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ASX/MEDIA RELEASE

Tuesday, 14 June 2016

FURTHER INFORMATION REGARDING HIGH GRADE COPPER & GOLD MINERALISATION AT THE AL HADEETHA PROJECT

Further to the ASX Announcement of 8 June 2016, and in accordance with ASX listing rule 5.7, Alara Resources Limited (ASX: AUQ) (Alara or Company) is pleased to provide Appendices containing additional information on the copper and gold mineralisation at the Al Hadeetha Project in Oman.

Appendix 1 contains sampling techniques, data and material drill-hole information (as per sections 1 and 2 of Table 1 of JORC Code 2012) relating to three drill holes. Of these three drill hole intersections, complete results of only one (WH16RD012) were announced on June 8, 2016. Announcement of intersections from the other two drill-holes is still pending.

The drill hole primary mineralised intersections announced on 8 June, had a 0.2% Cu cut-off grade which is a natural break/sharp change is assay results differentiating between mineralised and non-mineralised intersections. Grade cut off at 0.2% Cu is also a reasonable economic cut-off to delineate potential mineralisation. The length is reported as down-hole length in a vertical hole. True thickness will be calculated at resource interpretation stage. The grade was reported as down-hole length weighted average grade.

The remaining results shall be reported after completion of drilling, along with full analyses of samples which is expected by the end of the month.

Appendix 2 contains Washihi JORC Resource table, plus sampling techniques, data and exploration results (as per sections 1, 2 and 3 of Table 1 of the JORC Code 2012) relating to the copper-gold Resource at Al Hadeetha Project's Washihi deposit. The information in the JORC Resource table was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has now been updated to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

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APPENDIX 1

DRILL HOLE COLLAR TABLE

BH_ID	COLLAR EASTING	COLLAR NORTHING	COLLAR RL (M)	AZIMUTH (°)	DIP (°)	133MM RC DRILLING (M)	HQ3 CORE DRILLING (M)	END OF HOLE DEPTH (M)
WH16RD012	602184	2517810	457	0	90	0.0 TO 108	NIL	108
WH16RD013	602190	2517894	457	0	90	0.0 TO 89.3	89.3 TO 130.5	130.5
WH16RD014	602270	2517691	463	0	90	0.0 TO 109.5	NIL	109.5

JORC 2012 TABLE -1: 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*	• Diamond drilling and reverse circulation (RC) drilling were used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. • RC drill holes are sampled at 1m intervals and split using a cone splitter attached to the cyclone to generate a split of ~3 or more kg. • Diamond core was halved with a diamond saw and generally sampled at 1m intervals with shorter samples at geological contacts. • Sampling was systematic. Samples selected for sampling and subsequent sample preparation and chemical analysis are based on geological logging with sample breaks after appropriate sampling interval (average length of sample is 1m) or at rock unit contact. • The samples were checked against sample submittal form, dried and crushed to 70% -2mm. then rotary split off up to 250g; the split was pulverized to better than 85% passing a 75 micron. The resultant pulps were then analysed. Pulverizer bowls were carbon steel. The

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	measurement tools or systems used. • *Aspects of the determination of mineralization 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 pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralization types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	pulverized samples were analysed for Copper digested by four acid digestions followed by ICP-OES; for Gold using 50g Fire Assay followed by AAS. After pulverization, lab stored all the rejects for future use. Pulverization at laboratory was controlled by Grind checks.
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.).*	• RC Drilling was conducted using a reverse circulation rig with 115mm to 133mm face-sampling bits. • Diamond drilling was conducted only in holes where RC drilling was difficult to proceed or due to encountered ground water in the hole. Diamond drilling was in HQ3 drill diameters.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• RC samples were weighed on a regular basis but no sample recovery issues were encountered during the drilling program. • Overweight samples (>3kg) were re-split with portable riffle splitter to about 2Kg.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Drill core recoveries from diamond drilling were recorded following standard logging practice by recording drill hole run length and recovered length. Drill core recoveries were recorded based on run and sample length.
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.*	• RC Chips from drill holes were geologically logged following standard operating procedure. Basic geotechnical logging has been done wherever core drilling was conducted. • The entire drill holes length was logged.
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.*	• RC drill holes are sampled at 1m intervals and split using a cone splitter attached to the cyclone to generate a split of ~3 or more kg. • Diamond core was halved with a diamond saw and generally sampled at 1m intervals with shorter samples at geological contacts. • RC sample splits (1 to 2kg) are pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. • Diamond core samples are crushed to 70% passing 2mm and then pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. • Rotary split of 250g was pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 micron.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize 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.*	

