Thick, High-Grade Niobium Results - Major Extension to Green Carbonatite Complex

Encounter Resources Limited (ASX: ENR) ('Encounter' or **'the Company')** advises that drilling east of the Green Niobium-REE deposit has confirmed a 1.5km extension of the carbonatite complex. Resource definition drilling at Green has also returned thick, high-grade niobium and rare earth intersections, reinforcing the growth potential of the 12.1Mt deposit. With two rigs now in operation, Encounter is set for consistent news flow as drilling momentum builds across the project.

Key Highlights:

- **Thick, High-Grade Intersections at Green**
  - **26m @ 2.5% Nb_2O_5 from 51m,** part of 85m @ 1.4% Nb_2O_5 from 38m (EAL940)
  - **18m @ 2.7% Nb_2O_5 from 42m,** part of 84m @ 1.2% Nb_2O_5 from 42m to end of hole (EAL955)
  - **19m @ 2.2% Nb_2O_5 from 48m** and **20m @ 2.1% Nb_2O_5 from 86m**, part of 90m @ 1.4% Nb_2O_5 from 35m (EAL958)
  - **9m @ 2.1% Nb_2O_5** from 110m to end of hole (EAL961)
  - **5m @ 2.9% Nb_2O_5 from 44m** and 7m @ 1.7% Nb_2O_5 from 95m, part of 84m @ 0.7% Nb_2O_5 from 36m (EAL964)
- **Green Niobium-REE - Stronger Grades and Growing –** RC drilling continues to enhance the definition of the existing **12.1Mt @ 1.63% Nb_2O_5 & 0.55% TREO[1] Inferred Resource,** supporting future development studies.
- **Carbonatite Complex Extended –** Aircore drilling confirms the carbonatite complex extends a further 1.5km east of Green, highlighting strong potential for additional niobium resources.
- **Strong Momentum** – Two rigs (aircore and diamond) operating at Aileron; steady flow of results expected every 2–4 weeks through 2025.

Executive Chairman, Will Robinson, comments:

"Drilling at Green continues to deliver outstanding results, strengthening confidence in the maiden Inferred Mineral Resource released in May 2025 and demonstrating the expanding scale of the carbonatite complex.

As confidence builds, we anticipate development scenarios at Green will feature high-grade starter pits, and metallurgical diamond drilling is underway in these areas to support optimisation testwork.

With multiple rigs active and new geophysical and drilling data feeding rapidly into our exploration model, Encounter is building strong momentum and is well positioned to unlock the broader potential of the Aileron project."

Eastern Expansion at Green

Broad-spaced (800m) aircore drilling completed in 2024 highlighted the strong continuity of mineralisation east of the current Green resource envelope. Follow-up aircore drilling has now been completed on 400m-spaced sections across 2km of strike, with initial observations confirming the eastern extension of the Green carbonatite complex (Figure 1).

Assay results from this drilling are expected in early October 2025. Encounter is preparing for further drilling at Green East to support the potential inclusion of this area in a future update of the Aileron Mineral Resource Estimate.

