Green RC assay results accelerate resource drilling & mining studies

- **RC drilling assay results define two strike and depth extensive zones of continuous high-grade niobium mineralisation within the broader Green niobium carbonatite complex**
- **New results demonstrate the discovery of a large continuous body over +800m of strike at Green Central:**
  - **30m @ 2.0% Nb_2O_5 from 49m (EAL911) part of 107m @ 1.1% Nb_2O_5**
  - **41m @ 1.8% Nb_2O_5 from 65m (EAL916) part of 92m @ 1.1% Nb_2O_5**
  - **17m @ 2.1% Nb_2O_5 from 52m (EAL917) part of 65m @ 1.0% Nb_2O_5 and**
  - **22m @ 2.0% Nb_2O_5 from 110m part of 47m @ 1.2% Nb_2O_5**
  - **17m @ 2.0% Nb_2O_5 from 87m (EAL928)**
- **New results from Green South-West over +400m of strike include:**
  - **22m @ 3.3% Nb_2O_5 from 40m (EAL901) part of 41m @ 2.2% Nb_2O_5**
  - **24m @ 2.0% Nb_2O_5 from 81m (EAL942) part of 46m @ 1.4% Nb_2O_5**
- **Mineralisation at the Central and South-West zones at Green remains open with significant potential for strike extensions**
- **Sufficient high-grade mineralisation has been discovered to support accelerating resource definition drilling, metallurgy and mining studies at Green, Crean and Emily**

Commenting on these results, Executive Chairman Will Robinson said: *"We commenced reconnaissance aircore drilling at Green in June 2024 and today's RC assay results demonstrate that we have abundant high-grade mineralisation. We plan to accelerate the resource definition drilling at the start of 2025 and commence mining studies at Green, Crean and Emily. There is high potential that further drilling will continue to expand the zones of high-grade mineralisation at Green."*

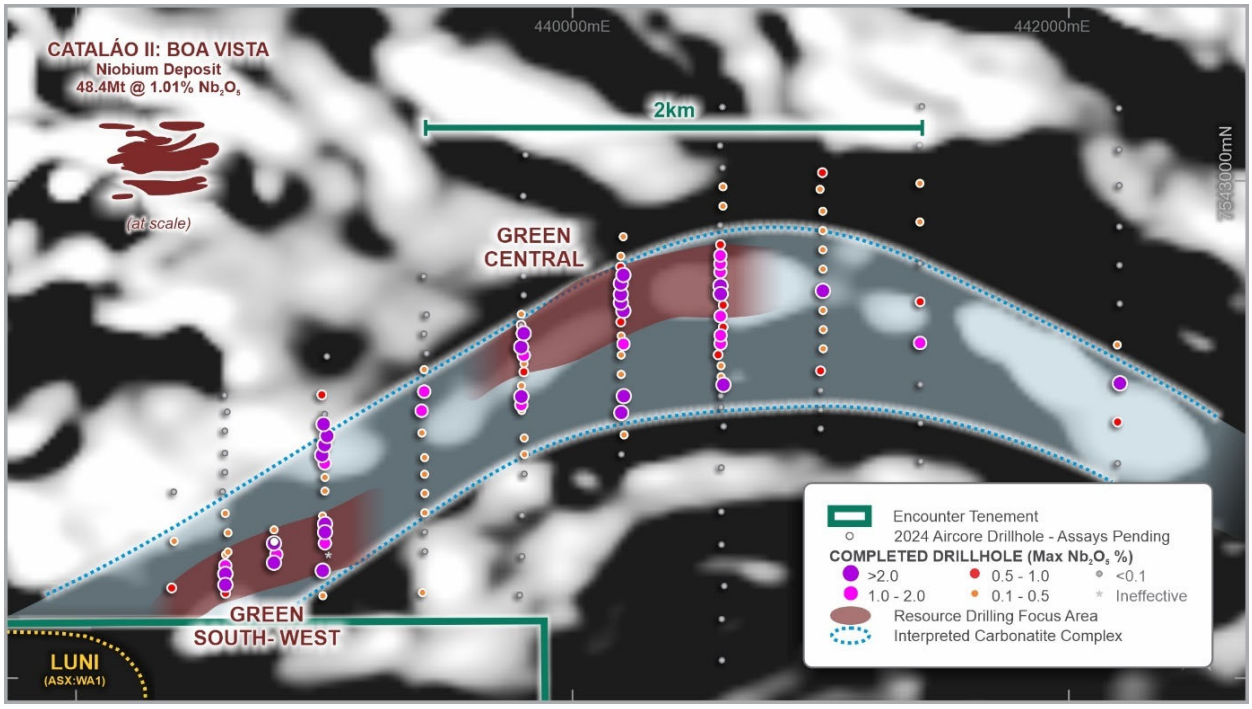


Figure 1 – Green Drill Plan (Magnetics TMI 1vd) – Green is a carbonatite complex of globally significant scale. Boa Vista deposit outline shown at the same scale (owned by CMOC producing ~10% of world niobium supply). [1,2,3,4,5]

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 results for its RC drilling program at the Green carbonatite complex, part of the Aileron project (100% ENR) in the West Arunta region of WA.

Background

Reconnaissance aircore drilling at Green mapped a large, laterally extensive mineralised zone containing frequent high-grade niobium intercepts of +2% Nb_2O_5 (Figure 1) within broader +1% Nb_2O_5 sections, often ending 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.

The RC drill program primarily targeted two zones, located in the south-west and centre of the broader Green carbonatite complex.

