Higher-Grade Niobium Extends Beyond Green Resource

Encounter Resources (ASX: ENR) ('Encounter' or 'the Company') is pleased to announce further thick, high-grade niobium intersections from infill drilling at the Green Deposit, part of the Aileron Project in the West Arunta. Results have again expanded the potential high-grade starter pit area at Green SW.

Key Highlights:

- **High-grade niobium extends beyond the Green MRE footprint:** aircore drilling east of the current Green SW high-grade zone has intersected thick, high-grade mineralisation, extending the potential starter pit footprint. Results include:
  - **25m @ 3.8% Nb_2O_5** from 80m (EAL1522)
  - **19m @ 2.5% Nb_2O_5** from 78m to **EOH** (EAL1523)
  - **4m @ 2.2% Nb_2O_5** from 108m and **4m @ 2.8% Nb_2O_5** from 119m to **EOH** (EAL1524)
- **Infill drilling continues to deliver thick, high-grade results**, well above the Green MRE grade of 1.6% Nb_2O_5 (1.0% Nb_2O_5 cut-off)[1], including:
  - **14m @ 4.2% Nb_2O_5** from 54m to **EOH** (EAL1499)
  - **6m @ 3.7% Nb_2O_5** from 120m within **68.6m @ 2.0% Nb_2O_5** from 116.7m to **EOH** (EAL2229)
- **Results will feed into a Mineral Resource update in H1 2027 and development studies:** the 2026 infill program is designed to upgrade resource classification and grade within the potential starter pit areas, underpinning mine planning and project studies
- **Zone remains open at depth:** diamond drilling recently completed on the eastern section, with results expected January–February 2027
- **Strong flow of results from Green infill drilling through to February 2027,** with a significant number of diamond and aircore drilling samples still to be analysed

Managing Director, Will Robinson, comments:

"Infill drilling at Green continues to deliver thick, high-grade niobium intersections, and importantly these latest results have expanded the potential starter pit at Green SW to the east, beyond the current resource footprint.

Each round of results is building our confidence in the high-grade zones that are likely to underpin the early years of a mining operation at Aileron. This drilling will feed directly into the resource upgrade planned for the first half of 2027 and into our development studies.

With a significant number of samples still to be assayed, including diamond drilling testing the depth extent of the eastern zone, we expect a strong flow of results from Green through to February 2027."

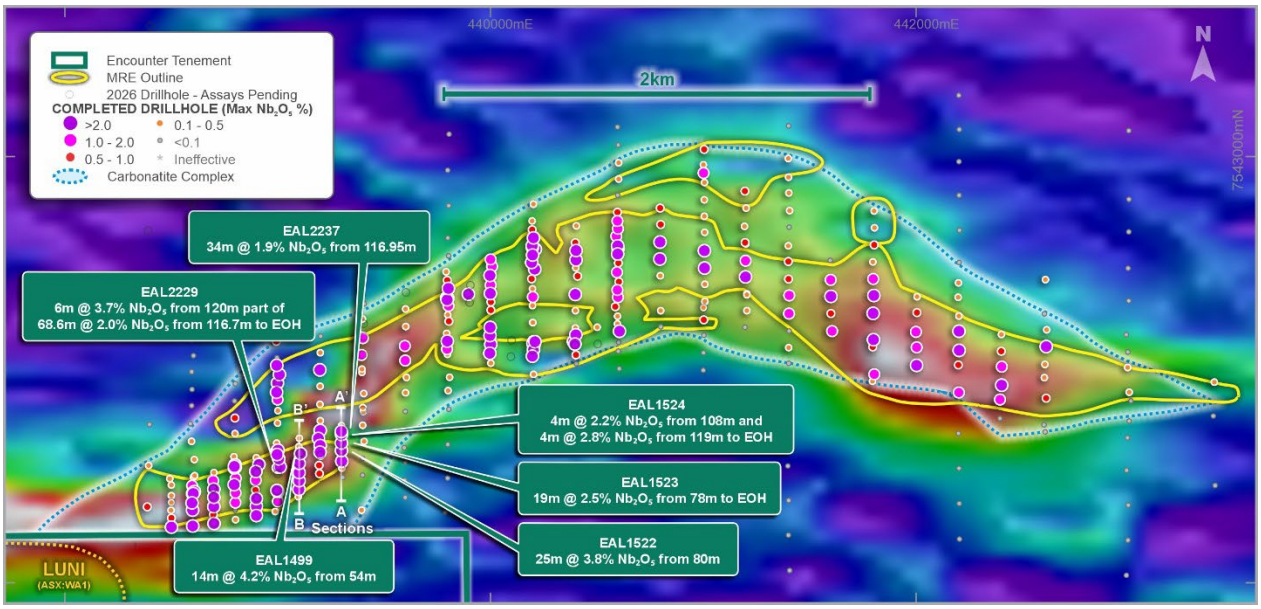


Figure 1 – Green Deposit – 2026 drilling results and expanded Green SW potential starter pit area

Green SW Potential Starter Pit Expands East

Green is a wide, strike-extensive deposit which hosts an Inferred MRE of 19Mt @ 1.6% Nb_2O_5 (1.0% Nb_2O_5 cut-off) within 100Mt @ 0.71% Nb_2O_5 (0.25% Nb_2O_5 cut-off)[1].

The 2026 infill program has focused on the high-grade zones within Green that are expected to form the potential starter pits for a future mining operation. Aircore drilling east of the Green SW high-grade zone has returned thick, high-grade intersections, extending the potential starter pit footprint to the east. Key results include:

- **25m @ 3.8% Nb_2O_5** from 80m (EAL1522)
- **19m @ 2.5% Nb_2O_5** from 78m to end of hole (**EOH**) (EAL1523)
- **4m @ 2.2% Nb_2O_5** from 108m and **4m @ 2.8% Nb_2O_5** from 119m within 19m @ 1.5% Nb_2O_5 from 104m to **EOH** (EAL1524)
- **34m @ 1.9% Nb_2O_5** from 116.95m (EAL2237)

EAL1523 and EAL1524 both ended in high-grade mineralisation, and the zone remains open at depth in this area. Additional diamond drilling has recently been completed on this section to test the full vertical extent of the oxide mineralisation with results expected in January-February 2027.

