High-Grade Niobium Mineralisation Expanded at Emily

Encounter Resources Limited (ASX: ENR) ('Encounter' or **'the Company')** is pleased to announce a significant expansion of the shallow, high-grade niobium mineralisation at the Emily deposit at Aileron.

In addition, the latest batch of assay results from drilling at the Green Deposit have returned further high-grade niobium mineralisation, highlighting the broader growth potential of the Aileron Project.

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Key Highlights:

- **Expanded High-Grade Mineralisation at Emily:** Latest aircore drilling has strengthened the scale and continuity of the shallow Emily High Grade Zone, with multiple contiguous holes intersecting high-grade niobium mineralisation to end of hole. Results include:
  - **13m @ 3.2% Nb_2O_5 from 39m to end of hole** (EAL1993)
  - **15m @ 2.4% Nb_2O_5 from 44m to end of hole** (EAL1995)
  - **27m @ 1.0% Nb_2O_5 from 38m to end of hole** (EAL1990)
  - **13m @ 1.1% Nb_2O_5 from 37m to end of hole** (EAL1992)
  - **10m @ 1.2% Nb_2O_5 from 33m to end of hole** (EAL1994)
  - **11m @ 1.2% Nb_2O_5 from 46m to end of hole** (EAL1996)
- **Thick, High-grade Assay Results at Green:** Infill drilling continues to demonstrate the thickness and continuity of high-grade niobium mineralisation, supporting resource and development studies in potential starter pit areas. Results include:
  - **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)
- **70,000m Drilling Campaign Progressing Rapidly –** More than 30,000m of drilling has been completed in 2026, with three rigs operating across Aileron in the coming months:
  - **Aircore rig** testing new regional and near-resource targets.
  - **Diamond rig** completing resource infill drilling and collecting samples for metallurgical studies.
  - **Multi-purpose diamond/mud rotary rig** undertaking geotechnical and hydrogeological drilling to support development studies.
- **Substantial Results Pipeline:** Multiple batches of assays are pending from drilling completed to date, with results expected to continue through to the end of the year.

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Executive Chairman, Will Robinson, comments:

"Previous drilling at Emily identified zones of high-grade niobium mineralisation within a broader mineralised system. One of the key objectives of this program was to better understand the continuity and extent of that higher-grade mineralisation.

These latest results have successfully expanded the high-grade zone, with multiple adjacent holes intersecting strong niobium grades to the end of hole. The continuity of mineralisation across the section is particularly encouraging and reinforces the potential to grow the shallow, high-grade component of the Emily deposit.

At Green, infill drilling continues to return thick, high-grade intersections, providing further confidence as we advance resource and development studies across Aileron.

With a major drilling campaign underway and multiple batches of assays pending, we expect these programs to further strengthen our understanding of the scale and development potential of Aileron, with the high-grade zones at Emily and Green expected to play an increasingly important role in that assessment."