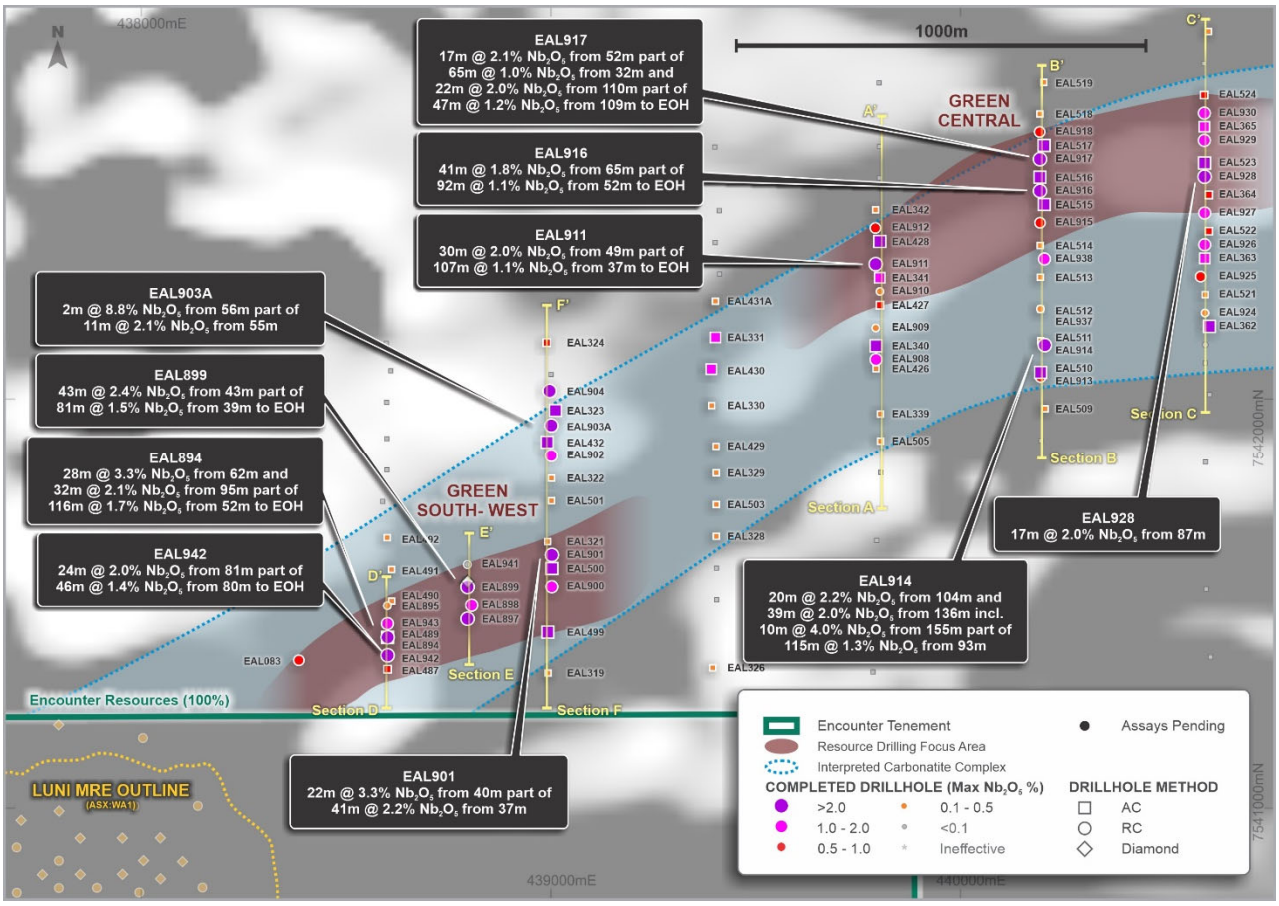


Figure 2 – Green Drill Plan (Magnetics TMI 1vd) – showing multiple continuous zones of high-grade mineralisation

Green Central

Three 400m spaced RC drill sections at Green Central demonstrate the discovery of a large continuous body of high-grade niobium mineralisation. On the western drill section (Figure 3) new RC drill hole EAL911 intersected a broad zone of high-grade niobium mineralisation:

- **30m @ 2.0% Nb_2O_5 from 49m within 107m @ 1.1% Nb_2O_5 to end of hole**

This zone is interpreted to widen on the section 400m to the east (Figure 4) with new RC drill holes including:

- **41m @ 1.8% Nb_2O_5 from 65m within 92m @ 1.1% Nb_2O_5 to end of hole (EAL916)**
- **17m @ 2.1% Nb_2O_5 from 52m within 65m @ 1.0% Nb_2O_5 and**

- **22m @ 2.0% Nb_2O_5 from 110m within 47m @ 1.2% Nb_2O_5 to end of hole (EAL917)**

A further 400m to the east (Figure 5), this high-grade zone extends with new RC drill hole EAL928:

- **17m @ 2.0% Nb_2O_5 from 87m (EAL928)**

High-grade mineralisation in RC drilling at Green Central remains open in both directions (east-west), where first pass shallow aircore drilling indicates likely extensions to the niobium mineralisation.