These results build on prior high-grade intersections from the 2026 drill program at Green, including[2,3]:

- **51m @ 5.0% Nb_2O_5** from 63m including **13m @ 10.4% Nb_2O_5** from 80m (EAL1513)
- **9m @ 5.6% Nb_2O_5** from 81m within **25m @ 3.3% Nb_2O_5** from 80m to **EOH** (EAL1491)
- **19m @ 4.3% Nb_2O_5** from 55m within **49m @ 2.3% Nb_2O_5** from 48m to **EOH** (EAL1483)

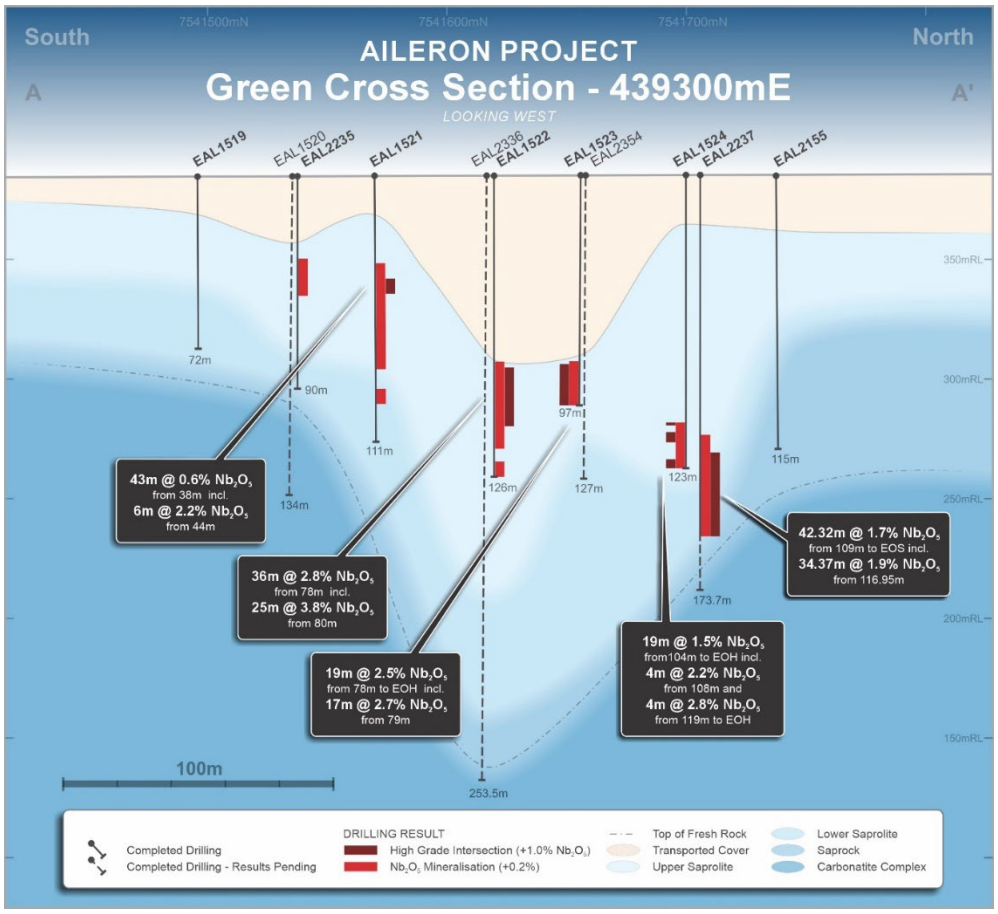


Figure 2 – Green SW Cross Section 439300E

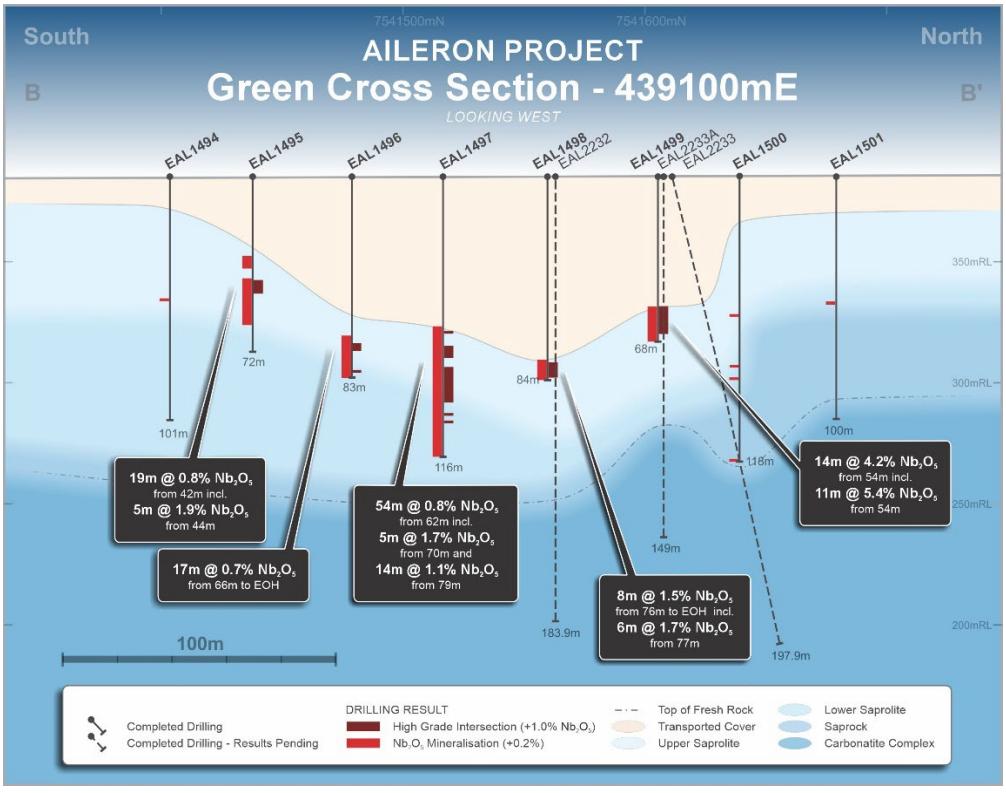


Figure 3 – Green SW Cross Section 439100E

Infill Drilling Continues to Deliver Thick, High-Grade Results

Infill drilling across Green continues to return thick zones of mineralisation well above the MRE grade. Both holes ended in mineralisation, highlighting potential for further depth extensions including:

- **14m @ 4.2% Nb_2O_5** from 54m to **EOH** (EAL1499)
- **6m @ 3.7% Nb_2O_5** from 120m within **68.6m @ 2.0% Nb_2O_5** from 116.7m to **EOH** (EAL2229)

EAL2229 intersected 68.6m of continuous high-grade mineralisation and ended in mineralisation at 185.3m, demonstrating the substantial vertical extent of the mineralised system at Green.

