ASX Announcement
5 August 2024

encounter RESOURCES LIMITED

Thick carbonatite intersected between Crean and Hurley

- **Aircore and diamond drilling have been completed at the untested structural intersection between niobium-REE mineralised carbonatites at Crean and Hurley (3km apart)**
- **Two aircore holes successfully penetrated the Permian cover at this structural intersection and both ended in high-grade niobium-REE oxide mineralisation:**
  - **3m @ 2.2% Nb_2O_5 from 81m to end of hole (EAL284)**
  - **5m @ 0.9% Nb_2O_5 from 102m to end of hole (EAL283)**
- **Diamond drill hole EAL442 was completed to test beneath these shallow holes and intersected the continuation of the carbonatite complex from 108m to end of hole at 684m**
- **Assay results from EAL442 expected in September 2024**
- **Samples from >100 aircore holes from Crean and Green left site last week with assay results expected later in August and September 2024.**

Commenting on the implications of this drilling, Executive Chairman Will Robinson said:

"This intersection on the Elephant Island fault with the Stromness fault was a key gap in our drilling and knowledge until we drilled these holes. The extremely thick carbonatite that has been drilled at this location supports an interpretation that the Elephant Island Fault corridor is a significant regional scale control for the emplacement of mineralised carbonatites in the West Arunta. This has important implications for future exploration along this corridor and other structural corridors across the project area."

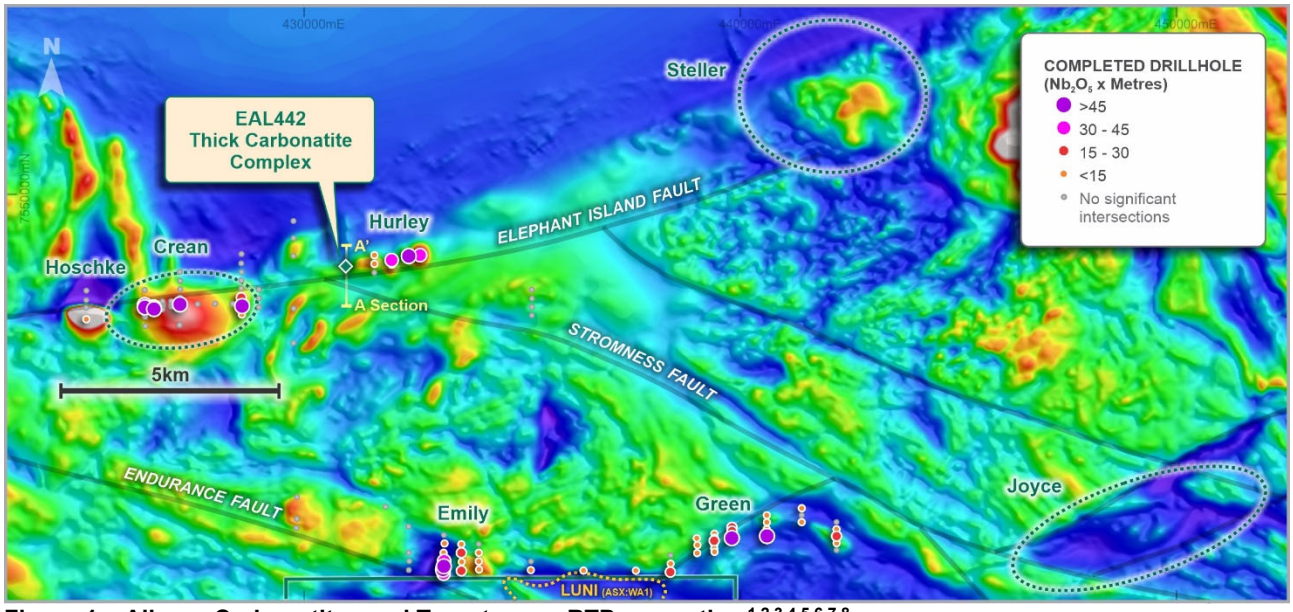


Figure 1 – Aileron Carbonatites and Targets over RTP magnetics [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]

Encounter Resources Limited
Suite 2, 1 Alvan St
Subiaco WA 6008

P +61 8 9486 9455
E contact@enrl.com.au
www.enrl.com.au

Encounter Resources Ltd ("Encounter") is pleased to announce that drilling at the intersection of the Elephant Island and Stromness Faults (between the Crean and Hurley carbonatites) has intersected further mineralised carbonatite in the West Arunta region of WA (100% ENR).