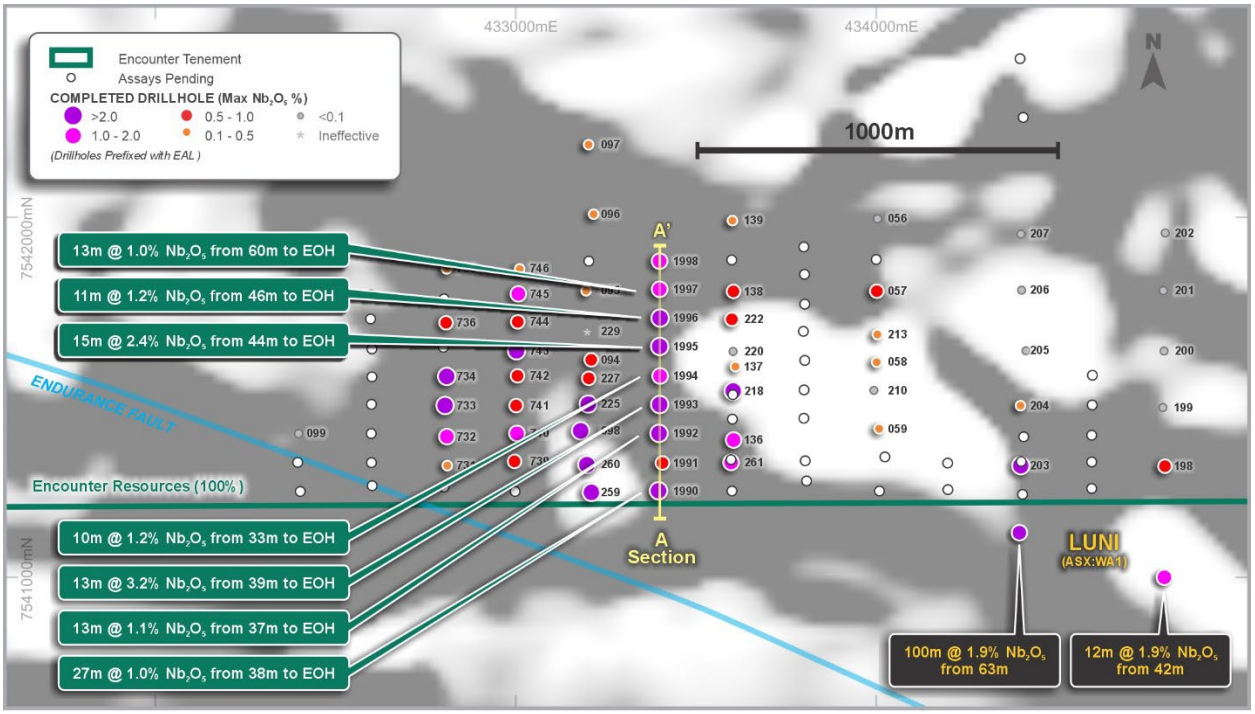


Figure 1 – Emily Drill Plan (Magnetics TMI 1vd) – Mineralised carbonatite expanding with additional high-grade niobium mineralisation intersected[1,2,3]

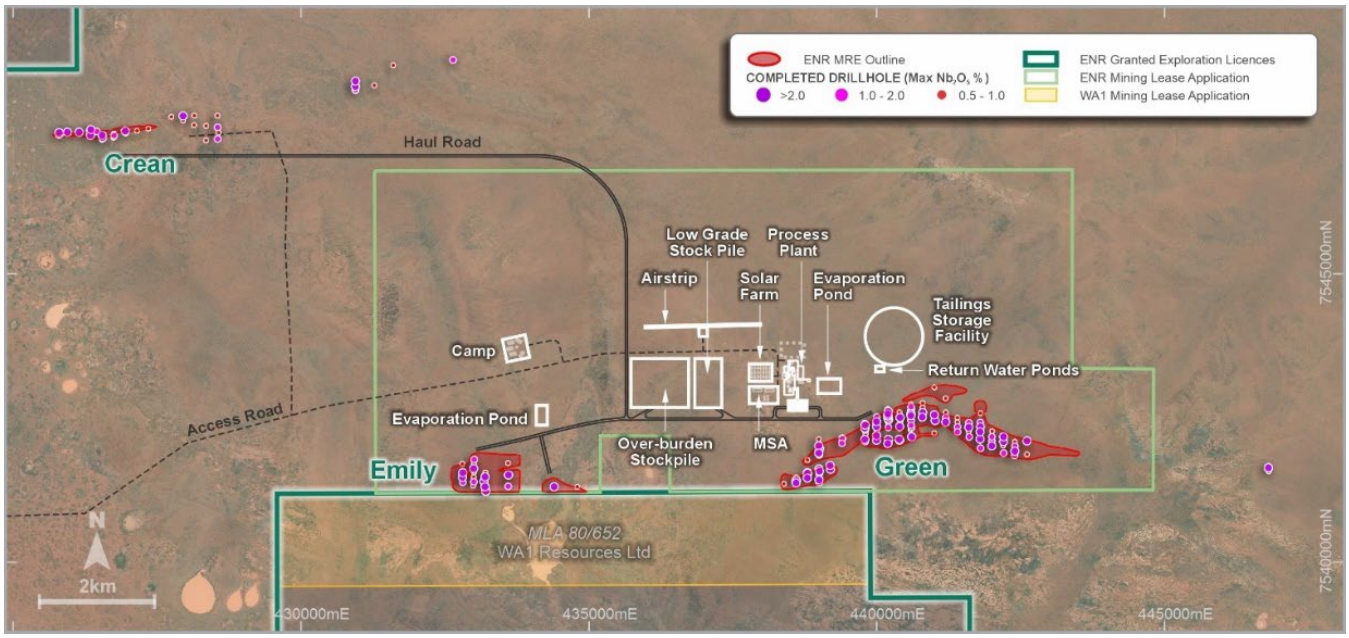


Figure 2 – Conceptual Site Layout for the Aileron Project[4,5]