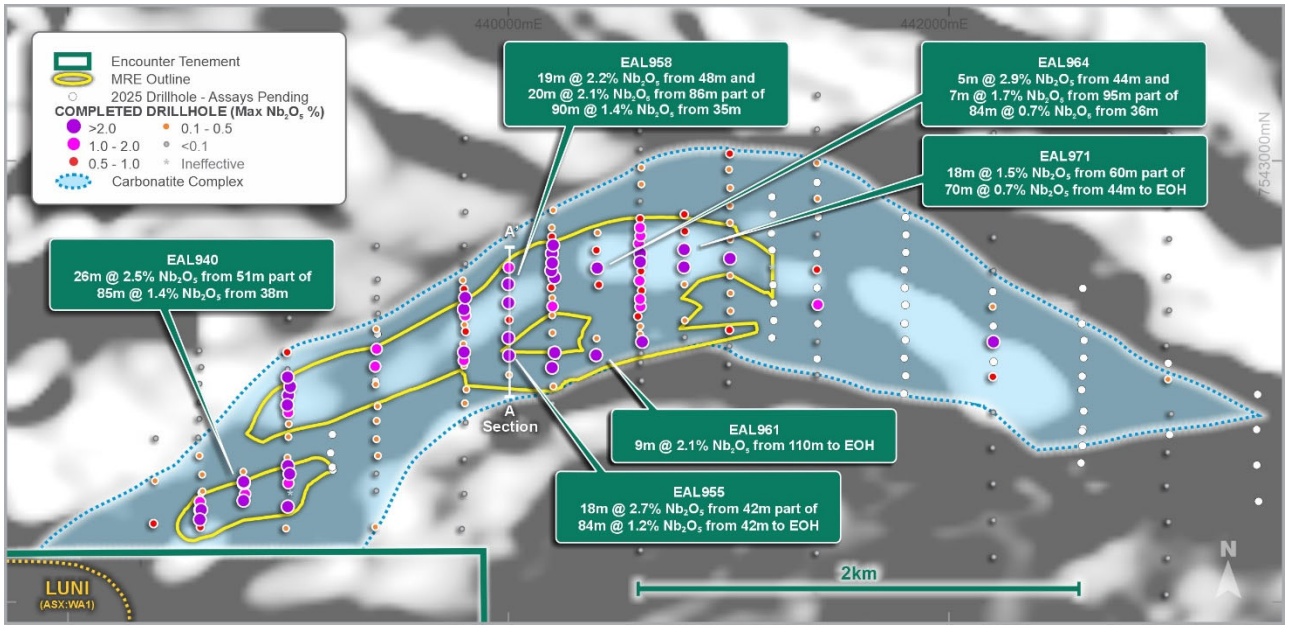

Figure 1 – Green Resource area with interpreted outline of carbonatite complex (1VD Magnetic)[2,3,4,5,6]

Infill Drilling at Green

In May 2025 the Company announced an Initial Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of **19.2 million tonnes @ 1.74% Nb_2O_5** (above a 1.0% Nb_2O_5 cut-off)[1] across the Green, Emily and Crean deposits. Green was established as the largest deposit with **12.1 million tonnes @ 1.63% Nb_2O_5** (above a 1.0% Nb_2O_5 cut-off).

An initial phase of resource definition drilling has been completed at Green to infill the Central zone to 200m sections E-W (with 40-80m spacing along section N-S). Significant results received to date include:

- **26m @ 2.5% Nb_2O_5** from 51m, part of 85m @ 1.4% Nb_2O_5 from 38m (EAL940)
- **18m @ 2.7% Nb_2O_5** from 42m, part of 84m @ 1.2% Nb_2O_5 from 42m to end of hole (EAL955)
- **19m @ 2.2% Nb_2O_5** from 48m and **20m @ 2.1% Nb_2O_5** from 86m, part of 90m @ 1.4% Nb_2O_5 from 35m (EAL958)
- **5m @ 2.9% Nb_2O_5** from 44m and **7m @ 1.7% Nb_2O_5** from 95m, part of 84m @ 0.7% Nb_2O_5 from 36m (EAL964)

- **18m @ 1.5% Nb_2O_5** from 60m, part of 70m @ 0.7% Nb_2O_5 from 44m to end of hole (EAL971)
- **9m @ 2.1% Nb_2O_5** from 110m to end of hole (EAL961)

These results will improve the quality and confidence of the resource at Green and substantiate the high-grade niobium mineralisation's width and strike extent.

