New West Arunta high-grade niobium intercepts – Crean & Emily

- **Crean – Assays 200m east of the previously reported drillhole EAL256 (52m @ 3.0% Nb_2O_5 from 81m)[1] have returned additional shallow, high-grade niobium-REE mineralisation including:**
  - **46m @ 3.1% Nb_2O_5 from 60m to EOH including 4m @ 6.4% Nb_2O_5 from 84m (EAL239)**
  - **18m @ 3.2% Nb_2O_5 from 76m including 2m @ 17.0% Nb_2O_5 from 76m (EAL238)**
  - **These results confirm continuity along strike of high-grade shallow mineralisation at Crean, with this mineralisation remaining open to the west**
  - **Aircore drilling has resumed at Crean to extend the high-grade mineralised trend westward**
- **Emily – First assays received from aircore drilling have returned shallow, high-grade niobium-REE mineralisation adjacent to previously reported EAL098 (12m @ 2.3% Nb_2O_5 from 55m)[2]:**
  - **16m @ 2.7% Nb_2O_5 from 50m to EOH (EAL260)**
  - **20m @ 2.7% Nb_2O_5 from 41m to EOH (EAL225)**
  - **Additional aircore drilling at Emily will test west of the mineralisation identified to date**
- **The third batch of aircore samples, which includes priority samples from Green, has left site with assay results expected in July 2024**

Commenting on the latest assay results, Executive Chairman Will Robinson said:

"Aircore drilling is defining new belts of shallow niobium-REE carbonatite hosted mineralisation in the West Arunta. Highly enriched, near surface mineralisation has now been intersected at both the Crean and Emily targets which are located on separate structures at Aileron, over 10km apart. The aircore rig is currently completing further drill sections at the western end of Crean and will then return to Emily and Green."

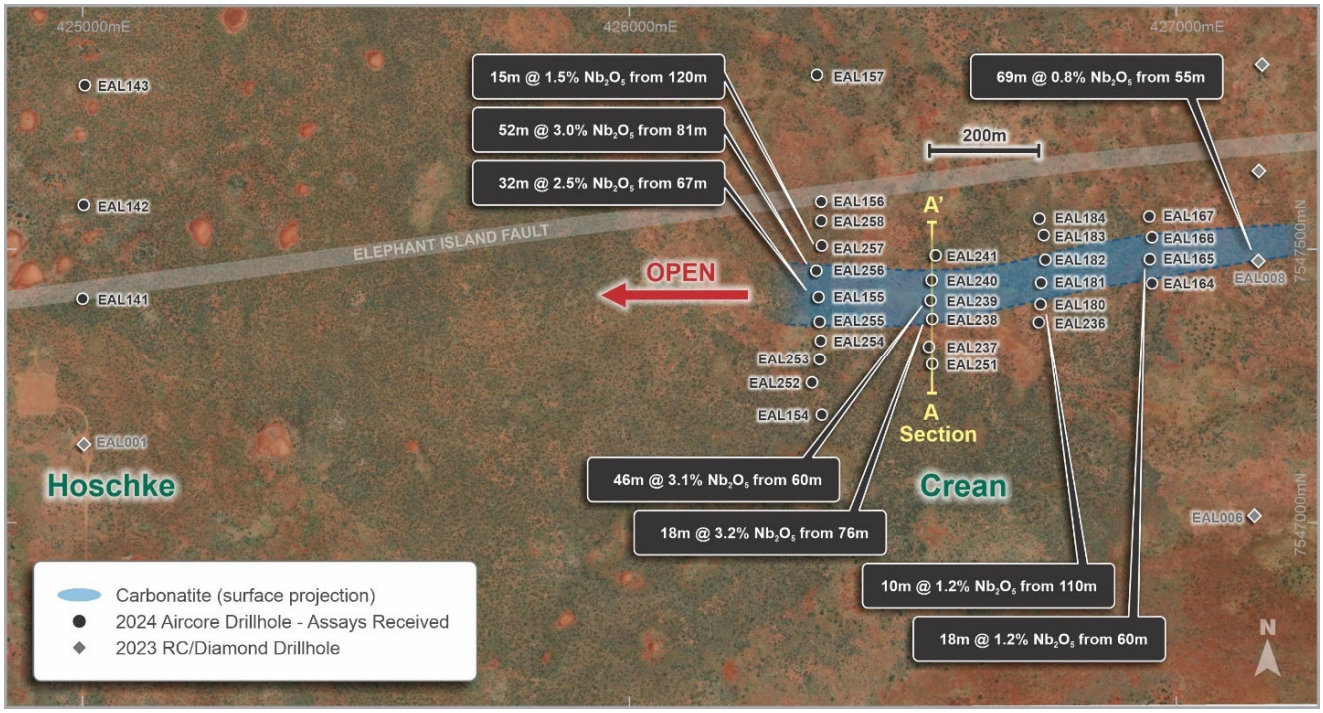

Figure 1 – Crean-Hoschke Targets – Drill Status Plan [1, 4]

