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First RC drilling at Green confirms high-grade niobium discovery

- **First assay results (4 holes) from RC drilling have confirmed that Green hosts extensive, enriched, high-grade niobium mineralisation in the upper portion of the system**
- **These initial results demonstrate the continuity of the high-grade niobium system from WA1's Luni discovery in the south-west, across the tenement boundary into Green. New intercepts from Green include:**
  - **116m @ 1.7% Nb_2O_5 from 52m to EOH (EAL894) including:**
    - **28m @ 3.3% Nb_2O_5 from 62m and**
    - **32m @ 2.1% Nb_2O_5 from 95m**
  - **81m @ 1.5% Nb_2O_5 from 39m (EAL899) including:**
    - **43m @ 2.4% Nb_2O_5 from 43m**
- **EAL894 (197 metre % Nb_2O_5) is the highest 'grade x thickness' RC drill intercept returned from the entire West Arunta province to date**
- **Initial RC drilling at Green has established a zone of strike extensive, thick, high-grade mineralisation, and accordingly, a diamond hole has been completed for metallurgical test work**
- **Further batches of assays from the remaining 30 RC holes completed across ~2km of strike at the western part of Green will be returned in the coming months**

Commenting on the first results from RC drilling at Green, Executive Chairman Will Robinson said:
"Green is a large mineralised carbonatite (+3km long) containing multiple zones of shallow, high-grade niobium mineralisation identified with aircore drilling. The first RC holes completed at the western side of Green demonstrate some of the best, depth extensive niobium mineralisation in the West Arunta. A further 30 RC drill holes have been completed at Green, through the better mineralised zones defined by aircore drilling, and we look forward to providing further assay results in the months ahead."

