

15 October 2026

Exceptional High-Grade Copper Intersected at Tyrell

Encounter Resources Limited (ASX: ENR) (“Encounter” or “the Company”) is pleased to report assay results from three diamond drill holes completed at the Parbo copper system, part of its 100%-owned Yeneena Copper Project in the Paterson Province of Western Australia. Results include the one of the thickest high-grade copper intersections recorded to date at Tyrell.

Key Highlights:

- **Thick, shallow, high-grade copper intersected in first hole drilled at Tyrell since 2014**
 - **12.7m @ 4.9% Cu from 25.75m within 44m @ 1.7% Cu from 8.1m (EPT2431)**
 - **Grade is more than double the Tyrell Inferred Mineral Resource** of 2.9Mt @ 0.79% Cu (including 1.1Mt @ 1.27% Cu)¹
 - **Priority copper sulphide target identified** along strike of the Tyrell high-grade copper oxide deposit
- **Copper intersected at Maitland**
 - **10.6m @ 0.3% Cu from 204.15m (EPT2433)**
 - **Located beside a NNE-plunging copper lode** that includes **10m @ 1.64% Cu from 164m (EPT1112)**, which remains open
- **NNE-trending structural corridor**, interpreted over **3km** from AEM data, bounds the high-grade copper zones at Tyrell & Maitland, opening a **new search space for high-grade copper**
- **Next phase of drilling being planned** to test the Tyrell–Maitland corridor and the Griffin and Armstrong prospects
- **Strategic review of copper assets** - assessing opportunities to unlock value and accelerate advancement of Encounter’s copper portfolio

Managing Director, Will Robinson, comments:

"This is an outstanding result from the first hole drilled at Tyrell in more than a decade. It is one of the thickest high-grade intersections we have seen at Tyrell, and 12.7m @ 4.9% Cu is exceptional.

Since the project was returned from our farm-in partners in 2025, our team has identified a significant NNE structural corridor that captures both the copper sulphide mineralisation at Maitland and the shallow, high-grade copper oxide resource at Tyrell.

Maitland remains open down plunge and a key target for copper sulphide mineralisation has been identified along strike of the Tyrell high-grade copper oxide deposit. Together with the copper oxide blankets at Griffin and Armstrong, these represent priority drill targets with potential for further high-grade copper discoveries."



Photo 1: EPT2431- Drill core 32.32 to 32.59m

Yeneena Copper Project – Parbo Copper System (100% ENR)

The Parbo copper system hosts copper mineralisation that extends for more than 8km along the McKay Fault. It includes the near-surface, high-grade Tyrell Inferred Mineral Resource of **2.9Mt @ 0.79% Cu, including 1.1Mt @ 1.27% Cu** (above a 0.25% Cu cut-off)¹, and large, shallow copper oxide blankets in the southern part of the system⁷.

Three diamond holes were completed at Parbo in 2026, at the Tyrell, Maitland and Griffin prospects (Figure 1). Assays from all three holes have now been received.

