ASX Announcement
6 September 2023

encounter
RESOURCES LIMITED

Large scale niobium-REE carbonatite complex at Aileron

- **Large scale, near surface mineralisation intersected in EAL007 at the Crean carbonatite complex at the Aileron project, located in the West Arunta region of WA:**
  - **282m @ 0.54% Nb_2O_5 & 0.17% TREO (22% NdPr:TREO) from 64m to <u>end of hole</u> including:**
    - **19m @ 1.0% Nb_2O_5 & 0.2% TREO (24% NdPr:TREO) from 65m**
    - **48m @ 1.0% Nb_2O_5 & 0.2% TREO (22% NdPr:TREO) from 181.5m including:**
      - **4.9m @ 2.2% Nb_2O_5 & 0.2% TREO (22% NdPr:TREO) from 209m**
    - **18m @ 0.9% Nb_2O_5 & 0.2% TREO (22% NdPr:TREO) from 276m including:**
      - **3.4m @ 2.0% Nb_2O_5 & 0.2% TREO (23% NdPr:TREO) from 285m**
- **The mineralised niobium-REE carbonatite has also been intersected 200m north of EAL007 in RC drill hole EAL018 from 40m to <u>end of hole</u> at 190m with assays expected in October 2023**
- **Previously reported EAL008 located 1.5km west of EAL007 returned:**
  - **68.8m @ 0.8% Nb_2O_5 & 0.5% TREO (22% NdPr:TREO) from 55m**
    (ASX announcement 7 August 2023)
- **RC drilling is ongoing with a line of RC holes to be completed this month, 400m to the east of EAL007, where the mineralised carbonatite remains open**
- **A diamond rig is mobilising to Aileron to accelerate drilling and test to the south of EAL007 where the mineralised carbonatite remains open**

Encounter Resources Ltd ("Encounter") is pleased to report an exceptionally thick intersection of a niobium-REE carbonatites at the Aileron project, located in the West Arunta region of WA.

Commenting on the carbonatite complex, Encounter Managing Director Will Robinson said:
"The first diamond drill program at Aileron has discovered a significant niobium-REE carbonatite intrusive complex in the West Arunta. This mineral system is large scale, near surface, depth extensive, remains open and is growing rapidly.

Drilling is being accelerated with a diamond drill rig mobilising to Aileron in the coming weeks to establish the scale and geometry of the niobium-REE carbonatite system and collect additional core for metallurgical test work."

Photo 1: EAL007 Niobium-REE carbonatite 211.6-215.3m (including 4.92m @ 2.16% Nb_2O_5 from 209.8m)

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Background

The 100% owned Aileron project covers 1,765km^2 and is located in the West Arunta region of WA, ~600km west of Alice Springs. Encounter completed large gravity, magnetic and radiometric surveys at Aileron which defined three initial drill targets. In May-June 2023, a diamond drilling program at Caird, Crean and Hoschke was completed.

The first diamond hole (EAL001) at Hoschke intersected a niobium-REE mineralised carbonatite dyke within the Elephant Island Fault corridor which intersected 16m at 0.6% Nb_2O_5 & 0.2% TREO from 350m (ASX release 28 June 2023). Two additional diamond holes at Crean (EAL007 & EAL008) were added to the program following observations of the core from EAL001 (Figure 2).

Diamond Drilling Assay Results

Assays from the diamond drill hole EAL007 returned:

- **282m @ 0.54% Nb_2O_5 & 0.17% TREO (22% NdPr:TREO) from 64m to end of hole**

Previously reported EAL008 located 1.5km west of EAL007 returned:

- 68.8m @ 0.8% Nb_2O_5 & 0.5% TREO (22% NdPr:TREO) from 55m (ASX release 7 August 2023)

The niobium-REE carbonatite mineralisation in EAL007 starts at 64m within the weathered zone and quickly transitions to near fresh carbonatite at 67m. The carbonatite is regularly mineralised to the end of hole and contains several high-grade zones of primary mineralisation (see Photos 1 – 4). Carbonatite mineral systems are known to zone both laterally and vertically, with niobium and REE often concentrating in different parts of the intrusive complex. Additional drilling will be undertaken to determine the extent of the already large scale carbonatite intrusive complex at Crean.

RC Drill Program Update

The RC rig has completed 10 holes at Crean (EAL009 – EAL018).

EAL018, located 200m north of EAL007, has intersected a broad zone of mineralised carbonatite, variably anomalous in niobium and REE via handheld pXRF field analysis[1], from 40m to end of hole at 190m.

