Outstanding High-Grade Niobium Intersections Expand Green

Encounter Resources Limited (ASX: ENR) ("Encounter" or "the Company") is pleased to announce exceptional new niobium assay results from Green, the highest grades returned to date, marking a significant step forward in growing the high-grade core of the initial Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE")

Key Highlights:

- **Best results at Green – outstanding high-grade intercepts:**
  - **85m @ 3.1% Nb_2O_5 from 48m,** part of **124m @ 2.4% Nb_2O_5** from 45m (EAL961B)
  - **26m @ 3.4% Nb_2O_5 from 78m** part of 112m @ 1.5% Nb_2O_5 from 56m to end of hole (EAL947A)
  - **11m @ 5.5% Nb_2O_5 from 74m,** part of 59m @ 1.8% Nb_2O_5 from 73m to end of hole (EAL948)
- **High-grade growth confirmed – outside initial MRE:**
  - Results extend beyond Green's initial **12.1Mt @ 1.63% Nb_2O_5 & 0.55% TREO[1]** Inferred Resource, reinforcing scale and continuity.
- **Green eastern extension drilling advancing – first assays due early November:**
  - Assay results from the ~1.5km eastern extension are expected **early November 2025**. Resource definition drilling has already commenced.
- **Joyce – niobium-REE footprint extended:**
  - Niobium-REE mineralisation extended; system remains open. Further aircore drilling planned **October–November 2025**.
- **Strong momentum - steady news flow through 2025**:
  - Two rigs (aircore and diamond) operating at Aileron; with assay results expected every 2–4 weeks through 2025.

Executive Chairman, Will Robinson, comments:

"Broad spaced exploration drilling in 2024 outlined the initial MRE at Green. As expected, closer-spaced drilling is enhancing and expanding the higher-grade core of this large niobium-REE system.

We're now seeing exceptional grades and thickness at Green, including **85m at 3.1% Nb_2O_5** from 48m (EAL961B) and **11m at 5.5% Nb_2O_5** from 74m (EAL948) – the strongest results recorded so far. These results clearly demonstrate further grade enrichment as drilling density increases to support ongoing development studies.

In September 2025, we confirmed the Green carbonatite complex extends a further **1.5km to the east**. With resource definition drilling already underway, we're rapidly building momentum and confidence in the scale and quality of this globally significant niobium system."

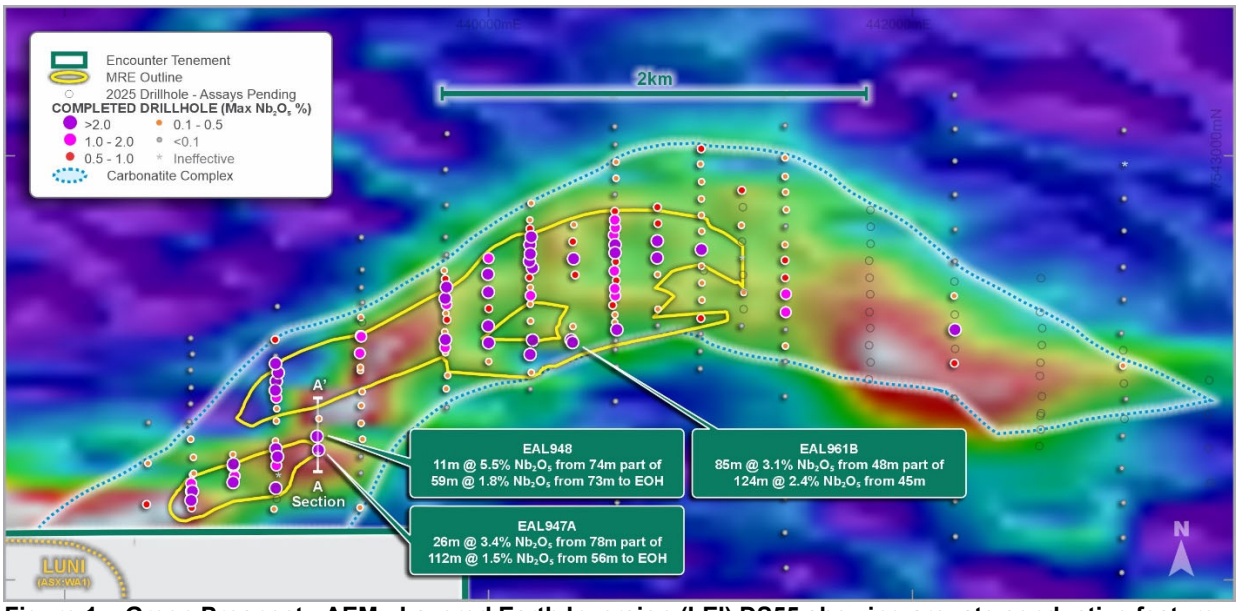

Figure 1 – Green Prospect - AEM - Layered Earth Inversion (LEI) DS55 showing arcuate conductive feature coincident with the outline of the weathered carbonatite complex (from geological logging) and MRE [2,3,4,5,6]