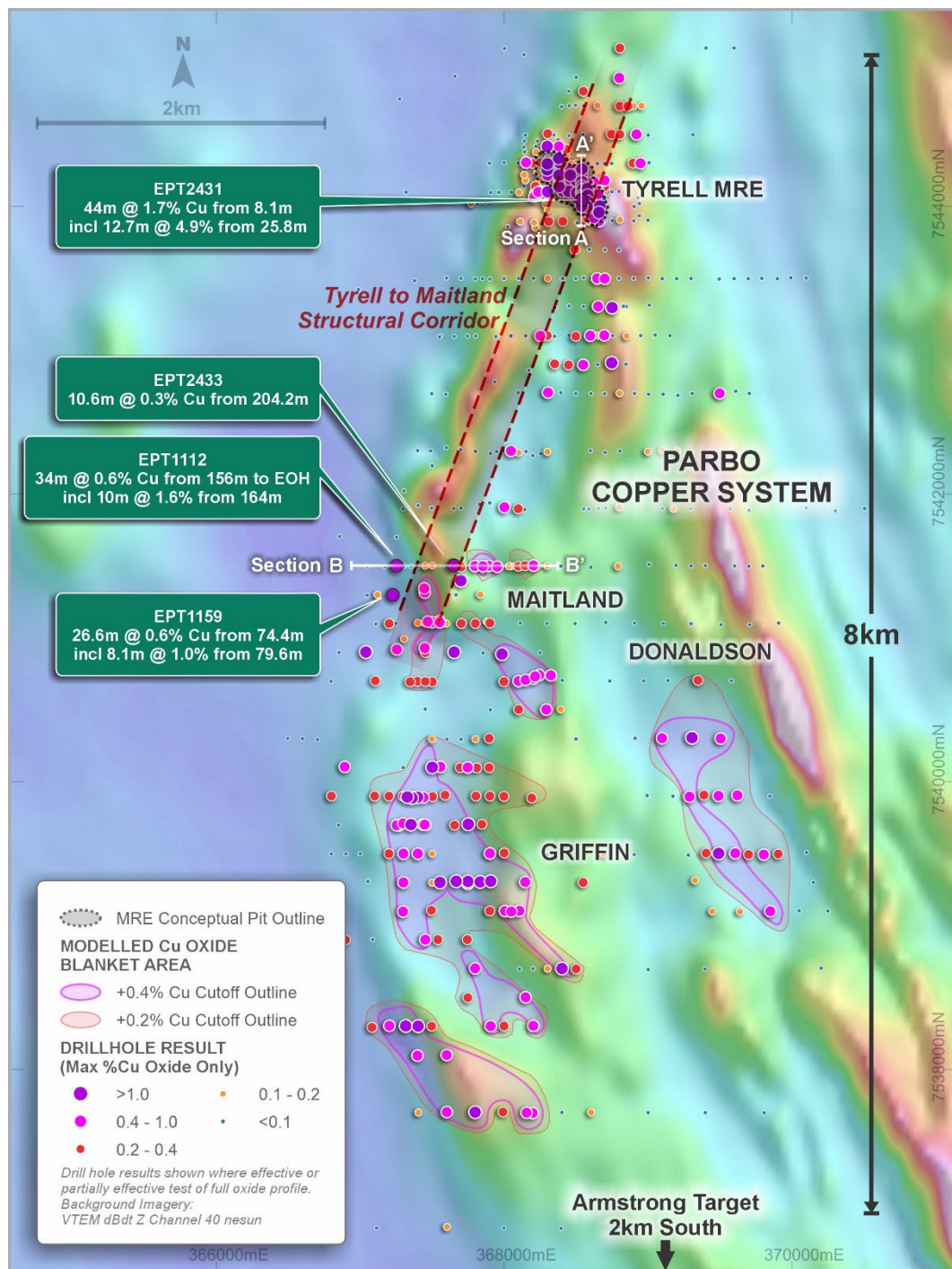


Figure 1: Parbo drill hole plan showing the Tyrell, Maitland, Griffin and Donaldson prospects ^{1,2,3,4}

Tyrell – Thickest High-Grade Intersection to Date

Diamond hole EPT2431 was drilled at Tyrell to provide drill core for geological context and structural data to assist with targeting of associated high-grade copper sulphide mineralisation. It is the first hole drilled at Tyrell since 2014. The hole returned:

- **12.7m @ 4.9% Cu from 25.75m within 44m @ 1.7% Cu from 8.1m (EPT2431)**

EPT2431 is one of the thickest high-grade copper intersections drilled at Tyrell to date. The copper mineralisation is characterised by malachite–chrysocolla ± azurite ± chalcocite within strongly weathered laminated and brecciated weakly weathered shale.

The intersection extends over 44 metres however, importantly, the high-grade component of 12.7m at 4.9% copper is part of a +2% copper zone that extends over ~200m on section. Geological interpretation has identified potential for extensions along the NNE trending Tyrell-Maitland structural corridor, highlighting a priority target for copper sulphide mineralisation along strike of the Tyrell high-grade copper oxide deposit.