Background

Crean

The 2024 aircore drill program at Crean intersected near-surface mineralised carbonatite across four aircore drill lines including:

- **52m @ 3.0% Nb_2O_5 and 1.7% TREO from 81m to EOH incl. 16m @ 6.0% Nb_2O_5 (EAL256)** [5]
- **32m @ 2.5% Nb_2O_5 and 1.8% TREO from 67m to EOH incl. 12m @ 3.3% Nb_2O_5 (EAL155)** [5]
- **46m @ 3.1% Nb_2O_5 and 1.2% TREO from 60m to EOH incl. 4m @ 6.4% Nb_2O_5 (EAL239)** [5]
- **18m @ 3.2% Nb_2O_5 and 1.4% TREO from 76m incl. 2m @ 17.0% Nb_2O_5 (EAL238)** [6]

These shallow intersections are located ~2km west of diamond drillhole (EAL007) at Crean that intersected a large and depth-extensive niobium-REE mineralised carbonatite including:

- **19m @ 1.0% Nb_2O_5 & 0.2% TREO from 65m and**
- **48m @ 1.0% Nb_2O_5 & 0.2% TREO from 181.5m (EAL007)**
  part of 282m @ 0.54% Nb_2O_5 & 0.17% TREO from 64m to end of hole [2]

Hurley

First pass RC drilling at Hurley, located ~4km east of EAL007 at Crean, identified a large, mineralised carbonatite, over 1km in strike including:

- **24m @ 0.93% Nb_2O_5 & 0.24% TREO from 66m (EAL034)**
  part of 74m @ 0.53% Nb_2O_5 & 0.20% TREO from 64m [3]