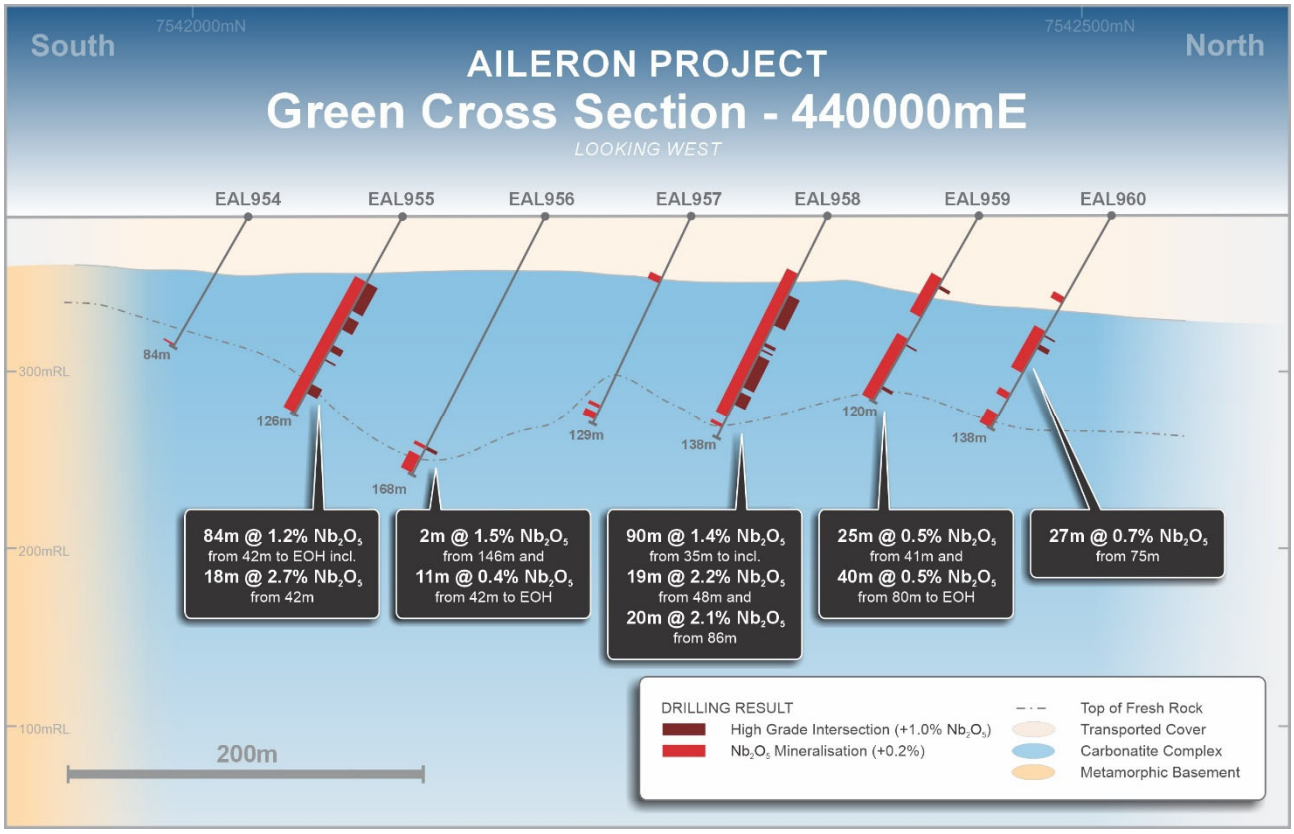

Figure 2 – Green Central Prospect 440000E - RC drilling cross section A – A'

Forward Plan

Two drill rigs are currently operating at Aileron: an aircore rig targeting high-priority regional prospects and extensions to existing deposits, and a diamond rig collecting metallurgical samples from both oxide and fresh rock mineralisation at Green to support optimisation testwork.

Drilling will continue across Aileron for the remainder of the 2025 season, with a steady flow of exploration results expected every 2–4 weeks. Encounter is building strong momentum at Aileron, with every round of drilling reinforcing the scale and potential of this emerging niobium project.

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The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results 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 confirms that it is not aware of any new data or information that materially affects the information disclosed in this announcement and previously released by the Company in relation to mineral resource estimates. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the mineral resource estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have 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.