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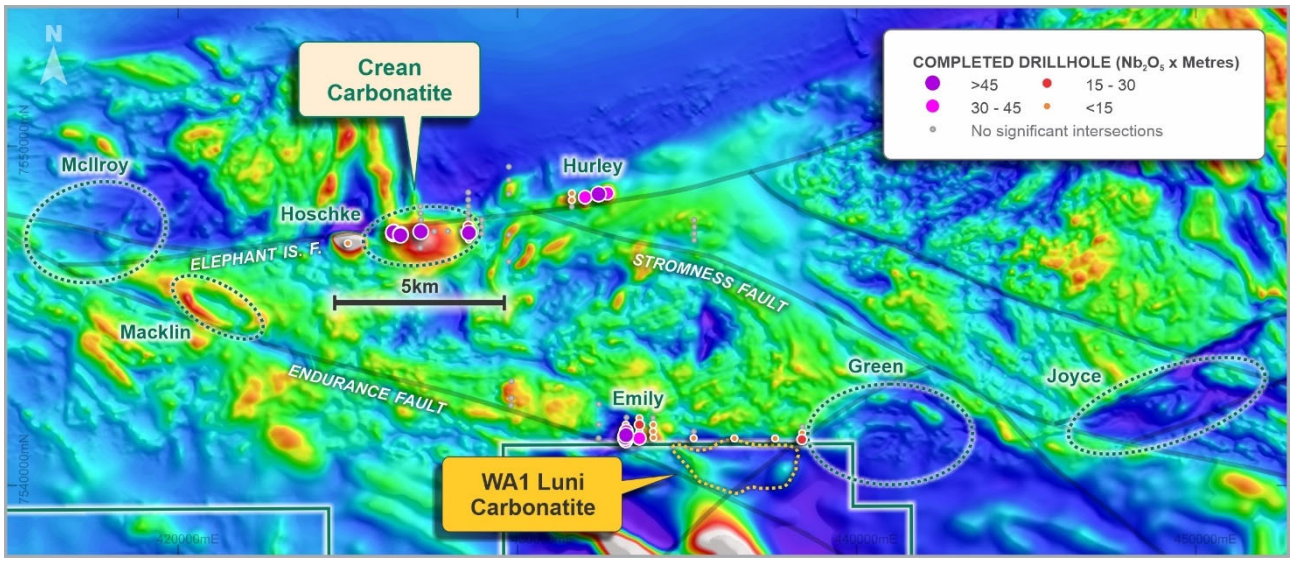


Figure 2 – Aileron Carbonatites and Targets over RTP magnetics [1,2,3,4]

Encounter Resources Ltd ("Encounter") is pleased to announce that aircore drilling has intersected further shallow, high-grade mineralisation at the Aileron project (100% ENR) in the West Arunta region of WA.

Crean Target

In the first phase of the 2024 aircore drill program at this prospect, continuous near-surface carbonatite was intersected across the four aircore drill lines completed to the west of previous drilling. Previously reported assay results from the most western aircore drill line returned shallow high-grade niobium mineralisation:

- **52m @ 3.0% Nb_2O_5 and 1.7% TREO from 81m to EOH incl. 16m @ 6.0% Nb_2O_5 (EAL256)**
- **32m @ 2.5% Nb_2O_5 and 1.8% TREO from 67m to EOH incl. 12m @ 3.3% Nb_2O_5 (EAL155)**
- **15m @ 1.5% Nb_2O_5 and 1.1% TREO from 120m to EOH incl. 2m @ 3.3% Nb_2O_5 (EAL257)** [1]

The second batch of assays results includes additional shallow, high-grade niobium-REE mineralisation from the drill line 200m east of previously reported EAL256 drill line:

- **46m @ 3.1% Nb_2O_5 and 1.2% TREO from 60m to EOH incl. 4m @ 6.4% Nb_2O_5 (EAL239)**
- **18m @ 3.2% Nb_2O_5 and 1.4% TREO from 76m incl. 2m @ 17.0% Nb_2O_5 (EAL238)**

Mineralisation at Crean is strongest on the two western sections and remains open to the west (Figure 1). The aircore drill rig has now returned to Crean to complete 200m spaced drill lines to extend this high-grade, near surface mineralisation further to the west.