Background - Emily

Emily is located on a structural trend extending north-west from WA1 Resources' Luni deposit. The Emily deposit has an Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of 3.5Mt @ 1.9% Nb_2O_5 (1.0% Nb_2O_5 cut-off) within 14Mt @ 0.93% Nb_2O_5 (0.25% Nb_2O_5 cut-off)[4].

Prior aircore drilling at Emily returned shallow, high-grade niobium-REE mineralisation[2,3]:

- **16m @ 2.7% Nb_2O_5 from 50m to end of hole** (EAL260)
- **20m @ 2.7% Nb_2O_5 from 41m to end of hole** (EAL225)
- **23m @ 4.2% Nb_2O_5 from 40m to end of hole** (EAL259)
- **24m @ 2.0% Nb_2O_5 from 38m and 32m @ 1.2% Nb_2O_5 from 68m to end of hole** (EAL733)
- **15m @ 1.4% Nb_2O_5 from 36m to end of hole** (EAL203)

New Results

Additional aircore drilling at Emily was completed during Q2 2026 to further establish the extent of the high-grade mineralisation previously identified. The new assay results have expanded the high-grade mineralisation and demonstrated favourable depth, continuity, dimensions and grade for potential mining. Results from new drilling include:

- **13m @ 3.2% Nb_2O_5 from 39m to end of hole** (EAL1993)
- **15m @ 2.4% Nb_2O_5 from 44m to end of hole** (EAL1995)
- **27m @ 1.0% Nb_2O_5 from 38m to end of hole (**EAL1990)
- **13m @ 1.1% Nb_2O_5 from 37m to end of hole** (EAL1992)
- **10m @ 1.2% Nb_2O_5 from 33m to end of hole** (EAL1994)
- **11m @ 1.2% Nb_2O_5 from 46m to end of hole** (EAL1996)
- **13m @ 1.0% Nb_2O_5 from 60m to end of hole** (EAL1997)

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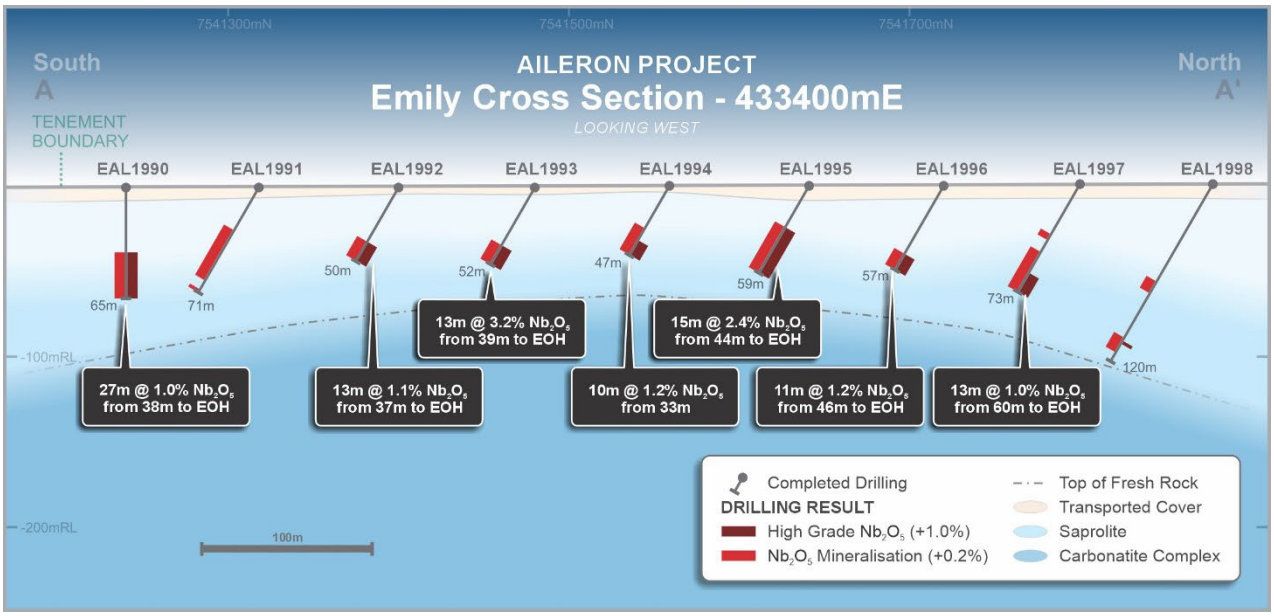