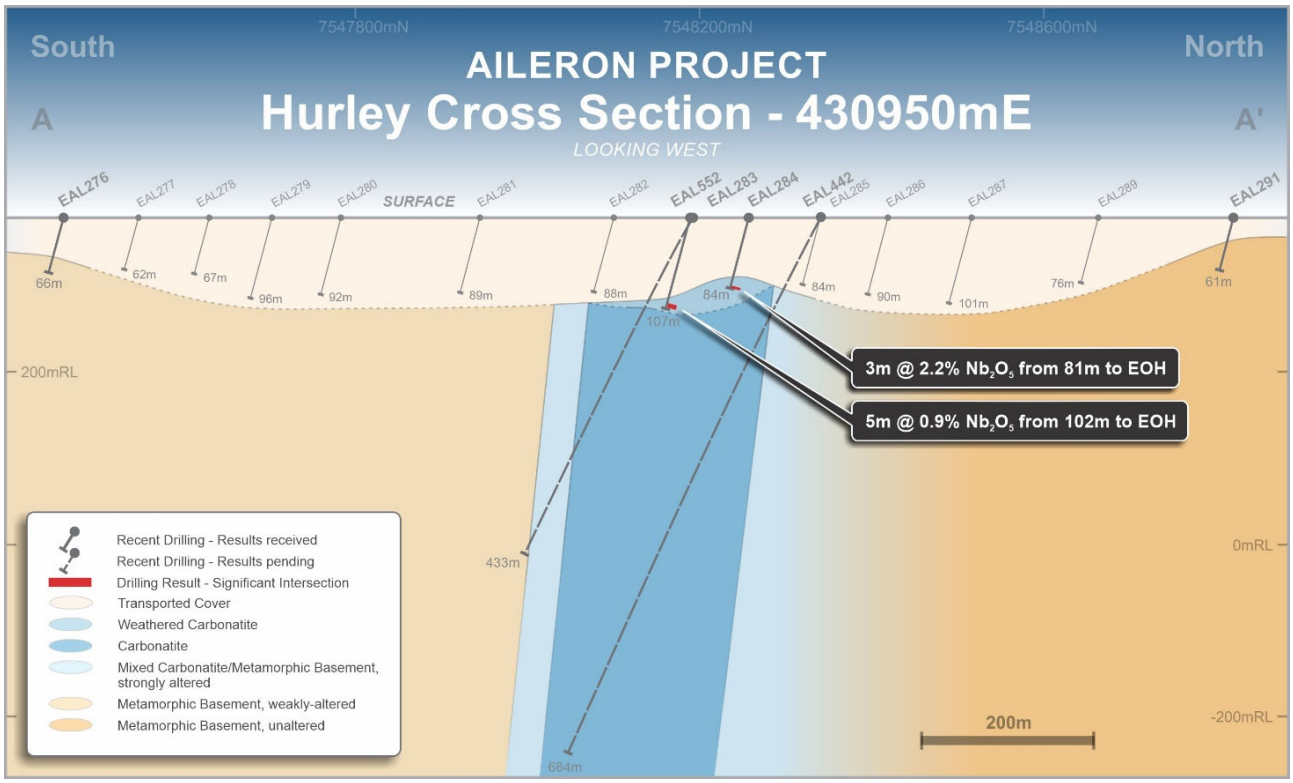


Figure 2 – Hurley Cross section 430950mE.

New Assay Results

One of the objectives of the 2024 drill program at Aileron was to test the structural intersection between niobium-REE mineralised carbonatites at Crean and Hurley.

Aircore drilling was attempted in the area between Crean and Hurley at the intersection of the major regional Stromness and Elephant Island faults (Figure 1). Numerous aircore holes completed did not penetrate cover and were ineffective. However, two aircore holes (160m apart) successfully penetrated the Permian cover and both ended in high-grade niobium-REE oxide mineralisation:

- **3m @ 2.2% Nb_2O_5 from 81m to end of hole (EAL284)**
- **5m @ 0.9% Nb_2O_5 from 102m to end of hole (EAL283)**

Diamond drill hole EAL442 was then completed to test beneath these shallow holes and intersected the continuation of the carbonatite complex from 108m to end of hole at 684m (Figure 2).

A second diamond hole EAL552 has been completed (160m south) to locate and assess the southern margin of the carbonatite.

The thick intersection of carbonatite under Permian cover supports an interpretation that Crean and Hurley are part of a large integrated carbonatite complex. As such the Elephant Island corridor could be host to variably mineralised carbonatite over a considerable strike length.

This has important implications supporting prospectivity of this key regional corridor throughout this part of the West Arunta. Intersections of major structures with the Elephant Island corridor are high ranking targets for zones of thicker and potentially well mineralised carbonatite.

Next Steps

EAL442 and EAL552 are currently being logged and cut on site. First assay results are expected in September 2024.

Following receipt of assays, RC drilling will commence in the gap between Hurley and Crean later in 2024.

Additional targets further east on the Elephant Island fault will be tested with the initial focus on structural intersections, including the Steller target. The Steller target has an interesting magnetic and gravity signature at the intersection of two key structures. Aircore/RC drilling is planned for later in 2024.

Samples from >100 aircore holes from Crean and Green left site last week with assay results expected later in August and September 2024.

[1] **ASX announcement 7 August 2023**
[2] **ASX announcement 29 January 2024**
[3] **ASX announcement 6 September 2023**
[4] **ASX announcement 30 January 2024**
[5] **ASX announcement 24 June 2024**
[6] **ASX announcement 8 July 2024**
[7] **ASX announcement 16 July 2024**
[8] **ASX announcement 31 July 2024**