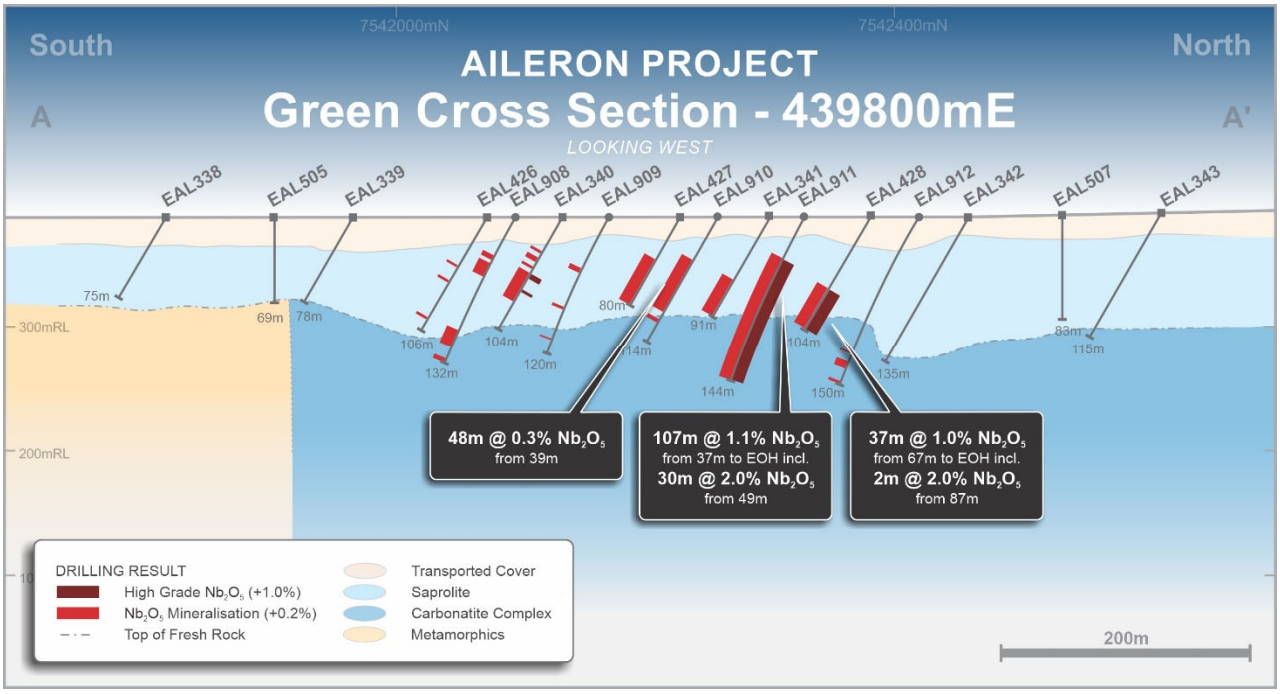


Figure 3 – Green Central Prospect - Aircore/RC drilling cross section A – A'

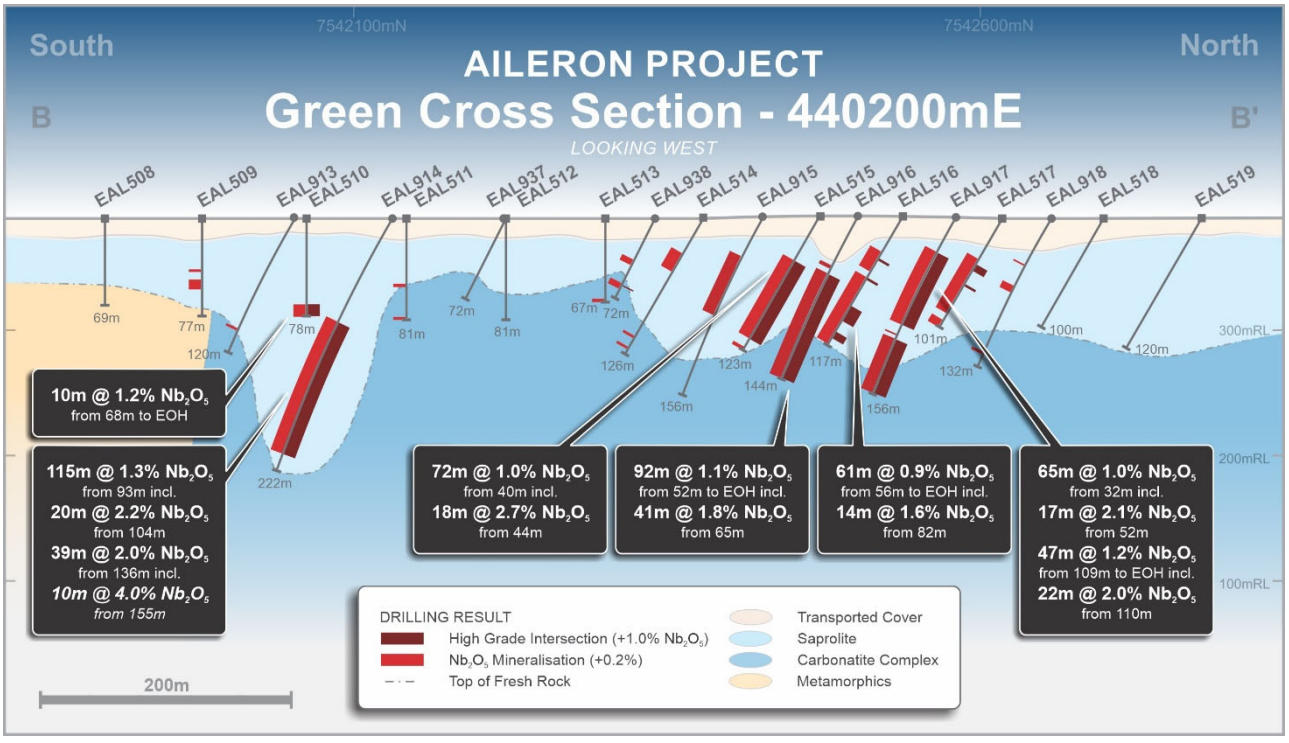


Figure 4 – Green Central Prospect - Aircore/RC drilling cross section B – B'