Figure 3 – Emily Deposit 433400E – Cross Section A-A'

Next Steps - Emily

Assay results from a 40 aircore holes completed at Emily are pending and expected in August/September 2026.

Further drilling is planned during the 2026 season to further delineate the dimensions of the high-grade zone, determine depth extent and provide samples for metallurgical test work, for potential incorporation in future mine planning.

Green Infill Results

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)[4].

Initial infill drilling results at the Green deposit designed to evaluate resource variability and drill methodology, continue to demonstrate the thickness and continuity of high-grade niobium mineralisation, supporting resource and development studies in potential starter pit areas. Results include:

- **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)

Infill and extensional drilling 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.

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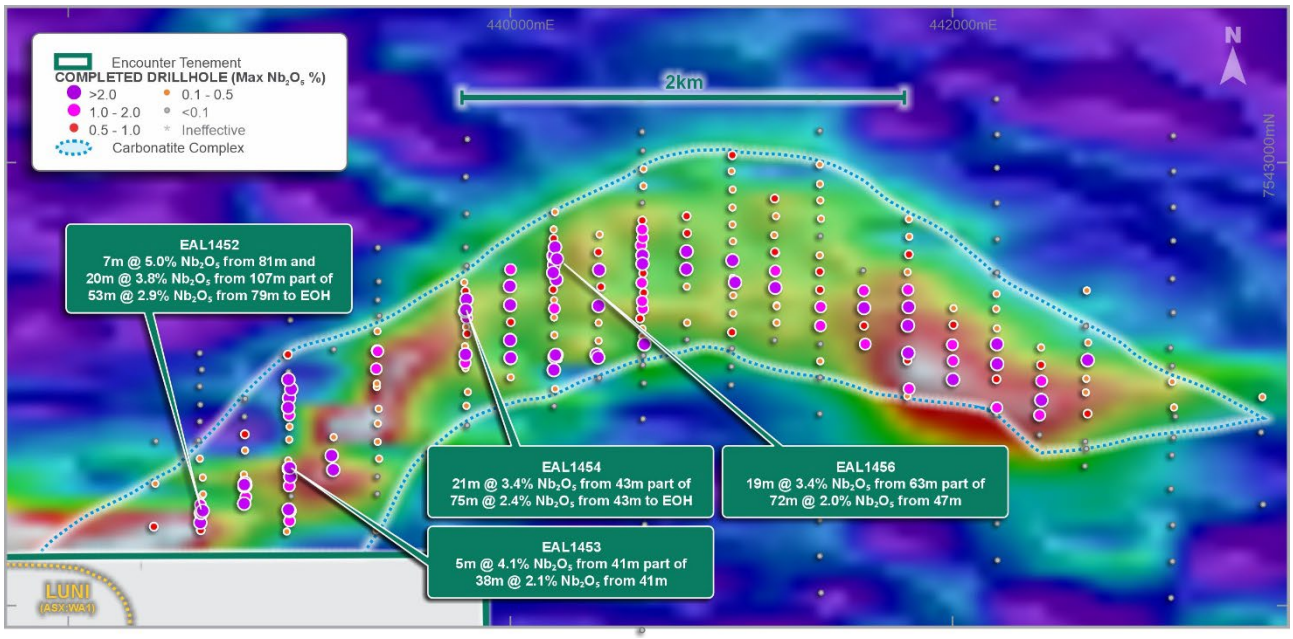


Figure 4 – Green Deposit – Niobium – AEM Layered Earth Inversion (LEI) DS55 showing arcuate conductive feature coincident with the outline of the weathered carbonatite complex (from geological logging) and MRE[4]

2026 Field Season Progressing Well

The field season at Aileron has been progressing well with over 30,000m drilled in 2026 and a further 40,000m planned. Over the coming months the Company will have three rigs operating across Aileron:

- **Aircore rig** testing new regional and near-resource targets.
- **Diamond rig** completing resource infill drilling and collecting samples for metallurgical studies.
- **Multi-purpose diamond/mud rotary rig** undertaking geotechnical and hydrogeological drilling to support development studies.