Resource Update and Development Studies

Results from the 2026 infill program will be incorporated into an updated Mineral Resource Estimate for Green, targeted for H1 2027. The infill drilling aims to increase both the confidence and the grade of the resource within the potential starter pit areas.

The updated resource will underpin mine planning and the Company's development studies for Aileron. Key pre-development activities completed through 2026 include geotechnical and hydrogeological drilling, and flora, fauna and heritage surveys. Metallurgical test work, engineering and other study streams remain ongoing.

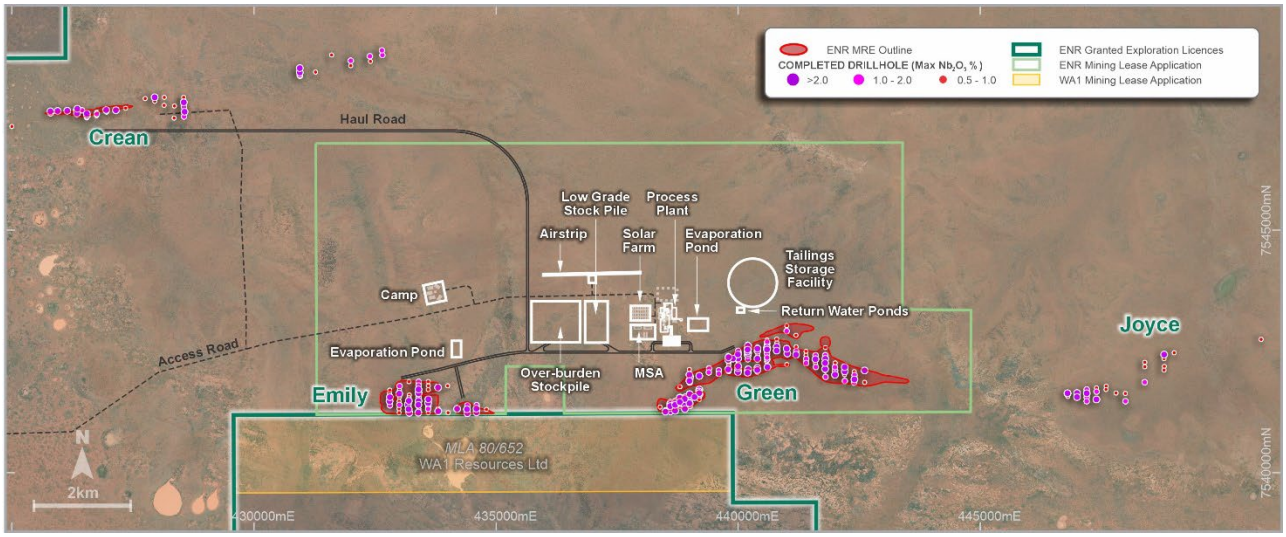


Figure 4 – Conceptual Site Layout for the Aileron Project

Strong Flow of Results Through to February 2027

A significant number of samples from the 2026 program remain at the laboratory. Results expected over the coming months include:

- **Green niobium:** further diamond from infill and extensional drilling across the high-grade potential starter pit areas, through to February 2027
- **Regional:** initial aircore assay results from new targets across the Aileron tenure

-ENDS-

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

For further information, please contact:

Will Robinson
Managing Director
+61 8 9486 9455
contact@enrl.com.au

Paul Berson
Investor Relations - Corporate Storytime
+61 421 647 445
paul@corporatestorytime.com

Strategic Review of Copper Assets

A strategic review of Encounter's extensive copper project portfolio is evaluating opportunities to realise greater value from these assets and accelerate their advancement. The portfolio includes:

- **Yeneena, Paterson Province, WA (100%):** The 8km long Parbo copper system hosts the shallow Tyrell Inferred MRE of 2.9Mt @ 0.8% Cu (surface to 50m)[4]. Recent RC drilling has extended the extensive copper oxide blanket at Parbo[5], and diamond drilling has identified a significant new structural corridor with multiple open copper sulphide targets[6]
- **Lamil, Paterson Province, WA (100%):** Strategically located 25km northwest of Greatland's Telfer gold-copper mine. Drilling has returned high-grade copper at Dune, including 1.5m @ 19.1% Cu from 409.1m[7], and shallow copper-gold mineralisation at Elsa.
- **Jessica, NT (South32 farm-in):** Covers ~8,700km² along key structural corridors east of Tennant Creek, prospective for sediment-hosted copper and IOCG. South32 is drill-testing priority geophysical targets with RC and diamond drilling.
- **Sandover, NT (100%):** Copper-bearing shales have been mapped for more than 20km, with surface samples up to 20.9% Cu[8,9]. An NTGS co-funded passive seismic survey commenced in October 2026.
- **Sediment-hosted copper, WA and NT (100%):** Encounter holds one of the largest copper exploration land packages in the NT, including Maryfield and Broadmere on the margins of the Beetaloo Basin, with drill-ready targets. In WA, Ward is a large-scale, underexplored copper project covering more than 1,870km² of the Salvation Basin, where Rio Tinto and Teck have both recently applied for adjacent ground.

