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Exceptional Niobium Intersection at Aileron

Encounter Resources (ASX: ENR) ('Encounter' or **'the Company')** is pleased to announce the highest-grade niobium intersection to date at the Green Deposit ("Green"), part of the Aileron Project, returning **51m @ 5.0% Nb_2O_5** from 63m including **13m @ 10.4% Nb_2O_5**.

Critically, this intersection is located outside the existing Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") boundary for Green, at grades significantly above the current resource average, highlighting the potential for resource growth. Green currently hosts an Inferred MRE of 19Mt @ 1.6 Nb_2O_5 (1.0% Nb_2O_5 cut-off) within 100Mt @ 0.71% Nb_2O_5 (0.25% Nb_2O_5 cut-off)[1].

Key Highlights:

- **Best intersection to date at the Company's Aileron Project, returning 51m @ 5.0% Nb_2O_5 from 63m**, including:
  - **6m @ 9.1% Nb_2O_5** from 66m and,
  - **13m @ 10.4% Nb_2O_5** from 80m
- **Step-out from existing Green MRE, materially above existing grade**
- **Demonstrates growth potential of existing deposits with infill and extensional drilling**
- **Three rigs currently operating at Aileron with a strong pipeline of results through the remainder of 2026 and into 2027;**
  - further Joyce aircore results expected in October;
  - the first diamond hole at Emily testing depth extent; and
  - further infill/extensional drilling at Green.

Managing Director, Will Robinson, comments:

"The tonnage and grade potential of Green and the broader Aileron deposits in the West Arunta continue to grow with every drill program. Current drill programs at Green, Emily and Joyce are providing a clear pathway to further resource growth and grade improvement, particularly in key potential starter pit areas.

Our expectation was that, as we closed the existing wide drill-spacing we could intersect spectacular zones of high-grade mineralisation, which is exactly what is happening. These results reinforce our confidence in the potential for high-grade starter pits that could underpin a Tier 1 operation at Aileron. There is a significant pipeline of results to come, and we have three rigs operating across Aileron which ensures a steady flow of updates into 2027."

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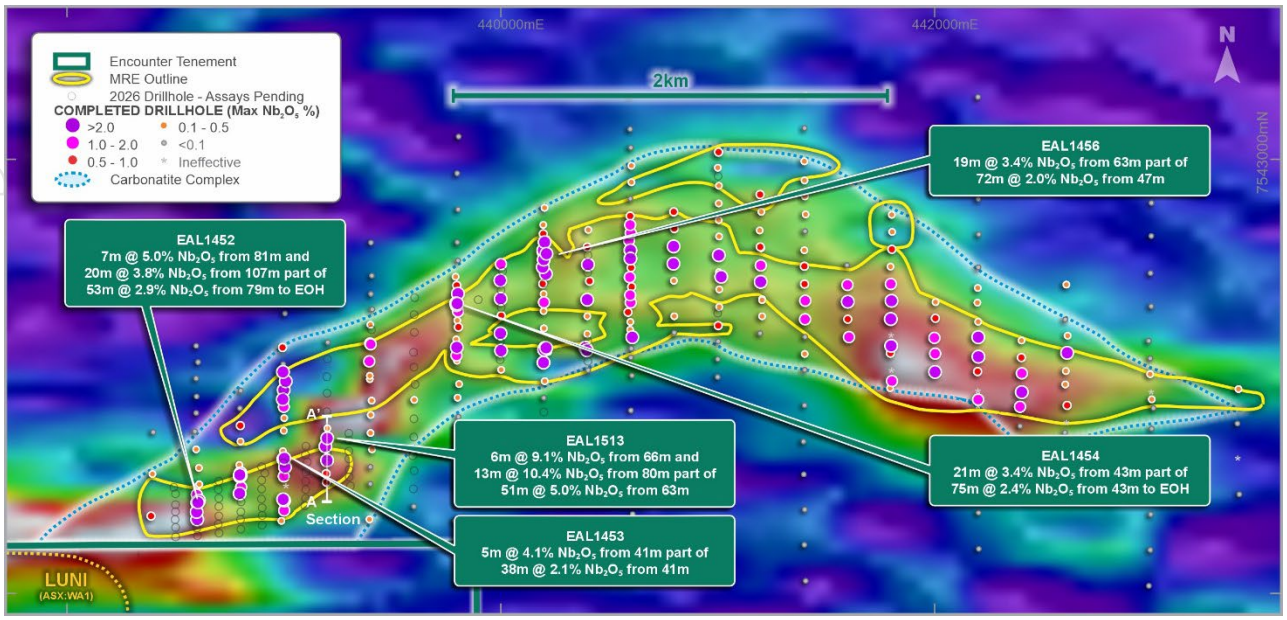

