineralisation, strong alteration signatures and structural features across all drill holes confirms the robustness of the geological model developed through the Power Metals exploration work. These early results highlight the potential of Block 8 to host Cyprus-type copper mineralisation, and they provide a solid foundation for advancing the next phase of exploration.

We look forward to continuing our collaboration with Power Metal and Awtad Copper as we build further momentum on this promising project."

Block 8

Block 8 is located approximately 130 km west of Muscat in Oman and encompasses a contiguous area of 497 sq. km (Figure 1). The concession includes a section of the Semail Ophiolite that is prospective for copper-dominant (Cyprus-type) VMS mineralisation. Power Arabia's exploration activities have included spectral remote sensing, stream sediment, soil and rock chip sampling, trenching and sampling, gravimetric geophysical surveying, petrography and X-Ray Diffraction ("XRD") analysis.

Figure 1: Location of Block 8 concession, Oman



Drilling Program

The initial drilling targets were mainly based on geological observations, magnetic and gravimetric data, and trenching results. However, the locations were ultimately adjusted in response to observations as the programme, which contained eight holes totalling 724.35m, developed.

The drillhole locations and parameters are shown in Figure 2 and summarised in Table 1 respectively.

Figure 2: Block 8 drillhole locations relative to gravimetric geophysics results

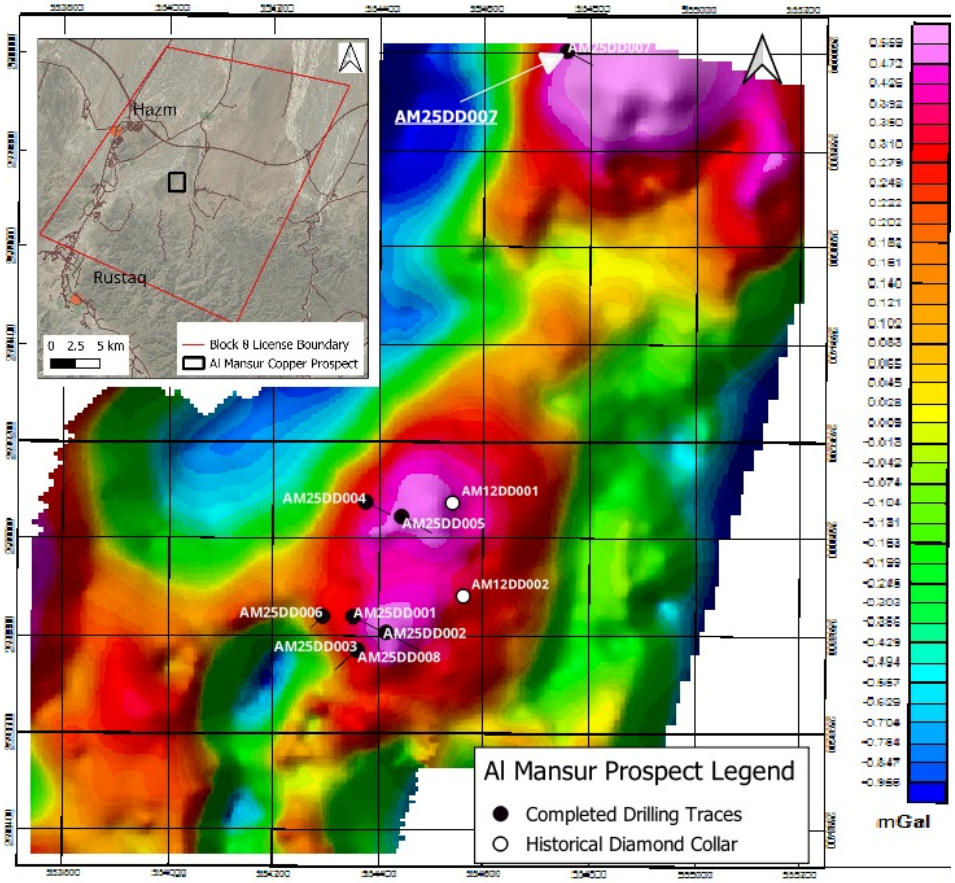


Table 1: Block 8 drillhole summary

Drillhole	Easting (UTM 40N)	Northing (UTM 40N)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (deg)	Inclination (deg)	Length (m)
AM25DD001	554,348	2,598,839	202.36	120	-50	109.45
AM25DD002	554,411	2,598,807	200.97	120	-50	110
AM25DD003	554,356	2,598,770	204	225	-50	70.9
AM25DD004	554,371	2,599,075	195.3	120	-50	80
AM25DD005	554,440	2,599,046	194.4	120	-50	100
AM25DD006	554,292	2,598,833	210	225	-50	74
AM25DD007	554,751	2,600,005	192	120	-50	80
AM25DD008	554,355	2,598,770	204	225	-65	100
					TOTAL:	**724.35**