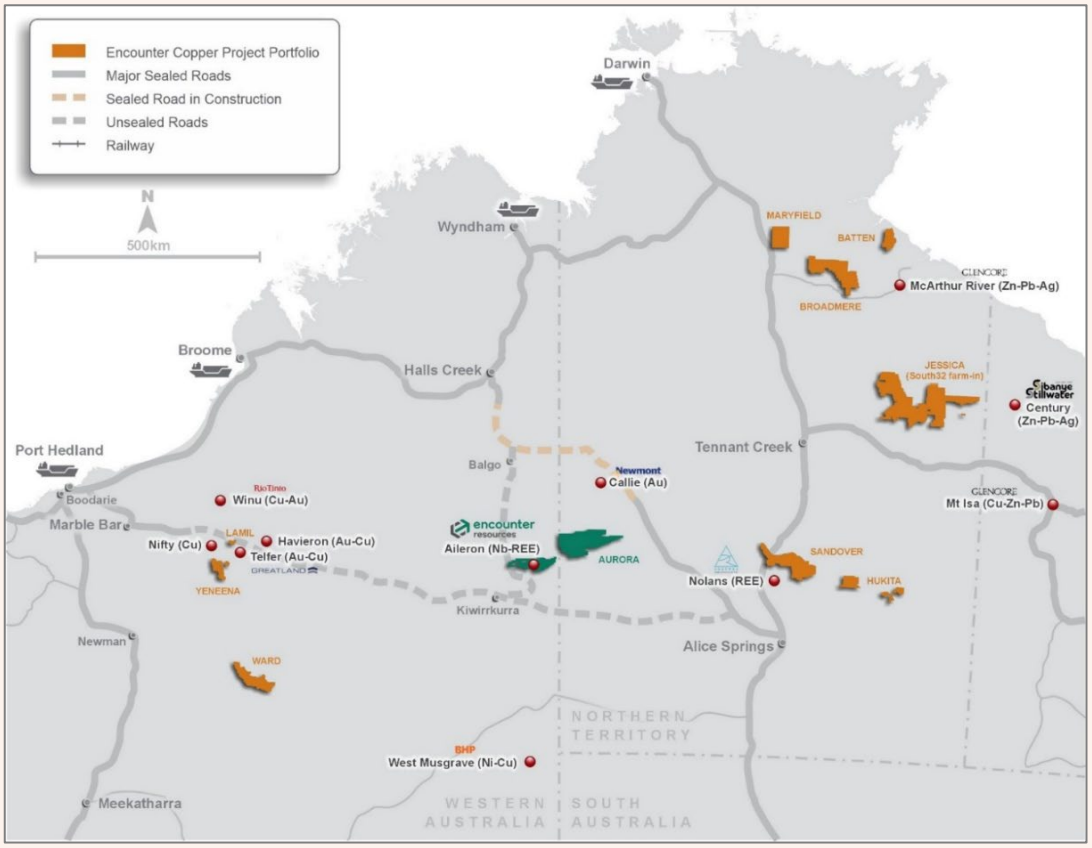


Figure 5 – Encounter Project Portfolio Location Plan

About Encounter

Encounter Resources Limited (ASX:ENR) is advancing the Aileron Project, a globally significant niobium discovery in the emerging West Arunta province of Western Australia.

The Aileron Inferred Resource has grown to 120Mt @ 0.77% Nb_2O_5, containing a high-grade resource of 26Mt @ 1.7% Nb_2O_5, providing a strong foundation for a potential long-life, high-grade mining operation. Encounter received the 2025 AMEC Prospector Award Winner for the Aileron niobium-REE discovery.

The Company is also advancing an extensive portfolio of 100%-owned projects, located in some of Australia's most prospective mineral belts, focused on the discovery of major copper/gold deposits.

Encounter's strategy is centred on high-impact mineral discovery in Tier 1 jurisdictions, leveraging strong technical capability and a proven track record of attracting leading industry partners.

	0.25% Nb_2O_5 cut-off						
Deposit	Tonnage (Mt)	Nb_2O_5 (%)	Nb_2O_5 (kt)	TREO (%)	TREO (kt)	P_2O_5 (%)	P_2O_5 (kt)
Green	100	0.71	711	0.34	341	5.4	5,401
Emily	13.9	0.93	130	0.32	45	7.4	1,035
Crean	5.7	1.4	78	0.84	48	7.4	423
Total	**120**	**0.77**	**919**	**0.36**	**433**	**5.7**	**6,858**
	1.0% Nb_2O_5 cut-off (subset of 0.25% Nb_2O_5 cut-off)						
Deposit	Tonnage (Mt)	Nb_2O_5 (%)	Nb_2O_5 (kt)	TREO (%)	TREO (kt)	P_2O_5 (%)	P_2O_5 (kt)
Green	19	1.6	291	0.46	86	7.8	1,472
Emily	3.7	1.9	71	0.61	22	11.2	414
Crean	3.5	1.9	67	1.1	36	8.2	283
Total	**26**	**1.7**	**430**	**0.56**	**146**	**8.4**	**2,173**

Table 1 – Aileron Project Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate[1]

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 Estimate[4]

Notes

Table 1:

- *The resource is constrained within optimised pit shells based on a price of US$45 per kilogram Nb (US$30/kg FeNb) and is reported above a 0.25% Nb_2O_5 cut-off grade.*
- *The resource reported above a 1% Nb_2O_5 cut-off grade is a subset of the 0.25% Nb_2O_5 cut-off grade.*
- *All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences may occur due to rounding.*

Table 2

- *The resource is constrained within an optimised pit shell based on a Cu price of A$17,000 per tonne and is reported above a 0.25% Cu cut-off grade.*
- *All tonnages reported are dry metric tonnes.*

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Brodie, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Brodie holds shares and options in and is a full time employee of Encounter Resources Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Brodie consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information compiled by him, in the form and context in which it appears.

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

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

[1] ENR ASX announcement 22 April 2026
[2] ENR ASX announcement 28 October 2026
[3] ENR ASX announcement 17 September 2026
[4] ENR ASX announcement 26 September 2025
[5] ENR ASX announcement 29 September 2026
[6] ENR ASX announcement 15 October 2026
[7] For further details regarding the exploration results at the Lamil Copper-Gold Project, please refer to the following ASX announcements:

ASX announcement 26 April 2017
ASX announcement 19 January 2017
ASX announcement 8 May 2020
ASX announcement 11 June 2020
ASX announcement 18 December 2020
ASX announcement 21 April 2021
ASX announcement 6 September 2021
ASX announcement 16 November 2021
ASX announcement 28 December 2022