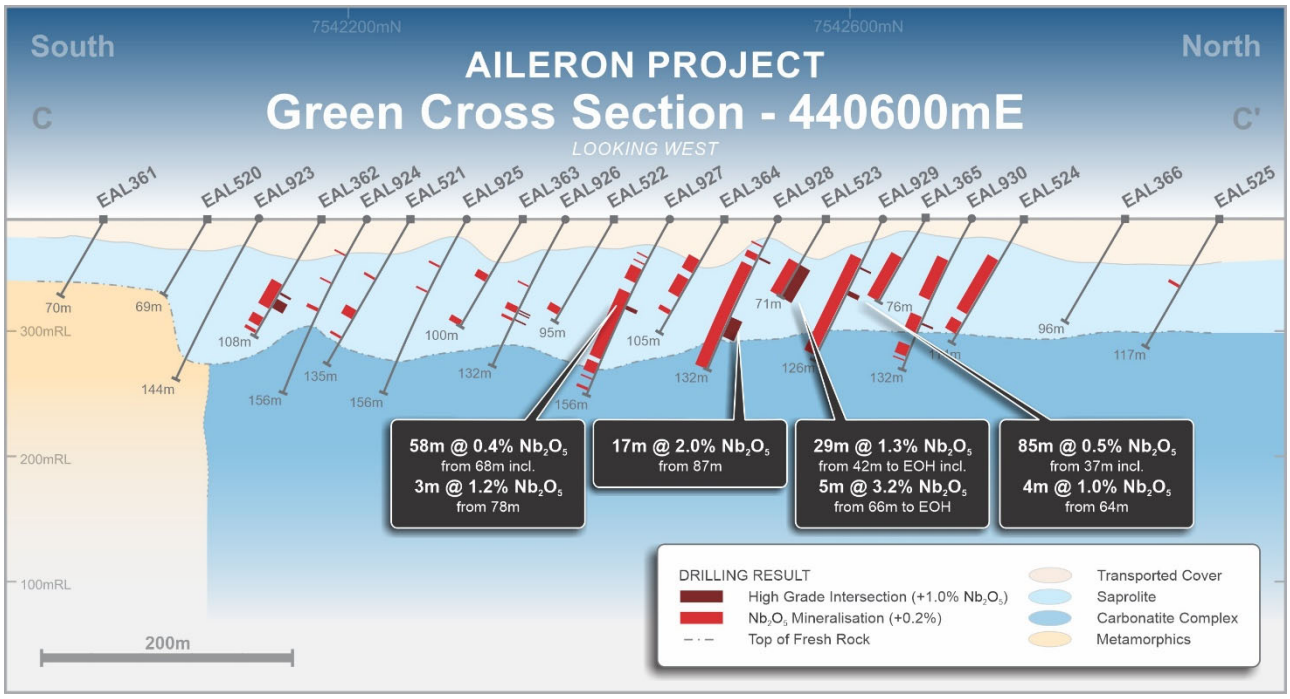


Figure 5 – Green Central Prospect - Aircore/RC drilling cross section C – C'

Green South-West

A zone of high-grade niobium mineralisation was discovered at Green South-West in late 2024 with intersections that 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**

New RC assay results have extended the high-grade mineralisation on two sections (Figures 6 & 8);

- **24m @ 2.0% Nb_2O_5 from 81m within 46m @ 1.4% Nb_2O_5 (EAL942) and**
- **22m @ 3.3% Nb_2O_5 from 40m within 41m @ 2.2% Nb_2O_5 (EAL901)**

The high-grade mineralisation at Green South-West remains open along strike in both directions.