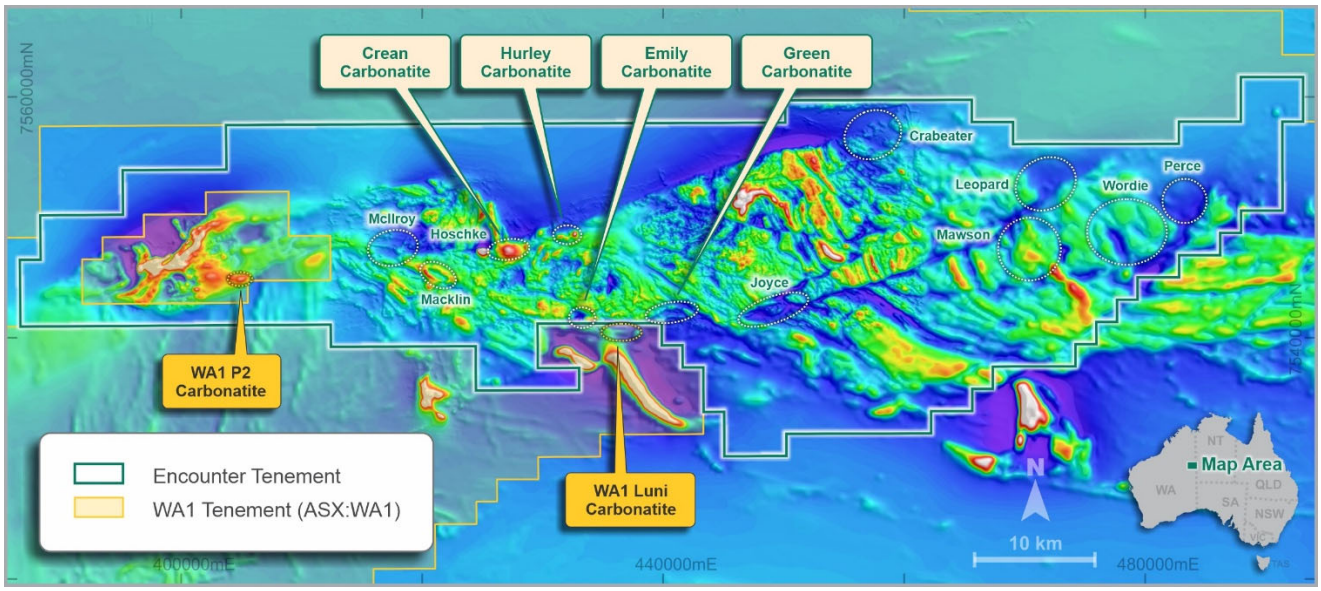


Figure 3 – Aileron project – Magnetics (RTP) - Multiple compelling targets to be drill tested in the coming months

Hole ID	from (m)	to (m)	interval (m)	Nb2O5 %	TREO %	Nd + Pr (ppm)	P205 %
EAL283	102	107*	5.0	0.9	0.9	1566	11.5
incl	104	106	2.0	1.5	0.8	1454	13.8
EAL284	79	84*	5.0	1.5	0.3	614	7.8
incl	81	84	3.0	2.2	0.5	859	11.7

Table 1. Drillhole assay intersections above 0.2% Nb_2O_5. Intervals greater than 1% Nb_2O_5 have been reported as included intervals. * denotes intersection to the end of hole.

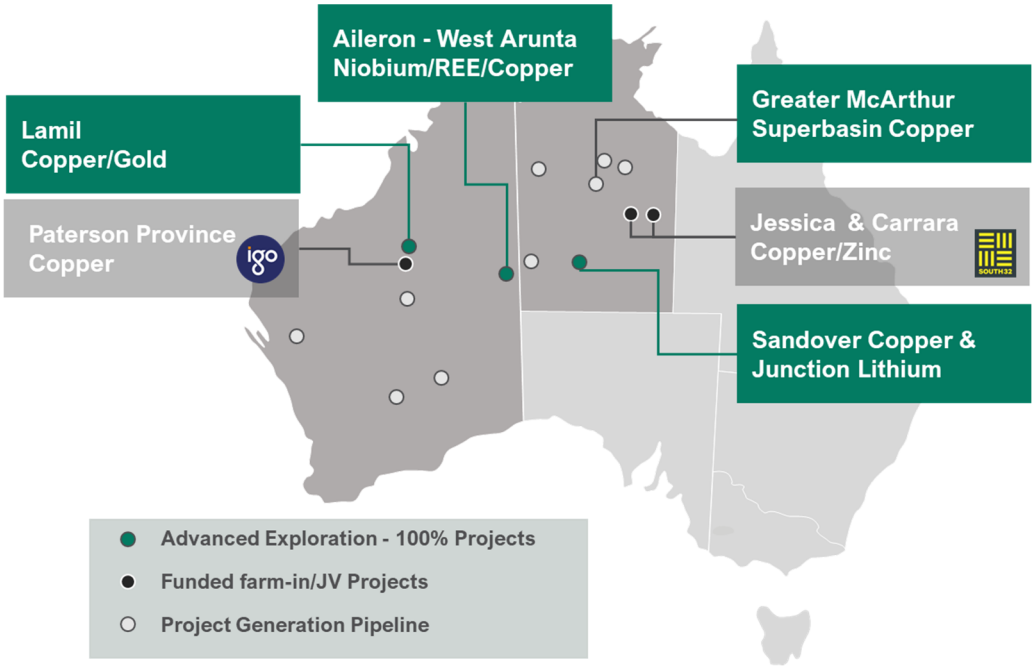
Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Grid_ID	MGA_East	MGA_North	MGA_RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH Depth
EAL276	AC	MGA94_52	430952	7547461	379	180	-75	66
EAL277	AC	MGA94_52	430947	7547548	379	180	-75	62^
EAL278	AC	MGA94_52	430955	7547630	379	180	-75	67^
EAL279	AC	MGA94_52	430950	7547703	378	180	-75	96^
EAL280	AC	MGA94_52	430953	7547783	378	180	-75	92^
EAL281	AC	MGA94_52	430952	7547945	378	180	-75	89^
EAL282	AC	MGA94_52	430946	7548100	378	180	-75	88^
EAL283	AC	MGA94_52	430948	7548189	378	180	-75	108
EAL284	AC	MGA94_52	430947	7548257	378	180	-75	84
EAL285	AC	MGA94_52	430946	7548340	378	180	-75	79^
EAL286	AC	MGA94_52	430944	7548419	377	180	-75	90^
EAL287	AC	MGA94_52	430945	7548516	377	180	-75	101^
EAL289	AC	MGA94_52	430955	7548663	377	180	-75	76^
EAL291	AC	MGA94_52	430950	7548820	377	180	-75	61
EAL442	DDH	MGA94_52	430949	7548346	378	180	-60	683.9
EAL552	DDH	MGA94_52	430945	7548200	378	180	-60	433