Drillhole Observations

The drilling intersected a volcanic succession predominantly consisting of intercalated andesite and basalt units. Andesite units ranged in thickness from 0.12 to 11.1m (averaging 3.22m), and basalt units ranged in thickness from 0.13 to 12.95m (averaging 2.0m). Some of the basalt units included pillows, substantiating subaqueous deposition and favourable genetic conditions for the formation of massive sulphide mineralisation.

Propylitic alteration, including carbonate, chlorite and epidote, was apparent in almost all drillholes and particularly associated with basaltic units.

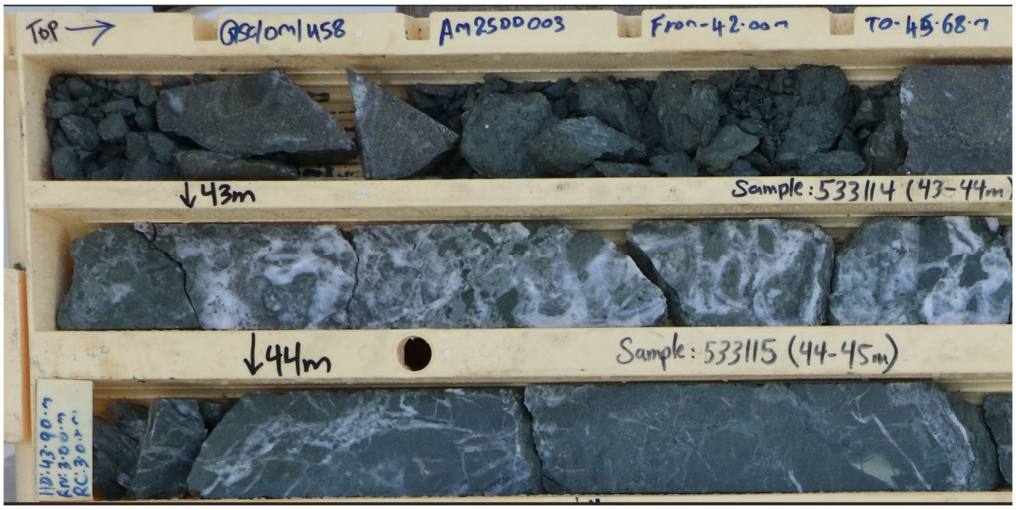
Faulting and brecciation were also common and evident in all drillholes. Breccias ranged in thickness from 0.2 to 13.5m (averaging 3.82m) and some were associated with alteration (silica, carbonate, chlorite, epidote and hematite).

Significant sulphides, mainly pyrite, were intersected in six of the eight drillholes. The pyrite occurred as disseminations, veinlets and in semi-massive form (Figures 3-5).

Figure 3: Brecciated semi-massive pyrite (AM25DD001 at 95.7m)

Figure 4: Brecciated and colloform pyrite (AM25DD001 from 95.5m)

Figure 5: Semi-massive pyrite and quartz breccia/stockworks (AM25DD003)



Pyrite mainly occurred within the andesite and basalt units and in the presence of propylitic alteration, although some of the faults and breccias also included disseminations and veinlets.

Drillhole Sampling and results

A total of 156 half-core samples were cut using a diamond saw with 11 Quality Assurance ("QA") samples distributed throughout the batch. All samples were prepared and analysed by ALS Arabia Biyaq in Oman.