A diamond rig will arrive at Aileron later in September 2023 to complete EAL019 and EAL020, located 200m and 400m south of EAL007, to outline the scale of the carbonatite system on this section and to provide additional samples for metallurgical assessment. The RC rig will continue with the planned program with initial drill sections to be completed at Hurley, Wild, Green and Caird prospects.

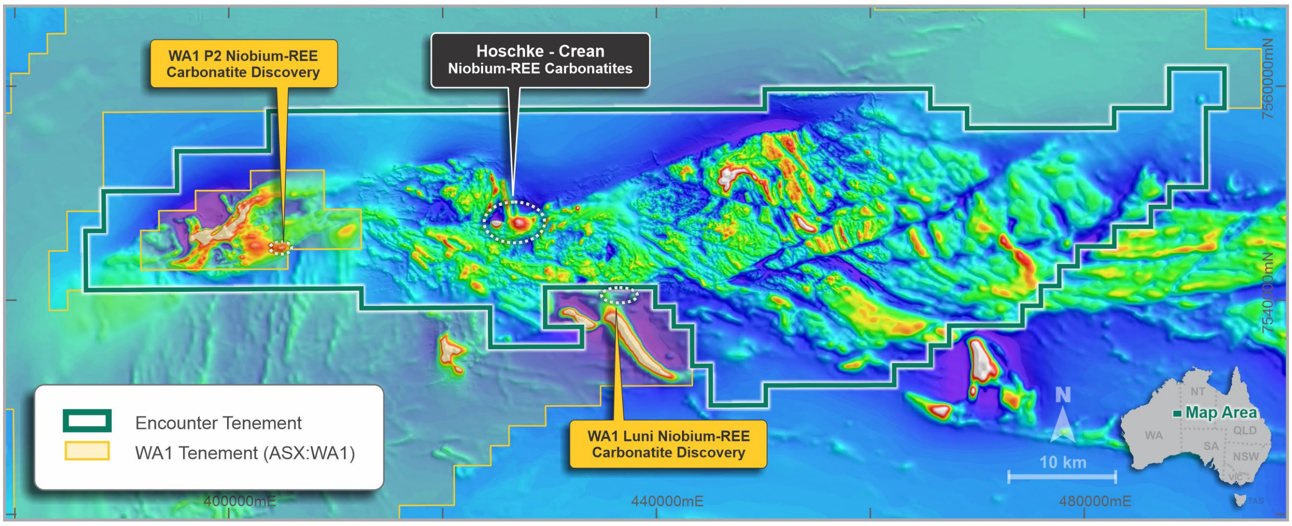

Figure 1 – Aileron project – Magnetics (RTP)