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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.*	• The pulverized samples were analysed for Copper using four acid digestion followed by ICP-OES (Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry); for Gold using 50g Fire Assay followed by AAS (Atomic absorption spectroscopy). • Competent Person reviewed laboratory QA/QC (lab internal QA/QC) and external QA/QC (Quality control samples inserted by project team). External QA/QC includes certified reference materials (standards), Field blanks, Field duplicates.
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.*	• Calculation of drill hole intersections was verified by re-calculation of all intersections by second personnel of independent company. Remaining drill core (second half core) and RC Chips are stored in calico bags in dry storage and are available for all drill hole intervals and can be used for future studies and/or confirmatory testing.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Drill holes Collar data were surveyed by using hand held GPS, DGPS survey will be done after completion of drilling program before using drill holes in resource estimation. • Coordinate system UTM, Zone = 40 North, Datum Transformation = WGS 84 has been used. • Drilling area is covered by topographic survey with high accuracy. The ground levels at an average of 10 meter interval has been taken and the contour drawing at 0.20 meter interval has been prepared after new control points at project site has been established.
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.*	• Exploration results in form of drill hole intersections reported in ASX/MEDIA RELEASE, Wednesday, 8 June 2016 are for one infill RC hole drilled as on date. Only position on plan view map is presented for other two drill holes. • Drill spacing of all drill holes for 2016 is infill drilling program in existing inferred resource, is adequate to define the geological and grade continuity for Mineral Resource and for resource upgrade.
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 mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this*	• After data visualization in 3D, competent person concluded that drilling orientation doesn't introduce sampling bias.. The three drill holes presented in ASX/MEDIA RELEASE, Wednesday, 8 June 2016 are drilled vertical.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Security of samples was maintained very well from dispatch of samples up to data storage. Samples in the form of half core, coarse rejects are stored at project site; pulp rejects are stored in ALS Jeddah laboratory, Saudi Arabia. Transport to the laboratory was done using professional couriers and secured meeting all necessary requirements for chain of custody. Tracking sheets was implemented to track sample progress.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Data were reviewed in detail by Mr. R. Sharma (Competent Person) who also visited the Washihi project site on during the drilling (May 2016)

JORC 2012 TABLE-1 SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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.*	• Exploration license of Al Hadeetha Copper - Gold project is held by Al Hadeetha Resources LLC. Al Hadeetha Resources LLC is a limited liability company incorporated in the Sultanate of Oman. Shareholders in the company are Alara Oman Operations Pty Ltd (70%) a wholly owned subsidiary of Alara Resources Ltd and Al Hadeetha Investments LLC (related to the Al Naba Group of Companies). • Alara Resources Limited (ASX: AUQ) is an Australian based minerals exploration company with a portfolio of projects in Saudi Arabia and Oman. • Exploration license with total area 39km2 covering Washihi Copper - Gold deposit was granted on January 2008 and has been renewed annually since then, with the most renewal in March 2016. Alara also confirms a Mining application covering 3km² at Washihi Copper - Gold project has also been filed