Drillhole AM25DD001 included up to 1.04% Cu over 1.5m (from 95.5-97m downhole depth) corresponding to faulted dolerite within a wider zone returning 0.52% Cu over 3.5m (from 95.5-99m). Other intersections included 0.36% Cu over 1m (from 72-73m) and 0.35% Cu over 4m (from 80-84m). Half of the samples from the drillhole (36 of 72) returned Cu values > 100 ppm Cu (the average abundance for basalts5) and correspond to elevated iron z-scores (z-scores indicate how many standard deviations a result is from the mean of a distribution and is used to assess anomalous values).

Drillhole AM25DD002 included up to 0.19% Cu over 4m (from 85-89m downhole) in basalt.

Drillhole AM25DD003 included up to 0.18% Cu over 1m (from 42-43m downhole) within a stockwork zone.

Drillhole AM25DD006 included up to 1.1% Zn over 1m (from 51-52m downhole).

Tabulated drillhole results are provided in Table 2 as Annexure 1. JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Block 8 is provided as Annexure 2. Sections for drillholes AM25DD001 and 2, and AM25DD003 and 8 are shown in Figures 6 and 7 respectively.

Figure 6: Section for drillholes AM25DD001 and 2 (looking north).

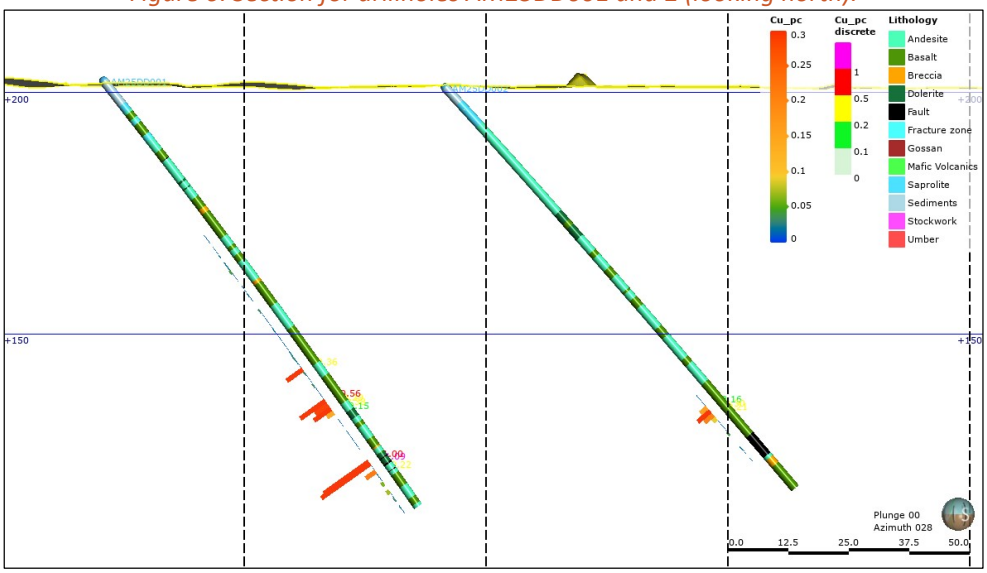
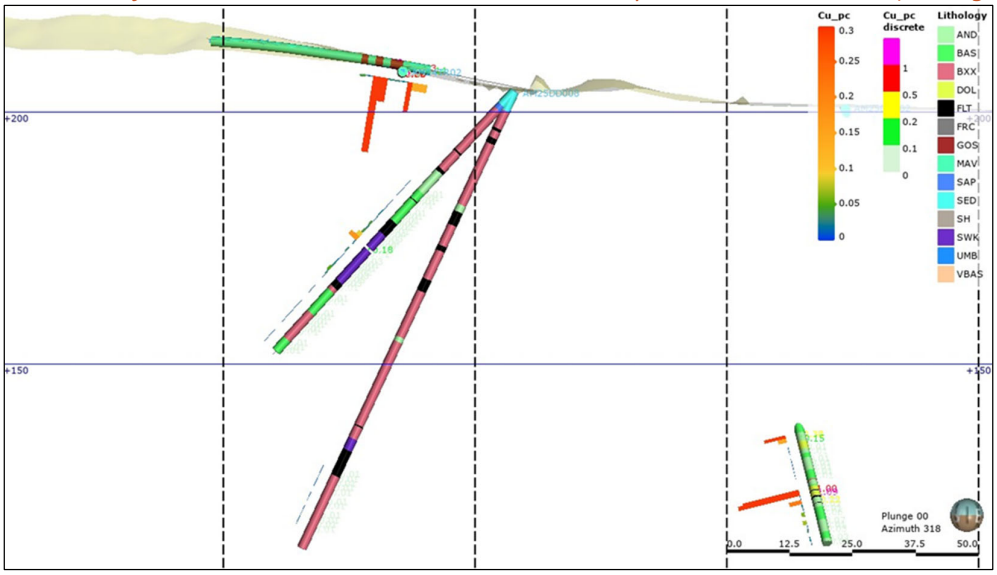


