For personal use only

Continuous High-Grade Niobium Zone at Joyce

Encounter Resources (ASX: ENR) ('Encounter' or **'the Company')** is pleased to announce further thick, high-grade niobium intersections at the Joyce prospect ("Joyce"), part of the Aileron Project. High-grade mineralisation is now continuous over more than 400m in strike, confirming Joyce as another zone of coherent, shallow high-grade niobium mineralisation located approximately 6km east of the Green Deposit.

Follow up drilling will target an initial resource at Joyce, potentially adding to the already globally significant niobium resource base at Aileron, where the Inferred Resource[1] is 120Mt @ 0.77% Nb_2O_5, containing a high-grade resource of 26Mt @ 1.7% Nb_2O_5.

Additionally, drilling in the southern part of Joyce has returned a thick zone of copper anomalism to end of hole.

Key Highlights:

- **Thick, high-grade niobium intersections at Joyce:** aircore drilling at Joyce has returned thick zones of high-grade mineralisation including:
  - **6m @ 3.4% Nb_2O_5 from 127m to end of hole,** part of 45m @ 1.2% Nb_2O_5 from 88m to end of hole (EAL2149)
  - **2m @ 3.9% Nb_2O_5 from 52m**, part of 63m @ 0.7% Nb_2O_5 from 52m (EAL2150)
- **High-grade zone continuous over 400m of strike** across three drill sections, ~6km east of Green, building on prior results released in September 2026:
  - **4m @ 2.4% Nb_2O_5 from 40m to end of hole** (EAL1692)
  - **8m @ 1.0% Nb_2O_5 from 88m to end of hole** (EAL1693)
- **Multiple holes end in mineralisation;** infill and deeper drilling to follow, targeting a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate at Joyce
- **Copper shows up in the West Arunta:** aircore drilling in the southern part of Joyce intersected a thick zone of near surface copper anomalism that **ended in 0.2% copper**:
  - 20m @ 1,404ppm Cu from 67m to end of hole (EAL1687)
- **Strong pipeline of assay results expected over the coming months**

Managing Director, Will Robinson, comments:

"Joyce is developing into another zone of shallow, high-grade niobium at Aileron. These latest results extend the high-grade mineralisation across three drill sections, with thick intersections that end in mineralisation. Joyce is shaping up as a coherent, shallow zone of mineralisation, and the next step is infill drilling to bring it into the resource base.

We are also encouraged by the thick copper anomalism in the southern part of Joyce, the first of its kind identified in the West Arunta. It sits at the intersection of two major regional structures, the Weddell and Stromness Faults, and the hole ended in 0.2% copper.

With a large number of samples still in the laboratory, we expect a strong flow of results over the coming months as we continue to grow the resource base and de-risk the path to development."