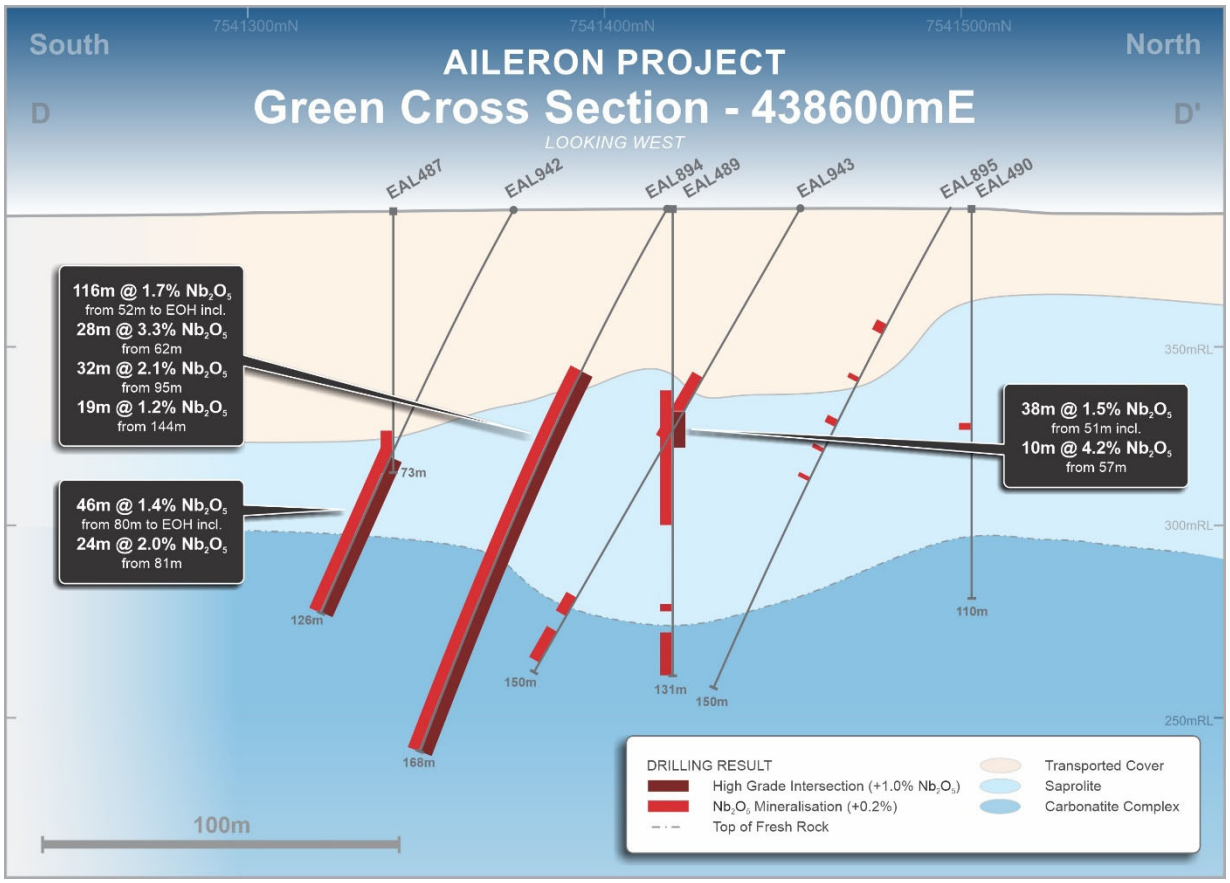


Figure 6 – Green South-West Prospect - Aircore/RC drilling cross section D – D'

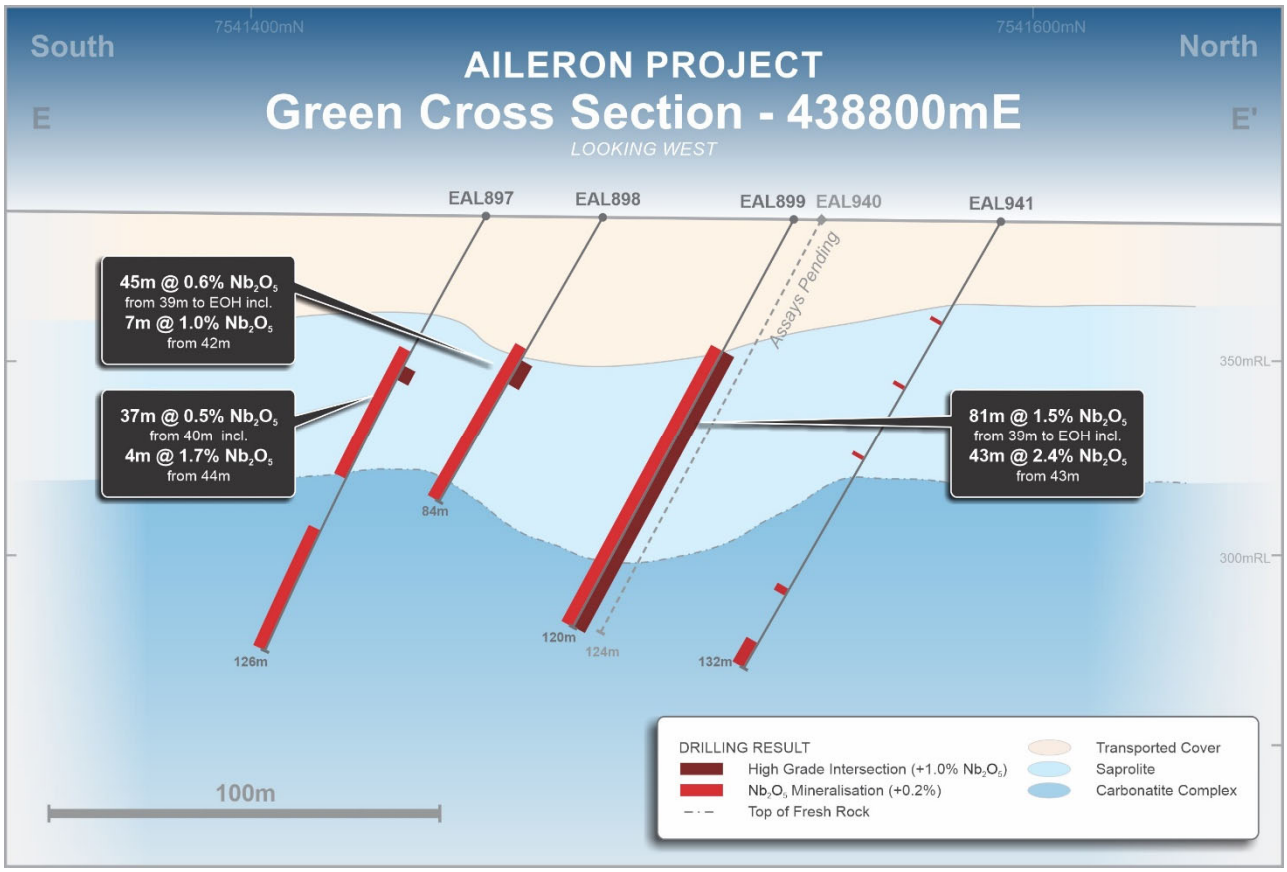


Figure 7 – Green South-West Prospect - Aircore/RC drilling cross section E – E'

