encounter RESOURCES LIMITED

New zone of thick, high-grade niobium mineralisation at Green

- **Green – Initial RC assays from a drill section completed ~1.5km north-east of the first RC results announced at Green last month, confirm further thick, high-grade mineralisation:**
  - **115m @ 1.3% Nb_2O_5 from 93m to EOH (EAL914) including:**
    - **20m @ 2.2% Nb_2O_5 from 104m and**
    - **39m @ 2.0% Nb_2O_5 from 136m including:**
    - **10m @ 4.0% Nb_2O_5 from 155m**
  - **EAL914 was drilled to test beneath a thin, end of hole aircore intercept and provides another example of the depth potential of the high-grade mineralisation at Green**
  - **Assay results from the remaining 26 RC holes, drilled along the ~2km high-grade mineralised trends at Green, are expected in January - February 2025**
- **Joyce – First assays from reconnaissance drilling returned up to 0.6% Nb_2O_5 and 0.5% TREO within the newly identified carbonatite complex**

Commenting on these results, Executive Chairman Will Robinson said: *"This result from Green demonstrates how rapid, inexpensive aircore drilling can initially identify areas of niobium mineralisation, often to end of hole. It is clear that deeper, follow-up RC drilling can return high-grade intersections more than 100m thick below the aircore holes. This has exciting implications for continued exploration across the West Arunta.*

The results from Joyce provide validation of our targeting and establish the vast potential for further discoveries along these key mineralising faults in the West Arunta. We look forward to providing further assay results from RC drilling at Green and completing further drilling at Joyce in the new year."