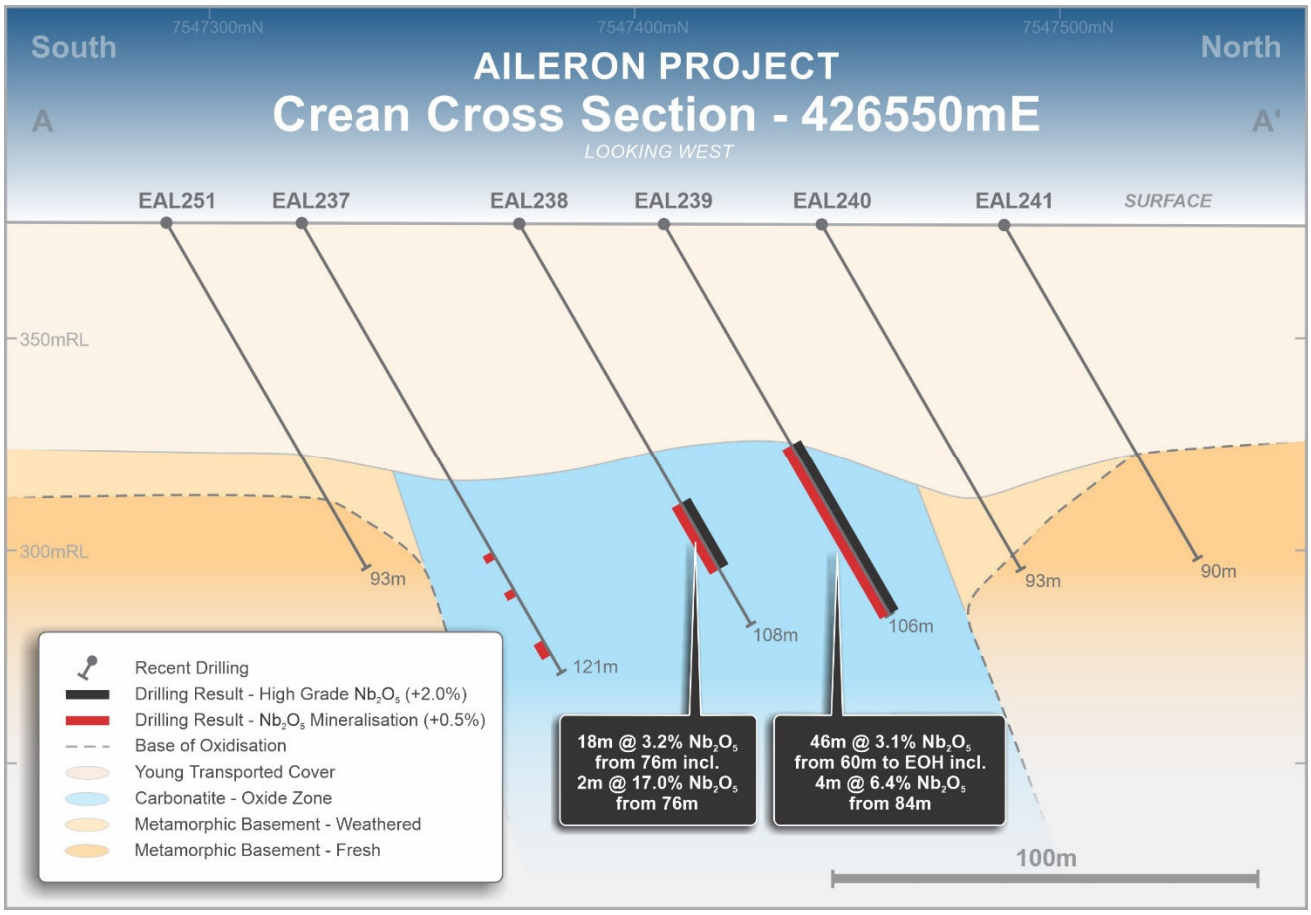


Figure 3 – Crean Target – Aircore drilling cross section A – A'

Emily Target

Fifteen widely spaced RC holes were completed at the Emily target in October 2023. Emily is centred on a magnetic low on the Endurance Fault, northwest of WA1 Resources' Luni discovery.

In this first phase of RC drilling at Emily during 2023, 10 of the 15 reconnaissance holes intersected carbonatite. The carbonatite at Emily is variably anomalous in niobium and REE with shallow, high-grade niobium-REE intersected in two adjacent holes 400m apart (previously reported):

- **12m @ 2.3% Nb_2O_5 & 0.85% TREO from 54m (EAL098)**
- **32m @ 1.0% Nb_2O_5 & 0.25% TREO from 34m (EAL136, 400m east of EAL098)** [2]

The aircore drilling at Emily in 2024 was infill drilling to test the north-south extent mineralisation intersected in EAL098. First assays received from Emily returned shallow, high-grade niobium-REE mineralisation north and south of previously reported EAL098:

- **16m @ 2.7% Nb_2O_5 & 1.0% TREO from 50m to EOH (EAL260)**
- **20m @ 2.7% Nb_2O_5 & 0.8% TREO from 41m to EOH (EAL225)**

Additional aircore drilling at Emily will be completed in July/August 2024 to establish strike extent of the high-grade mineralisation identified at Emily.