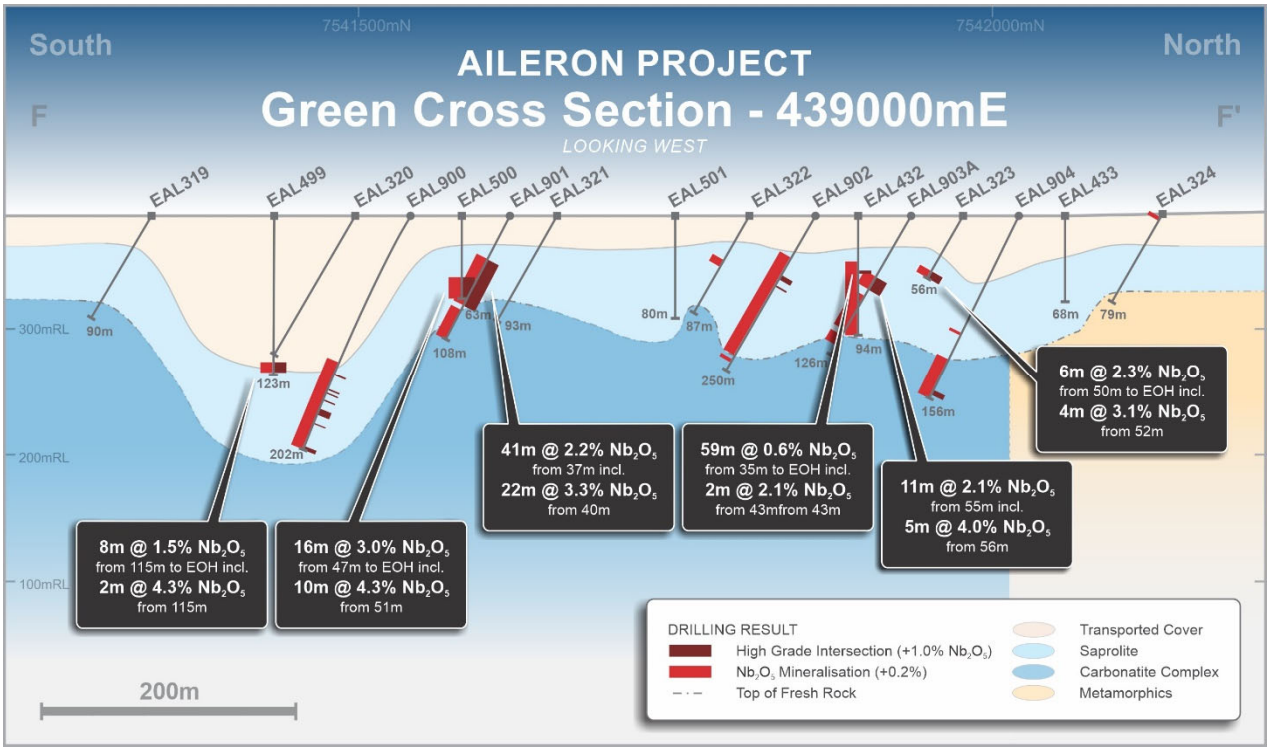


Figure 8 – Green South-West Prospect - Aircore/RC drilling cross section F – F'

Green Additional Target Zones

The Green South-West and Central zones were the primary focus of the 2024 RC drilling program however additional zones of high-grade niobium mineralisation have been identified through this program. In an area north of Green South-West, new RC drill hole EAL903A returned a high-grade intersection (Figure 8):

- **11m @ 2.1% Nb_2O_5 from 55m to 66m (EAL903A) including:**
    - **2m @ 8.8% Nb_2O_5 from 56m to 58m**

This additional mineralisation is open 400m along strike in both directions (east-west).

Drill hole EAL914 (previously reported) (Figure 4) has demonstrated a further zone of interest to the south of Green Central:

- **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**

Importantly, EAL914 was drilled beneath a thin, end of hole aircore intercept and provides an example of the depth potential throughout the Green carbonatite complex where much of the shallow aircore drilling intersected anomalous niobium mineralisation at end of hole.

Further RC drilling along strike of the South-West and Central zones may result in a number of these isolated occurrences linking up into larger, coherent bodies of mineralisation.

Green Size Potential

Figure 1 includes a diagram of the Boa Vista niobium deposit within the Catalao II carbonatite complex in Goias, Brazil. The last reported Mineral Resource (JORC 2012) for the deposit was in 30 June 2016 [5], which was 48.4Mt @ 1.01% Nb_2O_5. The Boa Vista niobium mine, owned and operated by China Molybdenum Company Limited (CMOC), has been supplying between 5-10% of the global ferroniobium market for over 20 years. This figure demonstrates that deposits within carbonatite complexes can have a relatively small footprint while underpinning globally relevant mining operations.

Next steps

After completing over 50,000m of drilling in 2024, the Company is well advanced in its preparations for the 2025 field season. This will involve infill RC drilling at Green, Crean and Emily to support a maiden resource for the Aileron Project. RC drilling at these prospects will also target strike and depth extensions in zones which remain open.

Field activities will also include environmental surveys, hydrogeological and geotechnical investigations and metallurgical drilling to support studies and approvals processes.

Additionally, the Company has identified a series of high priority exploration targets which will be initially tested with rapid, low cost aircore drilling. Further information on these targets will be provided next month.