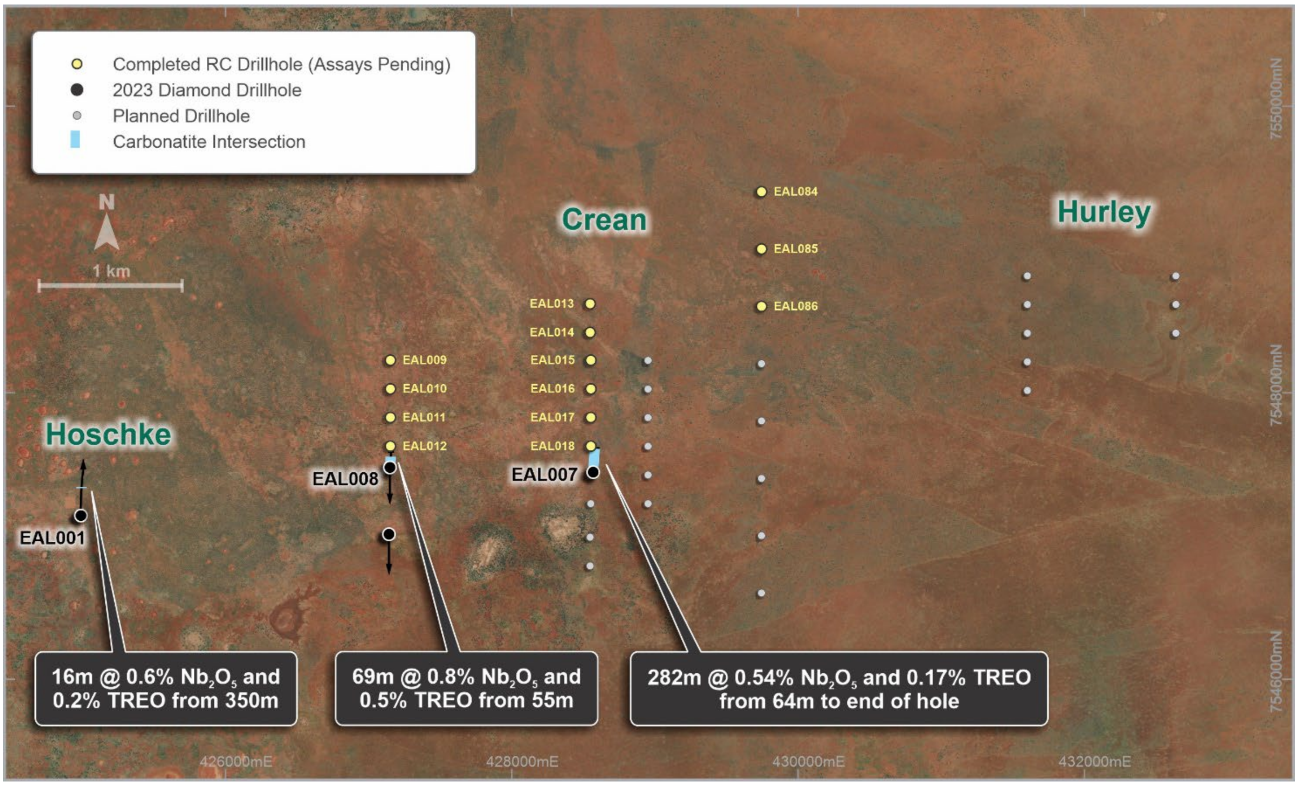

Figure 2 – Aileron diamond drill plan showing the 3 holes (EAL001, EAL008 and EAL007) that intersected carbonatites over 3.5km of strike along the Elephant Island Fault and RC drilling completed and planned.

Next Steps

- Completion of the 10,000m RC drill program:
  - drilling to extend the shallow, high-grade niobium-REE mineralisation at Crean;
  - drilling of the Hurley and Wild targets located east of Crean;
  - drilling at the Green target north of WA1 Resources' Luni niobium-REE discovery; and
  - testing north and south of the first diamond hole at Caird
- Completion of ~1,000m diamond drill program to test south of EAL007 and provide additional samples for metallurgical assessment
- Assays from EAL018 expected in October 2023
- Initial metallurgical assessment will commence on primary mineralised zones from EAL007 in September 2023

[1] ***Cautionary Statement -*** *The references to the presence of anomalism recorded in pXRF are not considered to be a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses. Determination of mineralisation has been based on geological logging, visual observation and confirmation using a pXRF machine. No pXRF results are reported however the tool was used to verify the mineralisation. pXRF readings may not be representative of the average concentrations of the elements of interest in a certain volume of core. As such, pXRF results are used as a logging/sampling verification tool only. Laboratory analysis will be required to determine the level of mineralisation contained in the carbonatite zones.*

Visual estimates of mineral abundance or anomalism recorded on pXRF should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