[8] ASX announcement 9 June 2022
[9] ASX announcement 16 December 2021

Hole ID	from (m)	to (m)	interval (m)	Nb_2O_5 %	TREO %	$Nd_2O_3+Pr_2O_3$ (ppm)	$Tb_2O_3+Dy_2O_3$ (ppm)	NdPr/TREO	DyTb/TREO	P_2O_5 %	Prospect
EAL1428	59	63	4	0.30	0.37	830	51	22.5	1.4	1.0	GREEN
EAL1463	107	108	1	0.29	0.50	1157	60	23.1	1.2	1.2	GREEN
EAL1495	33	38	5	0.33	0.59	852	13	14.2	0.3	0.9	GREEN
and	42	61	19	0.76	1.41	2019	30	14.3	0.2	1.5	GREEN
incl	43	48	5	1.91	2.35	3554	63	15.5	0.3	2.4	GREEN
EAL1496	66	83*	17	0.66	0.52	738	19	15.5	0.7	1.9	GREEN
EAL1497	62	116*	54	0.82	0.14	292	22	20.8	1.6	1.1	GREEN
incl	64	65	1	1.59	0.55	1181	145	21.4	2.6	5.2	GREEN
also incl	70	75	5	1.70	0.29	591	35	20.0	1.3	3.2	GREEN
also incl	79	93	14	1.09	0.10	192	14	19.5	1.4	0.8	GREEN
also incl	98	103	5	0.73	0.10	214	15	21.5	1.5	0.5	GREEN
also incl	101	106	5	0.68	0.10	219	15	22.3	1.5	0.6	GREEN
EAL1499	54	68*	14	4.18	1.01	2426	142	23.4	1.3	24.7	GREEN
incl	54	65	11	5.14	1.23	2961	175	23.7	1.4	23.1	GREEN
EAL1512	52	162	110	0.77	0.24	589	31	23.7	1.2	8.6	GREEN
incl	54	62	8	1.87	0.63	1485	81	23.6	1.4	5.3	GREEN
also incl	74	75	1	1.08	0.03	75	3	22.6	1.0	2.0	GREEN
also incl	94	95	1	1.14	0.20	496	26	25.0	1.3	7.3	GREEN
also incl	100	101	1	1.25	0.35	889	46	25.3	1.3	12.1	GREEN
also incl	107	115	8	1.12	0.46	1181	64	25.7	1.4	16.6	GREEN
also incl	127	129	2	1.66	0.59	1493	77	25.5	1.3	19.9	GREEN
also incl	135	143	8	0.53	0.15	370	18	22.4	1.1	14.9	GREEN
also incl	144	155	11	1.34	0.12	246	12	21.1	1.1	1.3	GREEN
and	167	184	17	0.36	0.20	350	10	18.8	0.7	1.8	GREEN
EAL1520	35	50	15	0.24	0.28	535	24	18.8	0.9	0.1	GREEN
EAL1521	38	81	43	0.59	1.09	1689	33	15.0	0.3	1.8	GREEN
incl	44	50	6	2.16	2.06	3150	69	15.3	0.4	2.9	GREEN
and	90	94	4	0.22	0.65	1116	24	17.1	0.4	1.2	GREEN
and	104	105	1	0.34	0.42	617	8	14.5	0.2	0.5	GREEN
EAL1522	78	114	36	2.83	0.30	654	39	21.9	1.3	2.8	GREEN
incl	80	105	25	3.83	0.37	781	46	21.4	1.3	3.2	GREEN
also incl	80	84	4	7.17	0.84	1690	113	20.2	1.4	2.8	GREEN
also incl	88	93	5	6.12	0.16	308	17	19.9	1.1	3.3	GREEN
also incl	100	105	5	4.01	0.31	696	30	22.1	1.0	2.1	GREEN
and	121	126*	5	1.34	0.04	82	5	21.1	1.3	0.4	GREEN
incl	122	123	1	4.84	0.06	124	6	19.7	1.0	0.5	GREEN
EAL1523	78	97*	19	2.45	1.23	2905	157	23.5	1.3	8.2	GREEN
incl	79	96	17	2.66	1.32	3124	169	23.7	1.3	8.1	GREEN
EAL1524	33	40	7	0.21	0.27	594	29	22.4	1.1	1.0	GREEN
and	54	55	1	0.38	0.16	317	15	20.2	1.0	1.6	GREEN
and	100	101	1	0.27	0.09	228	12	25.1	1.4	5.0	GREEN
and	104	123*	19	1.48	0.38	945	47	24.8	1.2	18.4	GREEN
incl	104	105	1	1.46	0.33	841	44	25.2	1.3	14.4	GREEN
also incl	108	112	4	2.23	0.66	1601	78	24.4	1.2	28.4	GREEN
also incl	119	123*	4	2.79	0.45	1103	56	24.4	1.3	23.6	GREEN
EAL2229	33	34	1	0.34	0.24	638	19	26.2	0.8	1.6	GREEN
and	37.2	65.3	28.1	0.61	0.62	1435	99	22.8	1.6	12.9	GREEN
incl	39.4	41.4	2	1.32	0.71	1745	97	24.8	1.3	6.2	GREEN
also incl	49.4	51.4	2	2.07	1.31	2976	198	22.7	1.5	17.5	GREEN
and	69	104	35	0.60	0.29	638	45	22.0	1.5	8.8	GREEN
incl	78.1	80.15	2.05	1.43	0.56	1221	88	23.2	1.7	12.8	GREEN
also incl	89.45	89.9	0.45	1.42	0.15	340	18	22.9	1.2	4.6	GREEN
also incl	103	104	1	1.91	0.36	806	48	22.5	1.3	9.0	GREEN
and	109.4	185.3*	75.9	1.85	0.48	1018	74	22.0	1.6	9.9	GREEN

Hole ID	from (m)	to (m)	interval (m)	Nb_2O_5 %	TREO %	$Nd_2O_3+Pr_2O_3$ (ppm)	$Tb_2O_3+Dy_2O_3$ (ppm)	NdPr/TREO	DyTb/TREO	P_2O_5 %	Prospect
incl	116.7	185.3*	68.6	2.02	0.49	1054	77	22.0	1.6	10.1	GREEN
also incl	120	126	6	3.70	0.57	1253	87	21.9	1.5	15.1	GREEN
EAL2237	98	101	3	0.57	0.05	118	8	23.2	1.5	1.6	GREEN
and	109	151.32^	42.32	1.65	0.33	818	40	24.9	1.2	13.3	GREEN
incl	116.95	151.32^	34.37	1.89	0.38	937	46	25.0	1.2	15.2	GREEN

Table 3. Drillhole assay intersections above 0.2% Nb_2O_5. Intervals greater than 1% Nb_2O_5 have been reported as including intervals. Selected intervals above 3% Nb_2O_5 have been reported as also including. *Denotes intersection to the end of hole. ^ Denotes intersection to the end of assays reported. EAL2237 assays pending 151.32m-173.7m (EOH).