Figure 1 – Green Deposit – Niobium – AEM Layered Earth Inversion (LEI) DS55[1] – 2026 Green drilling results

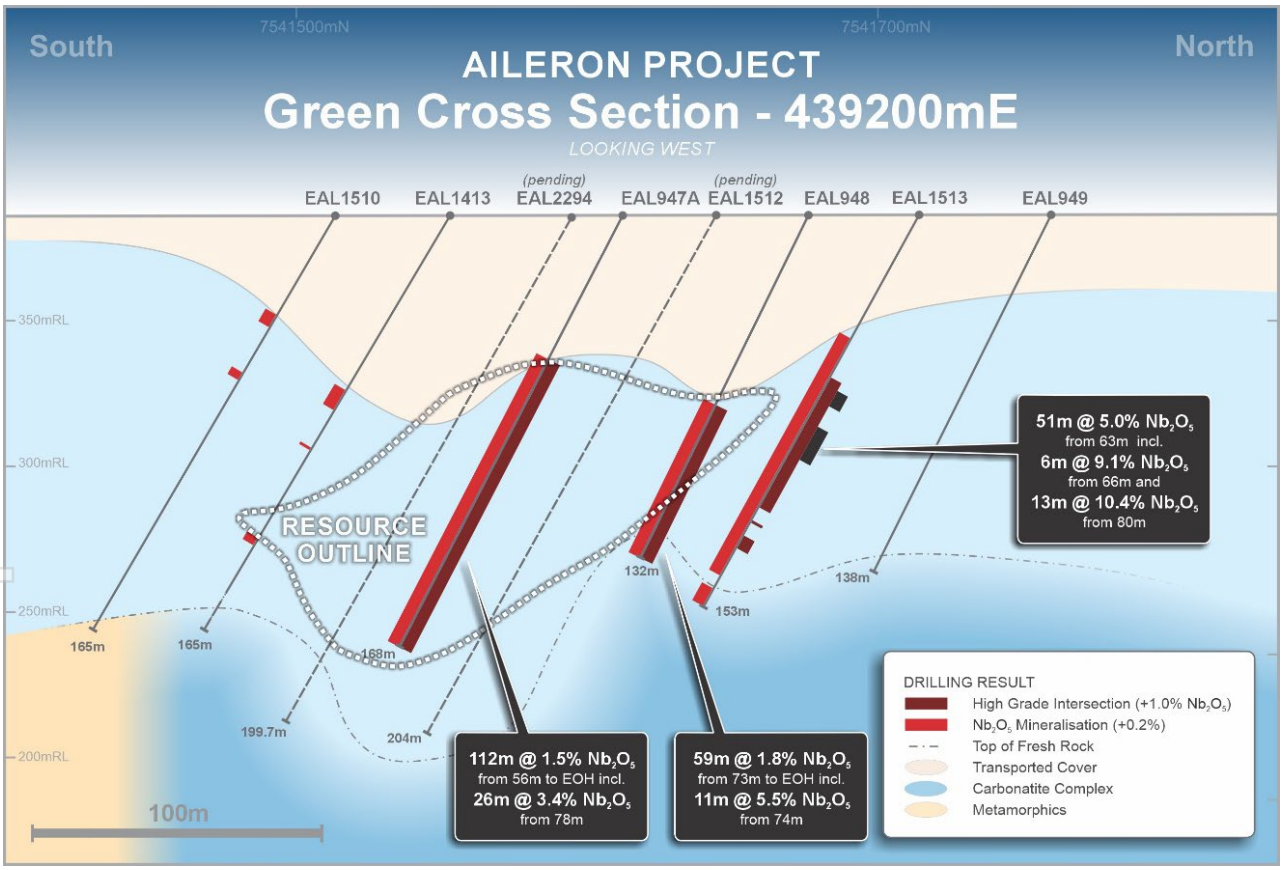

Figure 2 – Green Deposit 439200E – Cross Section A-A'