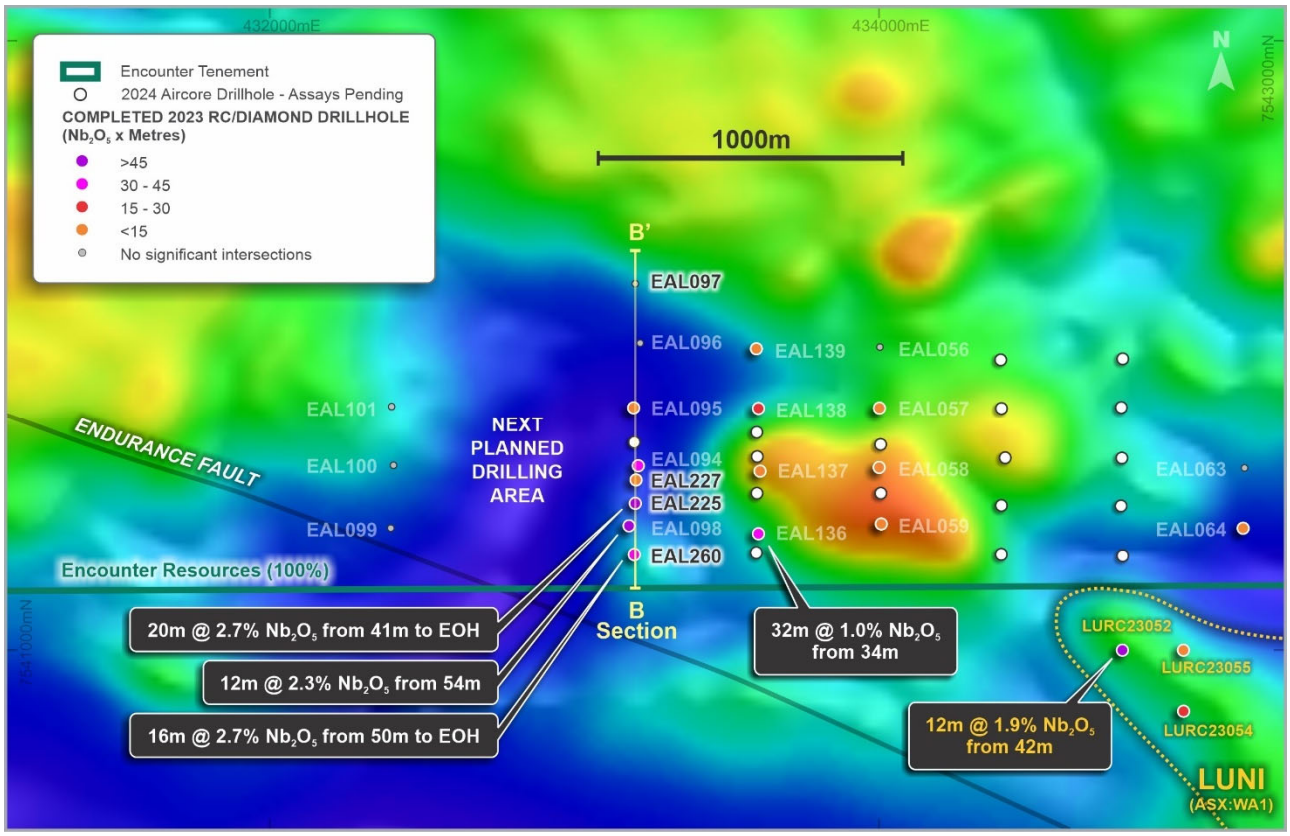


Figure 4 – Emily Target – Aircore/RC drill status plan

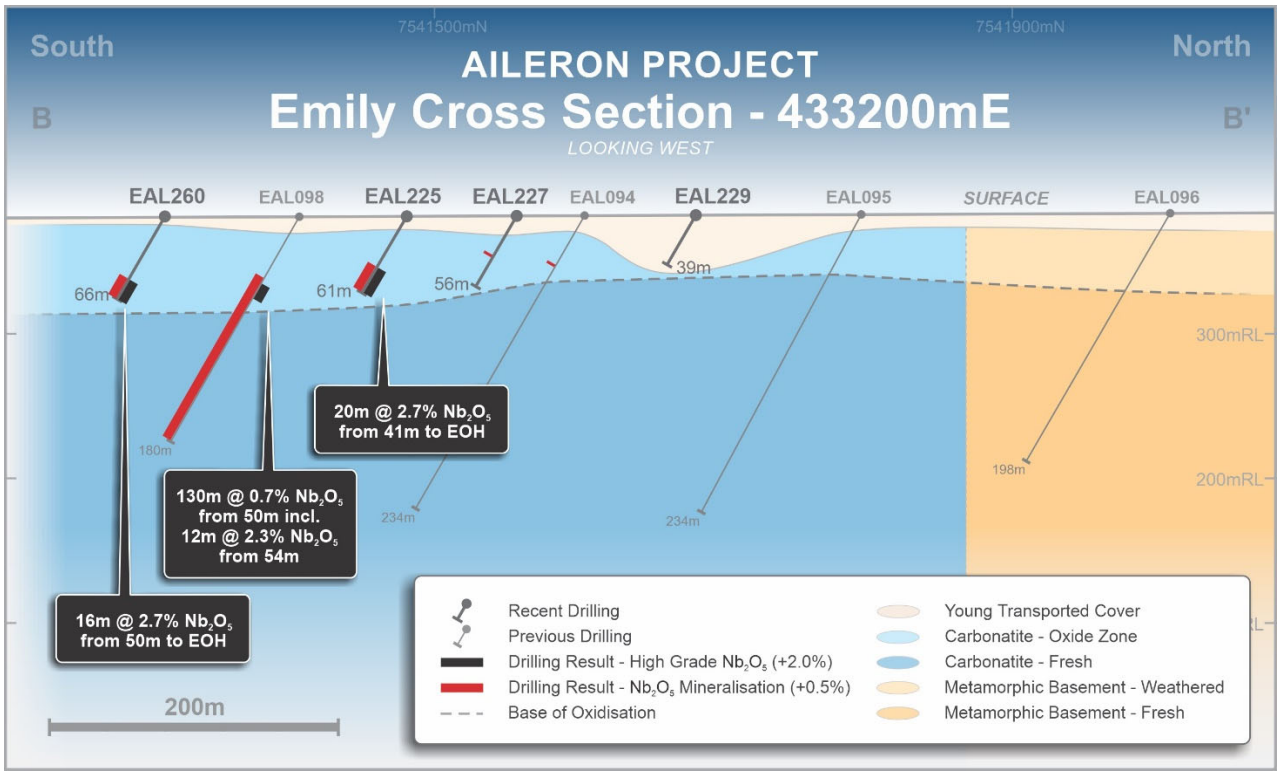


Figure 5 – Emily Target – Aircore/RC drilling cross section B – B'

Next Steps

The 2024 aircore drill program is designed to rapidly test and define areas of high-grade, shallow mineralisation near major structures across key targets identified at Aileron. Based on the aircore results, follow-up RC and potentially diamond drilling, will be used to test the depth extent of this mineralisation and provide further geological and metallurgical information.