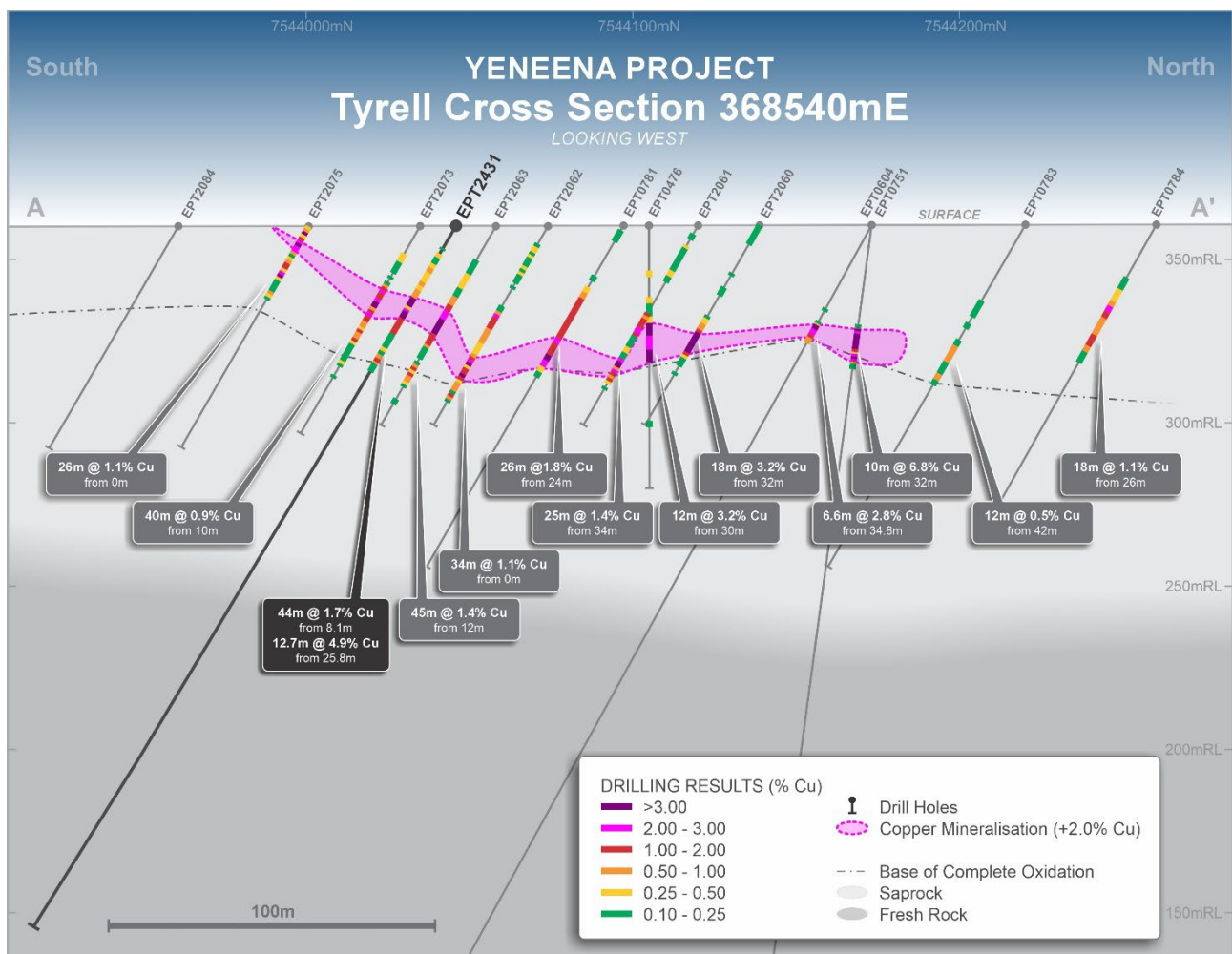


Figure 2: Tyrell cross section 368540mE

Maitland

EIS co-funded diamond hole EPT2433 was drilled to test the eastern limb of an interpreted antiformal position, returning 10.6m @ 0.3% Cu from 204.15m. Integration of the new drilling with airborne electromagnetic (AEM) data and historical drilling has identified a NNE-trending structural corridor.

Locally at Maitland, this corridor connects high-grade intersections at EPT1159 and EPT1112, 200m to the NNE. These intersections are:

- **26.6m @ 0.6% Cu from 74.4m, including 8.1m @ 1.0% Cu and 0.9m @ 4.9% Cu from 79.6m² (EPT1159)**
- **10m @ 1.64% Cu from 164m within 34m @ 0.64% Cu from 156m (EPT1112)⁸**

This zone of mineralisation remains open at depth and along the NNE-interpreted plunge.