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		with the Public Authority for Mining.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Washihi prospect was discovered during the course of regional reconnaissance by Prospection Ltd. during 1976-77. They carried out 1:2000 scale geological mapping, geophysical, geochemical surveys and drilled ten diamond drill holes. The geophysical surveys included Pulse electro-magnetic and ground magnetics. soil samples were taken. • Exploration work by Ministry of Petroleum and Minerals: Geologists from the Ministry of Petroleum and Minerals reviewed the work undertaken by Prospection Ltd. in their report. The report concluded that the Prospection Limited drilling intersected a moderate amount of copper mineralization. • BRGM undertook regional scale mapping (1:100,000) as well as a review and work program over a number of prospects including the Washihi prospect. More detailed investigations on Washihi were limited to the compilation and reinterpretation of previous work on the prospect including examination re-logging and limited re-sampling of drill holes from the Prospection Ltd. work. • World Geosciences Corporation (WGC) undertook an airborne geophysical survey and interpretation over the area during 1995/1996. The WGC survey collected magnetic and gamma ray (radiometric) data and digital elevation data. • Exploration work by National Mining Company (NMC) reviewed the Prospection Ltd. drill logs. They did an initial geological survey on 1: 10,000 scale for about 10 km2 area. In addition, limited surface outcrops were sampled away from the gossan. They made a data set of ground geophysical survey on Washihi prospect by WGC in 1997, a basis for further exploration. Their drill targets were based on the geological mapping and geophysical data. NMC drilled 15 holes in two drilling programs following the WGC recommendation of targets. • Exploration work by Pilatus Resources Oman (PRO). After receiving the

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Exploration License and evaluation of all the previous data and records PRO decided to conduct the exploration on the following three lines: Structural survey, Geochemical survey and Drilling
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	• The area is largely underlain by the Samail Ophiolite, with the Hawasina nappes appearing at the front of the Samail Nappe in Jabal al Hammah as well as in windows in Wadi Andam and Wadi Musfa. • The area around the Washihi Prospect is structurally complex and a large part of it is covered by wadi gravels. The area contains limited outcrops of several different geological units. The Washihi gossan outcrops in the centre of the area surrounded by ophiolitic basalts and associated sediments. At the northeast of the gossan and southwest of Wadi Andam, the geology of Washihi prospect is in form of a mixture of sedimentary and igneous features. As the area is mostly devoid of any outcrops and most of the rock outcrops are covered under alluvial sediments, the interpreted geological map was developed based on the interpretation of alterations zones observed after ground geophysical surveys.
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.*	• The collar locations, survey data, drill hole length are tabulated in Table 1 of this media release. • Drill hole intersections of Cu, Au but also Zn and Ag are tabulated in ASX/MEDIA RELEASE from Wednesday, 8 June 2016 with all required information. • Competent Person reviewed all data related to drill holes.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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.*	• Drill hole intersections of Copper and corresponded Gold mineralization and Zn, Ag are reported as length weighted average, no top cut has been applied, Cut off grade applied is 0.2 Cu % is potential economic cut off to delineate potential mineralization. The cut off also represent natural break/ sharp change in assays • Cut-off grade 0.2% Cu used in exploration results reporting represents a likely optimum cutoff grade for delineating potential mineralization. Cu, Au, Zn, Ag grade for drill hole intersection is calculated as length weighted average to give same weight to all samples of particular drill hole intersections. True thickness has not being calculated at this stage, the true thickness will be interpreted at resource modelling stage. • No assumptions of metal equivalent have been used.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralization 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. (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drill hole intersections results are reported as down hole lengths. The true thickness will be interpreted at resource modelling stage. • The mineralization is daylighting in north east and dipping in south west. Drill hole intersections are tabulated as down hole lengths for all . • Drill hole intersection are reported only as down hole lengths. True width has not been calculated and reported.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any*	• Plan view of drill hole collar locations along with sectional view is part of the

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	media release ASX/MEDIA RELEASE, Wednesday, 8 June 2016
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.*	• Drill hole intersections as an outcome of exploration are reported from 1 drill hole. Intersections of remaining two drill holes will be reported after completion of drilling, along with full analyses of samples which is expected by the end of the month June 2016.
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.*	• No other exploration data from the past are part of this media release.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (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.*	• Infill drilling program at the Washihi copper-gold deposit in Oman continues and it is expected to be completed on in June 2016, with all analytical results received by early July 2016

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APPENDIX 2

WASHIHI JORC MINERAL RESOURCES

Cu % Cut off	Indicated Resource			Inferred Resource		
	Tonnes (Million)	Copper (Cu) %	Gold (Au) g/t	Tonnes (Million)	Copper (Cu) %	Gold (Au) g/t
0	7.16	0.87	0.17	7.77	0.67	0.2
0.25	6.84	0.9	0.17	7.27	0.71	0.2
0.5	5.66	1.01	0.18	5	0.85	0.21
0.75	4.04	1.17	0.18	2.57	1.07	0.23
1	2.39	1.37	0.2	1.24	1.31	0.27