Figure 7: Section for drillholes AM25DD003 and AM25DD008, plus trench AM24TR02 (looking west)



Conclusions

The drillhole observations and results identified some significant sulphide mineralisation in what is interpreted to be the peripheral zone of a mineralised system. The >1 % Cu intersection in hole AM25DD001, along with the other geochemically anomalous zones, offer great encouragement and targets for the next phases of work.

The next phases of work include a full review of all results to better understand the geological associations with mineralisation, with an emphasis on the breccia units. This would facilitate the planning of a follow-up trenching and drilling programme.

Some additional sampling on the remaining core is also planned. This includes sampling the rest of AM25DD006, hole AM25DD007 (located over 1km to the north of hole AM25DD001), as well as potentially some intervals of the as yet unsampled holes AM25DD004, 5 and 7 (that contain alteration and some observed mineralisation).

Competent Person Statement

The information contained in this announcement concerning exploration results was prepared under the direction of Mr Nicholas O'Reilly (MSc, DIC, MAusIMM, MIMMM QMR, 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.

Annexure -1

Table 2: Highlight Drill Hole Intersections

Drill Hole ID	Sample ID	Downhole Intersection		Lithology	Selected Assay Results *	
		From (m)	To (m)		Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
AM25DD001	533006	43	44	Basalt	155	53
AM25DD001	533007	44	45	Basalt	44	49
AM25DD001	533008	45	46	Basalt	178	53
AM25DD001	533009	46	47	Andesite	191	55
AM25DD001	533010	47	48	Andesite	403	65
AM25DD001	533011	48	49	Andesite	118	66
AM25DD001	533025	61	62	Andesite	122	45
AM25DD001	533026	62	63	Andesite	171	47
AM25DD001	533027	63	64	Andesite	91	50
AM25DD001	533028	64	65	Basalt	122	49
AM25DD001	533029	65	66	Basalt	92	47
AM25DD001	533030	66	67	Basalt	96	44
AM25DD001	533031	67	68	Basalt	118	58
AM25DD001	533032	68	69	Basalt	160	67
AM25DD001	533033	69	70	Basalt	291	70
AM25DD001	533034	70	71	Basalt	231	76
AM25DD001	533035	71	72	Basalt	86	82
AM25DD001	**533036**	**72**	**73**	**Andesite**	**3560**	**101**
AM25DD001	533037	73	74	Andesite	303	67
AM25DD001	533038	74	75	Andesite	139	64
AM25DD001	533039	75	76	Andesite	90	66
AM25DD001	533041	76	77	Andesite	254	57
AM25DD001	533042	77	78	Andesite	85	65
AM25DD001	533043	78	79	Andesite	62	56
AM25DD001	533044	79	80	Andesite	85	64
AM25DD001	**533045**	**80**	**81**	**Andesite**	**5630**	**105**
AM25DD001	**533046**	**81**	**82**	**Andesite**	**2860**	**77**
AM25DD001	**533047**	**82**	**83**	**Basalt**	**3800**	**104**
AM25DD001	**533048**	**83**	**84**	**Basalt**	**1520**	**87**
AM25DD001	533049	84	85	Basalt	127	67
AM25DD001	533056	90	91	Andesite	126	71
AM25DD001	533057	91	92	Basalt	68	69
AM25DD001	533058	92	93	Basalt	111	75
AM25DD001	533059	93	94	Breccia	43	81
AM25DD001	533061	94	95	Andesite	44	103
AM25DD001	533062	95	95.5	Breccia	25	74
AM25DD001	**533063**	**95.5**	**96**	**Dolerite**	**10000**	**70**
AM25DD001	**533064**	**96**	**97**	**Fault**	**10850**	**78**
AM25DD001	533065	97	98	Dolerite	149	60
AM25DD001	**533066**	**98**	**99**	**Fault**	**2160**	**136**
AM25DD001	533067	99	100	Andesite	212	86
AM25DD001	533068	100	101	Fault	85	72
AM25DD001	533069	101	102	Andesite	601	101
AM25DD001	533070	102	103	Basalt	34	86
AM25DD001	533071	103	104	Basalt	688	62
AM25DD001	533072	104	105	Andesite	115	71
AM25DD001	533073	105	106	Andesite	326	70
AM25DD001	533074	106	107	Andesite	34	61
AM25DD001	533075	107	108	Basalt	212	65
AM25DD001	533076	108	109	Andesite	63	64
AM25DD002	533079	83	84	Basalt	100	73