The structural corridor can be interpreted over 3km, through and beyond Tyrell (Figure 1). The structure is supported by copper anomalism in shallow aircore drilling.

This is an important new interpretation of mineralising controls at Parbo and opens up a potentially significant new search space with multiple high-grade copper targets for further drilling.

Maitland will be one of the key targets for the next phase of drilling at Parbo, together with the Griffin and Armstrong prospects.

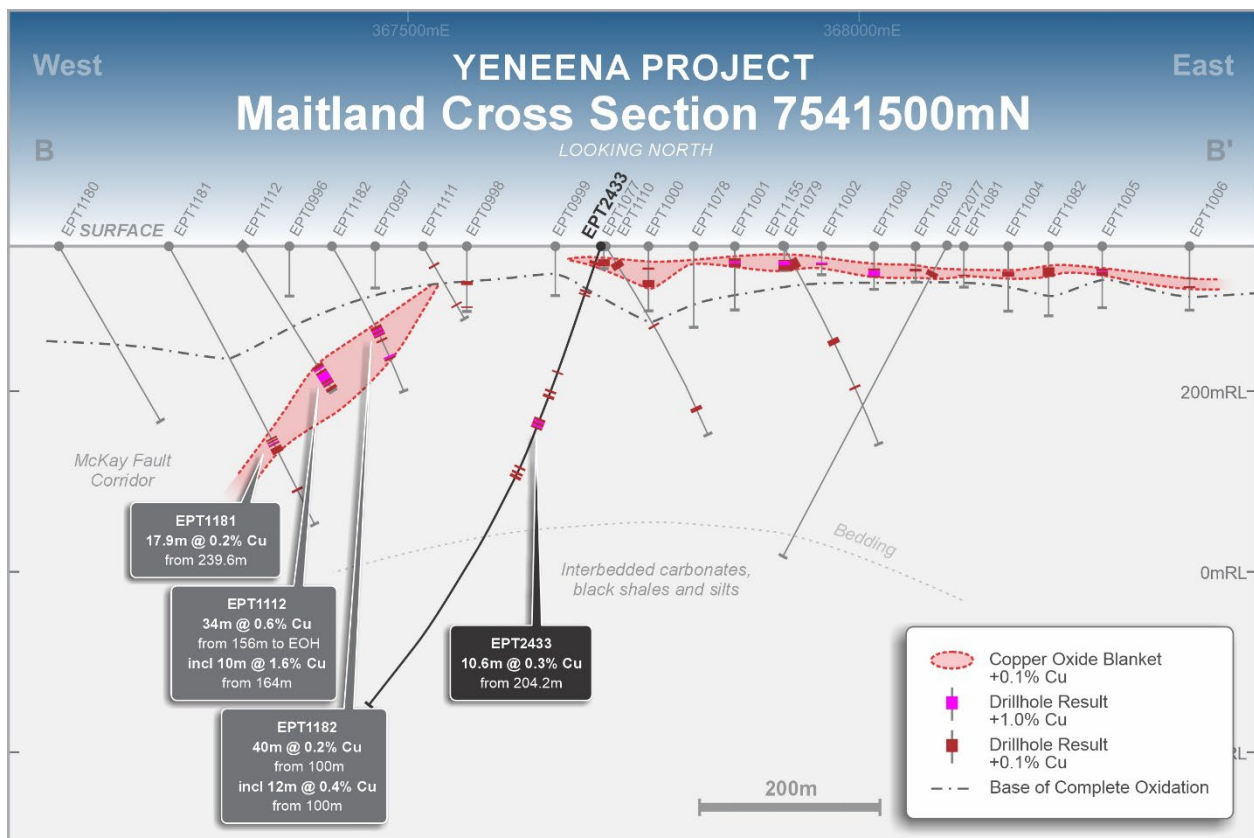


Figure 3: Maitland cross section 7541500mN

Griffin

The Griffin prospect, in the central part of Parbo, hosts a large, shallow copper oxide blanket above high-grade copper sulphide intersections at depth⁷. Historical hole EPT1719 returned **5.3m @ 2.5% Cu from 387.6m, including 0.7m @ 10.7% Cu³**, and EPT2158 returned **140.5m @ 0.2% Cu from 144m, including 1.3m @ 3.2% Cu⁴** (Figure 3).