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	NAT_Grid_ID	NAT_North	NAT_East	NAT_RL	Total_Depth	Collar_Dip	Collar_Azim	Prospect
EAL1428	AC	MGA94_52	7542285	439601	387	102	-90	0	GREEN
EAL1462	AC	MGA94_52	7541459	438500	385	132	-90	0	GREEN
EAL1463	AC	MGA94_52	7541489	438493	385	123	-90	0	GREEN
EAL1495	AC	MGA94_52	7541438	439100	385	72	-90	0	GREEN
EAL1496	AC	MGA94_52	7541479	439101	385	83	-90	0	GREEN
EAL1497	AC	MGA94_52	7541517	439101	385	116	-90	0	GREEN
EAL1499	AC	MGA94_52	7541606	439108	385	68	-90	0	GREEN
EAL1512	AC	MGA94_52	7541644	439200	385	204	-60	180	GREEN
EAL1519	AC	MGA94_52	7541496	439307	385	72	-90	0	GREEN
EAL1520	AC	MGA94_52	7541537	439302	385	90	-90	0	GREEN
EAL1521	AC	MGA94_52	7541570	439302	385	111	-90	0	GREEN
EAL1522	AC	MGA94_52	7541620	439300	385	126	-90	0	GREEN
EAL1523	AC	MGA94_52	7541656	439300	386	97	-90	0	GREEN
EAL1524	AC	MGA94_52	7541700	439300	386	123	-90	0	GREEN
EAL2155	AC	MGA94_52	7541738	439300	386	115	-90	0	GREEN
EAL2229	DDH	MGA94_52	7541602	438998	385	185.3	-90	0	GREEN
EAL2237	DDH	MGA94_52	7541706	439299	386	173.7	-90	0	GREEN

Table 4. Drillhole collar table.

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	NAT_Grid_ID	NAT_North	NAT_East	NAT_RL	Total_Depth	Collar_Dip	Collar_Azim	Prospect
EAL1455	AC	MGA94_52	7542123	440200	387	164	-60	179	GREEN
EAL1457	AC	MGA94_52	7541261	438501	384	111	-90	0	GREEN
EAL1458	AC	MGA94_52	7541304	438501	384	169	-90	0	GREEN
EAL1459	AC	MGA94_52	7541341	438499	384	204	-90	0	GREEN
EAL1460	AC	MGA94_52	7541377	438500	384	160	-90	0	GREEN
EAL1461	AC	MGA94_52	7541409	438500	384	149	-90	0	GREEN
EAL1465	AC	MGA94_52	7541341	438600	384	192.03	-60	180	GREEN
EAL1466	AC	MGA94_52	7541278	438701	384	43	-90	0	GREEN
EAL1467	AC	MGA94_52	7541320	438698	384	43	-90	0	GREEN
EAL1468	AC	MGA94_52	7541357	438700	384	47	-90	0	GREEN
EAL1469	AC	MGA94_52	7541401	438700	384	45	-90	0	GREEN
EAL1470	AC	MGA94_52	7541439	438700	384	66	-90	0	GREEN
EAL1471	AC	MGA94_52	7541479	438698	385	63	-90	0	GREEN

EAL1472	AC	MGA94_52	7541518	438700	385	58	-90	0	GREEN
EAL1473	AC	MGA94_52	7541376	438802	384	114	-60	180	GREEN
EAL1474	AC	MGA94_52	7541422	438803	385	135	-61	180	GREEN
EAL1478	AC	MGA94_52	7541359	438900	384	63	-90	0	GREEN
EAL1479	AC	MGA94_52	7541395	438900	385	94	-90	0	GREEN
EAL1484	AC	MGA94_52	7541587	438899	385	100	-90	0	GREEN
EAL1491	AC	MGA94_52	7541543	439012	385	105	-90	0	GREEN
EAL1494	AC	MGA94_52	7541404	439097	385	101	-90	0	GREEN
EAL1498	AC	MGA94_52	7541560	439101	385	84	-90	0	GREEN
EAL1500	AC	MGA94_52	7541640	439099	385	118	-90	0	GREEN
EAL1501	AC	MGA94_52	7541679	439102	385	100	-90	0	GREEN
EAL1566	AC	MGA94_52	7542354	439896	387	93	-90	0	GREEN
EAL1570	AC	MGA94_52	7542077	439997	387	68	-60	178	GREEN
EAL1571	AC	MGA94_52	7542160	439998	387	102	-60	185	GREEN
EAL1572	AC	MGA94_52	7542318	440002	387	93	-60	181	GREEN
EAL1573	AC	MGA94_52	7542397	440001	387	84	-60	180	GREEN
EAL1574	AC	MGA94_52	7542484	440008	387	93	-60	176	GREEN
EAL1604	AC	MGA94_52	7542070	440402	387	157	-60	183	GREEN
EAL1605	AC	MGA94_52	7542163	440401	387	195	-60	179	GREEN
EAL1608	AC	MGA94_52	7542478	440400	388	129	-59	181	GREEN
EAL1609	AC	MGA94_52	7542559	440402	388	183	-60	178	GREEN
EAL1625	AC	MGA94_52	7542568	440599	388	114	-59	180	GREEN
EAL2082	AC	MGA94_52	7541805	439402	386	138	-90	0	GREEN
EAL2083	AC	MGA94_52	7541836	440199	387	96	-90	0	GREEN
EAL2084	AC	MGA94_52	7542093	440202	387	155	-90	0	GREEN
EAL2085	AC	MGA94_52	7542923	441002	390	81	-90	0	GREEN
EAL2086	AC	MGA94_52	7542292	441000	388	114	-90	0	GREEN
EAL2152	AC	MGA94_52	7541266	438601	384	119	-90	0	GREEN
EAL2153	AC	MGA94_52	7541297	438802	384	38	-90	0	GREEN
EAL2154	AC	MGA94_52	7541342	438800	384	35	-90	0	GREEN

Table 5. Drillhole collar table addendum for ASX Announcement 28th October 2026.

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sounds, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Reported drilling has been completed to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. All samples underwent routine pXRF analysis using a Bruker S1 TITAN to aid in logging and identifying zones of interest. No pXRF data is being reported.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	All samples are considered to be representative. Drill hole collar locations were recorded by handheld GPS, which has an estimated accuracy of ± 5m.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	Wallis' proprietary, dual tube, patented Air-Core bit (AC) drilling method was used to obtain a bulk samples (each approximately 8-10kg) every 1m interval downhole for the following hole: **EAL1512** Bulk material from each 1m interval was captured in a 450mm x 750mm calico bag. The 1m bulk sample was submitted to ALS Laboratories in Adelaide or Perth where it was dried, crushed and a representative split was obtained for analysis. Bullion Air-Core drilling method was used to obtain a bulk samples (each approximately 8-10kg) every 1m interval downhole for the following holes: **EAL1462, EAL1463, EAL1495, EAL1496, EAL1497, EAL1499, EAL1519, EAL1520, EAL1521, EAL1522, EAL1523, EAL1524, EAL2155.** Bulk material from each 1m interval was captured in a 450mm x 750mm calico bag. The 1m bulk sample was submitted to ALS Laboratories in Adelaide or Perth where it was dried, crushed and a representative split was obtained for analysis. Bullion AC drilling was used to obtained 1m samples every 1m interval downhole for the following holes: **EAL1428** Composite samples (2m metre) were created using a scoop to collect a sample in a pre-numbered calico. These samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Adelaide or Perth where they were crushed and pulverised for analyses. Diamond drilling was used for the following holes: **EAL2229, EAL2237.** Reported results are from whole core samples of PQ3 sized core. These samples were sent to ALS Laboratories in Perth, where they were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to produce a sub – sample for analysis. Samples from EAL2237 151.32-173.7m have been half cored and results are still pending from the laboratory. Samples were analysed using ALS method ME-MS81D or 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. Additionally base metals