This drilling supports the Company's strategy of creating value by advancing its large, high grade niobium resource base towards development while continuing to pursue further discoveries, including rare earth elements (REE), copper and gold. Field activities are also progressing, including targeted flora and fauna and heritage surveys.

In parallel, the Company is continuing to build its project team and expand its metallurgical test work programs, focussing on beneficiation optimisation and variability test work, as well as production of niobium end products such as ferroniobium and niobium oxide.

The scale of drilling underway at Aileron is expected to generate a steady flow of assay results and exploration updates throughout the remainder of 2026 and into 2027.

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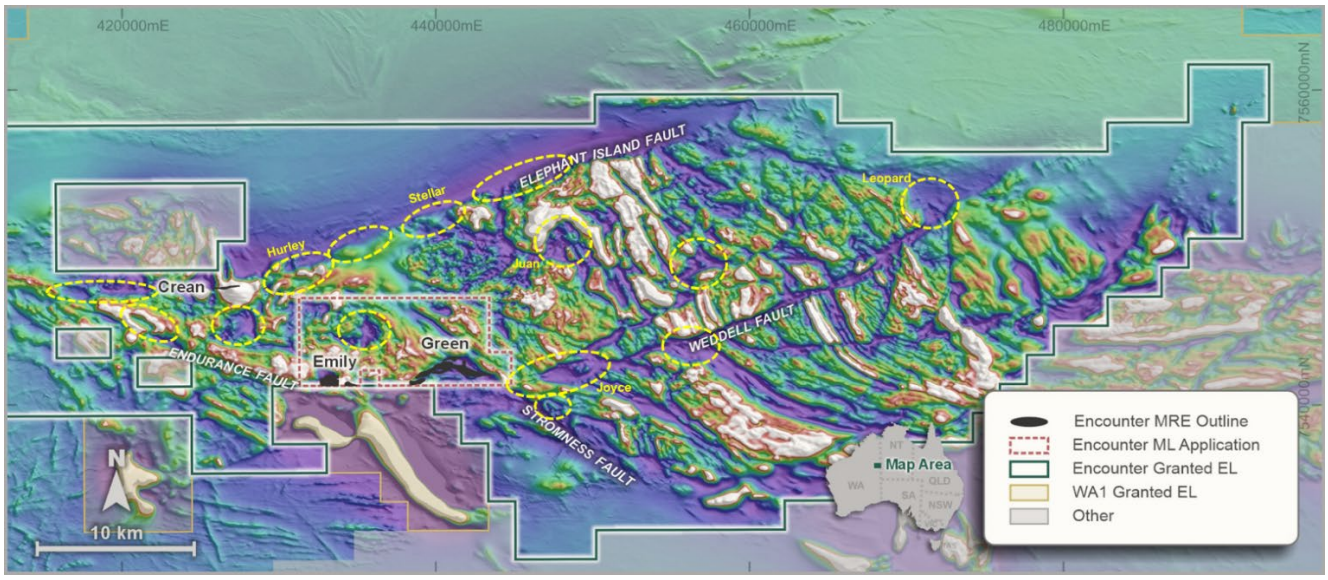


Figure 5 – Aileron Magnetics (RTP) –showing prospects to be tested in 2026 and major regional faults

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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 the form and context of the announcement has not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