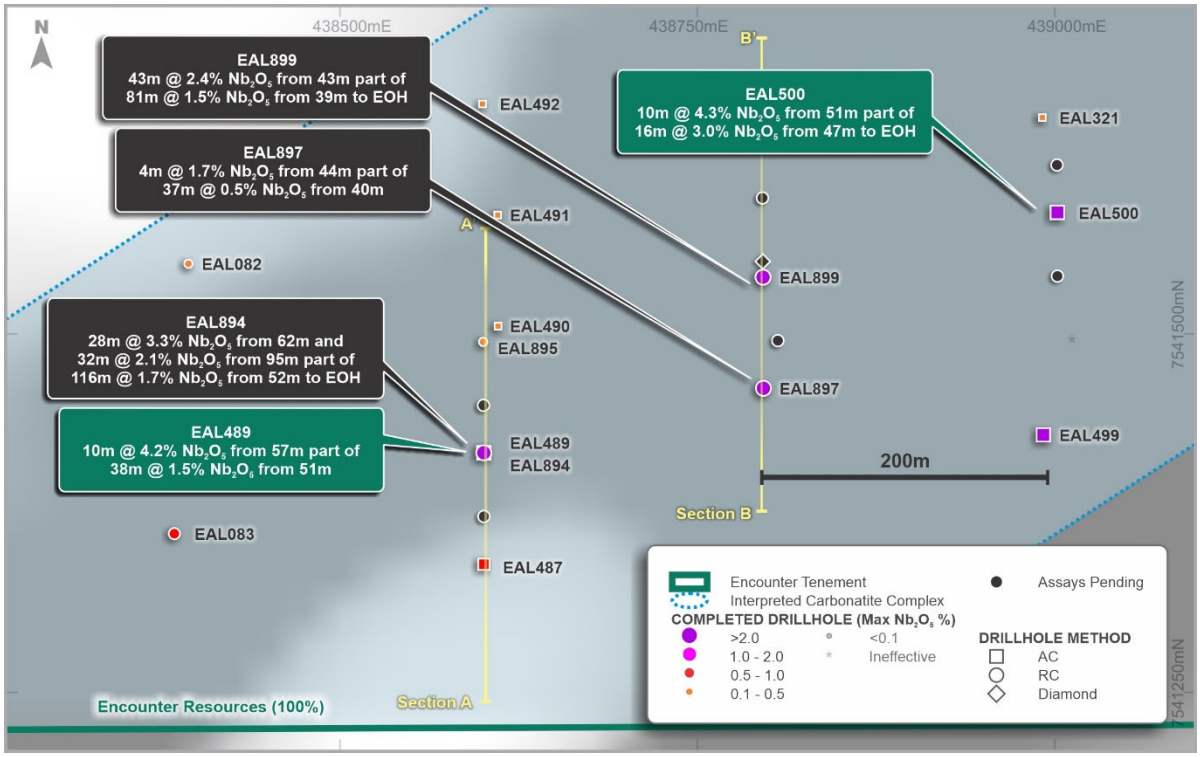

Figure 1 – Green Drill Plan (Magnetics TMI 1vd) [1] – RC drilling confirms high-grade niobium discovery

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Encounter Resources Ltd (“Encounter”) is pleased to announce the first RC drilling results from the Green prospect at the Aileron project (100% ENR) in the West Arunta region of WA.

Background

Reconnaissance aircore drilling completed at Green earlier in 2024 mapped a large, laterally mineralised zone containing frequent high-grade niobium intercepts over 2% Nb_2O_5 (Figure 2), often ending in mineralisation. Aircore assay results included:

- **10m @ 4.2% Nb_2O_5 from 57m part of 38m @ 1.5% Nb_2O_5 from 51m (EAL489)**
- **10m @ 4.3% Nb_2O_5 from 51m part of 16m @ 3.0% Nb_2O_5 from 47m to EOH (EAL500)**
- **18m @ 2.7% Nb_2O_5 from 44m part of 72m @ 1.0% Nb_2O_5 from 40m (EAL515)**
- **10m @ 3.5% Nb_2O_5 from 47m part of 47m @ 1.0% Nb_2O_5 from 43m to EOH (EAL534)[1]**

RC drilling was then deployed to delineate coherent, high-grade zones, with mineable dimensions, within the large, mineralised carbonatite complex at Green.