Infill Drilling at Green

In May 2025, the Company announced an **Initial Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 19.2Mt @ 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, containing **12.1Mt @ 1.63% Nb_2O_5** (above a 1.0% Nb_2O_5 cut-off).

On 1 September 2025, the Company released results from the first phase of resource definition (infill) drilling within the Central zone at Green. Key results previously reported 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)
- **9m @ 2.1% Nb_2O_5** from 110m to end of hole (EAL961)

Drillhole EAL961, which ended in high-grade mineralisation, was redrilled and extended with drillhole EAL961B – delivering the **thickest high-grade niobium intersection to date at Green.**

- **85m @ 3.1% Nb_2O_5 from 48m**, part of **124m @ 2.4% Nb_2O_5 from 45m** (EAL961B)

Further results from the Green resource definition program have continued to enhance the mineralised footprint and grade profile, including:

- **26m @ 3.4% Nb_2O_5 from 78m** part of 112m @ 1.5% Nb_2O_5 from 56m to end of hole (EAL947A)
- **11m @ 5.5% Nb_2O_5 from 74m**, part of 59m @ 1.8% Nb_2O_5 from 73m to end of hole (EAL948)

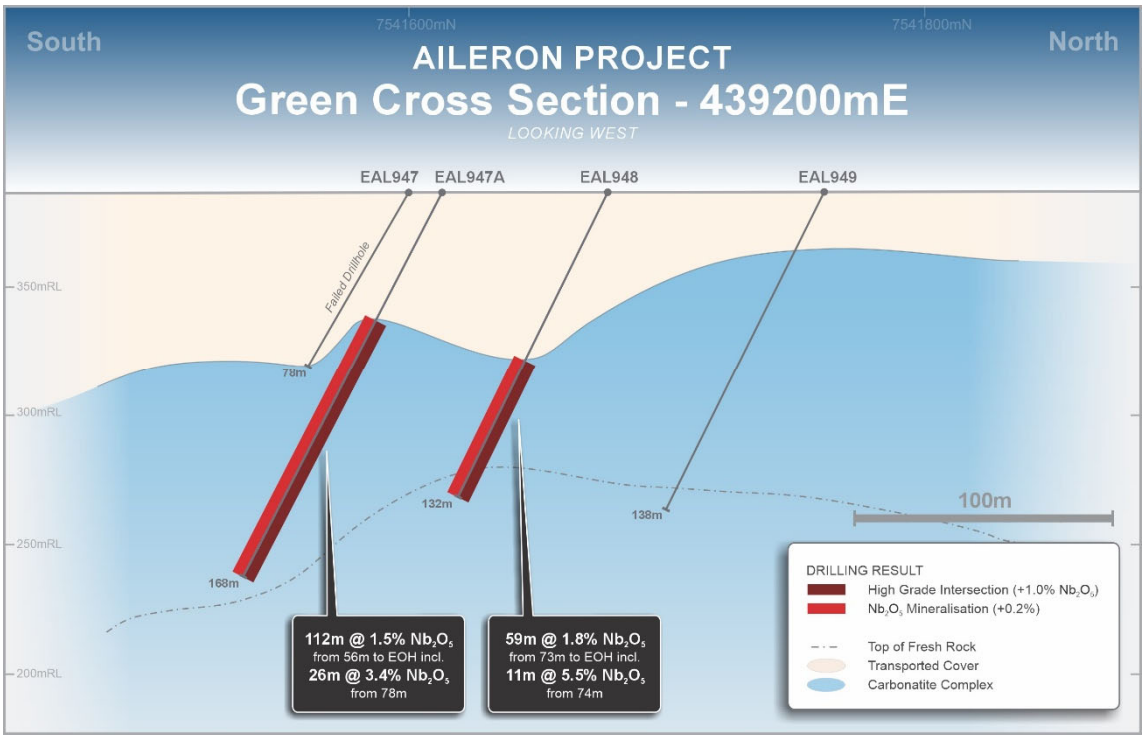

Figure 2 – Green Prospect 439200E - RC drilling cross section A – A'

Joyce

Aircore drilling at Joyce has extended the mineralised footprint on 800m spaced drill lines, with the system remaining open.