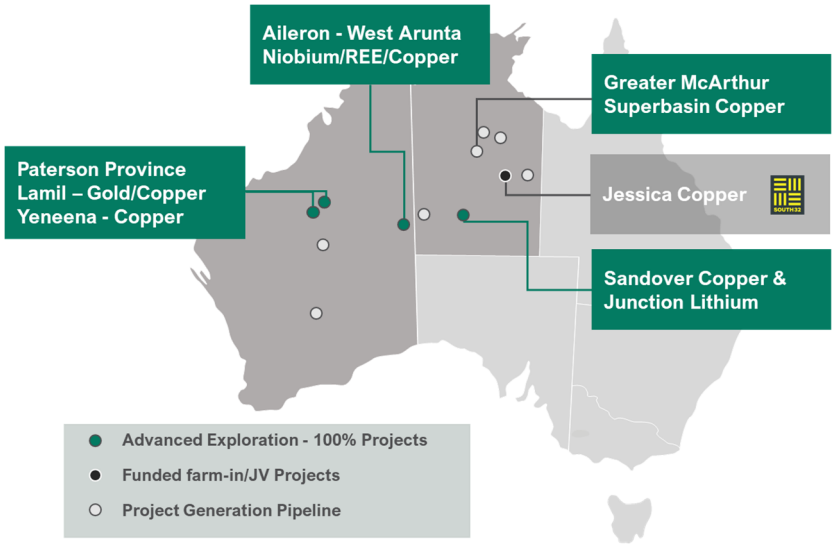
This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Encounter Resources Limited.

About Encounter

Encounter Resources Limited (ASX:ENR) is a leading Australian mineral exploration company focused on the discovery of major copper and niobium/rare earth element (REE) deposits.

The Company holds a commanding portfolio of 100%-owned projects located in some of Australia's most prospective mineral belts, targeting copper and critical minerals. Key among these is the Aileron Project in the highly endowed West Arunta region of Western Australia—emerging as a significant frontier for critical mineral exploration.

Encounter's strategy is centred on high-impact discovery in Tier 1 jurisdictions, leveraging strong technical capability and a proven track record of attracting leading industry partners.



Deposit	0.25% Nb_2O_5 cut-off						
	Tonnage (Mt)	Nb_2O_5 (%)	Nb_2O_5 (kt)	TREO (%)	TREO (kt)	P_2O_5 (%)	P_2O_5 (kt)
Green	48.0	0.81	387	0.36	172	6.04	2,899
Emily	13.9	0.93	130	0.32	45	7.44	1,035
Crean	5.7	1.38	78	0.84	48	7.42	423
Total	**67.6**	**0.88**	**595**	**0.39**	**265**	**6.44**	**4,357**
Deposit	**1.0% Nb_2O_5 cut-off (subset of 0.25% Nb_2O_5 cut-off)**						
	Tonnage (Mt)	Nb_2O_5 (%)	Nb_2O_5 (kt)	TREO (%)	TREO (kt)	P_2O_5 (%)	P_2O_5 (kt)
Green	12.1	1.63	196	0.55	66	9.23	1,112
Emily	3.7	1.94	71	0.61	22	11.24	414
Crean	3.5	1.92	67	1.05	36	8.15	283
Total	**19.2**	**1.74**	**334**	**0.65**	**125**	**9.42**	**1,809**

Table 1 – Aileron Project Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate [1]

Notes:

- *The resource is constrained within optimised pit shells based on a price of US$45 per kilogram Nb (US$30/kg FeNb) and is reported above a 0.25% Nb_2O_5 cut-off grade.*
- *The resource reported above a 1% Nb_2O_5 cut-off grade is a subset of the 0.25% Nb_2O_5 cut-off grade.*
- *All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences may occur due to rounding.*