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

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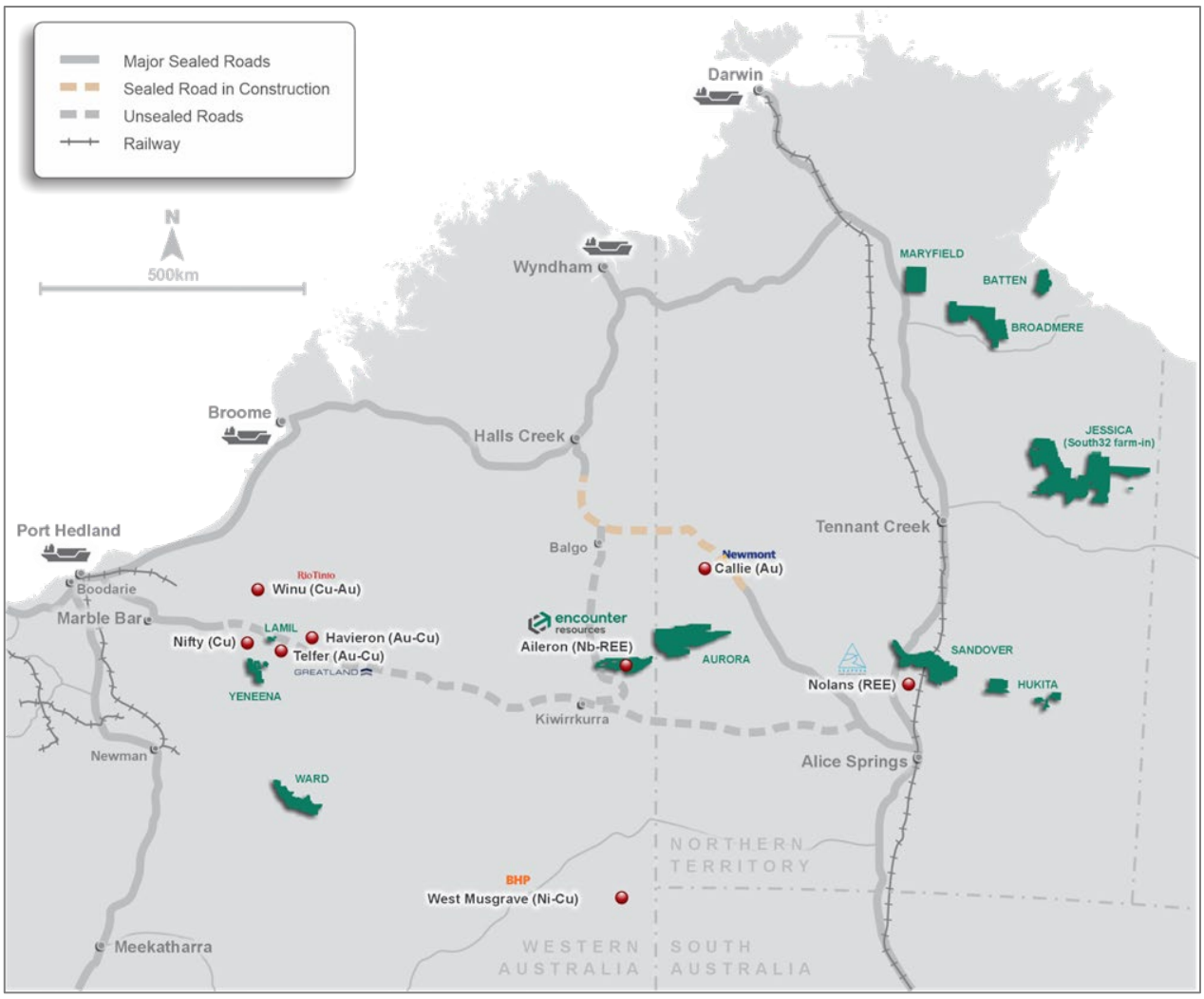
About Encounter

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.



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[4]

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[6]