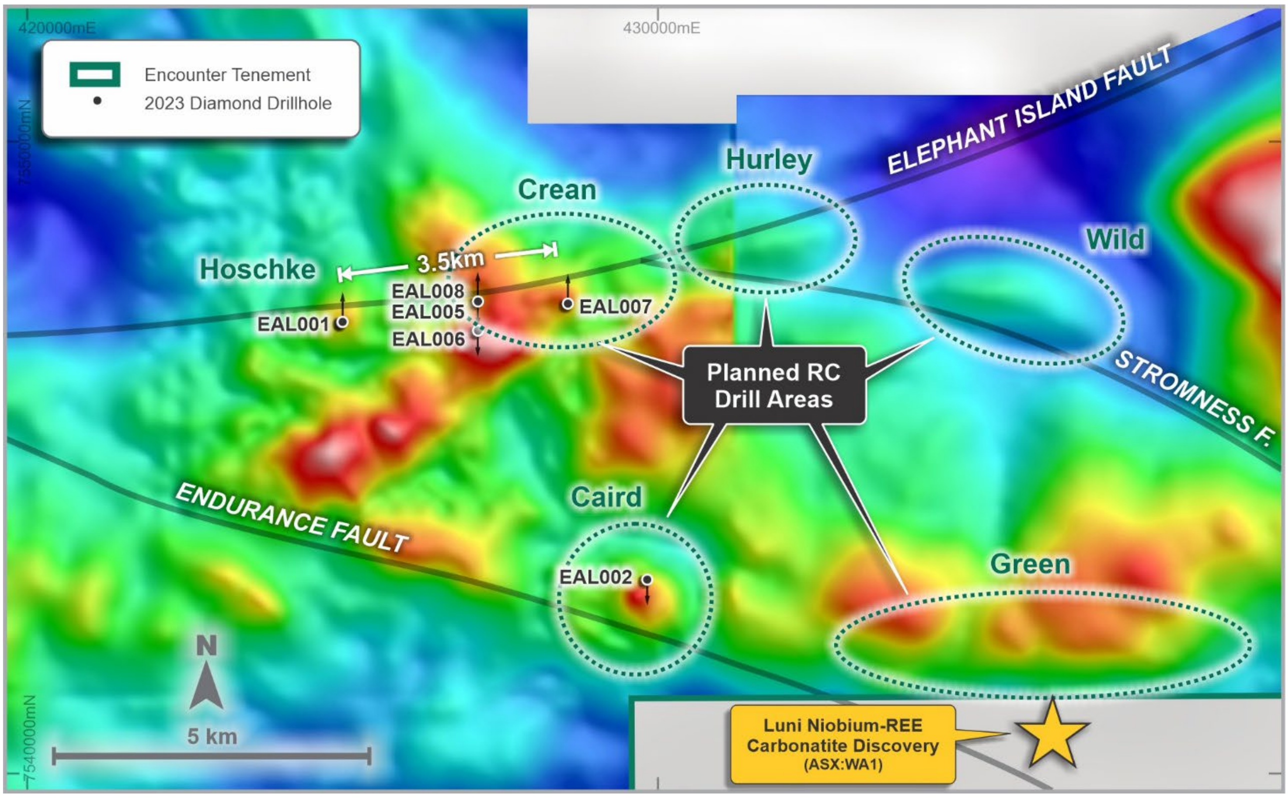

Figure 3 – Aileron diamond drill locations (black dots) over residual gravity with planned RC drill program targets (dotted outlines)

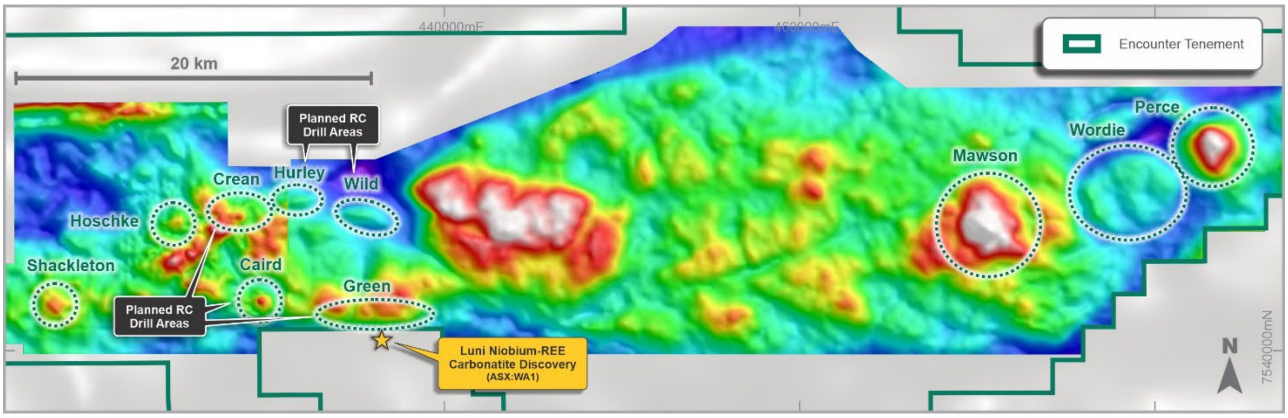

Figure 4 – Aileron Falcon gravity survey has highlighted a number of high priority targets (dotted outlines)

Photo 2: EAL007 Niobium-REE carbonatite 68-71.7m (part of 18.7m @ 1.02% Nb_2O_5 from 65m)

Photo 3: EAL007 Niobium-REE carbonatite 193.4-197m (part of 48.3m @ 1% Nb_2O_5 from 181.5m)