For personal use only

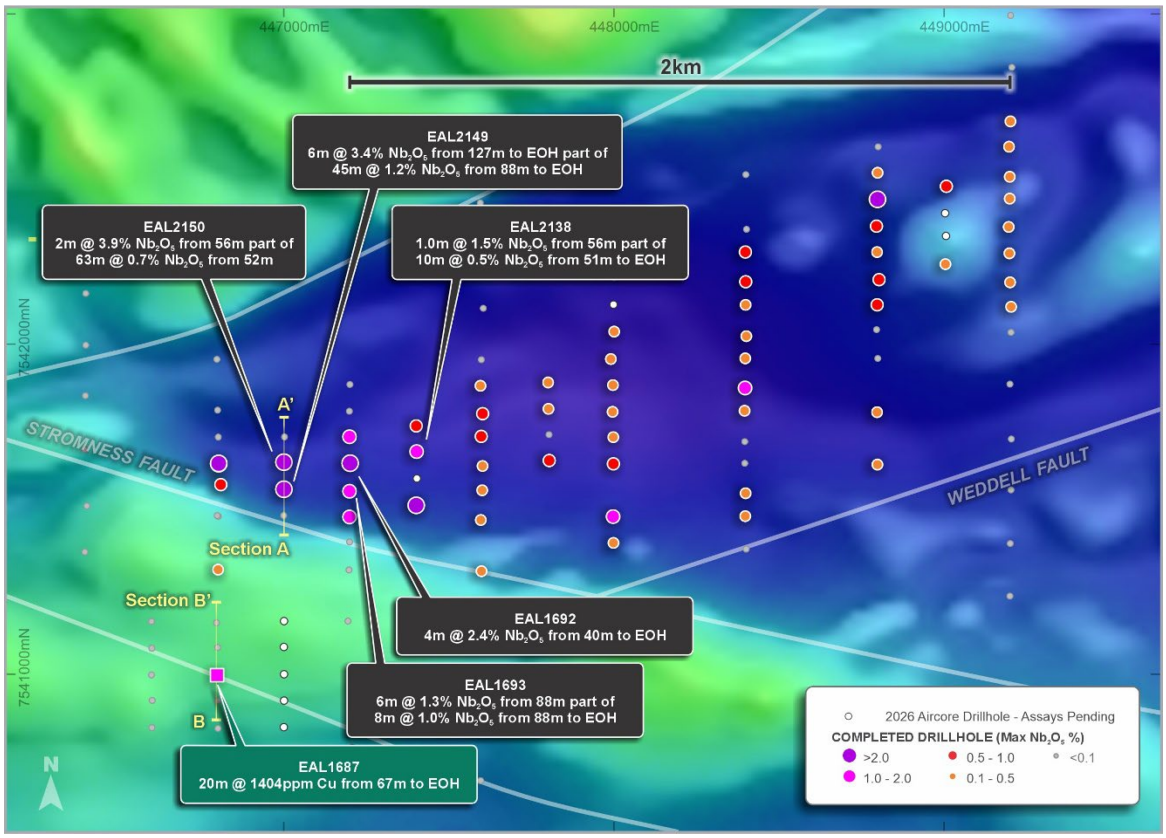


Figure 1 –Joyce Plan (Magnetics TMI 1vd) – High-grade niobium zone continuous over three sections and zone of copper anomalism at Joyce.

Background

Initial aircore drilling at the Joyce prospect in 2024 identified strong anomalism in niobium and rare earth elements (REE). Subsequent follow up drilling at Joyce determined its potential to host high-grade niobium with an intersection of 9m @ 2.2% Nb_2O_5 from 120m to end of hole in 2025[2].

The first results from the 2026 aircore drilling at Joyce, reported in September, confirmed a high-grade zone of niobium mineralisation[3]. These previously reported results include:

- **4m @ 2.4% Nb_2O_5 from 40m to end of hole** (EAL1692)
- **6m @ 1.3% Nb_2O_5** from 88m within 8m @ 1.0% Nb_2O_5 from **88m to end of hole** (EAL1693)
- **2m @ 1.6% Nb_2O_5** from 34m and **2m @ 1.3% Nb_2O_5** from 86m within 10m @ 0.6% Nb_2O_5 from 86m to **end of hole** (EAL1694)

New Results

Assay results have now been received from aircore drilling on the sections 200m either side of the previously reported results. These results confirm that high-grade niobium mineralisation is continuous over three 200m spaced drill sections. New results include:

- **6m @ 3.4% Nb_2O_5 from 127m to end of hole, part of 45m @ 1.2% Nb_2O_5 from 88m to end of hole** (EAL2149)
- **2m @ 3.9% Nb_2O_5 from 52m, part of 63m @ 0.7% Nb_2O_5 from 52m** (EAL2150)
- **10m @ 0.5% Nb_2O_5 from 51m to end of hole, including 1m @ 1.5% Nb_2O_5 from 56m** (EAL2138)

The drilling confirms Joyce as another zone of coherent, shallow, high-grade niobium mineralisation within the Aileron carbonatite system.

Follow up infill resource drilling will define the dimensions, continuity and depth extent of the high-grade zone, with the aim of supporting a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate at Joyce. Deeper drilling will also be completed to determine the depth extent of Joyce in areas where holes ended in mineralisation.