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.*

[1] ENR ASX announcement 16 September 2026
[2] WA1 Resources Ltd (ASX:WA1) announcement 13 January 2025
[3] ENR ASX announcement 12 December 2024
[4] ENR ASX announcement 22 April 2026
[5] ENR ASX announcement 18 May 2026
[6] 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	P_2O_5 %	Prospect
EAL1452	52	53	1	0.23	0.24	546	33	22.4	1.3	1.1	GREEN
and	55	132*	77	2.17	0.61	1424	85	23.5	1.4	10.6	GREEN
incl	73	74	1	1.05	0.43	964	65	22.4	1.5	6.2	GREEN
also incl	79	132*	53	2.91	0.63	1501	88	24.0	1.4	13.5	GREEN
also incl	81	88	7	4.97	0.73	1736	116	23.8	1.6	16.1	GREEN
and	107	127	20	3.77	0.79	1892	109	24.0	1.4	14.2	GREEN
EAL1453	37	105*	68	1.52	0.70	1576	105	22.9	1.5	12.8	GREEN
incl	41	79	38	2.07	1.03	2284	153	22.3	1.5	16.9	GREEN
also incl	41	46	5	4.07	1.29	2798	142	21.6	1.1	7.8	GREEN
and	93	96	3	1.24	0.40	932	69	23.4	1.7	12.2	GREEN
and	104	105*	1	1.11	0.41	984	70	24.0	1.7	12.9	GREEN
EAL1454	34	118*	84	2.18	0.73	1696	86	23.2	1.2	17.0	GREEN
incl	43	110	67	2.57	0.84	1936	99	23.2	1.2	20.0	GREEN
EAL1454	43	118*	75	2.39	0.79	1822	93	23.2	1.2	18.9	GREEN
also incl	43	64	21	3.42	1.04	2431	141	23.3	1.4	21.3	GREEN
and	79	104	25	2.70	0.85	1933	87	23.0	1.0	21.9	GREEN
and	115	118*	3	1.30	0.51	1137	47	22.5	0.9	11.5	GREEN
EAL1456	45	141	96	1.66	0.64	1441	92	22.8	1.4	9.2	GREEN
including	47	119	72	2.01	0.78	1736	111	22.6	1.4	10.5	GREEN
also incl	63	82*	19	3.38	1.01	2250	141	22.4	1.4	12.9	GREEN
EAL1990	38^	65*	27	1.00	0.40	883	69	21.7	1.7	11.5	EMILY
incl	38^	44	6	1.80	0.82	1857	158	22.2	1.9	10.7	EMILY
also incl	62	65*	3	1.47	0.45	1017	63	22.7	1.4	10.1	EMILY
EAL1991	29	63	34	0.47	0.18	390	24	21.4	1.4	1.8	EMILY
and	69	71*	2	0.75	0.28	646	40	23.4	1.4	9.7	EMILY
EAL1992	29	50*	21	1.02	0.39	921	48	23.2	1.2	5.1	EMILY
incl	31	33	2	1.29	0.34	749	49	22.0	1.4	1.3	EMILY
also incl	37	43	6	2.16	0.78	1868	91	24.0	1.2	12.0	EMILY
also incl	37	50	13	1.14	0.40	971	48	23.8	1.2	7.0	EMILY
EAL1993	39^	52*	13	3.19	0.77	1751	128	22.8	1.7	17.0	EMILY
EAL1994	29^	47*	18	0.79	0.21	507	31	24.0	1.5	12.5	EMILY
incl	33	43	10	1.15	0.32	786	48	24.5	1.5	19.1	EMILY
EAL1995	28^	59*	31	1.49	0.44	1068	54	23.7	1.2	4.1	EMILY
incl	32	34	2	2.19	0.72	1730	85	23.9	1.2	4.7	EMILY
also incl	44	59*	15	2.40	0.68	1653	84	24.4	1.2	6.8	EMILY
EAL1996	46^	57*	11	1.16	0.28	703	37	25.2	1.3	25.0	EMILY
EAL1997	34	38	4	0.59	0.22	481	45	21.6	2.0	4.2	EMILY
and	46	73	27	0.61	0.19	459	22	24.2	1.2	11.0	EMILY
incl	60	73*	13	0.98	0.25	633	28	25.2	1.1	16.2	EMILY
EAL1998	66	74	8	0.27	0.22	333	10	15.3	0.5	0.6	EMILY

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and	104	114	10	0.58	0.09	211	11	22.6	1.3	6.1	EMILY
incl	106	108	2	1.77	0.21	514	22	24.9	1.1	16.7	EMILY

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 1% Nb_2O_5 have been itemised. *Denotes intersection to the end of hole. ^ Denotes that the top of the intersection is the first sample taken downhole.