The aircore rig is currently completing 200m step out drill sections at the western end of Crean and this will be followed by further drilling at Emily and Green. Initial broad-spaced drilling of the untested Joyce target will then be completed.

A diamond drill hole is in progress at the intersection of the Elephant Island and Stromness Faults (between the Crean and Hurley targets), where numerous aircore holes did not penetrate cover.

The first phase wide-spaced aircore drill program has been completed at Green and first batch of priority samples has left site with assay results expected in July 2024.

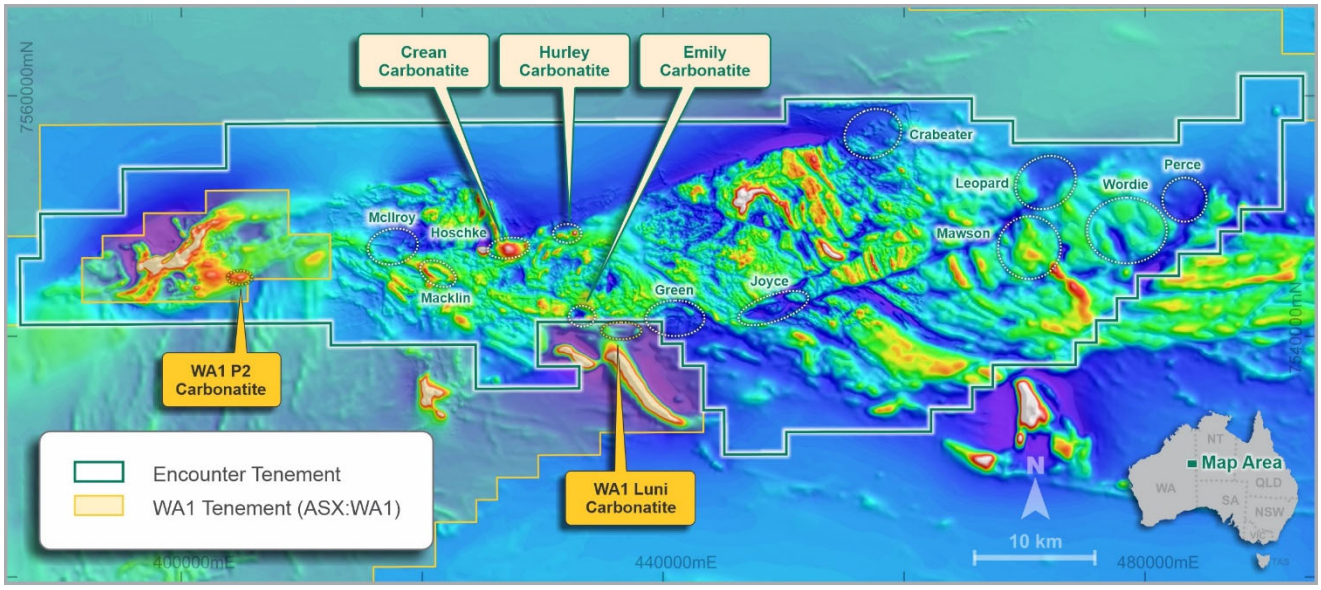


Figure 6 – Aileron project – Magnetics (RTP) - Multiple compelling targets to be drill tested in the coming months