Results from the western section of the Joyce drilling have returned additional high-grade niobium mineralisation:

- **2m @ 3.2% Nb_2O_5 from 122m,** part of 42m @ 0.6% Nb_2O_5 from 122m to <u>end of hole</u> (EAL1013A)

The 3km area between the western high-grade mineralisation at Joyce and the Green deposit is now a priority target for follow-up aircore drilling, scheduled for October/November 2025.

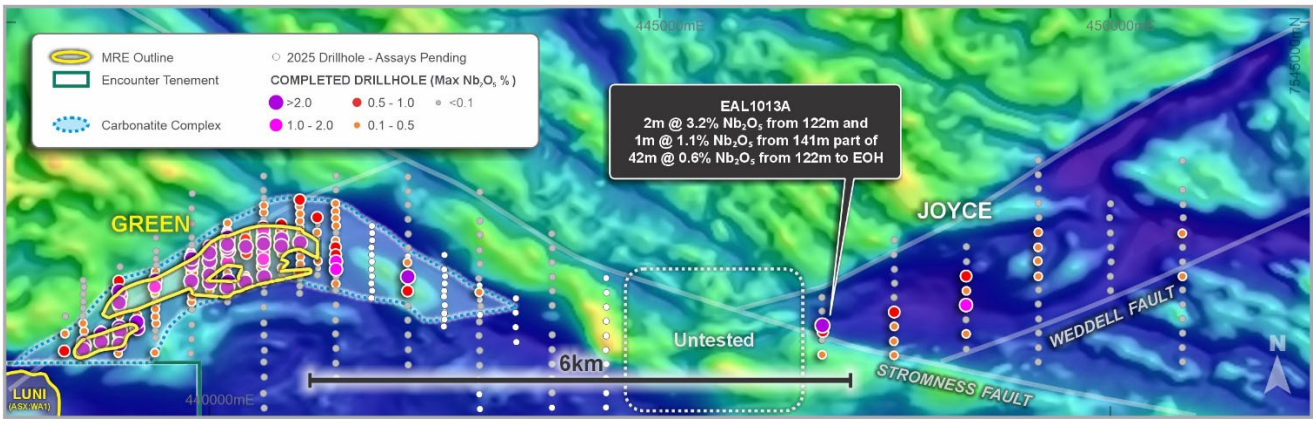

Figure 3 – Joyce and Green prospects (Magnetics TMI transparency over 1vd)

Forward Plan

Assay results from the aircore drilling at the eastern extension to Green are expected in early November 2025. Resource definition drilling in this area has commenced to support potential inclusion in an updated Mineral Resource Estimate.

A diamond rig is collecting metallurgical samples of oxide and fresh rock mineralisation at Green to support ongoing development studies.

A second aircore rig will arrive on site in the coming weeks to continue testing priority regional targets, including the area between Green and Joyce.

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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.

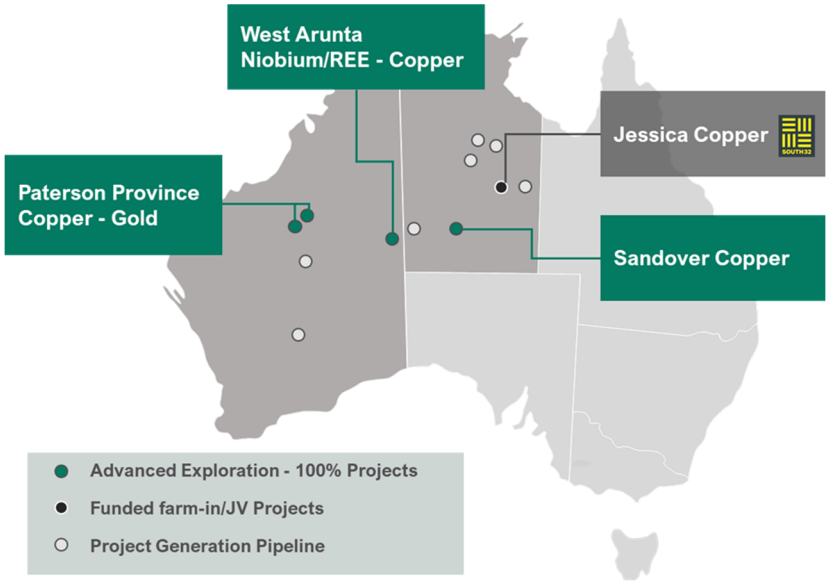
This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Encounter Resources Limited.