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Green Starter Pit Upgrade Drilling

Green is a wide, strike extensive deposit which hosts an Inferred MRE of 19Mt @ 1.6 Nb_2O_5 (1.0% Nb_2O_5 cut-off) within 100Mt @ 0.71% Nb_2O_5 (0.25% Nb_2O_5 cut-off)[1].

The drill spacing for the existing Green MRE is relatively broad (200m spaced drill lines and hole spacing 40-80m apart). The 2026 drill program at Green has been designed to increase confidence and define potential starter pit areas within the 4km long deposit. Drillhole EAL1513, completed on the northern margin of the deposit and outside of the existing MRE boundary has intersected:

- **51m @ 5.0% Nb_2O_5** from 63m including:
  - **6m @ 9.1% Nb_2O_5** from 66m and;
  - **13m @ 10.4% Nb_2O_5** from 80m

EAL1513 is the highest-grade niobium intersection to date from Green providing a high-grade northern extension to the known mineralisation. Further drilling will be completed in this area to determine the extent of this spectacular high-grade zone of mineralisation.

EAL1513 builds upon prior results released from the 2026 drill program at the Green Deposit including[2]:

- **53m @ 2.9% Nb_2O_5** from 79m to end of hole, incl. **7m @ 5.0% Nb_2O_5** from 81m, and **20m @ 3.8% Nb_2O_5** from 107m (EAL1452)
- **38m @ 2.1% Nb_2O_5** from 41m, incl. **5m @ 4.1% Nb_2O_5** from 41m (EAL1453)
- **75m @ 2.4% Nb_2O_5** from 43m to end of hole, incl. **21m @ 3.4% Nb_2O_5** from 43m (EAL1454)
- **72m @ 2.0% Nb_2O_5** from 47m, incl. **19m @ 3.4% Nb_2O_5** from 63m (EAL1456)

These results demonstrate the substantial upside to the existing MRE, with potential to increase both tonnes and grade within existing deposit areas with infill and extensional drilling.

The drill program at Green is ongoing as the Company aims to expand and deliver an upgrade to the resource classification in areas of the deposit which have the potential to support high-grade starter pits.