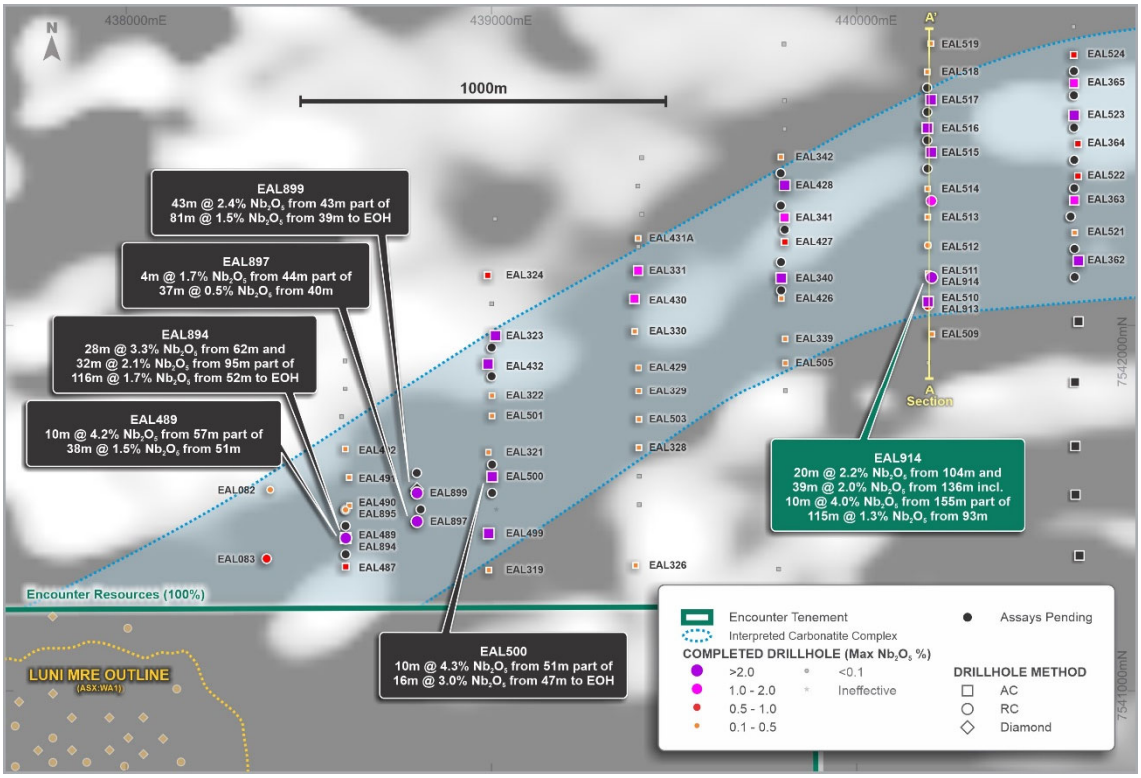

Figure 1 – Green Drill Plan (Magnetics TMI 1vd) [1,2,3]– RC drilling is proving up Green's potential

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Encounter Resources Ltd ("Encounter") is pleased to announce further RC drilling results from the Green prospect and initial reconnaissance drilling results from the Joyce prospect, from the Aileron project (100% ENR) in the West Arunta region of WA.

Background

Reconnaissance aircore drilling at Green mapped a large, laterally mineralised zone containing frequent high-grade niobium intercepts of +2% Nb_2O_5 (Figure 1) which often ended in mineralisation.

RC drilling was then deployed to delineate coherent, high-grade zones, with potential mineable dimensions, within the large, mineralised carbonatite complex at Green.

A 34 hole RC drill program was completed at Green following the high-grade mineralisation trends established in aircore drilling. The RC drill program started at the western end of the +3km mineralised carbonatite with assays received from four initial RC holes. Results from this western area included:

- **116m @ 1.7% Nb_2O_5 from 52m to EOH (EAL894) including:**
  - **28m @ 3.3% Nb_2O_5 from 62m and**
  - **32m @ 2.1% Nb_2O_5 from 95m**
- **81m @ 1.5% Nb_2O_5 from 39m (EAL899) including:**
  - **43m @ 2.4% Nb_2O_5 from 43m**

These holes contain broad runs of consistent, high-grade niobium mineralisation which comprise some of the thickest and highest-grade drill intercepts achieved to date in the West Arunta.

New RC assay results – Green Central Area

The first RC assay results have now been received from the central part of Green, located approximately 1.5km to the north-east of the western area discussed above.

Drill hole EAL914, has returned similar thick, high-grade mineralisation within a deep regolith profile:

- **115m @ 1.3% Nb_2O_5 from 93m to EOH (EAL914) including:**
  - **20m @ 2.2% Nb_2O_5 from 104m and**
  - **39m @ 2.0% Nb_2O_5 from 136m including:**
  - **10m @ 4.0% Nb_2O_5 from 155m**