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	1.0% 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 [3]

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[7]

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.*

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
EAL0011WB	41	42	1	0.21	0.14	314	15	22.7	1.1	0.7	GREEN
EAL0538	42	58	16	0.36	0.27	589	41	21.0	1.6	1.8	GREEN
including	52	54	2	1.09	0.98	2161	134	22.0	1.4	5.8	GREEN
EAL0539	38	62	24	0.38	0.10	206	15	21.2	1.6	1.1	GREEN
and	76	80	4	0.29	0.11	244	17	21.4	1.5	2.1	GREEN
and	108	110	2	0.22	0.08	178	13	21.8	1.6	1.2	GREEN
EAL0947A	56	168*	112	1.51	0.32	563	22	18.1	0.8	3.7	GREEN
including^	78	104	26	3.41	0.21	421	27	19.1	1.1	9.2	GREEN
and	56	71	15	1.90	0.63	1428	75	22.1	1.2	2.2	GREEN
and	78	84	6	3.46	0.67	1370	100	20.2	1.5	9.7	GREEN
and	88	128	40	2.45	0.11	219	10	19.7	0.9	5.1	GREEN
EAL0948	73	132*	59	1.75	0.33	798	43	24.1	1.2	8.2	GREEN
including^	74	85	11	5.51	1.14	2723	152	23.9	1.4	15.3	GREEN
including	74	98	24	3.63	0.64	1524	83	23.8	1.2	13.5	GREEN
EAL0950	38	40	2	0.21	0.35	634	27	18.4	0.8	0.8	GREEN
and	45	48	3	0.26	0.35	806	62	23.9	1.8	1.1	GREEN
and	53	55	2	0.36	1.18	2558	186	21.2	1.7	6.6	GREEN
and	63	64	1	0.21	0.66	1473	88	22.4	1.3	16.2	GREEN
and	72	75	3	0.24	0.30	673	43	22.3	1.4	14.2	GREEN
EAL0952	109	113*	4	1.12	0.59	1425	76	23.3	1.3	4.3	GREEN
including	111	113*	2	1.73	1.03	2486	130	24.2	1.3	7.8	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	120	5	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
EAL0961B	45	169	124	2.41	0.36	792	46	20.7	1.3	2.6	GREEN
including	48	133	85	3.12	0.46	1009	60	21.3	1.4	2.8	GREEN
and	147	154	7	1.87	0.20	423	23	20.4	1.1	1.6	GREEN
EAL1289	97	103	6	0.25	0.15	320	22	20.7	1.5	2.9	GREEN
EAL1291	78	80	2	0.23	0.05	101	8	20.7	1.6	0.8	GREEN
EAL1292	38	40	2	0.46	0.05	85	8	16.9	1.6	0.1	GREEN
and	54	56	2	0.24	0.07	151	13	22.2	1.9	0.2	GREEN
and	66	68	2	0.34	0.11	254	17	22.8	1.5	0.4	GREEN
and	86	100	14	0.47	0.31	691	46	22.3	1.5	1.4	GREEN
EAL0777	48	50	2	0.38	0.25	553	36	22.5	1.5	0.2	JOYCE
EAL0780	32	34	2	0.22	0.15	184	13	12.5	0.9	0.1	JOYCE
EAL1004	38	40	2	0.32	0.06	89	12	15.7	2.2	0.1	JOYCE
and	64	66	2	0.27	0.06	83	17	14.8	3.0	0.2	JOYCE
EAL1006	50	52	2	1.13	0.09	187	33	20.1	3.5	0.4	JOYCE
EAL1008	34	68	34	0.29	0.07	122	6	19.1	1.2	0.2	JOYCE
EAL1011	23	25	2	0.27	0.13	296	13	23.5	1.0	0.1	JOYCE
and	29	33	4	0.22	0.39	853	34	21.9	1.0	0.2	JOYCE
EAL1013A	122	164*	42	0.58	0.25	523	34	20.9	1.4	3.1	JOYCE

including	122	124	2	3.21	0.14	280	14	20.1	1.0	0.7	JOYCE
and	127	128	1	1.58	0.56	1088	61	19.6	1.1	1.5	JOYCE
and	141	142	1	1.09	0.64	1365	98	21.4	1.5	0.8	JOYCE
EAL1187	104	106	2	0.34	0.19	367	22	19.5	1.2	0.2	JOYCE
and	135	136	1	0.59	0.08	180	11	21.3	1.3	1.4	JOYCE
and	143	158	15	0.23	0.06	123	9	20.1	1.4	7.1	JOYCE