RC pre-collars drilled in 2026 intersected shallow, continuous oxide copper, including **16m @ 0.5% Cu from 32m** (EPT2438) and **20m @ 0.4% Cu from 36m, including 2m @ 1.7% Cu** (EPT2439)⁶. Nearby historical hole EPT1689 returned **52m @ 0.6% Cu from 42m, including 8m @ 2.0% Cu²**.

The diamond tail of EPT2439 (to 548.1m) tested an interpreted fault or deformation zone down-dip of EPT1719. EPT2439 diamond tail did not contain significant additional copper sulphide intersections. Logging shows carbonate-dominant rocks with shale interbeds, cut by quartz–carbonate veins and several fault and breccia zones. Pyrite is widespread, but chalcopyrite is trace and localised in veins and fractures, including within the breccia zones.

The result will be integrated into our targeting models, with the next phase of drilling at Griffin to be an RC drill program to further define the copper oxide blankets and identify higher-grade zones and shallow copper sulphides intersections to target deeper drilling.

Armstrong

Armstrong, at the southern end of the 8km Parbo system, hosts a zone of shallow copper oxide mineralisation. RC drilling in 2026 extended this zone, returning **6m @ 0.6% Cu from 130m** (EPT2442)⁶. The new zone of copper mineralisation identified at Armstrong remains open and will be followed up in the next phase of drilling.

The Armstrong prospect was recently awarded and EIS co-funded drilling grant (up to \$180,000) for diamond drilling in 2027.

Next Steps

- Next phase of drilling at Parbo – planning underway to test for extensions to the high-grade copper at Tyrell and Maitland, along strike and at depth, as well as the Griffin and Armstrong prospects
- Sighter metallurgical test work – leach testing of oxide samples from the Parbo copper oxide blankets
- Strategic review – the Parbo results will feed into the ongoing strategic review of Encounter's copper portfolio

-ENDS-

This announcement has been approved for release by the Managing Director 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% Nb₂O₅, containing a high-grade resource of 26Mt @ 1.7% Nb₂O₅, 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.