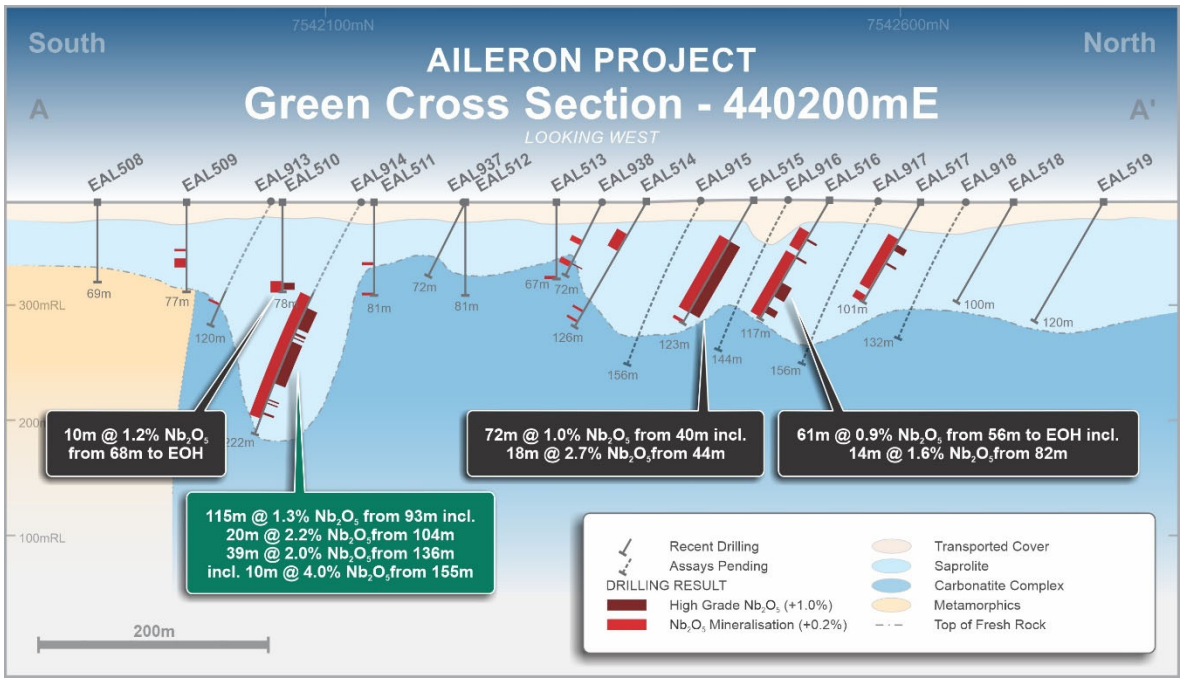


Figure 2 – Green Prospect – Aircore/RC drilling cross section A – A'

A further seven RC holes have been completed on a north-south section (440200mE) covering a ~600m cross section through the central part of Green (Figure 2). This RC drilling started from the south, with EAL914 drilled to test beneath aircore hole EAL510 (10m @ 1.2% Nb_2O_5 from 68m to end of hole).

The >115 metre mineralised intersection in EAL914 provides a salient example of the depth potential of the mineralisation at Green and the opportunity for deeper drilling to establish thick, coherent zones of niobium mineralisation.

Importantly, the drill sections 400m east and west of section 440200mE are also well mineralised in aircore drilling.

Encounter has identified numerous prospects at Aileron where initial aircore results that end in mineralisation which have the potential for much greater thicknesses of mineralisation when fully defined with RC drilling.

Joyce Target

Two initial lines of reconnaissance drilling 1.6km apart at the Joyce target (located ~8km east of Green, see Figure 3) have intersected strongly anomalous niobium with many holes ending in mineralisation.

The first assays returned contain up to 0.6% Nb_2O_5 and 0.5% TREO within the carbonatite complex at Joyce. These results establish another carbonatite complex on Encounter's West Arunta tenements. Results from these initial holes include:

- **72m @ 0.21% Nb_2O_5 and 0.05% TREO from 30m to EOH (EAL750)**
- **54m @ 0.16% Nb_2O_5 and 0.26% TREO from 36m to EOH (EAL762)**
- **44m @ 0.15% Nb_2O_5 and 0.22% TREO from 34m to EOH (EAL763)**
    - **including 8m @ 0.33% Nb_2O_5 from 70m to EOH**

Given the broad spacing and reconnaissance nature of this drilling, these results are potentially indicative of another significant mineralised carbonatite complex, similar to those that have already been discovered.

The Joyce carbonatite complex is interpreted to extend broadly parallel with the regionally significant north-east trending Weddell Fault and is open in both directions. The area between Green and Joyce where there is a flexure in the Weddell Fault is another key exploration target for 2025.

Joyce will be initially explored with low-cost, shallow drilling to map out the mineralised footprint along the regionally extensive Weddell Fault, with deeper RC/diamond drilling to follow on any high-grade zones identified.