The information in this JORC Resource table was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004 and has now been updated to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

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JORC 2012 TABLE -1 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 mineralization 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 pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralization types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Sampling data includes Drill Core Samples (DC Samples) and RC chip samples (RC samples). Reverse circulation drilling (RC) is from 2012 year Alara drilling only. On Washihi a total of 58 drill core (DC), 14 RC (including 8 water monitoring holes) and 5 RC/DC are drilled. RC chip samples were routinely collected in calico bags and chip box trays at 1 m intervals; In areas expected to be waste, samples are at times combined into 2 m intervals. Average sample length of drill core samples is 1m. Alara Sample interval boundaries honour geological boundaries. Both sampling and geological logging is done by project geologist. • To ensure representative sampling, drill cores were marked considering mineralization intensity then sawn. RC chip samples were collected using riffle splitters. • Sampling is systematic. Samples selected for sampling and subsequent sample preparation and chemical analysis are based on geological logging with sample breaks after appropriate sampling interval (average length of sample is 1m) or at rock unit contact. Industry standard core and RC drilling was used to produce drill core samples and RC samples. Competent Person reviewed sample preparation and analytical methods used at laboratory. Details in the form of sample flowsheet have been generated. • The samples were checked against sample submittal form, dried and a split of up to 1200 g was taken and pulverized to better than 85% passing a 75 micron. The resultant pulps were then analysed. The pulverized

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		samples were analysed for Copper digested by four acid digestions followed by ICP-OES; for Gold using 50g Fire Assay followed by AAS. After pulverization, lab stored all the rejects for future use. Pulverization at laboratory was controlled by Grind checks.
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 project has been drilled using diamond drill core (DC) drilling technique and reverse circulation (RC) technique. A total of 58 drill holes has been drilled using DC, 14 drill holes has been drilled using RC (including 8 holes which are water monitoring holes); 5 drill holes are drilled as combination of RC and DC. Drilling diameter of drill holes drilled prior Alara is not known. From Alara drilling 61% were drilled by HQ diameter and remaining 39% by NQ diameter. None of the drill holes provided oriented core.
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.*	• Drill core recoveries from diamond drilling were recorded following standard logging practice by recording drill hole run length and recovered length. Drill core recoveries from RC drilling were recorded based on run and sample length. Recovery data in percentage was subsequently calculated and used in 3D Datamine holes file. Statistics on recovery has been done. • 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. High core recovery of plus 90% from all mineralized intervals was achieved from all drill holes. Recovery measurements are poor in broken rock and this was reflected in less weight of the samples. • Relationship between sample recovery and grade was not found while statistical evaluation of data. There is no observation on sample bias due