AM25DD002	533081	84	85	Basalt	114	69
AM25DD002	**533082**	**85**	**86**	**Basalt**	**1580**	**67**
AM25DD002	**533083**	**86**	**87**	**Basalt**	**2950**	**63**
AM25DD002	**533084**	**87**	**88**	**Basalt**	**2080**	**74**
AM25DD002	533085	88	89	Basalt	853	78
AM25DD002	533086	89	90	Basalt	95	73
AM25DD002	533087	90	91	Basalt	89	81
AM25DD002	533088	91	92	Basalt	71	66
AM25DD002	533089	92	93	Basalt	354	53
AM25DD002	533093	96	97	Fault	221	40
AM25DD002	533094	97	98	Fault	129	53
AM25DD002	533095	98	99	Fault	20	53
AM25DD002	533096	99	100	Fault	120	45
AM25DD003	533106	35	36	Fault	223	232
AM25DD003	533107	36	37	Fault	160	381
AM25DD003	533108	37	38	Fault	141	451
AM25DD003	533109	38	39	Fault	402	707
AM25DD003	533110	39	40	Fault	337	257
AM25DD003	533111	40	41	Stockwork	424	359
AM25DD003	533112	41	42	Stockwork	852	615
AM25DD003	**533113**	**42**	**43**	**Sulphide**	**1805**	**551**
AM25DD003	533114	43	44	Stockwork	151	566
AM25DD003	533115	44	45	Stockwork	34	317
AM25DD003	533116	45	46	Stockwork	251	92
AM25DD003	533117	46	47	Stockwork	125	641
AM25DD003	533118	47	48	Stockwork	93	216
AM25DD003	**533119**	**48**	**49**	**Stockwork**	**208**	**1200**
AM25DD003	533121	49	50	Stockwork	251	441
AM25DD003	533122	50	51	Stockwork	499	508
AM25DD003	533123	51	52	Fault	263	469
AM25DD003	533124	52	53	Fault	129	973
AM25DD003	533125	53	54	Breccia	41	207
AM25DD003	533126	54	55	Basalt	45	135
AM25DD003	533127	55	56	Basalt	67	129
AM25DD006	**533159**	**51**	**52**	**Breccia**	**568**	**11050**
AM25DD006	533161	52	53	Breccia	206	1775
AM25DD006	533162	53	54	Breccia	91	271
AM25DD006	533163	54	55	Breccia	105	388
AM25DD006	**533164**	**55**	**56**	**Breccia**	**179**	**1855**
AM25DD006	533165	56	57	Breccia	87	251
AM25DD006	533166	57	58	Basalt	501	289
AM25DD008	533144	83	84	Fault	135	198
AM25DD008	533145	84	85	Breccia	96	106
AM25DD008	533146	85	86	Breccia	77	238

Table notes: ** Assay data by ALS Laboratories method ME-ICP61. 10,000 parts per million (ppm) = 1.0 %. Cu or Zn intersections with > 1,000 ppm Cu or Zn highlighted in bold. AM25DD006 partially sampled and drillholes AM25DD004, 5 & 7 not yet sampled.*