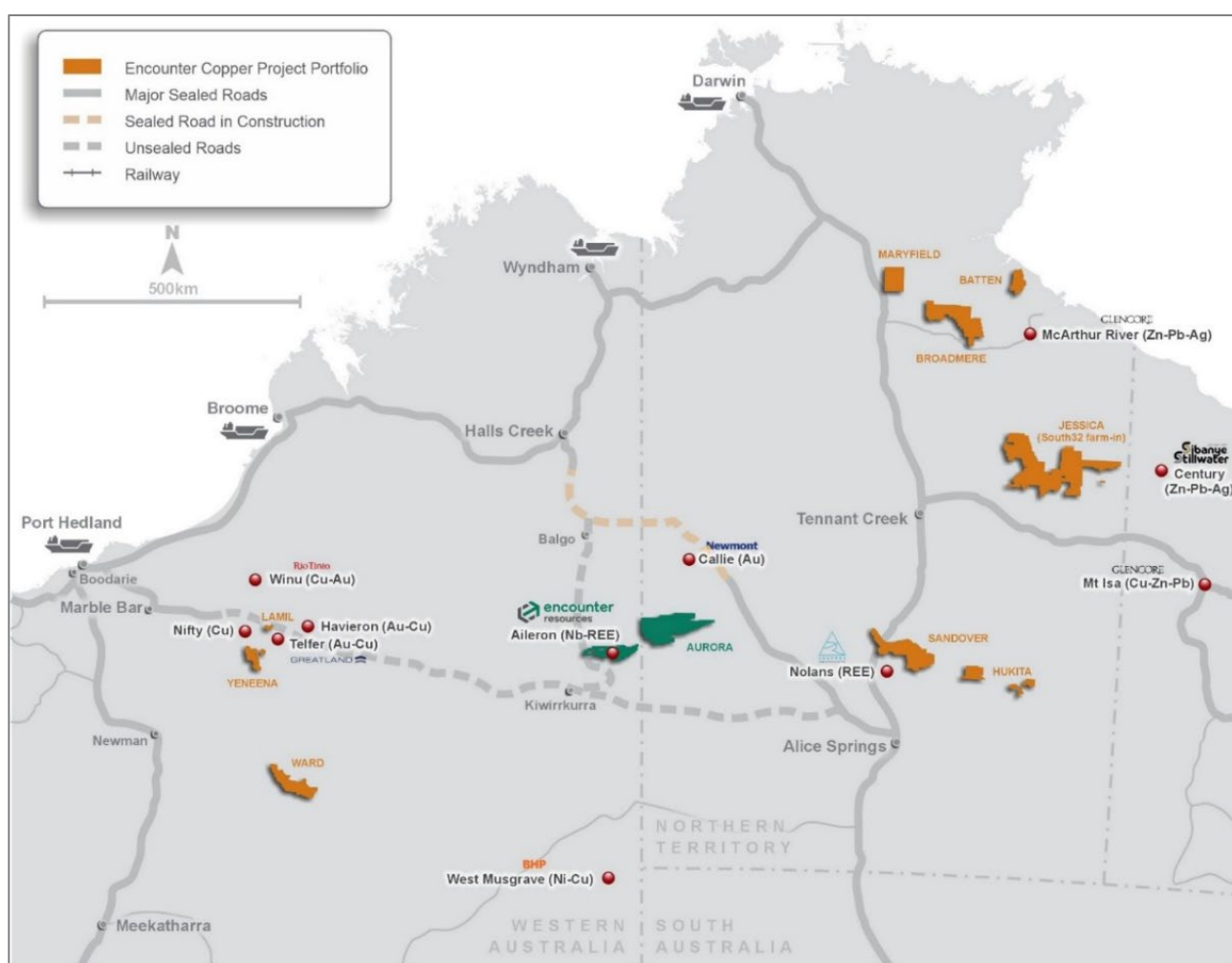


Figure 4 – Encounter Project Portfolio Location Plan

0.25% Nb ₂ O ₅ cut-off							
Deposit	Tonnage (Mt)	Nb ₂ O ₅ (%)	Nb ₂ O ₅ (kt)	TREO (%)	TREO (kt)	P ₂ O ₅ (%)	P ₂ O ₅ (kt)
Green	100	0.71	711	0.34	341	5.4	5,401
Emily	13.9	0.93	130	0.32	45	7.4	1,035
Crean	5.7	1.4	78	0.84	48	7.4	423
Total	120	0.77	919	0.36	433	5.7	6,858
1.0% Nb ₂ O ₅ cut-off (subset of 0.25% Nb ₂ O ₅ cut-off)							
Deposit	Tonnage (Mt)	Nb ₂ O ₅ (%)	Nb ₂ O ₅ (kt)	TREO (%)	TREO (kt)	P ₂ O ₅ (%)	P ₂ O 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 Estimate⁵

Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (JORC 2012)			
Domain	Tonnes (Mt)	Copper Grade (%)	Contained Copper Metal (kt)
HG	1.1	1.27%	14.0
LG	1.7	0.48%	8.2
Total	2.9	0.79%	22.6

Table 2 – Tyrell Copper Oxide Mineral Resource Estimate¹

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% Nb₂O₅ cut-off grade.
- The resource reported above a 1% Nb₂O₅ cut-off grade is a subset of the 0.25% Nb₂O₅ 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.

Competent Person Statement

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 information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Peter Bewick who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Bewick was 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 2004 Edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Bewick consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information compiled by him, in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the relevant ASX releases and confirms that it is not aware of any new data or information that materially affects the information disclosed in this announcement and previously released by the Company in relation to mineral resource estimates. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the mineral resource estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

References

- ¹ ENR ASX announcement 26 September 2025
- ² ENR ASX announcement 4 October 2012
- ³ ENR ASX announcement 28 August 2013
- ⁴ ENR ASX announcement 22 October 2013
- ⁵ ENR ASX announcement 22 April 2026
- ⁶ ENR ASX announcement 20 August 2026
- ⁷ ENR ASX announcement 29 September 2026
- ⁸ ENR ASX announcement 1 June 2012