Hole ID	from (m)	to (m)	interval (m)	Nb_2O_5 %	TREO %	Nd_2O_3+ Pr_2O_3 (ppm)	Tb_2O_3+ Dy_2O_3 (ppm)	NdPr/ TREO	DyTb/ TREO	P_2O_5 %	Prospect
EAL0940	37.8	122.3	84.5	1.37	0.50	1139	82	22.5	1.6	11.8	GREEN
including	40.76	95.85	55.09	1.85	0.66	1499	109	22.7	1.6	15.9	GREEN
including^	51.05	77.05	26	2.53	0.92	2048	158	22.3	1.7	22.6	GREEN
and	108.84	109.1	0.26	1.31	0.48	1119	80	23.1	1.6	13.2	GREEN
EAL0954	83	84*	1	0.37	0.07	102	1	14.8	0.2	0.4	GREEN
EAL0955	42	126*	84	1.20	0.36	840	44	23.7	1.2	11.6	GREEN
including	42	60	18	2.74	1.15	2664	145	23.4	1.3	19.5	GREEN
including	64	72	8	1.66	0.23	554	26	23.6	1.1	14.3	GREEN
including	82	86	4	1.46	0.09	210	9	22.4	1.0	8.9	GREEN
including	91	92	1	1.08	0.13	307	14	24.3	1.1	16.8	GREEN
including	107	113	6	1.44	0.21	503	26	24.2	1.3	12.4	GREEN
EAL0956	146	148	2	1.55	0.08	177	14	21.2	1.6	1.9	GREEN
and	157	168*	11	0.46	0.19	447	28	23.5	1.5	5.7	GREEN
EAL0957	38	42	4	0.22	0.11	218	18	19.3	1.6	0.5	GREEN
and	118	120	2	0.25	0.02	45	3	22.1	1.2	0.5	GREEN
and	123	127	4	0.29	0.04	79	5	21.6	1.4	0.8	GREEN
EAL0958	35	125	90	1.38	0.55	1248	74	22.9	1.4	10.2	GREEN
including	48	67	19	2.23	0.85	1943	116	22.7	1.4	14.7	GREEN
including^	49	55	6	3.32	1.02	2318	134	22.7	1.3	16.1	GREEN
including^	59	65	6	2.10	0.90	2071	125	22.9	1.4	16.9	GREEN
including	78	80	2	1.97	0.54	1261	65	23.4	1.2	12.9	GREEN
including	82	83	1	1.43	0.54	1282	69	23.7	1.3	11.9	GREEN
including	86	106	20	2.14	0.66	1510	88	22.8	1.3	13.9	GREEN
including^	87	100	13	2.54	0.65	1488	84	22.9	1.3	13.1	GREEN
including	109	117	8	1.49	0.79	1796	109	22.9	1.4	15.7	GREEN
and	130	132	2	0.30	0.17	398	27	23.1	1.6	4.3	GREEN

EAL0959	41	66	25	0.47	0.17	381	26	22.2	1.6	1.5	GREEN
including	45	47	2	1.60	0.47	1082	57	23.0	1.2	2.0	GREEN
and	80	120*	40	0.45	0.15	341	21	23.2	1.5	3.5	GREEN
including	83	84	1	1.05	0.51	1150	71	22.6	1.4	9.8	GREEN
and	110	112	2	1.20	0.16	352	26	22.1	1.6	4.0	GREEN
EAL0960	53	57	4	0.24	0.11	260	21	23.7	2.0	3.8	GREEN
and	75	102	27	0.69	0.29	701	36	23.9	1.2	13.1	GREEN
including	77	78	1	1.08	0.30	677	32	22.6	1.1	15.7	GREEN
and	83	86	3	1.07	0.32	770	39	24.3	1.2	16.0	GREEN
also	115	119	4	0.24	0.07	185	10	25.0	1.3	3.0	GREEN
and	129	138*	9	0.21	0.04	97	7	22.7	1.6	1.1	GREEN
EAL0961	54	68	14	0.84	0.28	459	35	16.4	1.2	0.9	GREEN
including	63	65	2	2.73	0.27	433	27	16.3	1.0	0.7	GREEN
and	86	94	8	0.26	0.16	308	14	19.5	0.9	0.8	GREEN
and	108	119*	11	1.81	0.67	1424	123	21.1	1.7	4.9	GREEN
including	110	119*	9	2.10	0.74	1580	142	21.8	1.8	5.1	GREEN
EAL0962	nsa										
EAL0963	38	42	4	0.31	0.36	812	46	22.4	1.3	1.7	GREEN
and	48	49	1	0.23	0.25	537	37	21.8	1.5	2.9	GREEN
and	55	78	23	0.26	0.22	475	32	21.8	1.5	6.1	GREEN
and	84	89	5	0.24	0.13	289	21	21.9	1.6	8.4	GREEN
EAL0964	36	120	84	0.67	0.26	580	33	22.1	1.3	6.1	GREEN
including	44	49	5	2.88	0.42	899	49	21.7	1.2	2.4	GREEN
including	86	89	3	1.13	0.31	686	36	21.8	1.1	6.9	GREEN
including	95	102	7	1.68	0.45	1010	52	22.7	1.2	15.3	GREEN
and	134	136	2	0.22	0.13	294	20	22.1	1.5	8.3	GREEN
EAL0965	34	36	2	0.46	0.35	761	38	21.6	1.1	0.8	GREEN
EAL0966	38	56	18	0.24	0.56	1240	83	22.2	1.5	2.8	GREEN
and	60	82	22	0.23	0.26	541	35	21.1	1.4	6.6	GREEN
and	88	89	1	0.24	0.04	88	8	21.0	2.0	0.9	GREEN