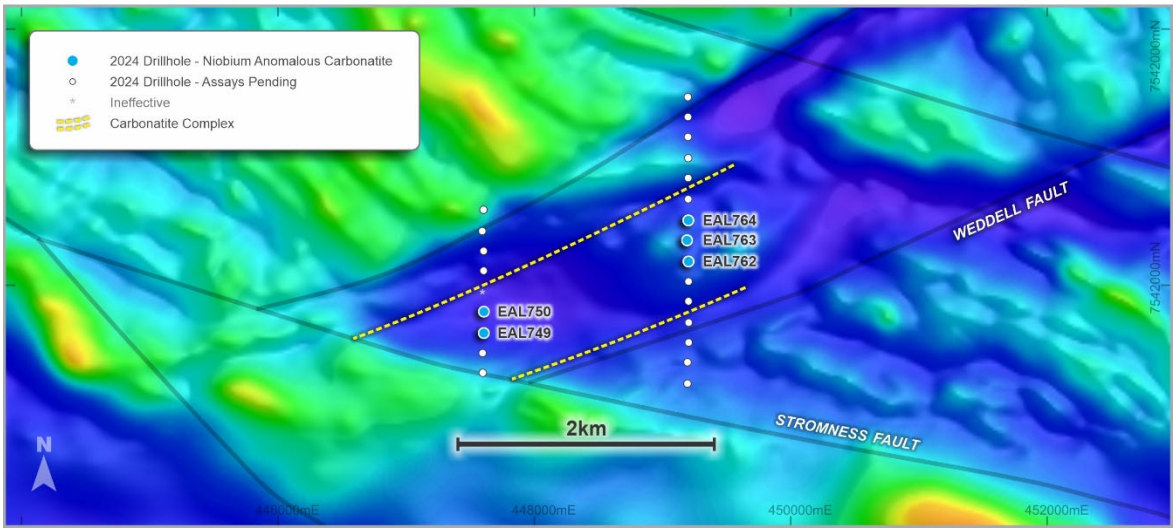


Figure 3 – Joyce Drill Plan (Magnetics RTP residual 2k) – Large niobium anomalous carbonatite complex identified in regional drilling with traverses spaced 1.6km apart.

Next steps

The RC drilling program is establishing multiple zones of thick, high-grade mineralisation at Green. Assay results from the remaining 26 RC holes, including the remaining holes from the EAL914 drill section, are expected in January - February 2025.

Further batches of assays from reconnaissance drilling from Joyce will be returned over the coming months.

Hole ID	from (m)	to (m)	interval (m)	Nb2O5 %	TREO %	Nd + Pr (ppm)	P205 %	Prospect
EAL914	93	208	115	1.3	0.4	724	8.8	GREEN
including	104	124	20	2.2	0.7	1478	6.6	GREEN
2% incl	104	116	12	2.7	0.8	1699	3.3	GREEN
including	128	130	2	1.2	0.6	1263	3.4	GREEN
including	132	133	1	1.1	0.5	1001	5.7	GREEN
including	136	175	39	2.0	0.4	755	8.8	GREEN
2% incl	155	165	10	4.0	0.6	1297	2.4	GREEN
2% incl	174	175	1	2.2	0.3	550	5.1	GREEN
including	190	191	1	1.7	0.4	776	21.4	GREEN
including	193	194	1	1.9	0.3	715	16.8	GREEN
including	202	204	2	1.1	0.3	469	20.8	GREEN
EAL913	99	101	2	0.4	0.4	588	3.9	GREEN
EAL938	37	42	5	0.3	0.3	505	0.9	GREEN
and	58	63	5	0.4	0.0	54	0.2	GREEN
including	59	60	1	1.5	0.0	78	0.3	GREEN
EAL550	74	96	22	0.2	0.6	1073	11.7	GREEN
EAL750	30	36	6	0.3	0.1	165	0.5	JOYCE
and	46	52	6	0.4	0.1	118	0.4	JOYCE
and	66	86	20	0.3	0.1	102	0.8	JOYCE
EAL762	36	50	14	0.2	0.3	553	1.3	JOYCE
and	60	64	4	0.2	0.2	319	2.9	JOYCE
EAL763	70	78*	8	0.3	0.1	192	3.1	JOYCE