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		to loss of material.
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.*	• Drill holes were geologically logged following standard operating procedure. Geotechnical logging has been done as well. Output of logging provided all data required for mineral resource estimation and basis for mining and metallurgical studies. • Drill core photographing has been done with a small board on which borehole number, core box number and drill core interval is marked. Logging included qualitative (e.g. Mineralization in terms of mineral type) and quantitative (e.g. Mineralization in terms percentage of particular mineral type for selected intervals) parameters. • The entire drill holes length was logged.
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 maximize 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.*	• Drill core samples were split by saw or manually (manually in case of crushed material in tectonic zones or sandy material from first few initial meters of drilling). Drill core samples represents adequate half core samples except 25 samples were 1/4 core has been used. • In case of RC samples, representative sample from riffle splitter has been used for further processing. • Details for sample preparation are included in the sample flowsheet. In general samples were dried, crushed and a split of up to 1200 g was taken and pulverized to better than 85% passing a 75 micron. This is considered as appropriate for Mineral Resource Estimation. • Quality control was adopted for all sub-sampling stages. During initial sub-sampling while drill core splitting, adequacy of splitting was checked by project geologist to ensure that splitting is not biased. Quality of pulverization is checked by grind checks after pulverization. Field blanks were inserted into the sample stream to check for contamination.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• "Check samples" from previous drilling in form of 1/4 drill core then Field Duplicates and supervision on drill core splitting by responsible geologist are considered to be sufficient measures to ensure representativeness of the sampling. • Industry standard sample preparation by accredited labs has been used. Sample sizes are appropriate and higher amount of pulverized material (split of 1.2 kg after crushing) can reduce a possible "nugget effect".
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.*	• The pulverized samples were analysed for Copper using four acid digestion followed by ICP-OES (Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry); for Gold using 50g Fire Assay followed by AAS (Atomic absorption spectroscopy). • Ground magnetic survey, IP survey and EM survey has been done on the property. Also Terraplus instrument has been used to take magnetic susceptibility readings from drill core; this data has not been used in mineral resource estimate. • Competent Person reviewed laboratory QA/QC (lab internal QA/QC) and external QA/QC (Quality control samples inserted by project team). External QA/QC includes certified reference materials (standards), Field blanks, Field duplicates, Check Samples, Check Assays and Grind checks.
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.*	• Calculation of drill hole intersections was verified by re-calculation of selected intersections by second personnel of independent company. Selected analyses are confirmed in form of check assays by check assay laboratory which is independent in fact in competition with primary assay laboratory. • Nearest hole analysis as part of data verification of previous drilling has been carried out.

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		• Remaining drill core (second half core) is available for most of the drill hole intervals and can be used for future studies and/or confirmatory testing. All compiled data was checked for errors and missing data. Missing data was requested from site geologist and subsequent received data was used for database update. Dataset was checked for logical errors, i.e. transposition of intervals, mislabelling of data, missing data, etc. Several dozen essentially trivial transposition errors were found as well as minor discrepancies between maximum hole length and the maximum depth of the last sample in that hole. Lithological codes were created from available Lithology information. Minor lithological coding errors were also found; all errors were corrected. To save time on data compilation and database updates BMRC decided to create a Data Entry template to enter all data from drilling in a proper database format. This has helped immensely in database update; 3D holes file update and QAQC assessment. Electronic data are backed up at secure FTP location and physical data are stored at project site. • Assay data were not 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.*	• Drill holes Collar data were surveyed using DGPS. Multi shot Downhole Survey has been done on selected holes, no significant downhole survey deviation has been observed in these holes. • Coordinate system UTM, Zone = 40 North, Datum Transformation = WGS 84 has been used. • Drilling area is covered by topographic survey with high accuracy. The ground levels at an average of 10 meter interval has been taken and the contour drawing at 0.20 meter interval has been prepared after new control points at project site has been established.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Exploration results in form of drill hole intersections reported in this report are for all holes drilled. • Data spacing and distribution is sufficient for resource category presented in this report. Drill spacing is adequate to define the geological and grade continuity for Mineral Resource. Classification has taken into account data quality and drill spacing. • Sample compositing was applied only during resource estimation process. Sampling compositing was not applied during sampling or on data before calculating drill hole intersections.
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 mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• After data visualization in 3D, competent person concluded that drilling orientation doesn't introduce sampling bias. Drill orientation varies by drilling campaigns and company. 43 drill holes are drilled in azimuth 45 to 52 degrees; 34 drill holes are with azimuth 0 degrees (including 27 drill holes drilled as vertical) • Orientation of drilling has not been found to have major impact on sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Security of samples was maintained very well from dispatch of samples up to data storage. Samples in the form of half core, coarse rejects are stored at project site; pulp rejects are stored in Shiva laboratory. Transport to the laboratory was secured meeting all necessary requirements for chain of custody. Tracking sheets was implemented to track sample progress.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Data were reviewed in detail. During the site visit in 2012 Mr. R. Sharma (Competent Person) confirmed the pillar of Alara and before Alara drill holes. Mr. R. Sharma (Competent Person) instructed to survey all holes using DGPS. Collar data was checked using DTM and compared with

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		historical records. The site visit by Competent Person included a review of logging spot checks and sampling procedures. The interpretation was also discussed. • Mr. Sharma visited the Washihi project site on several occasions between June 2012 and May 2013