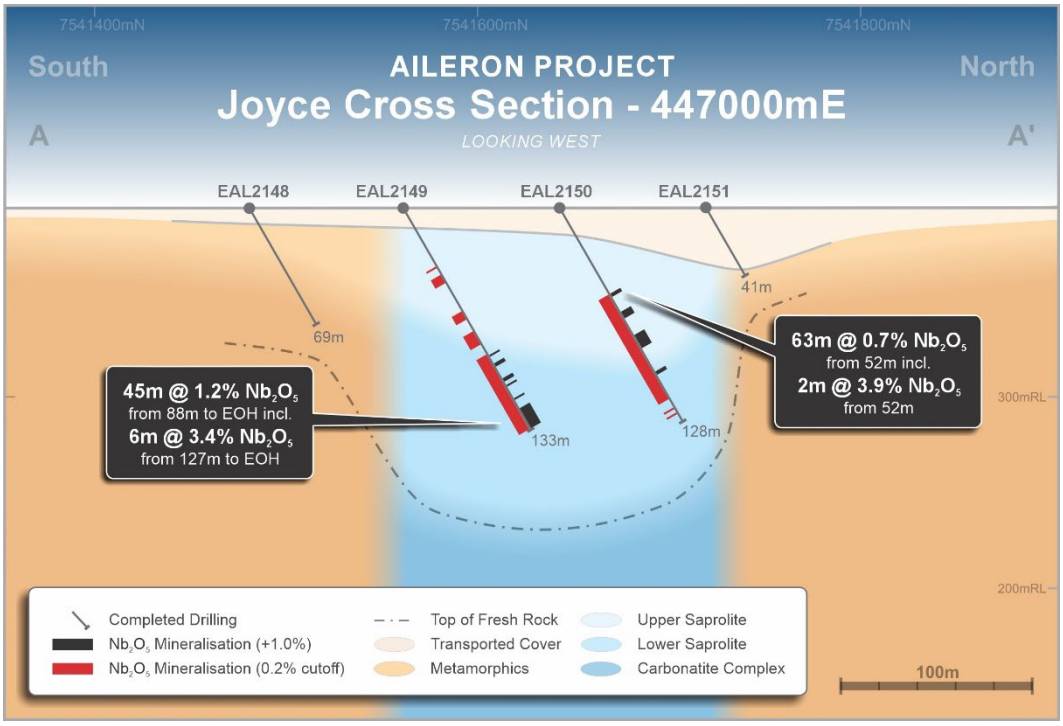


Figure 2 - Joyce 447000E Cross Section A - A'

Copper Anomalism - Southern Joyce

Aircore drilling in the southern part of Joyce has intersected thick copper anomalism in EAL1687:

- **20m @ 1,404ppm Cu from 67m to <u>end of hole</u>** (EAL1687)

This represents the first identification of thick copper anomalism in the West Arunta. The copper is associated with iron and silica alteration and a zone of deeper weathering (Photo 1). The last sample of the hole returned 0.2% Cu in weathered, and potentially leached, felsic schist.

EAL1687 is located at the key regional structural intersection of the Weddell and Stromness Faults.

- Assays from an additional five holes completed in the area remain pending
- Samples from EAL1687 have been sent to Perth for TIMA mineralogy and petrology