		are analysed from ALS method ME-4ACD81, a separate four-acid digestion and ICP-AES. Samples from drillhole EAL1428 were analysed using ALS method Au-TL44 which reports trace level Au by aqua regia extraction with ICP-MS finish. 50 g nominal sample weight. No gold analysis has been completed on any other reported drillholes.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Results are reported from AC and diamond drilling. AC holes were drilled at diameter of 83mm by the Wallis' proprietary, dual tube, patented Air-Core bit (AC) drilling method or at diameter of 90mm by Bullion Drilling. EPT2229 was diamond drilled from surface by Foraco. 0 to 10m was mud rotary drilled then 10 to 185.3m with PQ3. EPT2237 was diamond drilled from surface by DDH1. 0 to 12m was Rock roller drilled then 12 to 173.7m with PQ3. All core was oriented using Reflex Act III system.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Sample recoveries were estimated as a percentage and recorded by Encounter field staff. Sections of lost core were minimal and were noted by the diamond drillers. Diamond drill core recovery was excellent at +95%.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Driller's used appropriate measures to minimise down-hole and/or cross-hole contamination in drilling. Where contamination of the sample was suspected this was noted by Encounter field staff as a percentage. PQ3 was used to reduce the chances of core loss. Diamond drill core recovery was approximately +95%. In Wallis drillhole EAL1512, 64 samples from between 65m to 204m (EOH) were submitted as coarse core plug samples (+2mm). In the case of lost samples, the weighted average grade of the sample intervals from directly above and below has been assigned to the missing interval.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	A project review of sample recoveries, grade, sampling methods and twinned drillholes has determined that there is no relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Encounter geologists have completed geological logs on all holes where assays are reported. All reported holes have been logged in full with lithology, alteration and mineralisation recorded. Geological logging has been reviewed using multi element geochemistry to verify geological observations.

	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Geological logging is qualitative in nature and records interpreted lithology, alteration, mineralisation and other geological features of the samples.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	Encounter geologists have completed geological logs on all holes reported in this announcement.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	EPT2229 was diamond drilled from surface by Foraco. 0 to 10m was mud rotary drilled then 10 to 185.3m with PQ3. Between 22.55m and 185.3m whole core was sampled. EPT2237 was diamond drilled from surface by DDH1. 0 to 12m was rock roller drilled then 12m to 173.7m was drilled with PQ3. Between 28m and 151.32m whole core was sampled.Between 151.32 and 173.7m (EOH) core was cut and half core was sampled. Assays from 151.32m to 173.7m are still pending and not being reported.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Wallis' proprietary, dual tube, patented Air-Core bit (AC) drilling method was used to obtain a bulk samples (each approximately 8-10kg) every 1m interval downhole for the following hole: **EAL1512** Bulk material from each 1m interval was captured in a 450mm x 750mm calico bag. The 1m bulk sample was submitted to ALS Laboratories in Adelaide or Perth where it was dried, crushed and a representative split was obtained for analysis. Bullion Air-Core drilling method was used to obtain a bulk samples (each approximately 8-10kg) every 1m interval downhole for the following holes: **EAL1462, EAL1463, EAL1495, EAL1496, EAL1497, EAL1499, EAL1519, EAL1520, EAL1521, EAL1522, EAL1523, EAL1524, EAL2155.** Bulk material from each 1m interval was captured in a 450mm x 750mm calico bag. The 1m bulk sample was submitted to ALS Laboratories in Adelaide or Perth where it was dried, crushed and a representative split was obtained for analysis. Bullion AC drilling was used to obtained 1m samples every 1m interval downhole for the following holes: **EAL1428** Composite samples (2m metre) were created using a scoop to collect a sample in a pre-numbered calico. These samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Adelaide or Perth where they were crushed and pulverised for analyses
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sample preparation was completed at ALS Laboratories in Perth or Adelaide. Bulk samples and whole core samples were dried, crushed and a split taken post crushing to create a representative subsample for pulverisation and subsample for analyses. AC composite samples were crushed and pulverised to enable a subsample for analyses. These is considered a high quality representative sampling methodology and an appropriate sample preparation for the drilling type and analysis undertaken.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No field duplicates were taken for bulk or whole core samples. After bulk or whole core samples were crushed, a duplicate split was taken at the laboratory to generate a representative duplicate subsample for pulverisation and analyses.

		Field duplicates of composite samples were collected using the same composite sampling method as the primary sample. All duplicate samples were taken at an approximate rate of 1:50.
	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.	No field duplicates were taken for bulk or whole core samples. After bulk or whole core samples were crushed, a duplicate split was taken at the laboratory to generate a representative duplicate subsample for pulverisation and analyses. Field duplicates of composite samples were collected using the same composite sampling method as the primary sample. All duplicate samples were taken at an approximate rate of 1:50
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes, sub -sampling techniques and sample preparation are considered to be appropriate for the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Assays are reported from ALS ME-MS81D or ME-MS81hD (package of methods ME-MS81(h) + MEICP06). ALS method ME-MS81(h) reports high grade rare earth elements via fusion with lithium borate flux followed by acid dissolution of the fused bead coupled with ICP-MS analysis. It provides a quantitative analytical approach for a broad suite of trace elements. This method is considered a complete digestion allowing resistive mineral phases to be liberated. Elements reported: Ba, Ce Cr, Cs, Dy, Er, Eu, Ga, Gd, Hf, Ho, La, Lu, Nb, Nd, Pr, Rb, Sc, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Th, Ti, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zr. Additionally whole rock oxides are analysed 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 analysed 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) is completed via ALS method ME-XRF30. Assays have been reported from MEXRF30 when completed. Samples from drillhole EAL1428 were analysed using ALS method Au-TL44 which reports trace level Au by aqua regia extraction with ICP-MS finish. 50 g nominal sample weight. No gold analysis has been completed on any other reported drillholes.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	Samples underwent routine pXRF analysis at 1m intervals using a Bruker S1 TITAN to aid in geological logging and identifying zones of interest. All pXRF readings were taken in GeoExploration mode with a 30 second 3 beam reading. OREAS supplied standard reference materials were used to calibrate the pXRF instrument. No pXRF results are being reported.