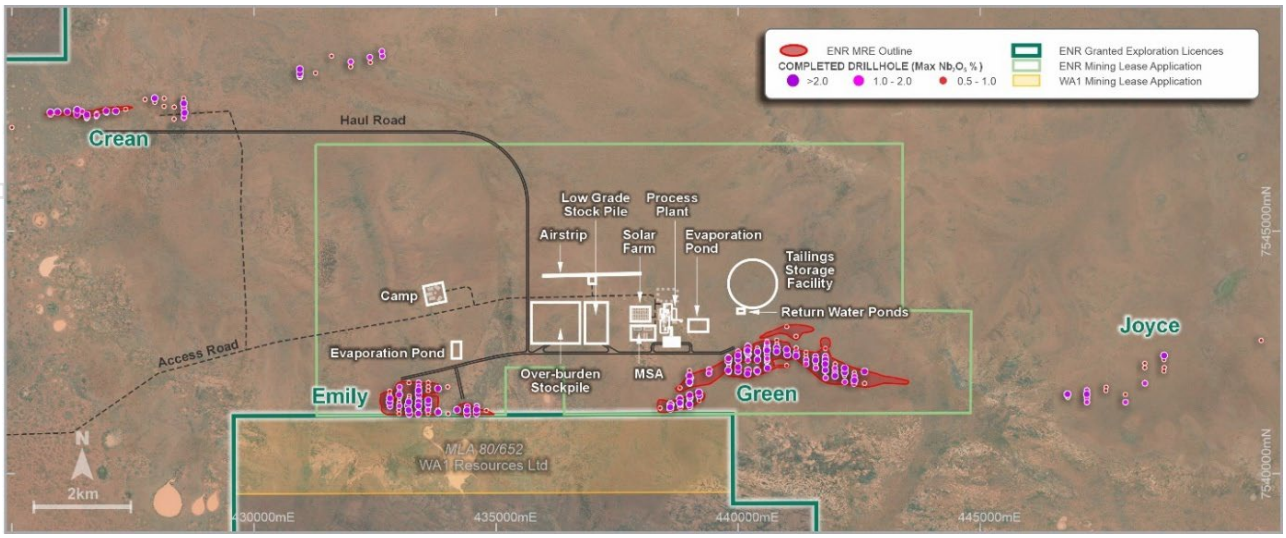

Figure 3 – Conceptual Site Layout for the Aileron Project

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Upcoming results and activity

- Initial diamond hole at Emily (completed to depth of 140m) following up end of hole high-grade niobium in aircore drilling from August 2026. Results expected in October 2026, with subsequent holes planned before the end of the 2026 season
- Further results from aircore drilling at Joyce expected in October 2026
- Infill and extensional drilling across high-grade potential starter pits at Green
- Regional aircore drilling through high-priority targets with a results update targeted by November
- Key pre-development activities including geotechnical and hydrogeological drilling, metallurgical testwork, flora, fauna and heritage surveys and project studies

-ENDS-

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

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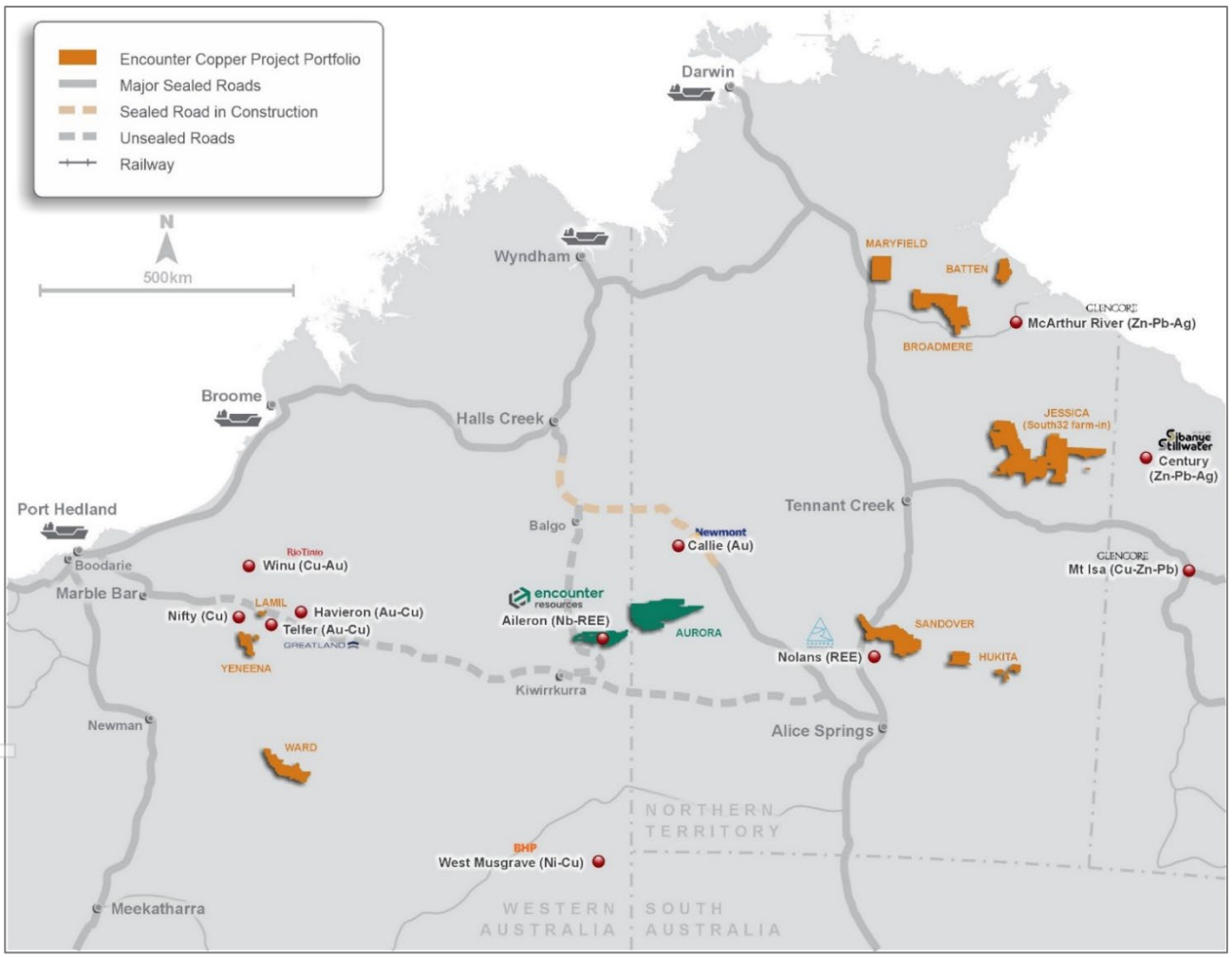
About Encounter