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 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*
EAL0537	AC	MGA94_52	7542104	441401	391	93	-60	180	Green
EAL0538	AC	MGA94_52	7542263	441403	391	135	-60	180	Green
EAL0539	AC	MGA94_52	7542426	441401	391	120	-60	180	Green
EAL0540	AC	MGA94_52	7542582	441399	391	91	-60	180	Green
EAL0541	AC	MGA94_52	7542747	441405	391	93	-60	180	Green
EAL0553	AC	MGA94_52	7542904	441400	392	123	-60	180	Green
EAL0947A	RC	MGA94_52	7541613	439199	387	168	-60	180	Green
EAL0948	RC	MGA94_52	7541677	439192	387	132	-61	188	Green
EAL0949	RC	MGA94_52	7541761	439200	387	138	-60.62	184	Green
EAL0950	RC	MGA94_52	7542003	439396	386	114	-59.92	184	Green
EAL0952	RC	MGA94_52	7542151	439398	387	113	-60.47	179	Green
EAL0960	RC	MGA94_52	7542517	440001	387	138	-59.3	187	Green
EAL0961B	RC	MGA94_52	7542132	440390	388	180	-60	180	Green
EAL1288	AC	MGA94_52	7542200	441196	391	82	-60	180	Green
EAL1289	AC	MGA94_52	7542356	441204	391	135	-60	180	Green
EAL1291	AC	MGA94_52	7542673	441193	391	100	-60	180	Green
EAL1292	AC	MGA94_52	7542838	441196	391	112	-60	180	Green
EAL0011WB	RC	MGA94_52	7542113	440218	387	66	-90	0	Green
EAL0751A	RC	MGA94_52	7541953	447598	395	114	-59.4	60	Joyce
EAL0783	AC	MGA94_52	7543146	450800	391	74	-60	0	Joyce
EAL0784	AC	MGA94_52	7543308	450803	390	66	-60	0	Joyce
EAL0785	AC	MGA94_52	7543468	450799	389	80	-60	0	Joyce
EAL0771	AC	MGA94_52	7541239	450801	358	76	-60	0	Joyce
EAL0772	AC	MGA94_52	7541397	450797	360	65	-60	0	Joyce
EAL0773	AC	MGA94_52	7541557	450801	408	71	-60	0	Joyce
EAL0774	AC	MGA94_52	7541715	450799	408	55	-60	0	Joyce
EAL0775	AC	MGA94_52	7541873	450801	387	59	-60	0	Joyce
EAL0776	AC	MGA94_52	7542035	450801	417	59	-60	0	Joyce
EAL0777	AC	MGA94_52	7542186	450802	390	57	-60	0	Joyce
EAL0778	AC	MGA94_52	7542346	450800	391	38	-60	0	Joyce
EAL0779	AC	MGA94_52	7542507	450802	391	19	-60	0	Joyce
EAL0780	AC	MGA94_52	7542663	450798	391	36	-60	0	Joyce
EAL0781	AC	MGA94_52	7542835	450807	391	66	-60	0	Joyce
EAL0782	AC	MGA94_52	7542983	450806	391	60	-60	0	Joyce
EAL1000	AC	MGA94_52	7542666	449999	388	99	-60	0	Joyce
EAL1001	AC	MGA94_52	7542835	449989	388	84	-60	0	Joyce
EAL1002	AC	MGA94_52	7542990	450001	388	99	-60	0	Joyce