and	94	105	11	0.20	0.07	167	11	22.4	1.5	1.8	GREEN
and	109	123	14	0.21	0.08	167	11	21.9	1.5	1.5	GREEN
EAL0967	nsa										
EAL0968	nsa										
EAL0969	44	45	1	0.32	0.07	153	14	21.6	1.9	0.3	GREEN
and	55	57	2	0.44	0.18	387	26	21.7	1.4	2.1	GREEN
and	84	85	1	0.31	0.07	143	10	21.4	1.4	1.8	GREEN
EAL0970	37	38	1	0.20	0.02	42	5	17.1	2.2	0.1	GREEN
and	48	116	68	0.50	0.27	599	39	22.3	1.5	5.6	GREEN
including	51	52	1	2.89	0.18	423	31	23.9	1.8	7.3	GREEN
including	57	58	1	1.19	0.10	259	16	26.4	1.6	1.2	GREEN
and	120	122	2	0.21	0.10	229	15	22.8	1.5	2.9	GREEN
and	135	136	1	0.21	0.21	474	29	22.3	1.4	5.6	GREEN
EAL0971	44	114*	70	0.67	0.24	522	31	21.8	1.4	5.3	GREEN
including	60	78	18	1.49	0.49	1087	63	22.3	1.3	12.1	GREEN
including^	63	66	3	2.85	0.73	1622	92	22.3	1.3	20.4	GREEN
including	88	91	3	1.13	0.28	633	39	22.3	1.4	9.3	GREEN
EAL0972	35	55	20	0.44	0.11	222	15	19.9	1.3	0.8	GREEN
and	59	62	3	0.23	0.21	467	31	22.2	1.5	3.3	GREEN
and	66	84	18	0.34	0.19	395	25	21.4	1.4	3.9	GREEN
and	90	105	15	0.34	0.10	215	12	21.7	1.3	1.4	GREEN
EAL0973	74	81	7	0.29	0.17	371	22	21.3	1.6	3.4	GREEN
and	94	95	1	0.36	0.09	210	17	22.5	1.9	3.4	GREEN