Appendix 1 – Drill Hole Information

HoleID	mFrom	mTo	Interval	Cuppm	Cu%
EPT2431	8.1	52.1	44	17158	1.72
including	25.75	38.45	12.7	49080	4.91
EPT2433	18	22	4	1272	0.13
and	52	58	6	1111	0.11
and	148	150	2	1069	0.11
and	170.75	171.4	0.65	1315	0.13
and	175.9	180	4.1	1148	0.11
and	204.15	214.8	10.65	3130	0.31
and	261.8	265.35	3.55	1284	0.13
and	268.4	275.1	6.7	1582	0.16
EPT2439	28	30	2	1195	0.12
and	36	56	20	3740	0.37
including	46	48	2	16591	1.66
also	158.2	162	3.8	2065	0.21
and	191	194.5	3.5	1405	0.14
and	222.9	227	4.1	1156	0.12
and	233	235	2	1040	0.10
and	249.75	254	4.25	3227	0.32
and	279.7	281.5	1.8	1065	0.11
and	383.55	384.9	1.35	1525	0.15

Table 3. Diamond drillhole assay intersections above 0.1% Cu. Intervals greater than 1% Cu have been reported as including intervals.

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Grid_ID	MGA_North	MGA_East	MGA_RL	EOH Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Prospect
EPT2431	DD	MGA94_51	7544046	368540	361	224.9	-60.13	180.05	Tyrell
EPT2433	RCD	MGA94_51	7541503	367649	361	577.6	-70.57	272.74	Maitland
EPT2439	RCD	MGA94_51	7539303	367833	366	548.1	-60.91	271.43	Griffin

Table 4. Drillhole collar table.

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	RCD drilling has been completed at Parbo to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. All samples underwent routine pXRF analysis using an Olympus Vanta or Thermo Fisher Niton XL3t to aid in logging and identifying zones of interest. No pXRF data is being reported.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	All samples are considered to be representative. Industry standard workflows for RCD drilling have been followed. Drill hole collar locations were recorded by handheld GPS, which has an estimated accuracy of $\pm 5\text{m}$.
	<i>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</i>	RC precollar results have been previously reported (20/8/26). RC samples were collected every 2 meters from the drill rig cone splitter into pre numbered calico bags approximately 3-5kg sample weight. These samples were sent for lab analysis. All RC samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratories in Perth where they were crushed and pulverised for analyses. Samples were analysed using for Intertek method 4A/MS48 (four acid 48 element package which offers a "near total" dissolution of almost all mineral species) Diamond drill core samples were half core samples of HQ and NQ sized core. The samples from the diamond drilling were sent to ALS Laboratories in Perth, where they were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to produce a sub – sample for 4-Acid digest on 0.25g sample analysed via ICP-MS and ICP-AES.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	New results are from diamond drill tails. EPT2431 was diamond drilled from surface to 197.4m with HQ3, then with NQ to EOH 224.9m. EPT2433 was RC drilled to 154m then diamond drilled with HQ to 215.8m and then with NQ to EOH 577.6m. EPT2439 was RC drilled to 130m, HQ diamond drilled to 206.6m and then with NQ to EOH 548.1m All core was oriented using Reflex Act III system.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	Sections of lost core were minimal and were noted by the diamond drillers.

	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	HQ3 was used in areas of broken or soft ground to reduce the chances of core loss. Diamond drill core recovery was excellent at +98%.
	<i>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.</i>	To date, no detailed analysis to determine the relationship between sample recovery and/or grade has been undertaken for this drill program.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	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.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Geological logging is qualitative in nature and records interpreted lithology, alteration, mineralisation and other geological features of the samples.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	Encounter geologists have completed geological logs on all holes reported in this announcement
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Samples submitted from the diamond drill holes were half core.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Previously reported precollars RC drilling was used to obtain samples at 2 metre composite intervals collected on the rig using a cone splitter.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Diamond core sample preparation was completed at ALS Laboratories in Perth. Half core samples were crushed and pulverised to enable a subsample for analyses. This is considered appropriate sample preparation for the analysis undertaken.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	No sampling of the second half of the drill core has been completed. Field duplicates were taken from precollars during RC drilling on the rig via cone splitter at a rate of 1:50.
	<i>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.</i>	No sampling of the second half of the drill core has been completed. Field duplicates were taken from precollars during RC drilling on the rig via cone splitter at a rate of 1:50.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	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	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered</i>	All diamond core samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Perth for analysis. Assays have been reported from ALS method ME-MS61r