Annexure 2 - 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.*	• Drill core samples of 1m or 0.5 m lengths were cut in half down the longitudinal core axis using a diamond saw with 11 Quality Assurance (QA) samples distributed throughout the batch of 156 half-core samples. • Half-core samples were submitted in their entirety to ALS Arabia Biyaq laboratory in Oman. The laboratory is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025. All QA samples passed Quality Control checks and the results are considered to be accurate. • Sampling intervals comprised continuous 1.0m (with two 0.5m) sample runs over lithological units considered prospective for hosting VMS style mineralization, including basalt and andesite with associated carbonate, chlorite and epidote alteration and visual sulphides. AM25DD006 parially sampled and drillholes AM25DD004, 5 & 7 not yet sampled.. • Details of sampling techniques and assay methods are outlined below.
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.).*	• The core drilling programme commenced on 16 September and was completed on 9 October 2025 with 8 holes totalling 724.45m. • The drilling was completed by Geo Solutions Engineering using a Turkish S-15 rig. • The core was HQ (65.5 mm) diameter, the recovery was good (> 95 %) and all holes were down-hole surveyed (using a gyro). • The drillhole locations and parameters are shown in Figure 2 and summarised in Table 1 respectively in the body of announcement.
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.*	• High core recovery of plus 95% from all mineralized intervals was achieved from all drill core intervals. Recovery measurements are poor in broken rock and this was reflected in less weight of the samples. • A quality drill rig and experienced team assured high core recovery achieved from all drill holes. Diamond drilling used drill muds and short runs in broken ground to maximize recovery • Relationship between sample recovery and grade was not carried out as no issue of core loss has been encountered.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Entire length of each drillhole core was geologically and geotechnically logged in accordance with industry best-practice in line with company standard operating procedure designed and supervised by an experienced Power Arabia geologist. • Logging data is to the level required for reporting of the exploration results, and for future mineral resource estimation, mining and metallurgical studies where appropriate. • Quantitative logging has been carried out where length of interval logged and drill core sample recovery is recorded. • The minerals and % of minerals has been estimated. A qualitative description has been provided where ever required. • Drill core was photographed with a small board on which borehole number, core box number and drill core interval is marked.
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.*	• A total of 156 half-core samples were cut using a diamond saw • 11 Quality Assurance ("QA") samples distributed throughout the batch. The QA samples included four Certified Reference Materials, three blanks (composed of building sand) and two field duplicates (quarter core from half of the submitted core). • 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	• *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.*	• All samples were prepared and analysed by ALS Arabia Biyaq in Oman. The laboratory is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025. • Preparation involved crushing each sample to 70 % passing 2mm, riffle splitting off 250g and pulverising the split to better than 85% passing 75 microns (ALS procedure PREP-31). • Analysis involved a four-acid (near total) digestion with a 34-element (ICP-AES) finish (ALS procedure ME-ICP61). • The drillhole samples were not subject to gold analysis at this stage due to the low tenure results obtained from previous rock samples. • All QA samples passed Quality Control checks and the results are considered to be accurate.
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.*	• Calculation of drill hole intersections used as a part of the exploratory data assessment was verified by re-calculation of selected intersections by Powe Arabia's head geologist. • Selected analyses are confirmed in form of check assays by check assay laboratory which is independent in fact in competition with primary assay laboratory. All analytical values of each individual sample were verified against signed laboratory PDF certificate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All compiled data was checked for errors and missing data. Missing data was requested from site geologist and was used for database update by competent person. • Dataset was checked for logical errors, i.e. transposition of intervals, mislabelling of data, missing data, etc. Lithological codes were created from available Lithology information. • Electronic data are backed up at secure FTP location and physical data including primary are stored at project office of Power Metal's in Oman. • Remaining drill core (second half core) is available for all of the Power Metals's drill hole intervals and can be used for future studies and/or confirmatory testing. • Assay data were not adjusted. • The implementation of appropriate sampling, QA/QC, logging, and data storage protocols provides confidence in the results reported.
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.*	• The drillhole locations and parameters are shown in Figure 2 and summarised in Table 1 respectively in the body of announcement. • All location data is recorded as UTM Zone 40N (EPSG:32640) projection,WGS84 datum. • Topographical control was not 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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The drillihole results included in this release are for 1m or 0.5m downhole interval drill core sample assay results. • Not applicable. The Exploration Results concern early-stage reconnaissance work only and are not suitable for Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation procedures. • Exploration Results reported in Appendix 1 are not composited. Weighted average composite results are stated in announcement highlights (e.g. 0.35 % Cu over 4m (AM25DD001 from 80-84m, with up to 0.56 % Cu from 80-81m).
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 drill core sample assay results which are obtained from core sampled, cut consistently down the longitudinal core axis without bias to lithology or structure. • Sample collection was based on downhole depth intervals at 1m or 0.5m.
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 drilling programme completes the Power Metal initial 12.5% earn-in. • Alara Holds 10% interest in the JV • 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:*
  - *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.*

- The summary of the HQ diameter diamond drill holes reported in this release are outlined below.