EAL1003	AC	MGA94_52	7541379	448400	391	66	-60	0	Joyce
EAL1004	AC	MGA94_52	7541548	448399	391	69	-60	0	Joyce
EAL1005	AC	MGA94_52	7541705	448396	391	59	-60	0	Joyce
EAL1006	AC	MGA94_52	7541867	448397	391	57	-60	0	Joyce
EAL1007	AC	MGA94_52	7542024	448401	391	126	-60	0	Joyce
EAL1008	AC	MGA94_52	7542189	448399	392	115	-60	0	Joyce
EAL1009	AC	MGA94_52	7542348	448401	392	129	-60	0	Joyce
EAL1010	AC	MGA94_52	7542514	448399	392	89	-60	0	Joyce
EAL1011	AC	MGA94_52	7541317	446801	400	67	-60	0	Joyce
EAL1012	AC	MGA94_52	7541481	446798	399	66	-60	0	Joyce
EAL1013A	RC	MGA94_52	7541638	446803	400	164	-59.68	0	Joyce
EAL1014	AC	MGA94_52	7541800	446799	400	102	-60	0	Joyce
EAL1015	AC	MGA94_52	7541954	446797	401	72	-60	0	Joyce
EAL0996	AC	MGA94_52	7542029	450000	388	68	-60	0	Joyce
EAL0997	AC	MGA94_52	7542187	449999	388	55	-60	0	Joyce
EAL0998	AC	MGA94_52	7542346	450006	388	41	-60	0	Joyce
EAL0999	AC	MGA94_52	7542507	450003	388	78	-60	0	Joyce
EAL1187	RC	MGA94_52	7541574	446809	399	168	-60.11	5	Joyce

Table 4. 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
[7] ENR ASX announcement 26 September 2025

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.*	AC and RC drilling has been completed at the Green and Joyce Prospect to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. All samples underwent routine pXRF analysis using a Bruker S1 TITAN to aid in logging and identifying zones of interest. 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 AC 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 and Joyce were collected every 1 meter from the drill rig cone splitter into pre numbered calico bags approximately 2-3kg sample weight. AC drilling at Green and Joyce was used to obtained 1m samples each approximately 1-2kg. Assays reported are from 2 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 for ALS method ME-MS81hD with overlimit determination via ME-XRF30. (ME-MS81hD reports high grade REE elements by lithium meta-borate fusion and ICP-MS. This method produces quantitative results of all elements, including those encapsulated in resistive minerals
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Results are from AC and RC drilling at Green and Joyce. RC holes were drilled at diameter of 146mm by Stark Drilling (using an AC/RC combination rig). AC holes were drilled at diameter of 90mm by Bullion Drilling.
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 assays from core drilled are reported in this announcement.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC drilling at Green and Joyce was used to obtain samples at 1 metre composite intervals. Samples were collected on the rig using a cone splitter. This composite sample was sent for lab analysis. AC drilling at Green and Joyce obtained 1m samples each approximately 1.5-2kg. Assays reported are from 2 metre composite samples 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 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. Samples were crushed and pulverised to enable a subsample for analyses. This is considered appropriate sample preparation for the analysis undertaken.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field duplicates were taken during RC and AC drilling.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field	Field duplicates were taken during RC and AC drilling. RC field duplicates were collected on the rig via cone splitter at a rate of 1:20. Additional duplicates were

	duplicate/second-half sampling.	collected through the mineralized zone at Green at a rate of approximately 1:5 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 (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.
	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. 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. 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 released in this announcement. Some RC holes were drilled from the same pad as previously ineffective drillholes.
	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 In drillhole EAL961B two samples within the reported intersection (EX276692 and EX276748) were lost in transit. Average grades from the drilling interval above and below have been allocated to these intervals for the purpose of intersection calculation.
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 AC drilling Downhole surveys were conducted using Reflex North Seeking Gyro tool for RC drilling with surveys collected at 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.*	Drillhole spacing at Joyce is nominally 80m spaced on section with drill traverses 800m apart Drillhole spacing at Green is nominally 80m spaced on section with drill traverses 200-400m for holes within this release
	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 at Joyce 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. Drill results from Green in this announcement are from both within and proximal to (along strike of) the Green Mineral Resource Estimate area. Drill data spacing within the Mineral Resource Estimate area at Green is sufficient in both geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation classification 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.*	Carbonatite intrusions have exploited interpreted structural corridors including the Weddell Fault at Green and Joyce. 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. Initial observations suggest these fresh rock intervals are sub vertical in orientation. Joyce is early-stage exploration drilling and the orientation of the holes with respect to key structures and intrusions is not fully understood. Additional infill drilling is planned to test the orientation and continuity of mineralisation.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	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 Estimate 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 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 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 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.

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.*	Further AC drilling has been completed and results are expected at Green East in early November 2025. An AC and diamond rig are currently on site undertaking resource definition infill drilling, metallurgical drilling and regional exploration drilling.