Table 2- Drillhole collar table from Hurley 430950mE. ^ denotes ineffective penetration through transported cover.

About Encounter

Encounter is one of Australia's leading mineral exploration companies listed on the ASX. Encounter's primary focus is on discovering major copper and niobium/REE deposits in Australia.

Encounter controls a large portfolio of 100% owned projects in Australia's most exciting mineral provinces that are prospective for copper and critical minerals including the Aileron project in the West Arunta region of WA. Complementing this, Encounter has numerous large scale copper projects being advanced in partnership and funded through farm-in agreements with leading miners: South32 and IGO.



For further information, please contact:

Will Robinson
Executive Chairman
+61 8 9486 9455
contact@enrl.com.au

Michael Vaughan
Fivemark Partners
+61 422 602 720
michael.vaughan@fivemark.com.au

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and visual observations is based on information compiled by Mr. Mark Brodie who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Brodie holds shares and options in and is a full time employee of Encounter Resources Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Brodie consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information compiled by him, in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the relevant ASX releases and the form and context of the announcement has not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Encounter Resources Limited.

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 specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sounds, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Aircore and diamond drilling has been completed to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. Aircore drilling was used to obtain samples at 1 metre intervals. 2 metre composite samples were created using a scoop to collect a composite sample in a pre-numbered calico. This composite sample was sent for lab analysis. AC samples underwent routine pXRF analysis using a Bruker S1 TITAN to aid in logging and identifying zones of interest. Two diamond holes have been completed at Hurley. EAL442 was drilled from surface to 83.5m with mud rotary and was not sampled. HQ oriented core was recovered between 83.5m and 203.7m after which NQ oriented core was recovered to the end of the hole (683.9m). EAL552 drilled from surface to 116.5m with mud rotary and was not sampled. HQ oriented core was drilled between 116.5m and 200.6m, after which NQ oriented core was recovered to the end of the hole (433.1m). Diamond hole geological logging, data collection and core processing is in process. Results are not being reported in this release for diamond drilling.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Drill hole collar locations were recorded by handheld GPS, which has an estimated accuracy of +/- 5m.
	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 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 mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	AC drilling was used to obtain 2m composite samples each approximately 1.5-2kg. All samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Perth where they were crushed and pulverised for analyses. Samples were submitted for ALS method ME-MS81hD with overlimit determination via ME-XRF30. (ME-MS81hD reports high grade REE elements by lithium meta-borate fusion and ICP-MS. This method produces quantitative results of all elements, including those encapsulated in resistive minerals.) Two diamond holes have been completed at Hurley. Diamond core sampling is in process. Assay results are not being reported in this release for diamond drilling.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, 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).*	Results reported in this announcement refer to samples from AC drilling. A Challenger RA 150 aircore rig mounted on a 4 x 4 MAN truck was utilised to complete the AC drill program. Two diamond holes have been completed at Hurley. Drilling technique was mud rotary precollar followed by HQ and NQ core. All core was oriented using Relfex Act III system EAL442 was drilled from surface to 83.5m with mud rotary and was not sampled. HQ core was recovered between 83.5m and 203.7m after which NQ core was recovered to the end of the hole (683.9m).