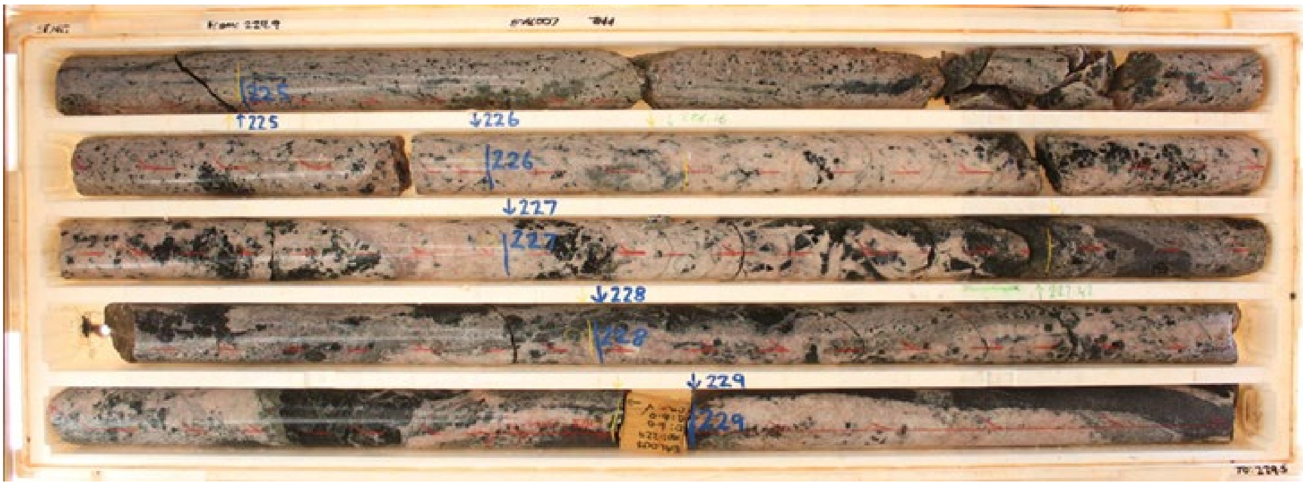

Photo 4: EAL007 Niobium-REE carbonatite 224.9-229.5m (part of 48.3m @ 1% Nb_2O_5 from 181.5m)

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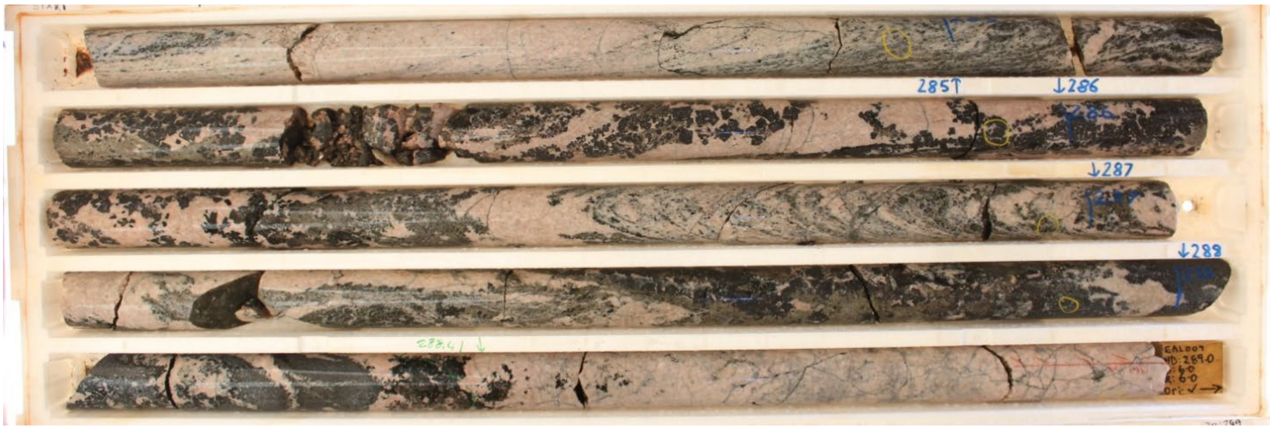


Photo 5: EAL007 Niobium-REE carbonatite 284.4-289m (including 3.41m @ 1.98% Nb_2O_5 from 285m)

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	MGA_Grid_ID	MGA_East	MGA_North	MGA_RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH Depth
EAL007	RCD	MGA94_52	428570	7547446	270	0	-60	346
EAL009	RC	MGA94_52	427140	7548232	270	0	-60	142
EAL010	RC	MGA94_52	427146	7548058	270	0	-60	154
EAL011	RC	MGA94_52	427153	7547828	270	0	-60	160
EAL012	RC	MGA94_52	427147	7547643	270	0	-60	244
EAL013	RC	MGA94_52	428556	7548643	270	0	-60	202
EAL014	RC	MGA94_52	428546	7548421	270	0	-60	172
EAL015	RC	MGA94_52	428547	7548249	270	0	-60	172
EAL016	RC	MGA94_52	428552	7548035	270	0	-60	220
EAL017	RC	MGA94_52	428553	7547828	270	0	-60	154
EAL018	RC	MGA94_52	428550	7547641	270	0	-60	190
EAL084	RC	MGA94_52	429748	7549401	270	0	-60	92
EAL085	RC	MGA94_52	429752	7549004	270	0	-60	138
EAL086	RC	MGA94_52	429746	7548604	270	0	-60	202

Table 1: Collar locations and drill hole information of completed RC/diamond holes at Aileron