Encounter Resources Limited (ASX:ENR) is advancing the Aileron Project, a globally significant niobium discovery in the emerging West Arunta province of Western Australia.

The Aileron Inferred Resource has grown to 120Mt @ 0.77% Nb_2O_5, containing a high-grade resource of 26Mt @ 1.7% Nb_2O_5, providing a strong foundation for a potential long-life, high-grade mining operation. Encounter received the 2025 AMEC Prospector Award Winner for the Aileron niobium-REE discovery.

The Company is also advancing an extensive portfolio of 100%-owned projects, located in some of Australia's most prospective mineral belts, focused on the discovery of major copper/gold deposits.

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



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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	100	0.71	711	0.34	341	5.4	5,401
Emily	13.9	0.93	130	0.32	45	7.4	1,035
Crean	5.7	1.4	78	0.84	48	7.4	423
Total	**120**	**0.77**	**919**	**0.36**	**433**	**5.7**	**6,858**
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	19	1.6	291	0.46	86	7.8	1,472
Emily	3.7	1.9	71	0.61	22	11.2	414
Crean	3.5	1.9	67	1.1	36	8.2	283
Total	**26**	**1.7**	**430**	**0.56**	**146**	**8.4**	**2,173**

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

Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (JORC 2012)			
Domain	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Copper Grade (%)**	**Contained Copper Metal (kt)**
HG	1.1	1.27%	8.2
LG	1.7	0.48%	14.0
Total	**2.9**	**0.79%**	**22.6**

Table 2 – Tyrell Copper Oxide Mineral Resource Estimate[3]

Notes

Table 1:

- *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.*

Table 2

- *The resource is constrained within an optimised pit shell based on a Cu price of A$17,000 per tonne and is reported above a 0.25% Cu cut-off grade.*
- *All tonnages reported are dry metric tonnes.*

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.

[1] **ENR ASX announcement 22 April 2026**
[2] **ENR ASX announcement 25 August 2026**
[3] **ENR ASX announcement 26 September 2025**

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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	P205 %
EAL1513	48	141	93	3.03	0.68	1606	93	23.7	1.4	7.7
including	63	114	51	5.00	1.12	2645	154	23.4	1.4	10.9
also including	66	72	6	9.06	1.99	4754	253	23.9	1.3	6.4
also including	80	93	13	10.36	2.20	5226	313	23.5	1.4	7.9
including	119	120	1	1.14	0.20	500	30	24.4	1.5	8.8
including	125	130	5	1.64	0.07	160	7	22.5	1.0	1.8
and	146	153*	7	0.25	0.07	176	9	23.6	1.2	2.5
EAL1413	69	77	8	0.37	0.49	817	30	16.8	0.6	1.2
and	92	93	1	0.21	0.31	422	5	13.4	0.2	0.5
and	128	131	3	0.28	0.56	829	10	14.8	0.2	0.3
EAL1510	39	44	5	0.38	0.62	791	11	12.8	0.2	0.7
and	62	65	3	0.19	0.20	318	8	15.8	0.5	0.1

Table 3. Drillhole assay intersections above 0.2% Nb2O5. Intervals greater than 1% Nb2O5 have been reported as including intervals. Selected intervals above 5% Nb2O5 have been reported as also including *Denotes intersection to the end of hole.