Drillhole	Easting (UTM 40N)	Northing (UTM 40N)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (deg)	Inclination (deg)	Downhole Length (m)
AM25DD001	554,348	2,598,839	202.36	120	-50	109.45
AM25DD002	554,411	2,598,807	200.97	120	-50	110
AM25DD003	554,356	2,598,770	204	225	-50	70.9
AM25DD004	554,371	2,599,075	195.3	120	-50	80
AM25DD005	554,440	2,599,046	194.4	120	-50	100
AM25DD006	554,292	2,598,833	210	225	-50	74
AM25DD007	554,751	2,600,005	192	120	-50	80
AM25DD008	554,355	2,598,770	204	225	-65	100
					TOTAL:	724.35

- The assayed drill holes intersections are outlined in **Annexure -1, Table 2: Highlight Drill Hole Intersections**, in this release. The intersections deemed material by the Competent Person (with either copper or zinc sample assay results >1,000 ppm) are outlined below.

Drill Hole ID	Sample ID	Downhole Intersection		Lithology	Selected Assay Results *	
		From (m)	To (m)		Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
AM25DD001	533036	72	73	Andesite	3560	101
AM25DD001	533045	80	81	Andesite	5630	105
AM25DD001	533046	81	82	Andesite	2860	77
AM25DD001	533047	82	83	Basalt	3800	104
AM25DD001	533048	83	84	Basalt	1520	87
AM25DD001	533063	95.5	96	Dolerite	10000	70
AM25DD001	533064	96	97	Fault	10850	78
AM25DD001	533066	98	99	Fault	2160	136
AM25DD002	533082	85	86	Basalt	1580	67
AM25DD002	533083	86	87	Basalt	2950	63
AM25DD002	533084	87	88	Basalt	2080	74
AM25DD003	533113	42	43	Sulphide	1805	551
AM25DD003	533119	48	49	Stockwork	208	1200
AM25DD006	533159	51	52	Breccia	568	11050
AM25DD006	533164	55	56	Breccia	179	1855

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		*Table notes: * Assay data by ALS Laboratories method ME-ICP61. 10,000 parts per million (ppm) = 1.0 %. Material intersections are deemed by CP as Cu or Zn intersections with > 1,000 ppm Cu or Zn.*
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• The highlight downhole depth drill hole intercepts are based on weighted averages of the results reported in Annexure -1, Table 2: Highlight Drill Intersections, as follows: o 1.057 % Cu over 1.5m = weighted average of sample 533063 (10000ppm Cu) & sample 533064 (10850ppm Cu) = 10567ppm Cu. Unweigted average of samples = 10425ppm Cu o 0.52 % Cu from 95.5-99m = weighted average of sample 533063 (10000ppm Cu), 533064 (10850ppm Cu), 533065 (149ppm Cu) & 533066 (2160ppm Cu) = 5,188ppm Cu o 0.36 % Cu over 1m = sample 533036 (3560ppm Cu) o 0.35 % Cu over 4m = average of samples 533045 (5630ppm Cu), 533046 (2860ppm Cu), 533047 (3800ppm Cu) & 533048 (1520ppm Cu) o 0.19 % Cu over 4m (AM25DD002 from 85-89m) = average of samples 533082 (1580ppm Cu), 533083 (2950ppm Cu), 533084 (2080ppm Cu) & 533085 (853ppm Cu) o 1.1 % Zn over 1m (AM25DD006 from 51-52m) = sample 533159 (11050ppm Zn)
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Exploration Results reported relate to downhole intersections, the geometry or true width of the mineralised bodies is not yet understood. • 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 (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth*	• Power Arabia will decide whether to submit further drill core sampoles for assay at a later date.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	Currently drill hole AM25DD006 is partially sampled and drillholes AM25DD004, 5 & 7 are not sampled.