JORC 2012 TABLE-1 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.*	• Exploration license of Al Hadeetha Copper - Gold project is held by Al Hadeetha Resources LLC. Al Hadeetha Resources LLC is a limited liability company incorporated in the Sultanate of Oman. Shareholders in the company are Alara Oman Operations Pty Ltd (70%) a wholly owned subsidiary of Alara Resources Ltd and Al Hadeetha Investments LLC (related to the Al Naba Group of Companies). • Alara Resources Limited (ASX: AUQ) is an Australian based minerals exploration company with a portfolio of projects in Saudi Arabia and Oman. • Exploration license with total area 39km2 covering Washihi Copper - Gold deposit was granted on January 2008 and has been renewed annually since then, with the most renewal in March 2016. Alara also confirms a Mining application covering 3km² at Washihi Copper - Gold project has also been filed with the Public Authority for Mining.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Washihi prospect was discovered during the course of regional reconnaissance by Prospection Ltd. during 1976-77. They carried out 1:2000 scale geological mapping, geophysical, geochemical surveys and drilled ten diamond drill holes. The geophysical surveys included Pulse electro-magnetic and ground magnetics. soil samples were taken. • Exploration work by Ministry of Petroleum and Minerals: Geologists from the Ministry of Petroleum and Minerals reviewed the work undertaken by Prospection Ltd. in their report. The report concluded that the Prospection Limited drilling intersected a moderate amount of copper mineralization. • BRGM undertook regional scale mapping (1:100,000) as well as a review and work program over a number of prospects including the Washihi prospect. More detailed investigations on Washihi were limited to the compilation and reinterpretation of previous work on the prospect including examination re-logging and limited re-sampling of drill holes from the Prospection Ltd. work. • World Geosciences Corporation (WGC) undertook an airborne geophysical survey and interpretation over the area during 1995/1996. The WGC survey collected magnetic and gamma ray (radiometric) data and digital elevation data. • Exploration work by National Mining Company (NMC) reviewed the Prospection Ltd. drill logs. They did an initial geological survey on 1: 10,000 scale for about 10 km2 area. In addition, limited surface outcrops were sampled away from the gossan. They made a data set of ground geophysical survey on Washihi prospect by WGC in 1997, a basis for further exploration. Their drill targets were based on the geological mapping and geophysical data. NMC drilled 15 holes in two drilling programs following the WGC recommendation of targets.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Exploration work by Pilatus Resources. After receiving the Exploration License and evaluation of all the previous data and records, it was decided to conduct the exploration on the following three lines: Structural survey, Geochemical survey and Drilling
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	• The area is largely underlain by the Samail Ophiolite, with the Hawasina nappes appearing at the front of the Samail Nappe in Jabal al Hammah as well as in windows in Wadi Andam and Wadi Musfa. • The area around the Washihi Prospect is structurally complex and a large part of it is covered by wadi gravels. The area contains limited outcrops of several different geological units. The Washihi gossan outcrops in the centre of the area surrounded by ophiolitic basalts and associated sediments. At the northeast of the gossan and southwest of Wadi Andam, the geology of Washihi prospect is in form of a mixture of sedimentary and igneous features. As the area is mostly devoid of any outcrops and most of the rock outcrops are covered under alluvial sediments, the interpreted geological map was developed based on the interpretation of alterations zones observed after ground geophysical surveys.
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*	• The collar locations, survey data, drill hole length are tabulated in the report. • Drill hole intersections of Cu and Au are tabulated in report with all required information. • Competent Person reviewed all data related to drill holes.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
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.*	• Drill hole intersections of Copper and corresponded Gold mineralization tabulated in report are reported as length weighted average, no top cut has been applied, Cut-off grade applied is 0.2 Cu % or natural break. • Cu and Au grade for particular drill hole intersection is calculated as length weighted average to give same weight to all samples of particular drill hole intersections. • No assumptions of metal equivalent have been used.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralization 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drill hole intersections results are reported as down hole lengths. True thickness has been taken in account by 3D interpretation. • The mineralization is daylighting in north east and dipping in south west. Drill hole intersections are tabulated as down hole lengths for all holes with no respect to DIP of the hole. • Drill hole intersection are reported only as down hole lengths. True width has not been calculated and reported.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any*	• Plan view of drill hole collar locations is part of the report. Few screen shots with drill hole trace and topography are also part of the report.