		EAL552 drilled from surface to 116.5m with mud rotary and was not sampled. HQ core was drilled between 116.5m and 200.6m, after which NQ core was recovered to the end of the hole (433.1m). Assay results are not being reported in this release for diamond drilling.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	AC sample recoveries are estimated as a percentage and recorded by Encounter field staff. Sections of lost core where minimal and were noted by the diamond drillers.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Driller's used appropriate measures to minimise downhole and/or cross-hole contamination in drilling. Where contamination of the sample was suspected this was noted by Encounter field staff as a percentage. HQ3 was used in areas of broken or soft ground to reduce the chances of core loss. The remainder of the hole being NQ diamond drilled with core recovery +95%. Diamond core sampling is in process. Assay results are not being reported in this release for diamond drilling.
	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.	To date, no detailed analysis to determine the relationship between sample recovery and/or and grade has been undertaken for this drill program.

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.*	Encounter geologists have completed geological logs on all AC chips for holes where assays are reported. Logging is ongoing for AC holes with assays still pending. Where holes are fully logged, lithology, alteration and mineralisation are recorded. Diamond hole geological logging, data collection and core processing is in process. Results are not being reported in this release for diamond drilling.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Geological logging is qualitative in nature and records interpreted lithology, alteration, mineralisation and other geological features of the samples.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	Encounter geologists have completed geological logs on all AC chips for holes where assays are reported. Logging is ongoing for holes with assays still pending. Diamond hole geological logging, data collection and core processing is in process. Results are not being reported in this release for diamond drilling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Diamond hole core cutting and sampling is in process. Results are not being reported in this release for diamond drilling.

	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	AC composite samples were created using a scoop to collect a composite sample in a pre-numbered calico bag in the ratio of one sample for every two metres. This composite sample was sent for lab analysis. Samples were recorded as being dry, moist or wet by Encounter field staff.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	AC sample preparation was completed at ALS Laboratories in Perth for analyses. Samples were crushed and pulverised to enable a subsample for analyses. This is considered appropriate for the analysis undertaken.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field QC procedures involve the use of commercial certified reference materials (CRMs) and inhouse blanks. The insertion rate of these is at an average of 1:33.
	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.	Field duplicates were taken during AC drilling at a rate of 1:50. The results from these duplicates are assessed on a periodical basis.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	No work has been done to date to determine if the sample sizes are appropriate for the material being sampled.
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.*	All AC samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Perth for analysis. Assays have been reported from ALS package ME-MS81hD (package of methods ME-MS81h + ME-ICP06). ALS method ME-MS81h reports high grade REE elements via fusion with lithium borate flux followed by acid dissolution of the fused bead coupled with ICP-MS analysis. It provides a quantitative analytical approach for a broad suite of trace elements. This method is considered a complete digestion allowing resistive mineral phases to be liberated. Elements reported: Ba, Ce Cr, Cs, Dy, Er, Eu, Ga, Gd, Hf, Ho, La, Lu, Nb, Nd, Pr, Rb, Sc, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Th, Ti, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zr. Additionally whole rock oxides are reported by method ME-ICP06 by analysing the same digested solution by ICP-AES and include LOI. Oxides reported: Al2O3, BaO, CaO, Cr2O3, Fe2O3, K2O, MgO, MnO, Na2O, P2O5, SiO2, SrO, TiO2, LOI Additionally base metals are reported from ALS method ME-4ACD81, a separate four-acid digestion and ICP-AES. Elements reported: Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Co, Cu, Li, Mo, Ni, Pb, S, Tl, Zn. Niobium overlimit determination (>50,000ppm Nb) completed via ALS method ME-XRF30. Assays have been reported from ME-XRF30 when completed. Standard laboratory QAQC was undertaken and monitored.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading	AC samples undergo routine pXRF analysis every second metre using a Bruker S1 TITAN to aid in geological logging and identifying zones of interest. All pXRF readings were taken in GeoExploration mode with a 30 second 3 beam reading. OREAS supplied standard reference materials are used to check