Hole ID	from (m)	to (m)	interval (m)	Nb2O5 %	TREO %	Nd + Pr (ppm)	NdPr:TREO%
EAL007	64	346	282	0.54	0.17	319	22
including	65	83.7	18.7	1.02	0.24	448	22
and	124.97	126	1.03	1.18	0.2	376	22
and	147.41	148	0.59	1.01	0.19	371	23
and	181.5	229.8	48.3	1	0.19	354	22
including	209.08	214	4.92	2.16	0.23	440	23
and	276	294.31	18.31	0.87	0.18	337	22
including	276	278.38	2.38	1.07	0.2	381	22
and	285	288.41	3.41	1.98	0.2	386	23
and	292	293	1	1.48	0.22	431	22
TREO % = (La2O3 + CeO2 + Pr2O3 + Nd2O3 + Sm2O3 + Eu2O3 + Gd2O3 + Tb2O3 + Dy2O3 + Ho2O3 + Er2O3 + Tm2O3 + Yb2O3 + Y2O3 + Lu2O3)							

Table 2: Diamond drill hole intersections above 0.1% Nb_2O_5 or 0.1% TREO. EAL007 was analysed with a lithium borate digestion using ALS lab method ME-MS81h. Samples >5000ppm Nb were submitted for overlimit analysis via ALS method ME-XRF15b which is a lithium metaborate digestion as above with an XRF finish.

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.

About Niobium

Niobium Uses

Niobium (Nb) is a ductile refractory metal that is highly resistant to heat and wear. Approximately 90% of niobium use is attributed to the steel industry, predominantly as a micro alloy with iron to make steel lighter and stronger. Applications of niobium in battery technology are evolving with potential to revolutionise the electric vehicle market.

Lighter, stronger and corrosion resistant steel

The addition of small, relatively cheap, amounts of niobium (much less than 1%) significantly increases the strength and decreases the weight of steel products. This results in more economic, beneficial products for use in the construction industry (e.g., beams in buildings, bridges, oil rigs, railway tracks), in gas and oil pipelines, and in the automotive industry where weight savings result in increased performance and fuel reduction.

The addition of approximately 300g of niobium can reduce the weight of steel in a mid-size car by 200kg which increases fuel efficiency by 5%.

Battery Technology Development

The incorporation of niobium into various battery components has shown the potential to enhance performance across a range of attributes including:

- Super-fast charging (<6 minutes) and discharging rates;
- Prolonging the lifespan of battery-powered products (more charging cycles); and
- Improved safety (lower fire risk).

CBMM, the world's largest niobium producer, has a partnership with Toshiba to advance battery technology incorporating niobium and commercialise the next generation of batteries.

Niobium Supply

Niobium production is heavily concentrated in Brazil, primarily under the control of CBMM. Brazil accounts for approximately 95% of global niobium supply from two producers: CBMM and China Molybdenum. Magris Performance Materials (MPM), the world's only other producer, operates the Niobec niobium mine in Canada.

Niobium resources at current producing mines	Deposit Size (Mt)	Nb_2O_5 (grade)	Contained Nb_2O_5 (kt)
Araxa (CBMM) [1]	462	2.48%	11,458
Catalao II (CMOC) [2]	48.4	1.01%	490
Niobec (Magris Resources) [3]	698	0.41%	2,883