Hole ID	from (m)	to (m)	interval (m)	Nb2O5 %	TREO %	Nd + Pr (ppm)	P205 %
EAL525	64	66	2	0.3	1.1	1827	4.0
EAL908	36	40	4	0.4	0.3	652	1.0
and	43	55	12	0.3	0.4	732	5.6
and	103	118	15	0.5	0.1	243	3.2
including	104	106	2	1.4	0.4	683	8.3
and	128	132*	4	0.3	0.1	110	1.9
EAL909	47	51	4	0.2	0.1	136	1.8
and	81	83	2	0.2	0.2	371	5.3
and	109	110	1	0.3	0.2	298	5.1
EAL910	39	87	48	0.3	0.2	294	4.6
and	94	97	3	0.2	0.1	136	1.6
EAL911	37	144*	107	1.1	0.4	842	10.8
including	39	44	5	1.3	0.8	1586	4.7
including	49	79	30	2.0	0.8	1489	17.7
including	96	97	1	1.4	0.6	1187	20.6
including	115	120	5	1.7	0.4	849	11.9
including	128	135	7	1.0	0.3	707	12.3
including	138	140	2	1.3	0.4	784	15.0
EAL912	123	124	1	0.2	0.1	182	3.6
and	131	137	6	0.4	0.1	180	3.0
and	148	150*	2	0.7	0.2	339	5.4
EAL915	36	88	52	0.3	0.2	440	1.1
and	133	134	1	0.3	0.1	137	1.2
EAL916	45	48	3	0.4	0.2	382	0.6
and	52	144*	92	1.1	0.3	660	7.7
including	65	106	41	1.8	0.6	1067	13.6
2% including	66	72	6	2.4	0.9	1562	15.1
2% including	81	91	10	2.2	0.6	1080	16.2
EAL917	32	97	65	1.0	0.4	818	4.0
including	33	39	6	1.9	1.0	1867	3.2
2% including	36	38	2	2.6	1.2	2326	4.3
including	52	69	17	2.1	0.9	1563	7.5
2% including	53	63	10	2.5	1.0	1867	6.6
and	105	106	1	0.2	0.2	345	2.3
and	109	156*	47	1.2	0.4	788	8.2
including	110	132	22	2.0	0.6	1194	12.2
2% including	110	114	4	3.8	0.9	1748	21.6
2% including	123	128	5	2.4	0.7	1354	13.3
EAL918	43	44	1	0.3	0.7	1335	2.3
and	62	68	6	0.3	0.3	495	1.0
and	120	122	2	0.3	0.1	118	1.3
EAL924	35	36	1	0.2	0.1	170	0.2
and	60	61	1	0.5	0.0	57	0.2
and	83	86	3	0.3	0.0	58	0.1
EAL925	46	47	1	0.6	0.5	1044	2.5
and	68	69	1	0.2	0.0	50	0.5
EAL926	62	63	1	0.3	0.3	511	4.5

and	81	86	5	0.7	0.1	238	4.1
including	83	84	1	1.1	0.2	468	9.3
including	85	86	1	1.2	0.1	278	2.5
and	91	93	2	0.6	0.1	219	3.6
including	91	92	1	1.1	0.2	314	5.6
EAL927	36	37	1	0.3	0.5	847	1.5
and	42	43	1	0.3	0.4	798	1.4
and	47	59	12	0.3	0.3	475	5.3
and	68	126	58	0.4	0.2	307	3.8
including	78	81	3	1.2	0.2	441	8.4
and	130	139	9	0.3	0.2	290	3.4
and	143	144	1	0.2	0.2	387	4.8
and	151	153	2	0.3	0.1	261	4.1
EAL928	25	26	1	0.2	0.0	73	0.2
and	33	38	5	0.7	0.3	613	1.4
including	34	36	2	1.3	0.7	1204	2.7
including	43	132*	89	0.7	0.2	371	5.9
including	87	104	17	2.0	0.4	789	10.3
2% including	92	102	10	2.5	0.5	911	11.2
EAL929	37	122	85	0.5	0.4	713	3.3
including	43	44	1	1.0	1.0	2075	3.0
including	64	68	4	1.0	1.1	2141	2.6
EAL930	39	74	35	0.4	0.2	364	2.6
and	90	104	14	0.5	0.3	546	5.1
including	94	95	1	1.0	0.6	1131	9.6
and	115	124	9	0.4	0.2	288	3.1
and	127	128	1	0.2	0.1	184	1.5
EAL898	39	84*	45	0.6	0.2	308	4.3
including	42	49	7	1.0	0.2	448	5.4
EAL900	127	201.5*	74.5	0.5	0.1	95	6.6
including	137	138	1	1.0	0.1	147	32.1
including	150	151	1	1.1	0.1	100	5.0
including	153	154	1	1.2	0.0	84	2.5
including	159	160	1	1.6	0.0	83	2.9
including	167	172	5	1.1	0.1	119	3.3
including	179	180	1	1.3	0.2	313	2.5
including	199	201.5*	2.5	1.2	0.1	158	1.8
EAL901	37	78	41	2.2	1.2	2157	13.6
including	38	72	34	2.6	1.3	2426	14.1
2% including	40	62	22	3.3	1.5	2834	12.0
and	82	108	26	0.5	0.2	298	4.8
EAL902	37	126	89	0.5	0.4	673	7.6
including	53	57	4	1.3	0.5	944	2.6
including	62	63	1	1.4	0.3	641	1.7
and	130	133	3	0.2	0.5	919	12.6
EAL903A	55	66	11	2.1	0.7	1437	3.9
including	56	61	5	4.0	1.2	2464	4.1
2% including	56	58	2	8.8	2.2	4487	6.1
and	72	103	31	0.3	0.2	481	4.7

and	108	117	9	0.2	0.1	229	2.3
EAL904	99	101	2	0.3	0.0	66	0.3
and	122	156*	34	1.0	0.3	658	9.9
including	130	145	15	1.4	0.4	879	13.8
2% including	134	138	4	2.1	0.6	1273	20.7
including	150	154	4	1.1	0.3	650	9.2
EAL941	30	31	1	0.2	0.0	19	0.1
and	49	50	1	0.2	0.1	162	2.9
and	70	71	1	0.2	0.1	208	3.4
and	109	111	2	0.2	0.2	309	6.4
and	125	132*	7	0.2	0.1	168	2.9
EAL942	76	80	4	1.3	0.4	789	12.7
including	77	78	1	1.1	0.4	701	3.9
and	80	126*	46	1.4	0.4	818	13.6
including	81	105	24	2.0	0.6	1152	18.1
2% including	84	92	8	2.8	0.7	1497	22.2
including	108	116	8	1.2	0.3	566	10.6
including	120	121	1	1.0	0.3	569	9.9
EAL943	55	75	20	0.4	0.6	1097	7.0
including	71	72	1	1.4	0.7	1352	12.7
and	126	132	6	0.4	0.2	289	9.0
and	137	147	10	0.5	0.2	384	6.5