Table 1. Drillhole assay intersections above 0.2% Nb_2O_5. Intervals greater than 1% Nb_2O_5 have been reported as included intervals. Selected intervals greater than 2% Nb_2O_5 have been itemised.
*** denotes intersection to the end of hole.**

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Grid_ID	MGA_East	MGA_North	MGA_RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH Depth (m)	Prospect
EAL756*	RC	MGA94_52	449199	7541237	390	0	-60	66	Joyce
EAL757*	RC	MGA94_52	449200	7541396	390	0	-60	54	Joyce
EAL758*	RC	MGA94_52	449202	7541559	389	0	-60	66	Joyce
EAL759*	RC	MGA94_52	449203	7541713	389	0	-60	54	Joyce
EAL760*	RC	MGA94_52	449199	7541879	389	0	-60	60	Joyce
EAL761*	RC	MGA94_52	449202	7542036	389	0	-60	96	Joyce
EAL762	AC	MGA94_52	449200	7542187	389	0	-60	90	Joyce
EAL763	AC	MGA94_52	449196	7542355	389	0	-60	78	Joyce
EAL764	AC	MGA94_52	449199	7542507	389	0	-60	72	Joyce
EAL765*	AC	MGA94_52	449201	7542675	389	0	-60	48	Joyce
EAL766*	AC	MGA94_52	449205	7542839	389	0	-60	27	Joyce
EAL767*	AC	MGA94_52	449201	7542996	389	0	-60	58	Joyce
EAL768*	AC	MGA94_52	449201	7543157	389	0	-60	60	Joyce
EAL769*	AC	MGA94_52	449198	7543313	390	0	-60	34	Joyce
EAL770*	AC	MGA94_52	449198	7543473	390	0	-60	57	Joyce
EAL747*	RC	MGA94_52	447599	7541312	394	0	-60	60	Joyce
EAL748*	RC	MGA94_52	447597	7541467	394	0	-60	60	Joyce
EAL749	RC	MGA94_52	447602	7541631	395	0	-60	60	Joyce
EAL750	RC	MGA94_52	447602	7541789	395	0	-60	102	Joyce
EAL751*	RC	MGA94_52	447600	7541948	396	0	-60	102	Joyce
EAL752*	RC	MGA94_52	447604	7542109	396	0	-60	72	Joyce
EAL753*	RC	MGA94_52	447602	7542264	397	0	-60	60	Joyce
EAL754*	RC	MGA94_52	447595	7542428	397	0	-60	30	Joyce
EAL755*	RC	MGA94_52	447601	7542588	398	0	-60	30	Joyce
EAL550	AC	MGA94_52	7542962	441000	390	180	-60	112	Green