Table 2. Drillhole assay intersections above 0.2% Nb2O5. Intervals greater than 1% Nb2O5 have been reported as including 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_North	MGA_East	MGA_RL	EOH Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Prospect
EAL0940	DDH	MGA94_52	7541546	438797	384	124.8	-60	180	GREEN
EAL0954	RC	MGA94_52	7542031	440001	386	84	-60	180	GREEN
EAL0955	RC	MGA94_52	7542118	440001	387	126	-60	180	GREEN
EAL0956	RC	MGA94_52	7542198	439999	387	168	-60	180	GREEN
EAL0957	RC	MGA94_52	7542280	440002	387	129	-60	180	GREEN
EAL0958	RC	MGA94_52	7542357	440000	387	138	-60	180	GREEN
EAL0959	RC	MGA94_52	7542442	439998	387	120	-60	180	GREEN
EAL0960	RC	MGA94_52	7542517	440001	387	138	-60	180	GREEN
EAL0961	RC	MGA94_52	7542120	440397	388	119	-60	180	GREEN
EAL0962	RC	MGA94_52	7542196	440399	387	126	-60	180	GREEN
EAL0963	RC	MGA94_52	7542439	440410	388	126	-60	180	GREEN
EAL0964	RC	MGA94_52	7542515	440402	388	144	-60	180	GREEN
EAL0965	RC	MGA94_52	7542596	440399	388	114	-60	180	GREEN
EAL0966	RC	MGA94_52	7542676	440403	388	126	-60	180	GREEN
EAL0967	RC	MGA94_52	7542202	440800	388	162	-60	180	GREEN
EAL0968	RC	MGA94_52	7542278	440799	388	90	-60	180	GREEN
EAL0969	RC	MGA94_52	7542441	440798	388	120	-60	180	GREEN
EAL0970	RC	MGA94_52	7542519	440796	388	150	-60	180	GREEN
EAL0971	RC	MGA94_52	7542599	440797	389	114	-60	180	GREEN
EAL0972	RC	MGA94_52	7542682	440800	389	108	-60	180	GREEN
EAL0973	RC	MGA94_52	7542759	440798	389	120	-60	180	GREEN

Table 3. Drillhole collar table.

[1] ENR ASX announcement 14 May 2025
[2] ENR ASX announcement 22 January 2025
[3] ENR ASX announcement 16 September 2025
[4] WA1 Resources Ltd (ASX:WA1) announcement 30 June 2025
[5] ENR ASX announcement 21 November 2024
[6] ENR ASX announcement 13 December 2024

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 and Diamond drilling has been completed at the Green Deposit to obtain samples for metallurgical testwork and assaying. All samples underwent routine pXRF analysis using a Bruker S1 TITAN to aid in logging and identifying zones of interest. No pXRF data is being reported.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	All samples are considered to be representative. Industry standard workflows for RC and DD drilling have been followed. 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 samples at Green were collected every 1 meter from the drill rig cone splitter into pre numbered calico bags approximately 2-3kg sample weight. Diamond drill core was sampled as whole core samples of PQ sized core. Samples were marked up at nominal 1m intervals and samples were constrained to within geological boundaries. To ensure representivity drillcore was sampled as whole core, which was crushed and a representative split was taken at the lab for analysis. All samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Perth 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).*	RC holes were drilled at diameter of 146mm by Stark Drilling (using an AC/RC combination rig). DD hole EAL940 was drilled by DDH1 using PQ3 (85mm) equipment.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	All sample recoveries were estimated as a percentage and recorded in the database by Encounter field staff. Diamond core recoveries were recorded each drill run by drill crews and validated by Encounter Geologists. There were no sections of lost core noted by the diamond drillers and this was validated and recorded by Encounter staff.

	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Driller's used appropriate measures to minimise down-hole contamination in RC drilling. The hole was PQ diamond drilled with core recovery 100%. PQ diamond core was drilled using triple tube to ensure maximum core recovery.
	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.	A review of sample recoveries, grade, sampling methods and twinned drillholes has determined that there is no relationship between sample recovery and grade.

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. Geological logging has been reviewed using multi element geochemistry to verify geological observations.
	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.*	Diamond drillcore was sampled by ALS laboratories as whole core, which was crushed and a representative split was taken for multi element analysis
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	All samples were recorded as being dry, moist or wet in the database by Encounter field staff. RC samples were collected from the drill rig cone splitter into pre numbered calico bag.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sample preparation and analysis was completed at ALS Laboratories in Perth. 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. 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 duplicate/second-half sampling.	Field duplicates were taken during RC drilling. Diamond drillcore was sampled as whole core and as such no duplicate second half sampling was completed. No coarse split duplicates were taken from the diamond drillcore
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes, sub -sampling techniques and sample preparation are considered to be 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*	All samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Perth for analysis.

	whether the technique is considered partial or total.	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 underwent routine pXRF analysis at 1m 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.