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	significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	• Drill hole intersections as an outcome of exploration are reported from all holes.
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.*	• Geological map of the project area is part of the report. Report describes results of geophysical survey, geochemical survey, specific gravity testing, summary of multi element analyses of samples.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Drilling program to convert part of the inferred resource category into indicated resource category. Drill hole planning is currently under progress.

JORC 2012 TABLE-1 SECTION 3: ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES (Criteria listed in sections 1 and 2 above also apply to this section.)

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The database used in this Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) comprises of 77 drill holes drilled by Prospection, NMC, Pilatus and Alara. Detailed data verification and QA/QC procedures were followed before using this data for the MRE. 69 drill holes are resource drill holes; remaining 8 drill holes are water-monitoring boreholes. • Alara has carried out nearest hole analysis as part of data verification of previous drilling. • The MS Excel spread sheet, detailing the source of information and verification process adopted in all data tables (collar, survey, geology, assay, recovery, specific gravity, magnetic susceptibility) for each hole has been documented. • As an additional assay verification step, assay data drilled by Prospection was checked using cross sections with assay histogram published in original historical report. Assays have been verified through check samples. • All Drill holes drilled by Alara have been surveyed by GMAP LLC, Oman using DGPS. Alara has surveyed using same technique and same company also drill holes drilled by Pilatus drill holes drilled by NMC. These re-survey data has been compared with original information and no significant difference has been noted. This gives confidence on previous data. • Alara has done downhole survey for 11 non-vertical holes. Deviation, change in dip and azimuth has not been significant. Down hole survey data was checked for kinks. Verification was done visually and statistically in the form of DIP change per meter and BRG (azimuth) change per meter histogram. • To avoid any data compilation errors of analytical data, and as independent data verification checks, approximately 80 % of the laboratory-supplied CSV format assay certificates used in assay data compilation were verified against PDF certificates provided by the lab.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Mr. Ravi Sharma during site visit reviewed geology, mineralization controls, density determination, drilling, logging and sampling. • Beside that he confirmed pillar of some drill holes from previous drilling campaigns and requested Alara for DGPS survey of all holes. • Mr. Sharma visited the Washihi project site on several occasions between June 2012 and May 2013.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Geological interpretation of Washihi project is based on drill hole interpretation and robust logging data. Interpretation has been done by consultants and qualified staff working for the project since 2012. All data available has been used and is also available for review in digital or analogue format and there is good confidence in the current interpretation. • The two dimensional sectional interpretation was carried out using the drill holes. This was carried out section-by-section incorporating geological and assay information from drill holes. Sections were created at approximate distance of 30- 40 m based on number of holes passing through or near the section. These sections were used to define a mineralized shell at a cut-off of 0.1 % Cu. The digitized section polygons were used to create mineralized shell wireframe. • Effects of alternative geologic models were not tested. • Logging data (litho codes, alteration and other) along with grade histogram has been used while sectional interpretation. • Continuity of copper mineralization is well understood in the area of resource estimation. BMRC modelled grade shell at 0.1 % Cu cut off and used this shell as a final for further steps in resource estimation.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width,*	• Resource is approximately 800 m in strike and approx. 140 m in width (central part). Mineralization starts near surface and goes up to approx. 250 m below

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	the surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*	• Length weighted composites of 1 meter were created using Datamine software. Composites were created within mineralized wireframe. • 4.9 % Cu was used to cap copper assays and 1 g/t Au was used to cap gold assays. Capping was done based on probability plot on assay samples within mineralized envelope. Compositing was done on capped samples. • The two dimensional sectional interpretation was carried out using the drill holes. Sections were created at approximate distance of 30- 40 m based on number of holes passing through or near the section. These sections were used to define a mineralized shell at a cut-off of 0.1 % Cu. The digitized section polygons were used to create mineralized shell wireframe. • Snowden Supervisor software was used to create directional pair-wise relative variograms on copper and gold composites. Only composites within mineralized wireframe were used for variogram analysis. A nested spherical variogram with three structures was modelled for composited Copper and Gold. • Parent block size of 20 m in X direction, 20 m in Y direction and 5m in Z direction was created based on Kriging neighbourhood analysis 'KNA' in Snowdens Supervisor software. The KNA exercise analysed various block sizes with various search neighbourhood and variograms ellipse. Block of 20m X 20m X 5m and 10m X 10m X 5m gave best results of regression slope and Kriging efficiency • Block model grades for Copper and Gold were estimated by Ordinary Kriging. Kriging neighbourhood analysis was carried out to optimize parameters for good confidence estimate. • Besides Ordinary Kriging, ID2 was also tested. • To preserve local grade variation, a search neighbourhood strategy with three