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	NAT_Grid_ID	NAT_North	NAT_East	NAT_RL	Total_Depth	Lease_ID	Collar_Dip	Collar_Azim
EAL1510	AC	MGA94_52	7541513	439197	385	165	E80/5469	-61	186.0
EAL1413	AC	MGA94_52	7541552	439195	385	165	E80/5469	-60	183.0
EAL2294^	DDH	MGA94_52	7541595	439202	385	200	E80/5469	-61	180.1
EAL1512^	AC	MGA94_52	7541644	439200	385	204	E80/5469	-60	180.1
EAL1513	AC	MGA94_52	7541714	439200	386	153	E80/5469	-61	180.0
EAL1374^	AC	MGA94_52	7541301	438599	386	153	E80/5469	-60	181.0
EAL1419^	AC	MGA94_52	7541838	439198	389	97	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1420^	AC	MGA94_52	7541923	439199	389	90	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1421^	AC	MGA94_52	7541999	439198	389	70	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1422^	AC	MGA94_52	7542080	439200	389	105	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1424^	AC	MGA94_52	7541964	439605	389	135	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1425^	AC	MGA94_52	7542043	439600	389	85	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1426^	AC	MGA94_52	7542112	439598	388	126	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1427^	AC	MGA94_52	7542203	439602	389	135	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1428^	AC	MGA94_52	7542285	439601	389	102	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1429^	AC	MGA94_52	7542363	439603	389	111	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1457^	AC	MGA94_52	7541261	438501	386	111	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1458^	AC	MGA94_52	7541304	438501	387	169	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1459^	AC	MGA94_52	7541341	438499	387	204	E80/5469	-90	0.0

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Hole_ID	Hole_Type	NAT_Grid_ID	NAT_North	NAT_East	NAT_RL	Total_Depth	Lease_ID	Collar_Dip	Collar_Azim
EAL1460^	AC	MGA94_52	7541377	438500	387	160	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1461^	AC	MGA94_52	7541409	438500	387	149	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1462^	AC	MGA94_52	7541459	438500	388	132	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1463^	AC	MGA94_52	7541489	438493	387	123	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1466^	AC	MGA94_52	7541278	438701	387	43	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1467^	AC	MGA94_52	7541320	438698	387	43	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1468^	AC	MGA94_52	7541357	438700	388	47	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1469^	AC	MGA94_52	7541401	438700	388	45	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1470^	AC	MGA94_52	7541439	438700	387	66	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1471^	AC	MGA94_52	7541479	438698	387	63	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1472^	AC	MGA94_52	7541518	438700	387	58	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1473^	AC	MGA94_52	7541376	438802	387	114	E80/5469	-60	180.0
EAL1474^	AC	MGA94_52	7541422	438803	387	135	E80/5469	-61	179.8
EAL1477^	AC	MGA94_52	7541315	438900	387	99	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1478^	AC	MGA94_52	7541359	438900	387	63	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1479^	AC	MGA94_52	7541395	438900	387	94	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1480^	AC	MGA94_52	7541436	438897	387	126	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1481^	AC	MGA94_52	7541481	438898	388	90	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1482^	AC	MGA94_52	7541522	438898	388	56	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1483^	AC	MGA94_52	7541555	438912	387	97	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1484^	AC	MGA94_52	7541584	438898	387	100	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1491^	AC	MGA94_52	7541543	439012	387	105	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1494^	AC	MGA94_52	7541404	439097	387	101	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1495^	AC	MGA94_52	7541438	439100	388	72	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1496^	AC	MGA94_52	7541479	439101	387	83	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1497^	AC	MGA94_52	7541517	439101	388	116	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1498^	AC	MGA94_52	7541560	439101	388	84	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1499^	AC	MGA94_52	7541606	439108	389	68	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1500^	AC	MGA94_52	7541640	439099	389	118	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1501^	AC	MGA94_52	7541679	439102	389	100	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1512^	AC	MGA94_52	7541644	439200	388	204	E80/5469	-60	180.1
EAL1519^	AC	MGA94_52	7541496	439307	388	72	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1520^	AC	MGA94_52	7541537	439302	388	90	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1521^	AC	MGA94_52	7541570	439302	388	111	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1522^	AC	MGA94_52	7541620	439300	388	126	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1523^	AC	MGA94_52	7541656	439300	388	97	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1524^	AC	MGA94_52	7541700	439300	388	123	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1526^	AC	MGA94_52	7541805	439600	388	129	E80/5469	-60	180.0
EAL1538^	AC	MGA94_52	7541721	439599	388	129	E80/5469	-60	180.0
EAL1566^	AC	MGA94_52	7542354	439896	389	93	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL1570^	AC	MGA94_52	7542077	439997	389	68	E80/5469	-60	177.9