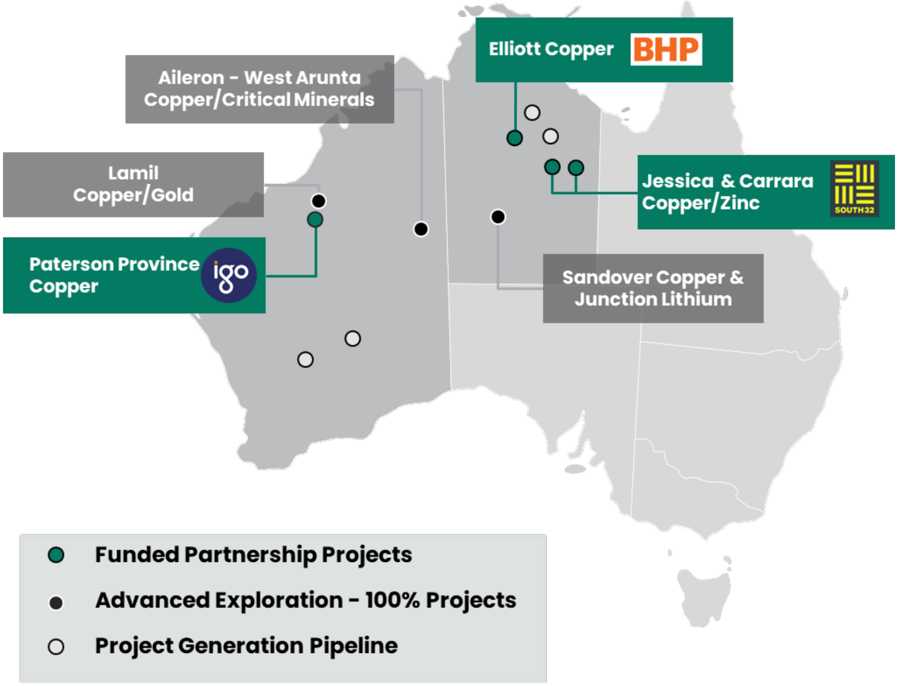
Niobium is a Critical Mineral

Niobium is essential for advanced technology and is identified by the Australian, US and Japanese Governments and the European Union as a critical mineral, i.e. minerals (or elements) considered vital for the well-being of the world's economies, yet whose supply may be at risk of disruption.

Sources:

[1] US Geological Survey published 2017 available at https://pubs.usgs.gov/pp/1802/m/pp1802m.pdf
[2] IAMGOLD NI 43-101 Report https://www.miningdataonline.com/reports/Niobec_12102013_TR.pdf Resource as at 31 December 2012
[3] China Molybdenum Co. Ltd: Major Transaction Acquisition of Anglo American PLC's Niobium and Phosphate Businesses available at https://www1.hkexnews.hk/listedco/listconews/sehk/2016/0908/ltn20160908840.pdf Resource at 30 June 2016 (JORC 2012 Compliant)
Geoscience Australia - Australian Resource Reviews: Niobium 2019
NioBay Metals - Corporate Presentation (on James Bay niobium project) - March 2023
NioCorp Investor Presentation - 3 February 2023
Argonaut Securities – Sector Research - Niobium Supermetal - George Ross - Analyst - 26 June 2023

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 critical mineral 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. Complementing this, Encounter has numerous large scale copper projects being advanced in partnership and funded through farm-in agreements with leading miners: BHP, South32 and IGO. Encounter's assets include:

100% ENR Projects

Aileron Copper-Critical Minerals Project –WA

- Targeting IOCG copper-gold and carbonatite hosted critical minerals
- Large niobium-REE rich carbonatite discovered
- 10,000m RC drill program commenced

Sandover Copper Project - NT

- Outcropping shale units that contain copper mapped for >20km
- Diamond drilling program Oct-Nov 2023

Junction Lithium Project - NT

- Highly anomalous lithium & critical minerals
- Confirmed LCT pegmatites

Lamil Copper-Gold Project - Paterson Province WA

- High-grade copper-gold reefs

Copper Farm-in Partners

$7m invested by partners on ENR projects in 2022

BHP

Elliott Copper Project - NT

(up to $25m farm-in funding)

- Diamond drilling intersected a potential "first reductant" horizon in 2022
- Key target for sediment-hosted copper deposits

SOUTH32

Jessica and Carrara Projects – NT

(ENR carried to Scoping Study)

- Diamond drilling July to November 2023
  - 4 holes (3,500m) at Jessica
  - 3 holes (3,000m) at Carrara

igo

Yeneena Project – Paterson Province WA

(up to $15m farm-in funding)

- Diamond drilling July to September 2023
- 5 holes (2,900m) targeting high-value sediment-hosted copper

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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.*	6 diamond drilled tails extending RC pre collars, have been completed at Aileron. Assays reported in this announcement are from the diamond tail of EAL007 RC and diamond core undergo routine 1 metre 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	RC drilling was used to obtain riffle split 1m samples each approximately 3kg. Diamond drill core was sampled as half and quarter core samples of HQ and NQ sized core. All samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Perth where they were crushed and pulverised for analyses. Samples were submitted for multiple laboratory analyses. Assays have been reported from ALS method ME-MS81h when completed (ME-MS81h 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.) Samples >5000ppm Nb were submitted for overlimit analysis via ALS method ME-XRF15b which is a lithium metaborate digestion as above with an XRF finish. All samples were also analysed using ALS method ME-MS61r (4-Acid digest on 0.25g sample analysed via ICP-MS and ICP-AES) and ALS method PGM-ICP23 (Pt, Pd, Au package using 30 g lead fire assay with ICP-AES finish).
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).*	New results reported in this announcement refer to samples from the diamond tail of EAL007. Reverse circulation drilling was used in the pre collars of the drillholes to obtain 1-3 kg samples every 1m downhole.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	RC sample recoveries were estimated as a percentage and recorded by Encounter field staff. Sections of lost core were minimal and were noted by the diamond drillers and recorded by Encounter 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 RC drilling. Where contamination of the sample was suspected this was noted by Encounter field staff as a percentage.