For personal use only

For personal use only

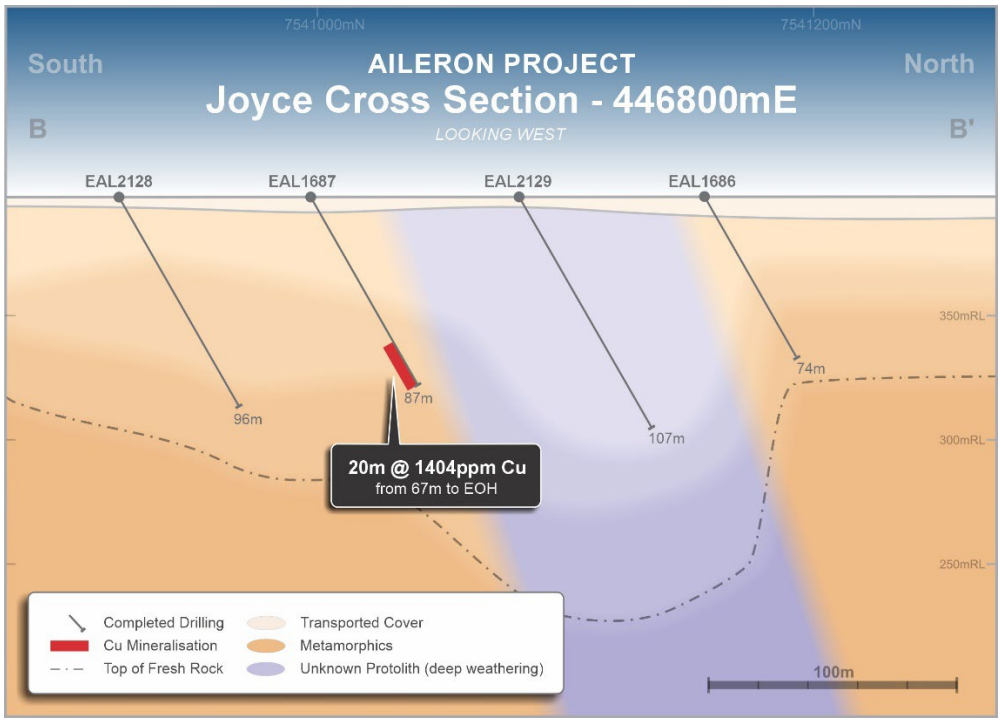


Figure 3 - Joyce 446800E Cross Section B – B'

Strong Flow of Results Continues Through Remainder of 2026

A significant number of samples from Aileron are currently in the laboratory and the Company expects a strong flow of assay results over the coming months.



Photo 1 – EAL1687 aircore chip trays – copper anomalism from 67m to end of hole, below a zone of elevated Nb and TREO

For personal use only

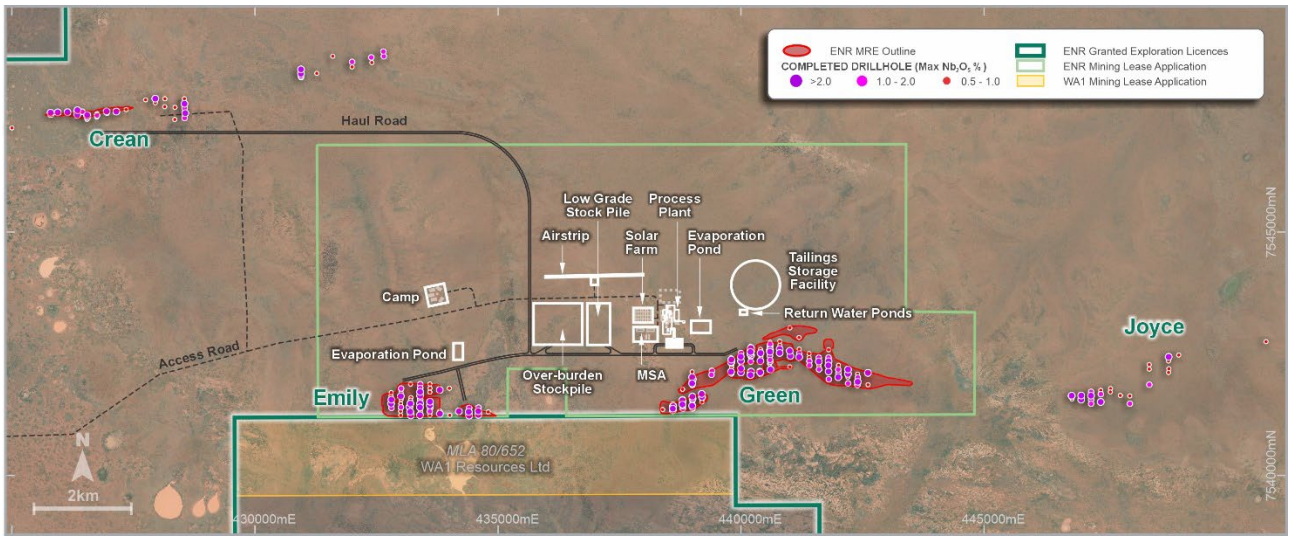


Figure 4 – Conceptual Site Layout for the Aileron Project

-ENDS-

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

For further information, please contact:

Will Robinson
Managing Director
+61 8 9486 9455
contact@enrl.com.au

Paul Berson
Investor Relations - Corporate Storytime
+61 421 647 445
paul@corporatestorytime.com

For personal use only

Strategic Review of Copper Assets

A strategic review of Encounter's extensive copper project portfolio is evaluating opportunities to realise greater value from these assets and accelerate their advancement. The portfolio includes:

- **Yeneena, Paterson Province, WA (100%):** The 8km long Parbo copper system hosts the shallow Tyrell Inferred MRE of 2.9Mt @ 0.8% Cu (surface to 50m)[4]. Recent RC drilling has extended the extensive copper oxide blanket at Parbo, and diamond drilling has identified a significant new structural corridor with multiple open copper sulphide targets
- **Lamil, Paterson Province, WA (100%):** Strategically located 25km northwest of Greatland's Telfer gold-copper mine. Drilling has returned high-grade copper at Dune, including 1.5m @ 19.1% Cu from 409.1m[5], and shallow copper-gold mineralisation at Elsa.
- **Jessica, NT (South32 farm-in):** Covers ~8,700km² along key structural corridors east of Tennant Creek, prospective for sediment-hosted copper and IOCG. South32 is drill-testing priority geophysical targets with 4,000m of RC and ~2,000m of diamond drilling.
- **Sandover, NT (100%):** Copper-bearing shales have been mapped for more than 20km, with surface samples up to 20.9% Cu[6,7]. An NTGS co-funded passive seismic survey commenced in October 2026.
- **Sediment-hosted copper, WA and NT (100%):** Encounter holds one of the largest copper exploration land packages in the NT, including Maryfield and Broadmere on the margins of the Beetaloo Basin, with drill-ready targets. In WA, Ward is a large-scale, underexplored copper project covering more than 1,870km² of the Salvation Basin, where Rio Tinto and Teck have both recently applied for adjacent ground.