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Hole_ID	Hole_Type	NAT_Grid_ID	NAT_North	NAT_East	NAT_RL	Total_Depth	Lease_ID	Collar_Dip	Collar_Azim
EAL1571^	AC	MGA94_52	7542160	439998	389	102	E80/5469	-60	184.8
EAL1572^	AC	MGA94_52	7542318	440002	389	93	E80/5469	-60	181.1
EAL1573^	AC	MGA94_52	7542397	440001	390	84	E80/5469	-60	179.5
EAL1574^	AC	MGA94_52	7542484	440008	390	93	E80/5469	-60	176.1
EAL1581^	AC	MGA94_52	7541635	439595	388	81	E80/5469	-60	180.0
EAL1594^	AC	MGA94_52	7541566	439601	388	64	E80/5469	-60	180.0
EAL1595^	AC	MGA94_52	7541482	439597	389	69	E80/5469	-60	180.0
EAL1604^	AC	MGA94_52	7542070	440402	389	157	E80/5469	-60	183.0
EAL1605^	AC	MGA94_52	7542163	440401	390	195	E80/5469	-60	178.8
EAL1608^	AC	MGA94_52	7542478	440400	390	129	E80/5469	-59	181.4
EAL1609^	AC	MGA94_52	7542559	440402	390	183	E80/5469	-60	178.1
EAL1625^	AC	MGA94_52	7542568	440599	390	114	E80/5469	-59	180.1
EAL1668^	AC	MGA94_52	7541482	439597	389	69	E80/5469	-60	180.0
EAL2083^	AC	MGA94_52	7541836	440199	390	96	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL2084^	AC	MGA94_52	7542429	440200	389	155	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL2085^	AC	MGA94_52	7542923	441002	392	81	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL2086^	AC	MGA94_52	7542292	441000	391	114	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL2152^	AC	MGA94_52	7541266	438601	386	119	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL2153^	AC	MGA94_52	7541297	438802	387	38	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL2154^	AC	MGA94_52	7541342	438800	387	35	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL2155^	AC	MGA94_52	7541738	439300	388	115	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL2229^	DD	MGA94_52	7541602	438998	388	185	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL2237^	DDH	MGA94_52	7541706	439299	388	174	E80/5469	-90	0.0
EAL2294^	DDH	MGA94_52	7541595	439202	388	200	E80/5469	-61	180.1

Table 4. Drillhole collar table. ^ Denotes assays pending.