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	search ellipse was used. For first search, a minimum of seven composites were required, with a maximum of three from any given hole. For second search, a minimum of seven from minimum three drill holes and for third search minimum three composites from minimum one drill hole were used. Condition of maximum three from one drill hole was maintained in all searches to avoid samples coming from one or two holes only to estimate blocks. • Block model has been validated through visual checks in section and plan view between block model and composites, the statistical validation checks were carried out to validate model.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnage is estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Orebody solid (wireframe) was interpreted at a 0.1% Cu grade boundary reflecting the geology and natural break in assays. • Washihi mineral resource is reported at 0.25 % Cu cut off. The Mineral Resource was estimated within constraining wireframe surfaces based on limits of the mineralization.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the*	• No mining factors have been used in mineral resource estimate.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	basis of the mining assumptions made.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• No metallurgical factors assumptions have been used in mineral resource estimate.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfield project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No environmental factors assumptions have been used in mineral resource estimate.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether*	• Bulk density determinations are made on selected diamond drill samples using Exova lab, Muscat, Sultanate of Oman following International Society for Rock

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	Mechanics (ISRM) procedure. Samples were selected to cover lateral extent, vertical extent, different rock type, alteration and grade. Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis. • Constant density factor was assigned to the block model. A factor was not applied to account for void spaces or moisture. • Density data are considered appropriate for use in Mineral Resource estimate.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The two stage classification method was attempted. • Stage 1 is based on mathematical rules to justify classification based on quality of estimates, this includes regression slope (adequacy of block size and search neighbourhood parameter's), Kriging efficiency (reliable variogram and number of composites to estimate blocks) and Kriging variance. • In stage 2, Blocks coded based on mathematical rule were visually inspected in relation to drill density. A 30m radius was drawn around hole and strings were digitized to include cluster of these 30m radius with blocks meeting criteria in stage 1. The second stage was used to avoid spotty appearance. Classified block model was reviewed in section in relation to drill density before finalizing the classification. • This approach is considered appropriate taken of all relevant factors. • Results reflect the Competent Persons' view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The geological interpretation, estimation parameters and validation of the resource models were reviewed.
Discussion of relative	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by*	• Detail Kriging Neighbourhood analysis and validation justification of estimation parameters has been done.

Alara Resources

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
accuracy/ confidence	*the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• Block model validation explains the estimates are reasonably accurate with global and local variability. • No production is available for comparison.

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to JORC Resources in relation to the Al Hadeetha Copper-Gold Project (Oman) is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Ravi Sharma, who is a Chartered Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Sharma is a principal consultant to Alara Resources Limited. Mr Sharma has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code, 2012 edition. Mr Sharma approves and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results has been compiled by Mr Atmavireshwar Sthapak who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Sthapak is an Executive Director of Alara Resources Limited. Mr Sthapak has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking, 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 (the JORC Code)." Mr Sthapak consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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About Alara Resources

Alara Resources Limited (ASX: AUQ) is an Australian minerals exploration company with a portfolio of projects in Saudi Arabia and Oman. Alara has completed a Definitive Feasibility Study on the Khnaiguiyah Zinc-Copper Project in Saudi Arabia, an Advanced Scoping Study on the Daris and Al Hadeetha Copper-Gold Projects in Oman and a Feasibility Study for the Al Hadeetha Project, Washihi deposit. The Company is transitioning to establish itself as a base and precious metals mine development and production company. For more information, please visit: www.alararesources.com