[1] **ASX announcement 24 June 2024**
[2] **ASX announcement 30 January 2024**
[3] **ASX announcement 29 January 2024**
[4] **ASX announcement 6 September 2023**

Hole ID	from (m)	to (m)	interval (m)	Nb2O5 %	TREO %	Nd + Pr (ppm)	NdPr:TREO%
EAL164	100	112	12	0.5	0.4	772	23
and	116	117	1	0.6	0.3	664	23
EAL165	48	50	2	1.2	1.4	2798	23
and	60	78	18	1.2	0.7	1308	21
incl.	66	68	2	2.3	1.1	2014	22
and	116	123	7	0.6	0.6	1164	21
EAL180	58	62	4	0.6	0.4	638	21
and	70	72	2	0.6	0.5	842	21
and	110	120	10	1.1	1.1	2022	22
EAL181	71	73	2	0.8	0.5	1019	22
and	107	109	2	0.5	0.3	477	21
EAL237	89	91	2	0.6	0.4	805	23
and	99	101	2	0.6	0.5	909	22
and	113	117	4	0.6	0.5	871	22
EAL238	76	94	18	3.2	1.4	2639	22
incl.	76	80	4	10.6	3.6	6900	22
also incl.	76	78	2	17.0	4.7	8980	22
EAL239	60	106	46	3.1	1.2	2180	21
incl.	62	66	4	4.3	1.6	3038	22
also incl.	72	82	10	3.5	1.1	2058	21
also incl.	84	86	4	6.4	1.9	3496	21
also incl.	92	94	4	4.6	1.1	1941	21
also incl.	98	100	4	3.7	2.1	4005	22

Table 1. Drillhole assay intersections at Crean above 0.5% Nb_2O_5. Intervals greater than 2% Nb_2O_5 have been reported as included intervals. Drillholes contained in the Crean collar table (Table 3) not reported here have no assays over 0.5% Nb_2O_5

Hole ID	from (m)	to (m)	interval (m)	Nb2O5 %	TREO %	Nd + Pr (ppm)	NdPr:TREO%
EAL225	41	61	20	2.7	0.8	1564	23
inc	49	61	12	3.9	1.1	2171	23
EAL227	32	34	2	0.5	0.2	415	22
EAL260	50	66	16	2.7	1.0	1865	22
including	50	54	4	3.7	1.7	3222	22
also incl.	56	60	4	3.7	1.1	2144	22
also incl.	62	64	2	2.2	0.6	1077	22

Table 2. Drillhole assay intersections at Emily above 0.5% Nb_2O_5. Intervals greater than 2% Nb_2O_5 have been reported as included intervals. Drillholes contained in the Emily collar table (Table 4) not reported here have been marked as assays pending or there are no assays over 0.5% Nb_2O_5

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Grid_ID	MGA_East	MGA_North	MGA_RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH Depth
EAL153	AC	MGA94_52	426362	7546989	375	180	-60	87
EAL154	AC	MGA94_52	426352	7547197	380	180	-60	81
EAL156	AC	MGA94_52	426351	7547587	380	180	-60	94
EAL157	AC	MGA94_52	426343	7547818	380	180	-60	70
EAL164	AC	MGA94_52	426956	7547438	401	0	-60	118
EAL165	AC	MGA94_52	426952	7547482	385	0	-60	123
EAL166	AC	MGA94_52	426956	7547522	376	0	-60	85
EAL167	AC	MGA94_52	426951	7547560	376	0	-60	73
EAL180	AC	MGA94_52	426752	7547400	396	0	-60	135
EAL181	AC	MGA94_52	426753	7547439	377	0	-60	133
EAL182	AC	MGA94_52	426761	7547481	376	0	-60	93
EAL183	AC	MGA94_52	426758	7547526	305	0	-60	86
EAL184	AC	MGA94_52	426750	7547556	402	0	-60	94
EAL236	AC	MGA94_52	426749	7547367	382	0	-60	135
EAL237	AC	MGA94_52	426548	7547322	389	0	-60	121
EAL238	AC	MGA94_52	426554	7547373	410	0	-60	108
EAL239	AC	MGA94_52	426551	7547407	370	0	-60	106
EAL240	AC	MGA94_52	426553	7547444	403	0	-60	93
EAL241	AC	MGA94_52	426560	7547489	416	0	-60	90
EAL251	AC	MGA94_52	426554	7547290	421	0	-60	93
EAL252	AC	MGA94_52	426334	7547256	399	180	-60	80
EAL253	AC	MGA94_52	426348	7547299	381	180	-60	64
EAL254	AC	MGA94_52	426350	7547333	375	180	-60	80