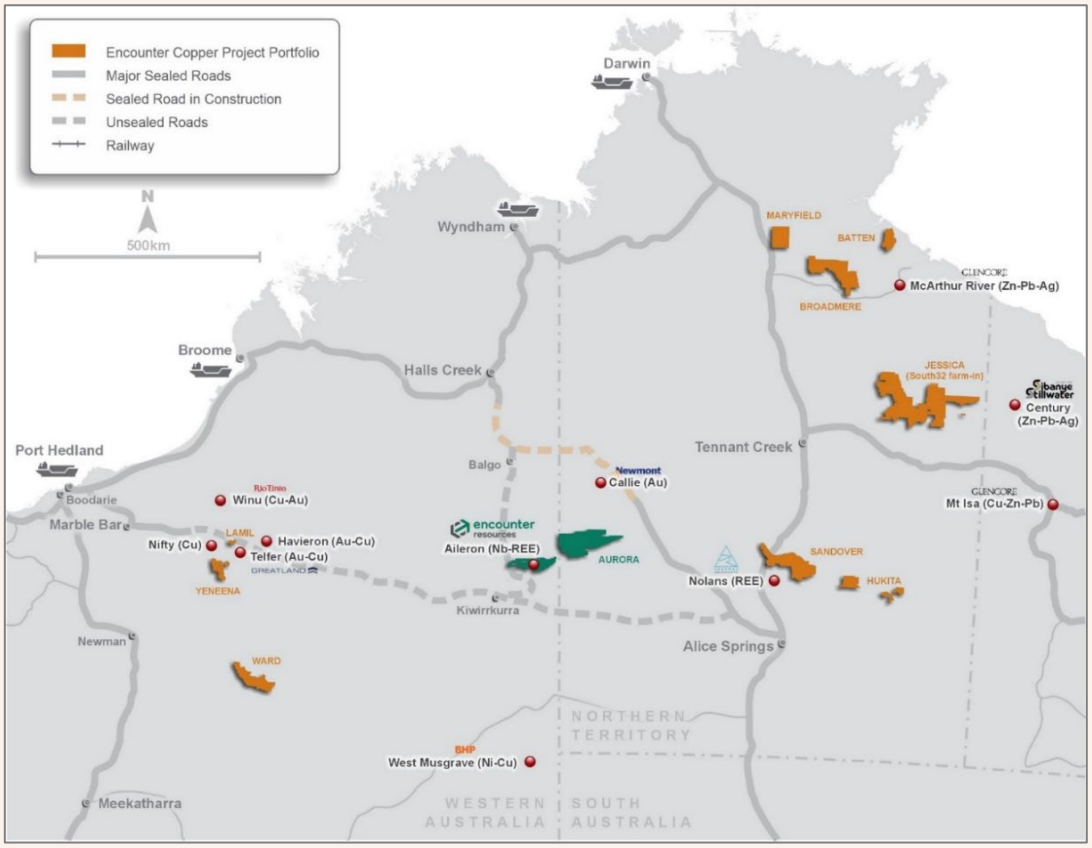


Figure 5 – Encounter Project Portfolio Location Plan

For personal use only

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.

	0.25% Nb_2O_5 cut-off						
Deposit	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**
	1.0% Nb_2O_5 cut-off (subset of 0.25% Nb_2O_5 cut-off)						
Deposit	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%	14.0
LG	1.7	0.48%	8.2
Total	**2.9**	**0.79%**	**22.6**

Table 2 – Tyrell Copper Oxide Mineral Resource Estimate[4]

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 1 July 2025
[3] ENR ASX announcement 14 September 2026
[4] ENR ASX announcement 26 September 2025
[5] For further details regarding the exploration results at the Lamil Copper-Gold Project, please refer to the following ASX announcements:
ASX announcement 26 April 2017
ASX announcement 19 January 2017
ASX announcement 8 May 2020
ASX announcement 11 June 2020
ASX announcement 18 December 2020
ASX announcement 21 April 2021
ASX announcement 6 September 2021
ASX announcement 16 November 2021
ASX announcement 28 December 2022
[6] ASX announcement 9 June 2022
[7] ASX announcement 16 December 2021

For personal use only

For personal use only

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 %
EAL1687	41	49	8	0.18	0.24	633	58	25.6	2.3	0.2
EAL2136	54	57	3	0.35	0.16	307	19	19.0	1.2	0.6
and	61	62	1	0.40	0.14	301	18	22.1	1.3	1.0
and	80	94	14	0.43	0.11	222	16	20.1	1.5	0.7
incl	80	81	1	2.46	0.17	400	21	23.7	1.2	1.3
also incl	85	86	1	1.01	0.10	201	16	19.5	1.5	0.8
and	99	100	1	0.20	0.09	176	13	20.2	1.5	0.5
and	119	120	1	0.44	0.08	151	11	18.9	1.3	0.7
and	123	126	3	0.77	0.19	398	20	20.3	1.1	1.9
incl	124	125	1	1.56	0.21	434	19	20.5	0.9	2.1
and	130	131	1	0.24	0.12	238	13	20.3	1.1	2.2
EAL2138	31	32	1	0.59	0.42	854	34	20.5	0.8	1.2
and	35	37	2	0.71	0.41	935	51	22.9	1.3	1.8
and	51	61*	10	0.54	0.13	263	18	20.4	1.4	0.9
incl	56	57	1	1.51	0.21	413	25	20.0	1.2	1.6
EAL2139	42	43	1	0.26	0.01	14	1	21.0	1.8	0.1
and	47	55	8	0.30	0.03	52	6	19.1	1.8	0.4
EAL2140	41	43	2	0.36	0.04	74	5	18.1	1.3	0.1
EAL2144	36	37	1	0.24	0.19	386	26	20.8	1.4	1.1
and	49	50	1	0.26	0.40	833	54	21.1	1.4	4.2
EAL2147	67	82	15	0.31	0.33	734	43	23.1	1.4	7.0
EAL2149	35	36	1	0.25	0.41	843	52	20.4	1.3	1.4
and	40	45	5	0.98	0.71	1370	68	19.3	1.0	1.4
and	62	67	5	0.27	0.41	816	27	20.4	0.7	1.9
and	74	82	8	0.54	0.31	697	49	22.0	1.4	2.1
and	88	133	45	1.22	0.47	1056	57	22.0	1.2	2.5
incl	89	90	1	2.61	1.43	3141	147	21.9	1.0	5.2
also incl	94	96	2	1.50	0.59	1184	64	20.2	1.1	3.5
also incl	103	105	2	1.38	0.72	1504	135	21.0	1.9	4.3
also incl	107	108	1	2.56	0.78	1788	82	22.9	1.1	2.6
also incl	115	116	1	1.85	0.30	751	35	24.9	1.2	2.0
also incl	121	133*	12	2.56	0.55	1265	72	22.6	1.3	2.1
also incl	127	133*	6	3.46	0.75	1737	103	22.9	1.3	2.3
EAL2150	52	115	63	0.74	0.17	387	19	22.6	1.2	0.7
incl	52	54	2	3.87	0.50	932	24	18.9	0.5	1.0
also incl	63	67	4	1.69	0.25	648	24	24.5	0.9	0.5
also incl	77	85	8	1.30	0.08	159	12	19.8	1.6	0.4
also incl	99	101	2	1.64	0.18	419	20	23.9	1.1	1.1
and	120	121	1	0.34	0.13	297	16	22.1	1.2	0.9
and	123	124	1	0.21	0.12	255	16	21.7	1.3	0.8