Table 1. Green prospect 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)
EAL348*	AC	MGA94_52	440592	7539925	393	180	-60	65
EAL350*	AC	MGA94_52	440599	7540246	383	180	-60	64
EAL352*	AC	MGA94_52	440595	7540578	378	180	-60	60
EAL354*	AC	MGA94_52	440596	7540890	389	180	-60	42
EAL902	RC	MGA94_52	439000	7541860	387	180	-60	138^

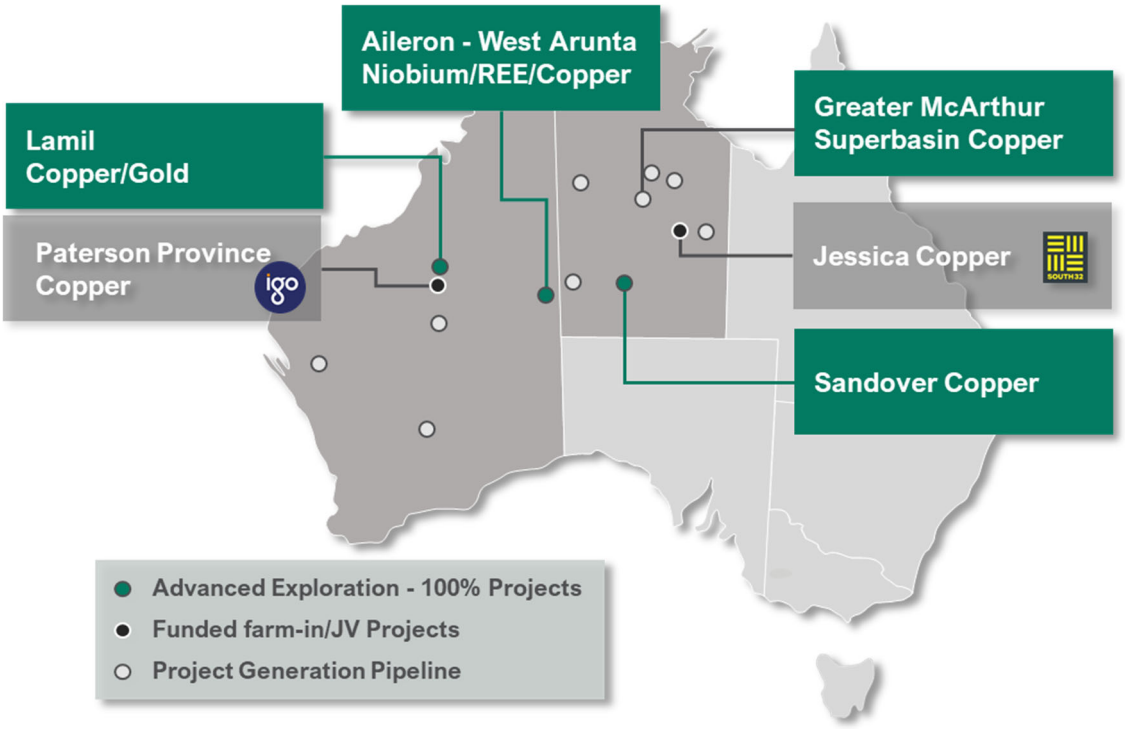
Table 2. Green drillhole collar table updates. ^denotes EOH depth corrected from previous error in release. *denotes where planned co-ordinates are being updated to GPS co-ordinates.

[1] ENR ASX announcement 16 September 2024
[2] WA Resources Ltd (ASX:WA1) announcement 30 June 2024
[3] ENR ASX announcement 21 November 2024
[4] ENR ASX announcement 13 December 2024
[5] China Molybdenum Co., Ltd, Major Transaction Acquisition of Anglo American PLC's Niobium and Phosphates Businesses, 8 September 2016

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.



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 RC holes reported were drilled at the Green Prospect to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. All samples underwent routine pXRF analysis using a Bruker S1 TITAN to aid in logging and identifying zones of interest. 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. Aircore drilling at Green 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.
	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. 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. 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 and AC results at Green.

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.
	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. Aircore drilling at Green was used to obtain samples at 1 metre intervals. Samples were recorded as being dry, moist or wet by Encounter field staff. 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.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sample preparation was completed at ALS Laboratories in 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. In AC
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected,	Field duplicates were taken during RC and AC drilling. RC field duplicates were collected on the rig via splitter at a rate of 1:20.

	including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Field duplicates were taken during AC drilling and were collected using the same sampling method as the primary sample 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.	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. 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.
	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 RC drilling at Green at approximately 30m intervals downhole. No downhole surveys were collected during AC drilling at Green.
	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.
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 and previous announcements.
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 3m of internal dilution. Intervals greater than 1% Nb_2O_5 cutoff have been reported as including. Selected intervals greater than 2% Nb_2O_5 cut off 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. Intervals greater than 1% Nb_2O_5 cutoff have been reported as including. Selected intervals greater than 2% Nb_2O_5 cut off 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 3m of internal dilution. Intervals greater than 1% Nb_2O_5 cutoff have been reported as including. Selected intervals greater than 2% Nb_2O_5 cut off 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.*	All AC and RC results from Green drilling have been returned. Infill and extensional drilling are planned at Green in 2025.