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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.*	Reported drilling has been completed 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. 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. Drilling has been completed with Wallis' proprietary, dual tube, patented Aircore bit (AC) drilling method at Green. 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	Wallis' proprietary, dual tube, patented Aircore bit (AC) drilling method was used to obtain a bulk samples (each approximately 8-10kg) every 1m interval downhole. Encounter has a process to determine suspected downhole contamination based on expected volume of sample returns. Bulk or a coarse split from each 1m interval was captured in a 450mm x 750mm calico bag. The 1m samples are submitted to ALS Laboratories in Adelaide or Perth where it was dried, crushed and a representative split was obtained for analysis. Samples were analysed using for ALS method ME-MS81hD with overlimit determination via ME-XRF30 from 5%-10.5% Nb and XRF15b >10.5% Nb. (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 are reported from AC drilling at Green. AC holes at Green were drilled at diameter of 83mm by the Wallis' proprietary, dual tube, patented Aircore bit (AC) drilling method

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Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	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 drilling. Encounter staff assessed contamination by comparing returned sample volume with expected sample volume. Where sample volume exceeded expected returns only coarse core plug material was submitted. In EAL1513 no material contamination was noted from 0-126m. All samples from 126m to the end of hole were submitted as coarse core plug samples.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	A project review of sample recoveries, grade, sampling methods and twinned drillholes has determined that there is no relationship between sample recovery and grade.
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.*	No assays from diamond core drilling are reported in this announcement. Occasionally Aircore drilling produces core plugs similar to diamond drill core. Where bulk sample contamination was suspected these core plugs were separated and submitted for whole core analysis.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Wallis' proprietary, dual tube, patented Aircore bit (AC) drilling method was used to obtain a bulk sample (each approximately 8-10kg) every 1m interval downhole. Bulk material from each 1m interval was captured in a 450mm x 750mm calico bag. submitted to ALS Laboratories in Adelaide or Perth. The sample were then where it was dried, crushed and a representative split was obtained for analysis. Samples were recorded as being dry, moist or wet in the field by Encounter field staff.

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	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sample preparation was completed at ALS Laboratories in Perth or Adelaide. Bulk samples were dried, crushed and a split taken post crushing to create a representative subsample for pulverisation and analyses. This is considered a high quality representative sampling methodology and an appropriate sample preparation for the drilling type and analysis undertaken.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No field duplicates were taken on site at Green due to samples being bulk samples. After bulk samples were crushed a duplicate split was taken at the laboratory to generate a representative duplicate subsample for pulverisation and analyses. Duplicate samples were taken at an approximate rate of 1:50.
	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.	No field duplicates were taken on site at Green due to samples being bulk samples. After bulk samples were crushed a duplicate split was taken at the laboratory to generate a representative duplicate subsample for pulverisation and analyses. Duplicate samples were taken at an approximate rate of 1:50.
	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 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 via ALS method ME-XRF30 (5% Nb-10.5%) or ME-XRF15b (>10.5% Nb) have been completed where applicable. Assays have been reported from ME-XRF30 or ME-XRF 15b when completed.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations	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

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	factors applied and their derivation, etc.	to calibrate the pXRF instrument. No pXRF results are being reported.
	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. Encounter submits an independent suite of certified reference materials and blanks at average ratio of 1:30. ALS Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material and blanks as part of in-house laboratory procedures. 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.	No twinned holes are being reported.
	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 determined using a handheld GPS. Down hole surveys (Gyro) were collected during AC drilling at Green at approximately 5m intervals.

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	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.*	Drillhole spacing at Green is nominally 40m spaced on section with drill traverse 200m apart.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Drill results in this announcement are drilling within and outside the existing Green Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate area. The reported intersection for EAL1513 is entirely outside of the existing Green Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate area.
	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.*	Carbonatite intrusions have exploited interpreted structural corridors including the Weddell Fault at Green. Oxide-enriched mineralisation derives from primary fresh carbonatite by deflationary and regolith processes.
	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 project QAQC audit was completed prior to Mineral Resource Estimation by Snowden Optiro on Aileron drilling data and sampling techniques.

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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 have been 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 unraveled 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 and syenite intrusions interpreted as cogenetic with carbonatites are present, particularly near the margins of carbonatite intrusions. Preferential weathering of carbonatites has accelerated oxidation and

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		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 4m of internal dilution. Intervals greater than 1% Nb_2O_5 has been reported as including. Selected intervals greater than 5% 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 4m of internal dilution. Intervals greater than 1% Nb_2O_5 has been reported as including. Selected intervals greater than 5% 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 due to insufficient drilling in the targeted areas.
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 results have been balanced and transparently reported.

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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.
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.*	Refer to the body of the text