Table 3. Drillhole assay intersections above 0.2% Nb_2O_5. Intervals greater than 1% Nb_2O_5 have been reported as including intervals. Selected intervals greater than 2% Nb_2O_5 have been reported as including intervals *Denotes intersection to the end of hole.

Hole ID	from (m)	to (m)	interval (m)	Cu (ppm)
EAL1687	67	87*	20	1,404
incl	69	87*	18	1,479

Table 4. Drillhole assay intersections above 500ppm Cu. Intervals greater than 1000pm have been reported as including intervals. *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
EAL1687	AC	MGA94_52	7540997	446798	398	87	E80/5469	-60	0
EAL2034^	AC	MGA94_52	7539921	450802	387	135	E80/5469	-60	0
EAL2074^	AC	MGA94_52	7542120	447999	393	135	E80/5469	-60	0
EAL2130^	AC	MGA94_52	7540840	447000	396	78	E80/5469	-60	0
EAL2131^	AC	MGA94_52	7540920	447001	396	39	E80/5469	-60	0
EAL2132^	AC	MGA94_52	7541000	447001	396	61	E80/5469	-60	0
EAL2134^	AC	MGA94_52	7541083	447000	396	123	E80/5469	-60	0
EAL2135^	AC	MGA94_52	7541161	447001	397	39	E80/5469	-60	0
EAL2136	AC	MGA94_52	7541512	447401	395	132	E80/5469	-60	0
EAL2137^	AC	MGA94_52	7541593	447403	395	60	E80/5469	-60	0
EAL2138	AC	MGA94_52	7541674	447402	395	61	E80/5469	-60	0
EAL2139	AC	MGA94_52	7541752	447401	396	81	E80/5469	-60	0
EAL2140	AC	MGA94_52	7541647	447804	393	48	E80/5469	-60	0
EAL2144	AC	MGA94_52	7542242	449004	389	90	E80/5469	-60	0
EAL2145^	AC	MGA94_52	7542328	449006	389	75	E80/5469	-60	0
EAL2146^	AC	MGA94_52	7542397	449003	390	83	E80/5469	-60	0
EAL2147	AC	MGA94_52	7542478	449007	390	110	E80/5469	-60	0
EAL2149	AC	MGA94_52	7541561	447000	398	133	E80/5469	-60	0
EAL2150	AC	MGA94_52	7541643	447000	398	128	E80/5469	-60	0

Table 5. Drillhole collar table. ^ Denotes assays pending.