Table 3 - Drillhole collar table for AC holes reported in this announcement at the Crean prospect

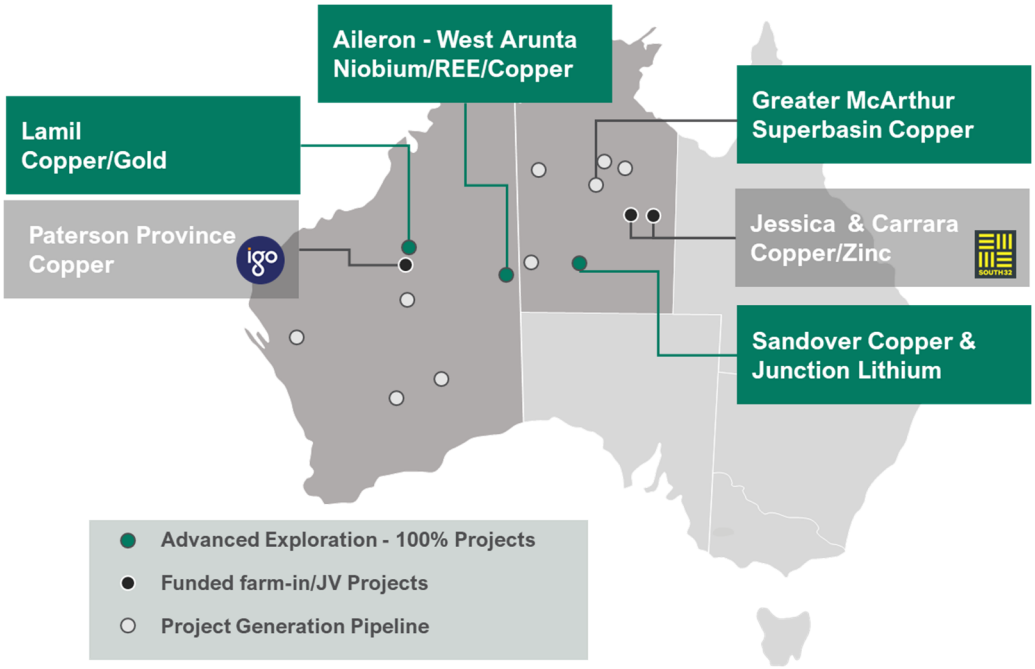
Hole_ID	Hole Type	Grid_ID	MGA_East	MGA_North	MGA_RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH Depth
EAL097	AC	MGA94_52	433202	7542202	383	180	-60	65
EAL225	AC	MGA94_52	433201	7541481	400	180	-60	61
EAL227	AC	MGA94_52	433203	7541557	399	180	-60	56
EAL229	AC	MGA94_52	433197	7541681	390	180	-60	39
EAL260	AC	MGA94_52	433197	7541313	405	180	-60	66
EAL203**	AC	MGA94_52	434402	7541314	400	180	-60	51
EAL204**	AC	MGA94_52	434402	7541474	400	180	-60	89
EAL205**	AC	MGA94_52	434404	7541634	400	180	-60	65
EAL207**	AC	MGA94_52	434400	7541954	400	180	-60	61
EAL206**	AC	MGA94_52	434403	7541794	400	180	-60	61
EAL198**	AC	MGA94_52	434798	7541314	400	180	-60	74
EAL199**	AC	MGA94_52	434798	7541474	400	180	-60	51
EAL200**	AC	MGA94_52	434800	7541634	400	180	-60	60
EAL202**	AC	MGA94_52	434796	7541954	400	180	-60	60
EAL201**	AC	MGA94_52	434799	7541794	400	180	-60	57
EAL213**	AC	MGA94_52	434006	7541674	400	180	-60	55
EAL210**	AC	MGA94_52	434006	7541514	400	180	-60	49
EAL218**	AC	MGA94_52	433600	7541514	400	180	-60	42
EAL220**	AC	MGA94_52	433601	7541634	400	180	-60	76
EAL222**	AC	MGA94_52	433599	7541714	400	180	-60	51

Table 4 - Drillhole collar table for AC holes completed at Emily in 2024.
**** denotes planned hole co-ordinates and RL with final hole coordinates and assays pending.**

About Encounter

Encounter is one of Australia's leading mineral exploration companies listed on the ASX. Encounter's primary focus is on discovering major copper and niobium/REE deposits in Australia.

Encounter controls a large portfolio of 100% owned projects in Australia's most exciting mineral provinces that are prospective for copper and critical minerals including the Aileron project in the West Arunta region of WA. Complementing this, Encounter has numerous large scale copper projects being advanced in partnership and funded through farm-in agreements with leading miners: South32 and IGO.



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The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and visual observations 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 Board of Encounter Resources Limited.