	<i>partial or total.</i>	(four acid 60 element package which offers a “near total” dissolution of almost all mineral species) Elements reported: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr
	<i>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.</i>	Samples underwent routine pXRF analysis at approximate 1m intervals using an Olympus Vanta or Thermo Fisher Niton XL3t to aid in geological logging and identifying zones of interest. OREAS supplied standard reference materials were used to calibrate the pXRF instrument. No pXRF results are being reported.
	<i>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.</i>	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. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material and blanks as part of in-house laboratory procedures. A formal review of this data is completed on a periodic basis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Geological observations included in this report have been verified by Sarah James (Principal Geologist)
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes are being released in this announcement.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary logging and sampling data is collected for drillholes on toughbook computers using Maxwell Geoservice’s LogChief Lite 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.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	Drill hole collar locations are determined using a handheld GPS. Downhole surveys were conducted using north seeking Gyro tool with surveys collected at 30m intervals downhole
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Horizontal Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94) Map Grid of Australia 1994 (MGA94) Zone 51
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	RLs were assigned using 1 second SRTM digital elevation model.

Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	A single diamond drill hole was completed on each of three sections. Existing drillhole spacing is nominally 80-200m spaced on E-W sections with drill traverses 2-4km apart. EPT2431 at Tyrell is drilled on a north-south cross section collared approximately 10m south of EPT2063 and 10m north of EPT2073.
	<i>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.</i>	Mineralisation at Tyrell has demonstrated to be sufficient in both geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Inferred Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve classification to be applied.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Reported assay intersections have been composited using a length weighted methodology.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	At Parbo the orientation of the holes with respect to key structures and veins is not fully understood. Additional infill drilling is planned to test the orientation and continuity of mineralisation.
	<i>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.</i>	The relationship between drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralisation is not fully understood.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	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	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no external audits have been completed on this data.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>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.</i>	Parbo is located within the tenements E45/2658 and E45/2805 which are 100% held by Encounter. This tenement is contained completely within land where the Martu People have been determined to hold native title rights. No historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the area of work.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Prior to activities undertaken by Encounter no prior drilling was completed at Parbo.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation</i>	Parbo is a major copper mineral system discovered by Encounter at the Yeneena Project. Yeneena is situated in the Proterozoic Paterson Province of Western Australia. A simplified regional stratigraphy of the area comprises the Palaeo-Proterozoic Rudall Complex, unconformably overlain by the Neo-Proterozoic Coolbro Sandstone. On top of this is the Broadhurst Formation, which hosts Parbo. Parbo is considered prospective for structurally controlled and sediment – hosted copper mineralisation, with the Nifty copper mine (~65km north) providing an analogous deposit and geological model for exploration targeting.
Drill hole information	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <i>Easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>Dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>Down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>Hole length</i>	Refer to tabulation in the body of this announcement
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i> <i>Where aggregated intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer</i>	All reported assays have been length weighted, with a nominal 1000ppm Cu and maximum 4m of internal dilution. Intervals greater than 1% Cu have been reported as including. No upper cutoffs have been applied. In drillhole EPT2439 samples between 58-62m were not recovered. This 4m interval may contain Cu above cutoff grades but has not been included into reported assay intersections. All reported assays have been length weighted, with a nominal 1000ppm Cu and maximum 4m of

	<i>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.</i>	internal dilution. Intervals greater than 1% Cu have been reported as including. No upper cutoffs have been applied.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents have been reported in this announcement.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	<i>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').</i>	Reported results are downhole length. True width geometry of the mineralisation is not yet known due to insufficient drilling in the targeted areas.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	Refer to body of this announcement.
Balanced Reporting	<i>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.</i>	All results have been balanced and transparently reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text.
Further Work	<i>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.</i>	Refer to body of this announcement.