For personal use only

For personal use only

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 at Joyce 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. Drill hole collar locations were recorded by handheld GPS, which has an estimated accuracy of ± 5m.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	AC drilling at Joyce was used to obtain a bulk samples (each approximately 8-10kg) every 1m interval downhole. For drillholes EAL2136-EAL2151 bulk material from each 1m interval was captured in a 450mm x 750mm calico bag. The 1m bulk sample was submitted to ALS Laboratories in Adelaide or Perth where it was dried, crushed and a representative split was obtained for analysis. All other holes are reported are from 2 or 1m metre composite samples which were created using a scoop to collect a sample in a pre-numbered calico. These samples were sent for lab analysis. All samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Adelaide or Perth where they were crushed and pulverised for analyses. Samples were analysed using ALS method ME-MS81hD or ME-MS81D package (with overlimit determination via ME-XRF30) and Au-TL44. These methods report 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. ALS method Au-TL44 reports trace level Au by aqua regia extraction with ICP-MS finish. 50 g nominal sample weight. Selected samples were analysed by ALS method AuME-TL44. This method reports trace level multi elements including gold by Aqua Regia with ICP-MS finish from a 50 g nominal sample weight.
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 Joyce. AC holes at Joyce were drilled at diameter of 90mm by Bullion Drilling.

For personal use only

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. 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.	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 results from core are reported.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	For drillholes EAL2136-EAL2151 bulk material from each 1m interval was captured in a 450mm x 750mm calico bag. The 1m bulk sample was submitted to ALS Laboratories in Adelaide or Perth where it was dried, crushed and a representative split was obtained for analysis. All other holes are reported are from 2 or 1m metre composite samples which were created using a scoop to collect a sample in a pre-numbered calico. These samples were sent for lab analysis. Samples were recorded as being dry, moist or wet in the field by Encounter field staff.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sample preparation was completed at ALS Laboratories in Perth or Adelaide. Bulk samples were dried, crushed and a split taken post crushing to create a representative subsample for pulverisation and analyses. Scoop samples were crushed and pulverised to enable a subsample for analyses. This is considered an appropriate sampling methodology and sample preparation for the drilling type and analysis undertaken.

For personal use only

	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No field duplicates were taken on 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. Scoop composite 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
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Field duplicates were taken during AC drilling and were collected using the same sampling method as the primary sample at a 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 or ME-MS81D (package of methods ME-MS81(h) + MEICP06) and Au_TL44. ALS method ME-MS81(h) 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. ALS method Au-TL44 reports trace level Au by aqua regia extraction with ICP-MS finish. 50 g nominal sample weight. Selected samples were analysed by ALS method AuME-TL44. This method reports trace level multi elements including gold by Aqua Regia with ICP-MS finish from a 50 g nominal sample weight.
	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.

	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 for each batch. 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. Blanks are inserted and laboratory quartz flush samples are requested within and at the end of mineralised zones at frequency determined by Encounter geologists based on geological observations and pXRF readings. 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. No downhole surveys were collected during reported AC drilling at Joyce.

For personal use only

	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 Joyce is nominally 80m spaced on section with drill traverses 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.	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 drilling and the orientation of the holes with respect to key high grade mineralisation is not fully understood. Additional infill drilling is planned to test the orientation and continuity of mineralisation. Carbonatite intrusions have exploited interpreted structural corridors at the Aileron project. Oxide-enriched mineralisation derives from primary fresh carbonatite by deflationary and regolith processes. The orientation of the Carbonatite intrusions at Joyce are poorly constrained due to the limited number of drillholes that have sufficiently tested at depth or at the edges of the carbonatite.
	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 holes with respect to key high grade mineralisation 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. A project QAQC audit was completed prior to Mineral Resource Estimation by Snowden Optiro on Aileron drilling data and sampling techniques.

For personal use only

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

For personal use only

		resulted in niobium enrichment at Green, Crean and Emily. Copper anomalism in EAL1687 in the southern part of Joyce is associated with iron and silica alteration and deeper weathering, and is located at the regional structural intersection of the Weddell and Stromness Faults. The hole ended in weathered, and potentially leached, felsic schist.
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 1% Nb_2O_5 have been reported separately. No upper cutoffs have been applied. Copper intersections have been length weighted and reported above a nominal 500ppm Cu lower limit with a maximum of 1m of internal dilution.
	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 1% Nb_2O_5 have been reported separately. No upper cutoffs have been applied. Copper intersections have been length weighted and reported above a nominal 500ppm Cu lower limit with a maximum of 1m of internal dilution.
	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.

For personal use only

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.
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

For personal use only