Hole_ID	*Hole_Type*	*Grid_ID*	*MGA_North*	*MGA_East*	*MGA_RL*	*EOH Depth (m)*	*Dip*	*Azimuth*	*Prospect*
EAL1452	AC	MGA94_52	7541428	438609	384	132	-60	181	GREEN
EAL1453	AC	MGA94_52	7541622	439002	385	105	-60	180	GREEN
EAL1454	AC	MGA94_52	7542335	439799	387	118	-71	147	GREEN
EAL1456	AC	MGA94_52	7542565	440211	387	141	-60	180	GREEN
EAL1990	AC	MGA94_52	7541240	433396	380	65	-90	180	EMILY
EAL1991	AC	MGA94_52	7541318	433407	380	71	-60	180	EMILY
EAL1992	AC	MGA94_52	7541400	433397	380	50	-60	180	EMILY
EAL1993	AC	MGA94_52	7541480	433399	380	52	-60	180	EMILY
EAL1994	AC	MGA94_52	7541559	433400	381	47	-60	180	EMILY
EAL1995	AC	MGA94_52	7541641	433399	381	59	-60	180	EMILY
EAL1996	AC	MGA94_52	7541720	433400	381	57	-60	180	EMILY
EAL1997	AC	MGA94_52	7541800	433399	381	73	-60	180	EMILY
EAL1998	AC	MGA94_52	7541878	433399	382	120	-60	180	EMILY

Table 4. Drillhole collar table.

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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 at Green and Emily 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 Emily 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. Wallis' proprietary, dual tube, patented Air-Core bit (AC) drilling method was used at Green to obtain a bulk samples (each approximately 8-10kg) every 1m interval downhole. All samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Adelaide or Perth where they were crushed and pulverised for analyses. Bulk material from each 1m interval was captured in a green mining bag or a 450mm x 750mm calico bag. The 1m bulk sample was submitted to ALS Laboratories in Adelaide or Perth where it was dried, crushed (-2mm) and a representative split was obtained for analysis. 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 reported from AC drilling at Emily and Green. AC holes at Emily were drilled at diameter of 90mm by Bullion Drilling. AC holes at Green were drilled at diameter of 83mm by the Wallis' proprietary, dual tube, patented Air-Core bit (AC) drilling method
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and*	Sample recoveries were estimated as a percentage and recorded by Encounter field staff.

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	results assessed	
	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.	AC drilling at Emily 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. Wallis' proprietary, dual tube, patented Air-Core 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 green mining bag or 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. 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. This is considered a high quality representative sampling methodology and an appropriate sample preparation for the drilling type and analysis undertaken.

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	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field duplicates were taken during AC drilling at Emily and were collected using the same sampling method as the primary sample at a rate of 1:50 No field duplicates were taken on site at Green due to samples being bulk samples.
	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 at Emily and were collected using the same sampling method as the primary sample at a rate of 1:50 No field duplicates were taken on site at Green due to samples being bulk samples.
	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) and Au_TL44. 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. ALS method Au-TL44 reports trace level Au by aqua regia extraction with ICP-MS finish. 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. 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.

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		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.	EAL1452-1456 were drilled to provide sample and assay data to test geological continuity and Encounter's bulk sampling methodology within close proximity to diamond and RC drill holes. EAL1452 (AC) was collared approximately 13m to the NE EAL894 (RC). EAL1453 (AC) was collared approximately 3.2m to the NNE of EAL1373 (DD) and approximately 5m to the NE of EAL901 (RC). EAL1454 (AC) was collared approximately 7.6m to the NE of EAL911 (RC). EAL1456 (AC) was collared approximately 16m to the SE of EAL1371 (DD) and approximately 14m to the NNE of EAL917 (RC).
	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	*Accuracy and quality of surveys*	Drill hole collar locations are determined using a handheld

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points	*used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	GPS. No downhole surveys were collected during AC drilling at Emily. Down hole surveys (Gyro) were collected during AC drilling at Green at approximately 30m intervals downhole.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Horizontal Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia1994 (GDA94) Map Grid of Australia 1994 (MGA94) Zone 52
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	RLs were assigned using a DTM created during the detailed aeromagnetic survey.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drillhole spacing at Emily is nominally 80m spaced on section with drill traverses 200m apart for holes within this release. Drillhole spacing at Green is nominally 40m spaced on section with drill traverse 200m apart. Holes within this release are drilled approximately 3-16m from adjacent drillholes.
	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 inside of the existing Green and Emily 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. At Emily the orientation of oxide-enriched mineralisation is sub-horizontal and derives from primary fresh carbonatite by deflationary and regolith processes. The orientation of the primary Carbonatite intrusion at Emily is 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.	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.

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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 1% 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 1% 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

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