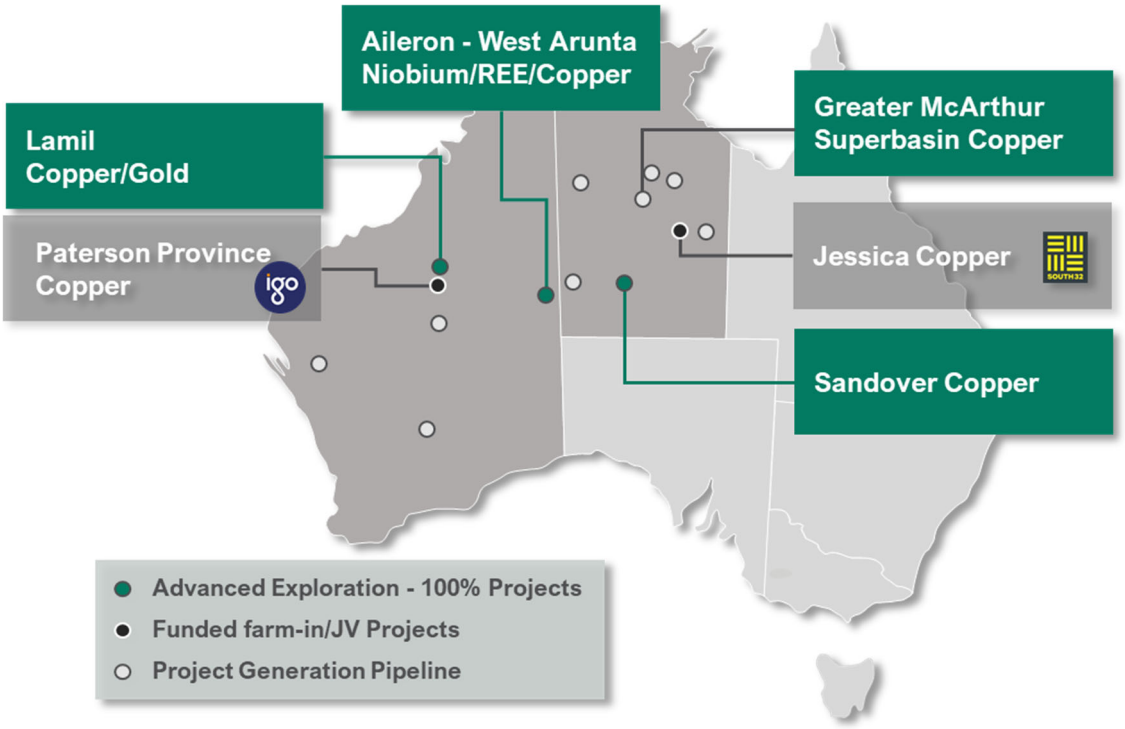
Table 2. Drillhole collar table. * denotes assays pending.

[1] ENR ASX announcement 16 September 2024
[2] WA Resources Ltd (ASX:WA1) announcement 30 June 2024
[3] ENR ASX announcement 21 November 2024

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.



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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.*	RC holes have been drilled at the Green Prospect to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. 1 meter interval RC samples underwent routine pXRF analysis using a Bruker S1 TITAN to aid in logging and identifying zones of interest. Aircore and RC drilling has been completed at the Joyce Prospect to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. Some holes at Joyce were drilled with RC to penetrate through shallow silcrete/calcrete lithologies. Drilling at Joyce obtained 2m composite samples each approximately 1.5-2kg. Samples were collected on the rig using a cone splitter. This composite sample was sent for lab analysis. All samples underwent routine pXRF analysis using a Bruker S1 TITAN to aid in logging and identifying zones of interest.
	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	RC drilling at Green obtained 1m interval samples via a rig-mounted cone splitter, each sample captures 0.5-3kg of material in a calico bag. All remaining downhole RC material from the 1m interval was captured in a green mining bag when dry or a 450mm x 750mm calico when wet. When splitting by cone splitter was not suitable the entire 1m interval was sent to the lab for splitting and crushing. AC and RC drilling at Joyce was used to obtain samples at 2 metre composite intervals. Samples were collected on the rig using a cone splitter. This composite sample was sent for lab analysis. All samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Adelaide where they were crushed and pulverised for analyses. Samples were analysed in Perth using 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.)
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).*	Results reported in this announcement refer to samples from RC at Green and AC and RC drilling at Joyce.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	At Green each RC split and bulk sample was weighed on site and recorded by Encounter field staff to monitor split performance and sample recovery.