		In diamond core oxidised and heavily broken sections were drilled with HQ3 to maximise samples recoveries. The remainder of the holes were HQ/NQ diamond drilled with core recovery +95%.
	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.
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 complete geological logs on all RC chips. Lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining are recorded. Detailed logging of diamond holes is completed by Encounter Geologists
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Geological logging is qualitative in nature and will record interpreted lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, veining and other features of the samples.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	Encounter Geologists have logged EAL007 in full including lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Samples submitted from the diamond tail of the drill hole were half core.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were collected on the rig using a riffle splitter. 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 in house 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 RC drilling and were collected on the rig via a riffle splitter 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.	The sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an accurate indication of the mineralisation.
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. Samples were submitted for multiple laboratory analyses. Assays have been reported from ALS method ME-MS81h when completed (ME-MS81h reports high grade REE elements by lithium meta-borate fusion and ICP-MS. This method is considered a complete digestion allowing resistive mineral phases to be liberated. This method produces quantitative results of all elements, including those encapsulated in resistive minerals.) Samples were analysed for Ce,

		Dy, Er, Eu, Gd, Hf, Ho, La, Lu, Nb, Nd, Pr, Rb, Sm, Sn, Ta, Tb, Th, Tm, U, W, Y, Yb, Zr) Samples >5000ppm Nb were submitted for overlimit analysis via ALS method ME-XRF15b which is a lithium metaborate digestion as above with an XRF finish. Nb assays have been reported from ALS method ME-XRF15b when completed. All samples were also analysed using ALS method ME-MS61r (4-Acid digest on 0.25g sample analysed via ICP-MS and ICP-AES, elements Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr, Dy, Er, Eu, Gd, Ho, Lu, Nd, Pr, Sm, Tb, Tm, Yb) and ALS method PGM-ICP23 (Pt, Pd, Au package using 30 g lead fire assay with ICP-AES finish). Standard laboratory QAQC was undertaken and monitored by the laboratory.
	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.	RC and diamond core underwent routine pXRF analysis at 1 metre intervals using a Bruker S1 TITAN to aid in logging and identifying zones of interest. All pXRF readings were taken in GeoExploration mode with a 60 second 3 beam reading. OREAS supplied standard reference materials were used to calibrate the pXRF instrument.
	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 sent offsite 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 A conversion factor has been to convert niobium data to Nb_2O_5: Nb_2O_5 1.4305 In the case of core loss the weighted average grade of the intervals either side has been assigned to the Loss Core interval.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill hole collar locations are determined using a handheld GPS. Down hole surveys were collected during this drilling program 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.	Estimated RLs were assigned for drillhole collars and are to be corrected at a later stage using a DTM created during the aeromagnetic survey.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The diamond drill hole section spacing are between 1.5km and 2km. with 200m spaced RC holes completed to the north of EAL007 and EAL008. This is early stage exploration with one or two drillholes at the Caird, Crean and Hoschke prospects.
	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 hole with respect to key structures is not fully understood. An orientated structural measurement from the basal contact of the carbonatite dyke in EAL001 diamond core and structural measurement collected from EAL007 and EAL008 indicate the unit is steeply dipping and strikes parallel to the major interpreted east-west Elephant Island Fault.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	This is early stage drilling and the orientation of the hole with respect to key structures is not fully understood. Orientation measurements from EAL001, EAL007 and EAL008 diamond core indicate the unit is steeply dipping and strikes parallel to the major interpreted east-west Elephant Island Fault.
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. No historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the work 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 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 0.1% Nb_2O_5 lower cut-off. No upper cuts-offs have been applied. The reported intersections contain minimal internal dilution with a maximum of 7 meters of continuous internal dilution below the 0.1% Nb_2O_5 lower cut-off. All intervals above 1% Nb_2O_5 have been reported separately. In the case of core loss the weighted average grade of the intervals either side has been assigned to the Loss Core interval.

	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 0.1% Nb_2O_5 and 0.1% TREO lower cut-off. No upper cuts-offs have been applied. The reported intersections contain minimal internal dilution with a maximum of 7 meters of continuous internal dilution below the 0.1% Nb_2O_5 lower cut-off. All intervals above 1% Nb_2O_5 have been reported separately. In the case of core loss the weighted average grade of the intervals either side has been assigned to the Loss Core interval.
	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').*	The geometry of the mineralisation is not yet known due to insufficient drilling in the targeted area but is interpreted to be steeply dipping in diamond core from EAL001, EAL007 and EAL008
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 0.1% Nb_2O_5 and 0.1% TREO lower cut-off. 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.*	The next phase of work will include RC drilling along the Elephant Island Fault as well as RC drilling of other regional targets identified at Aileron. A diamond rig will be used to complete holes where RC drilled is ineffective and will also provide additional samples for metallurgical assessment. Initial metallurgical assessment will commence in September 2023