	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Standard field and laboratory QAQC was undertaken and monitored. Encounter submits an independent suite of certified reference materials and blanks at average ratio of 1:30. ALS Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material and blanks as part of in-house laboratory procedures. A formal review of this data is completed on a periodic basis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Geological observations included in this report have been verified by Sarah James (Principal Geologist)
	The use of twinned holes.	EAL2237 was drilled to provide sample and assay data to test depth extent to fresh rock and test geological continuity within close proximity to AC drill hole EAL1524. EAL2237 (DD) was collared approximately 10m to the north of EAL1524 (AC).
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary logging and sampling data is collected for drillholes on toughbook computers using Maxwell Geoservice's LogChief software and using excel templates (physical and electronic). Data is sent offsite by email to be loaded or direct synced to Encounter's SQL Database (Datashed software), which is backed up daily.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Standard stoichiometric calculations have been applied to convert element ppm data to relevant oxides. Industry standard calculation for TREO as follows La_2O_3 + CeO_2 + Pr_2O_3 + Nd_2O_3 + Sm_2O_3 + Eu_2O_3 + Gd_2O_3 + Tb_2O_3 + Dy_2O_3 + Ho_2O_3 + Er_2O_3 + Tm_2O_3 + Yb_2O_3 + Y_2O_3 + Lu_2O_3 Conversion factors La_2O_3 1.1728 CeO_2 1.2284 Pr_2O_3 1.1703 Nd_2O_3 1.1664 Sm_2O_3 1.1596 Eu_2O_3 1.1579 Gd_2O_3 1.1526 Tb_2O_3 1.151 Dy_2O_3 1.1477 Ho_2O_3 1.1455 Er_2O_3 1.1435 Tm_2O_3 1.1421 Yb_2O_3 1.1387 Y_2O_3 1.2699 Lu_2O_3 1.1371 Nb_2O_5 1.4305
Location of data 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 (Gyro) were collected during Wallis AC drilling and Diamond drilling at Green at approximately 30m intervals. No downhole surveys were collected during Bullion AC 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.*	Drillhole spacing at Green is nominally 40m spaced on section with drill traverse 100m-200m 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.	Drill results in this announcement are drilling within and outside the existing Green Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate areas.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Intervals have been composited using a length weighted methodology.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Carbonatite intrusions have exploited interpreted structural corridors including the Weddell Fault at Green. Oxide-enriched mineralisation derives from primary fresh carbonatite by deflationary and regolith processes.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The relationship between drilling orientation and the orientation of oxide-enriched mineralisation is not considered to have introduce any sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The chain of custody is managed by Encounter. Samples were transported by Encounter personnel and reputable freight contractors to the assay laboratory.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. A project QAQC audit was completed prior to Mineral Resource Estimation by Snowden Optiro on Aileron drilling data and sampling techniques.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties including joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Aileron project is located within the tenements E80/5169, E80/5469, E80/5470 and E80/5522 which are held 100% by Encounter Resources The tenements are contained within Aboriginal Reserve land where native title rights are held by the Parna Ngururrpa and the Tjamu Tjamu. Mineral Resources have been defined at Green (E80/5469), Crean (E80/5169) and Emily (E80/5469) wholly within Parna Ngururrpa native title determination area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Prior to Encounter Resources, no previous on ground exploration has been conducted on the tenement other than government precompetitive data.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	The Aileron project is situated in the Proterozoic West Arunta Province of Western Australia. The geology of the area is poorly studied due to the lack of outcrop and previous exploration. A 2024 GSWA report (using 2023 Encounter EIS drill cores) has documented Paleoproterozoic gneisses and metasedimentary rocks in the region. A younger, Mesoproterozoic garnet-bearing granitic gneiss has now been documented in the belt. Granulite facies metamorphism occurred soon after this Mesoproterozoic magmatic emplacement. In the Neoproterozoic gneissic rocks were intruded by post metamorphic, cogenetic carbonatite, lamprophyre and aillikite-type lamprophyres. The extensive geological history in the belt is still being unraveled by ongoing research studies. The belt is prospective for carbonatite-hosted critical mineral deposits, IOCG style copper deposits and orogenic gold. Green, Crean and Emily are carbonatite related niobium deposits. Oxide-enriched mineralisation has derived from primary niobium enriched carbonatites through deflationary and regolith weathering processes. The Aileron carbonatites have intruded into gneisses and metasedimentary basement rocks along interpreted structural corridors including the Elephant Island (at Crean) and the Weddell Fault (at Emily and Green). Carbonatite intrusions have intensely fenitised (altered) surrounding basement rocks. Lamprophyre and syenite intrusions interpreted as cogenetic with carbonatites are present, particularly near the margins of carbonatite intrusions. Preferential weathering of carbonatites has accelerated oxidation and

		resulted in niobium enrichment at Green, Crean and Emily.
Drill hole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *Easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar* • *Dip and azimuth of the hole* • *Down hole length and interception depth* • *Hole length*	Refer to tabulation in the body of this announcement
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	All reported Niobium assays have been length weighted, with a nominal 0.2% Nb_2O_5 lower limit and a maximum of 4m of internal dilution. Intervals greater than 1% Nb_2O_5 has been reported as including. Selected intervals greater than 3% Nb_2O_5 have been reported separately. No upper cutoffs have been applied.
	Where aggregated intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	All reported Niobium assays have been length weighted, with a nominal 0.2% Nb_2O_5 lower limit and a maximum of 4m of internal dilution. Intervals greater than 1% Nb_2O_5 has been reported as including. Selected intervals greater than 3% Nb_2O_5 have been reported separately. No upper cutoffs have been applied.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents have been reported in this announcement.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of exploration results.* *If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Reported results are downhole length. True width geometry of the mineralisation is not yet known due to insufficient drilling in the targeted areas.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to body of this announcement
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to*	All results have been balanced and transparently reported.

	avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text.
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large – scale step – out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Refer to the body of the text