		At Joyce sample recoveries were estimated as a percentage and recorded by Encounter field staff.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Driller's used appropriate measures to minimise down-hole and/or cross-hole contamination in RC and AC drilling. Where contamination of the sample was suspected this was noted by Encounter field staff as a percentage.
	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 holes where assays are reported. All reported holes have been logged in full with lithology, alteration and mineralisation recorded.
	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 holes reported in this announcement
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No assays from core drilled is reported in this announcement.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples at Green were collected on the drill rig cone splitter into pre numbered calico bags. Samples were recorded as being dry, moist or wet by Encounter field staff. If wet, bulk samples were sent to the lab where they were dried, crushed and split. AC and RC drilling at Joyce was used to obtain samples at 2 metre composite intervals. Samples were collected on the rig using a cone splitter. This composite sample was sent for lab analysis. No bulk samples were sent from the Joyce prospect 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.	Sample preparation was completed at ALS Laboratories in Perth and Adelaide and analysed in the Perth laboratory. 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 blanks. The insertion rate of the CRM is 1:50. In RC drilling blanks and laboratory quartz flush samples are inserted within and at the end of mineralised zones as determined by the site geologist based on geological observations and pXRF readings. Outside of mineralised zones blanks are inserted at a rate of 1:100. The results from QC procedures are assessed on a periodical basis.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field	Field duplicates were taken during RC and AC drilling and were collected on the rig via splitter at a rate of 1:20.

	duplicate/second-half sampling.	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.	The sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an accurate indication of the mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	All samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Perth for analysis. Assays have been reported from ALS ME-MS81hD (package of methods ME-MS81h + MEICP06). ALS method ME-MS81h reports high grade rare earth 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 Niobium overlimit determination (>50,000ppm Nb) completed via ALS method ME-XRF30. Assays have been reported from MEXRF30 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 times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	Samples at Green underwent routine pXRF analysis at 1 metre intervals using a Bruker S1 TITAN to aid in logging and identifying zones of interest. Samples at Joyce underwent routine pXRF analysis at 2m intervals 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 were used to calibrate the pXRF instrument. No pXRF results are being reported. The references to the presence of anomalism recorded in pXRF are not considered to be a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses. Determination of mineralisation has been based on geological logging, visual observation and confirmation using a pXRF machine. No pXRF results are reported however the tool was used to verify the mineralisation. pXRF readings may not be representative of the average concentrations of the elements of interest. As such, pXRF results are used as a logging/sampling verification tool only. Laboratory analysis will be required to determine the level of mineralisation contained in the carbonatite complexes. Visual estimates of mineral abundance or anomalism recorded on pXRF should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 (Principal Geologist)
	The use of twinned holes.	At Green diamond hole EAL940 has been completed adjacent to the niobium mineralisation drilled in EAL899 and will be used for initial mineralogy and metallurgy work at Green. No results are being reported here for this twinned hole. No twinned holes have been drilled at the Joyce prospect.
	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 sent offsite 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. Down hole surveys were collected during drilling at Green at approximately 30m intervals downhole. No downhole surveys were collected during drilling at Joyce
	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 drill hole spacing at Green is nominally 40-80m spaced with drill traverses between 200m and 800m apart. Drillhole spacing at Joyce is 160m spaced with two drill traverses 1.6km apart.

Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
	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 hole with respect to key structures is not fully understood. Additional infill drilling is planned to test the orientation and continuity of mineralisation.
	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 drilling and the orientation of the hole with respect to key structures is not fully understood. Additional infill drilling is planned to test the orientation and continuity of mineralisation.
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. In EAL914 selected intervals greater than 2% Nb_2O_5 have been reported. No upper cutoffs 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 3m of internal dilution. Selected intervals greater than 1% Nb_2O_5 have been reported separately. In EAL914 selected intervals greater than 2% Nb_2O_5 have been reported. No upper cutoffs 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. Selected intervals greater than 1% Nb_2O_5 have been reported separately. In EAL914 selected intervals greater than 2% Nb_2O_5 have been reported. No upper cutoffs 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; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text. No metallurgical assessments have been completed.
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.*	Further batches of assays from the RC drill program at Green will be returned in January and February 2025. Additional infill drilling is planned at Green and Joyce in 2025.