	times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	the pXRF instrument. Diamond hole pXRF data collection is in process. No pXRF results are being reported in this release.
	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.	Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material and blanks as part of in-house procedures. Encounter also submits an independent suite of CRMs and blanks (see above). A formal review of this data is completed on a periodic basis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Geological observations included in this report have been verified by Sarah James (Exploration Manager)
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary logging and sampling data is being collected for drillholes on toughbook computers using Excel templates and Maxwell Geoservice's LogChief software. Data collected is uploaded to Encounter's Database (Datashed software), which is backed up daily.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Standard stoichiometric calculations have been applied to convert element ppm data to relevant oxides. Industry standard calculation for TREO as follows La_2O_3 + CeO_2 + Pr_2O_3 + Nd_2O_3 + Sm_2O_3 + Eu_2O_3 + Gd_2O_3 + Tb_2O_3 + Dy_2O_3 + Ho_2O_3 + Er_2O_3 + Tm_2O_3 + Yb_2O_3 + Y_2O_3 + Lu_2O_3 Conversion factors La_2O_3 1.1728 CeO_2 1.2284 Pr_2O_3 1.1703 Nd_2O_3 1.1664 Sm_2O_3 1.1596 Eu_2O_3 1.1579 Gd_2O_3 1.1526 Tb_2O_3 1.151 Dy_2O_3 1.1477 Ho_2O_3 1.1455 Er_2O_3 1.1435 Tm_2O_3 1.1421 Yb_2O_3 1.1387 Y_2O_3 1.2699 Lu_2O_3 1.1371 Nb_2O_5 1.4305
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.*	Drill hole collar locations are determined using a handheld GPS (accuracy +-5m). No downhole surveys were collected during aircore drilling. Down hole surveys were collected during diamond drilling at approximately 30m intervals downhole.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Horizontal Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia1994 (GDA94) Map Grid of Australia 1994 (MGA94) Zone 52.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	RLs were assigned using a DTM created during the detailed aeromagnetic survey.

Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The reported drill hole spacing at Hurley is nominally 160m with north-south drill traverses 320m apart.
	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.	Mineralisation has not yet demonstrated to be sufficient in both geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications to be applied.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Intervals have been composited using a length weighted methodology.
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.*	This is early-stage exploration drilling and the orientation of the holes with respect to key structures is not fully understood. Reported results are downhole length. True width geometry of the mineralisation is not yet known due to insufficient drilling in the targeted area.
	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.	This is early-stage exploration drilling and the orientation of the holes with respect to key structures is not fully understood. Reported results are downhole length. True width geometry of the mineralisation is not yet known due to insufficient drilling in the targeted areas.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The chain of custody is managed by Encounter. Samples were transported by Encounter personnel and reputable freight contractors to the assay laboratory.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no external audits have been completed on Aileron data.

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 including joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Aileron project is located within the tenements E80/5169, E80/5469, E80/5470 and E80/5522 which are held 100% by Encounter Resources The tenements are contained within Aboriginal Reserve land where native title rights are held by the Parna Ngururrpa and the Tjamu Tjamu.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Prior to Encounter Resources, no previous on ground exploration has been conducted on the tenement other than government precompetitive data.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	The Aileron project is situated in the Proterozoic West Arunta Province of Western Australia. The geology of

		the area is poorly understood due to the lack of outcrop and previous exploration. The interpreted geology summarises the area to be Paleo – Proterozoic in age and it is considered prospective for IOCG style and carbonatite-hosted critical mineral deposits.
Drill hole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including 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*	Refer to tabulation in the body of this announcement
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	All reported assays have been length weighted, with a nominal 0.2% Nb_2O_5 lower limit and a maximum of 4m of internal dilution. Intervals greater than 1% Nb_2O_5 have been reported separately. No upper cuts-offs have been applied.
	Where aggregated 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.	All reported assays have been length weighted, with a nominal 0.2% Nb_2O_5 lower limit and a maximum of 4m of internal dilution. Intervals greater than 1% Nb_2O_5 have been reported separately. No upper cuts-offs have been applied.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents have been reported in this announcement.
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').*	Reported results are downhole length. True width geometry of the mineralisation is not yet known due to insufficient drilling in the targeted areas.
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
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 plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to body of this announcement
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All reported assays have been length weighted, with a nominal 0.2% Nb_2O_5 lower limit and a maximum of 4m of internal dilution. Intervals greater than 1% Nb_2O_5 have been reported separately. No upper cuts-offs have been applied.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results;*	All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text. No metallurgical assessments have been completed.

	bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.*	Diamond cutting and sampling is in progress. Assays are expected in September 2024. Further AC drilling and deeper RC drilling is planned as included in the body of the text.