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.*	Aircore drilling has been completed to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. Aircore drilling was used to obtain samples at 1 metre intervals. 2 metre composite samples were created using a scoop to collect a composite sample in a pre-numbered calico. This composite sample was sent for lab analysis. AC samples underwent routine pXRF analysis using a Bruker S1 TITAN to aid in logging and identifying zones of interest.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	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 was used to obtain 2m composite samples each approximately 1.5-2kg. All samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Perth where they were crushed and pulverised for analyses. Samples were submitted 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.) One sample triggered overlimit analysis during ME-XRF30 and required ME-XRF15b overlimit analysis. This analysis was conducted at ALS laboratories in Brisbane.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, 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 reported in this announcement refer to samples from AC drilling. A Challenger RA 150 aircore rig mounted on a 4 x 4 MAN truck was utilised to complete the drill program
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	AC 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 downhole and/or cross-hole contamination in AC 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.	To date, no detailed analysis to determine the relationship between sample recovery and/or and grade has been undertaken for this drill program.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Encounter geologists have completed geological logs on all AC chips at Crean. Drillholes marked with planned co-ordinates at Emily are yet to be logged in full. Where holes are fully logged, lithology, alteration and mineralisation are recorded.
	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 AC chips at Crean. Drillholes marked with planned co-ordinates at Emily are yet to be logged in full.
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.	Composite samples were created using a scoop to collect a composite sample in a pre-numbered calico bag in the ratio of one sample for every two metres. This composite sample was 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 for analyses. Samples were crushed and pulverised to enable a subsample for analyses. This is considered appropriate for the analysis undertaken.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field QC procedures involve the use of commercial certified reference materials (CRMs) and inhouse blanks. The insertion rate of these is at an average of 1:33.
	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 a rate of 1:50. The results from these duplicates are assessed on a periodical basis.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	No work has been done to date to determine if the sample sizes are 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 package ME-MS81hD (package of methods ME-MS81h + ME-ICP06). ALS method ME-MS81h reports high grade REE 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 Additionally base metals are reported from ALS method ME-4ACD81, a separate four-acid digestion and ICP-AES. Elements reported: Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Co, Cu, Li, Mo, Ni, Pb, S, Tl, Zn. Niobium overlimit determination (>50,000ppm Nb) was completed via ALS method ME-XRF30. Assays have been reported from ME-XRF30 when completed. One reported sample triggered Niobium overlimit determination during the ME-XRF30 analysis (>105,000ppm Nb). This was then submitted for ALS method ME-XRF15b analysis and has been reported in this announcement. Standard laboratory QAQC was undertaken and monitored.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	AC samples underwent routine pXRF analysis every second metre 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 check 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.	Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material and blanks as part of in-house procedures. Encounter also submits an independent suite of CRMs and blanks (see above). 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 (Exploration Manager)
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary logging and sampling data is being collected for drillholes on toughbook computers using Excel templates and Maxwell Geoservice's LogChief software. Data collected is uploaded to Encounter's 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 Nb2O5 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 (accuracy +-5m). No downhole surveys were collected during aircore drilling.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Horizontal Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia1994 (GDA94) Map Grid of Australia 1994 (MGA94) Zone 52.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	RLs were assigned using a DTM created during the detailed aeromagnetic survey.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The reported drill hole spacing at Crean is 40m with north-south drill traverses at 200m-400m apart in the Crean West corridor. Elsewhere in the project AC drilling is completed 40-160m apart on sections 200-800m 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 exploration drilling and the orientation of the holes with respect to key structures is not fully understood. Reported results are downhole length. True width geometry of the mineralisation is not yet known due to insufficient drilling in the targeted area.
	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 exploration drilling and the orientation of the holes with respect to key structures is not fully understood. Reported results are downhole length. True width geometry of the mineralisation is not yet known due to insufficient drilling in the targeted areas.
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. To date, no external audits have been completed on Aileron data.

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.
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 understood due to the lack of outcrop and previous exploration. The interpreted geology summarises the area to be Paleo – Proterozoic in age and it is considered prospective for IOCG style and carbonatite-hosted critical mineral deposits.
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 0.5% Nb_2O_5 lower limit and a maximum of 4m of internal dilution. Intervals greater than 2% Nb_2O_5 have been reported separately. No upper cuts-offs 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 0.5% Nb_2O_5 lower limit and a maximum of 4m of internal dilution. Intervals greater than 2% Nb_2O_5 have been reported separately. No upper cuts-offs 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*	Reported results are downhole length. True width geometry of the mineralisation is not yet known due to insufficient drilling in the targeted areas.

	lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to body of this announcement
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All reported assays have been length weighted, with a nominal 0.5% Nb_2O_5 lower limit and a maximum of 4m of internal dilution. Intervals greater than 2% Nb_2O_5 have been reported separately. No upper cuts-offs have been applied.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text. No metallurgical assessments have been completed.
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.*	Systematic AC drilling will continue at Crean, Emily and other regional targets as included in the body of the text.