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.	Standard field and laboratory QAQC was undertaken and monitored. 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. A formal review of this data is completed on a periodic basis. Standard field and laboratory QAQC was undertaken and monitored. Encounter submits an independent suite of certified reference materials and blanks at average ratio of 1:30. In RC drilling at Green blank samples were inserted within and at the end of mineralised zones as determined by the site geologist based on geological observations and pXRF readings. Quality control procedures and review have shown that acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established fit for purpose for the estimation and reporting of mineral resource classification.
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.	Diamond drillhole EAL940 was completed at Green for the purpose of twinning and verifying EAL899 RC drill results and to provide material for mineralogical and metallurgical work.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary logging and sampling data is collected for drillholes on toughbook computers using Maxwell Geoservice's LogChief software and using excel templates (physical and electronic). Data is sent offsite by email to be loaded or direct synced to Encounter's SQL 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 recorded using a handheld GPS which has an estimated accuracy of ± 5m. Down hole surveys were collected during RC and 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 drill hole spacing at Green is nominally 40-80m spaced on section with drill traverses between 200 and 400m apart. EAL940 was collared approximately 8m north of EAL899
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.	Drill data spacing at Green is sufficient in both geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation classification applied in previously released Inferred MRE or above.

	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Downhole 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.*	Carbonatite intrusions have exploited interpreted structural corridors including the Weddell Fault at Green. The orientation of oxide-enriched mineralisation is sub-horizontal and derives from primary fresh carbonatites by deflationary and regolith processes. The orientation of carbonatite intrusions at Green follow approximate ENE-WSW strike with a gentle curve towards E-W. The dip of the primary carbonatites below the top of fresh rock at Green is poorly constrained due to the limited number of drillholes that have sufficiently tested at depth.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The relationship between drilling orientation and the orientation of oxide-enriched mineralisation is not considered to have introduce any sampling bias.
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. A QAQC audit has been completed by Snowden Optiro on Aileron drilling data and sampling techniques.

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. Mineral Resources are defined at Green (E80/5469), Crean (E80/5169) and Emily (E80/5469) wholly within Parna Ngururrpa native title determination area.
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 studied due to the lack of outcrop and previous exploration. A 2024 GSWA report (using 2023 Encounter EIS drill cores) has documented Paleoproterozoic gneisses and metasedimentary rocks in the region. A younger, Mesoproterozoic garnet-bearing granitic gneiss has now been documented in the belt. Granulite facies metamorphism occurred soon after this Mesoproterozoic magmatic emplacement. In the Neoproterozoic gneissic rocks were intruded by post metamorphic, cogenetic carbonatite, lamprophyre and aillikite-type lamprophyres. The extensive geological history in the belt is still being unravelled by ongoing research studies. The belt is prospective for carbonatite-hosted critical mineral deposits, IOCG style copper deposits and orogenic gold. Green, Crean and Emily are carbonatite related niobium deposits. Oxide-enriched mineralisation has derived from primary niobium enriched carbonatites through deflationary and regolith weathering processes. The Aileron carbonatites have intruded into gneisses and metasedimentary basement rocks along interpreted structural corridors including the Elephant Island (at Crean) and the Weddell Fault (at Emily and Green). Carbonatite intrusions have intensely fenitised (altered) surrounding basement rocks. Lamprophyre intrusions interpreted as cogenetic with carbonatites are present, particularly near the margins of carbonatite intrusions. Preferential weathering of carbonatites has accelerated oxidation and resulted in niobium enrichment at Green, Crean and Emily.

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 3m of internal dilution. Intervals greater than 1% Nb_2O_5 has been reported as including. Selected intervals greater than 2% Nb_2O_5 have been reported separately. 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 has been reported as including. Selected intervals greater than 2% Nb_2O_5 have been reported separately. 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. The relationship between drilling orientation and the orientation of oxide-enriched mineralisation is not considered to have introduce any sampling bias.
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 has been reported as including. Selected intervals greater than 2% Nb_2O_5 have been reported separately. 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*	All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text.

	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.*	AC drilling is currently underway at Crean. Diamond drilling is currently underway at Green to support future metallurgical testwork. Metallurgical test work utilising composites from EAL940 has commenced.