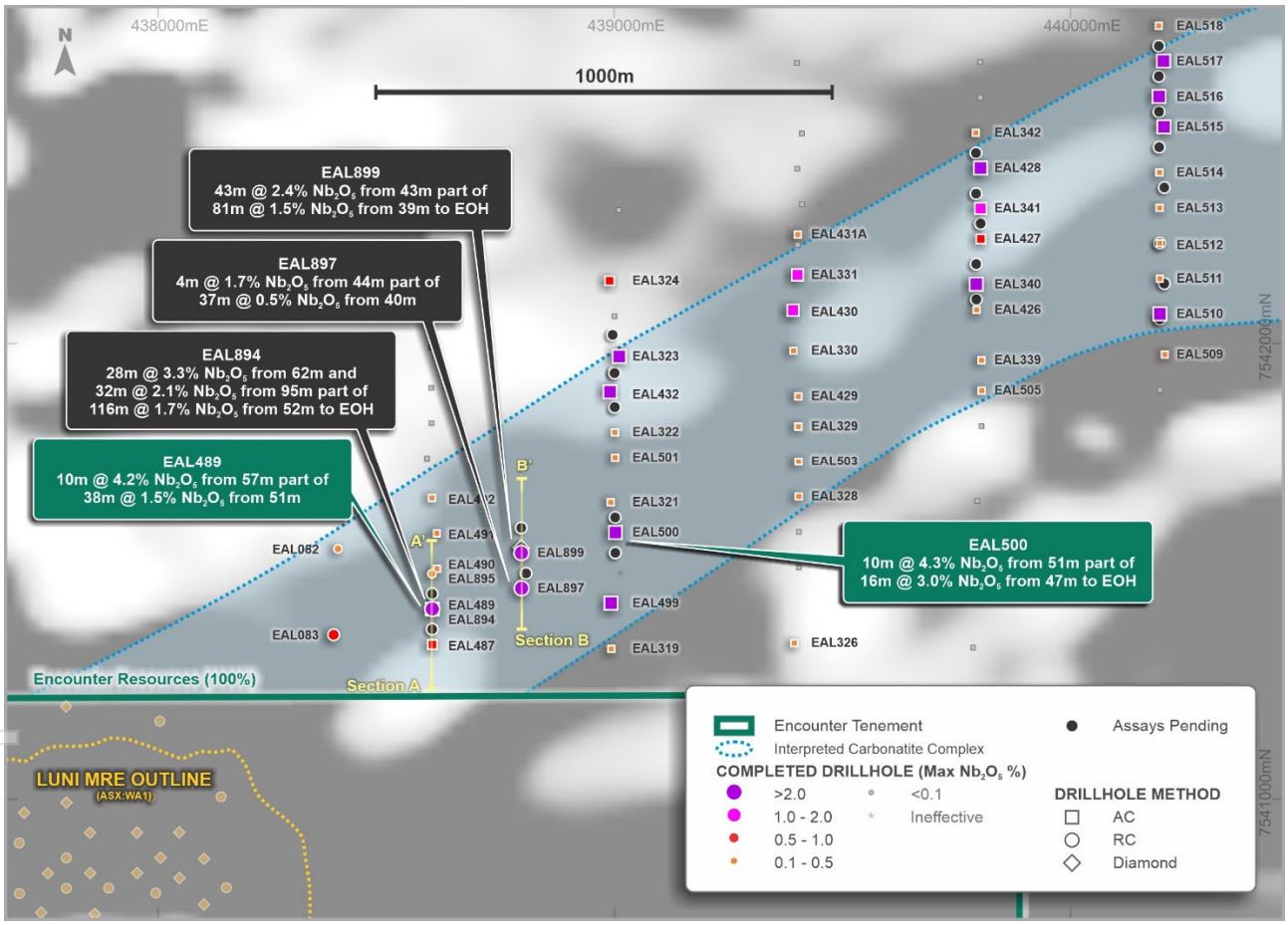

Figure 2 – Green Drill Plan (Magnetics TMI 1vd) [1,2]– Large mineralised carbonatite containing multiple zones of shallow, high-grade niobium mineralisation

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RC Drill Program

A 34 hole RC drill program at Green has been completed following the high-grade mineralisation trends established in aircore drilling earlier this year.

The RC drill program started at the western end of the +3km mineralised carbonatite where shallow high-grade niobium mineralisation was intersected in aircore holes EAL489 and EAL500 (see Figure 2).

Of the four initial RC holes completed in this western area, three have returned thick zones of niobium mineralisation. The best two RC holes to date returned:

- **116m @ 1.7% Nb_2O_5 from 52m to EOH (EAL894) including:**
  - **28m @ 3.3% Nb_2O_5 from 62m and**
  - **32m @ 2.1% Nb_2O_5 from 95m and**
- **81m @ 1.5% Nb_2O_5 from 39m (EAL899) including:**
  - **43m @ 2.4% Nb_2O_5 from 43m**

These holes contain broad runs of consistent, high-grade niobium mineralisation which underpin some of the thickest and highest-grade drill intercepts achieved to date in the West Arunta. These results are solely from exploration drilling, and we expect focused resource definition drilling is likely to return further zones of high-grade niobium mineralisation.

A further six RC drill holes have recently been completed in this western part of the Green prospect with assay results expected in early 2025.

These initial RC assay results also provide further evidence of the interpreted north-east structural control on the high-grade niobium mineralisation that extends through the Luni to Green mineral system.

The RC drilling is starting to demonstrate the outstanding potential of Green and is providing further indications of what is emerging as the world class West Arunta mineral field.

Diamond drilling for metallurgical testing

Diamond hole EAL940 has been completed adjacent to the high-grade niobium mineralisation drilled in EAL899 and will be used for initial mineralogy and metallurgy work at Green. Core recovery from this hole was >96% through the mineralised interval. Assay results will be used to confirm the effectiveness of RC sampling techniques employed at Green.

Next Steps

Further batches of assays from the RC drill program (30 holes pending) at Green will be returned over the coming months.

Metallurgical test work on core from EAL940 including mineralogical scanning and initial sighter beneficiation and flotation tests will be completed in the first half of 2025.

[1] ENR ASX announcement 16 September 2024
[2] WA Resources Ltd (ASX:WA1) announcement 30 June 2024

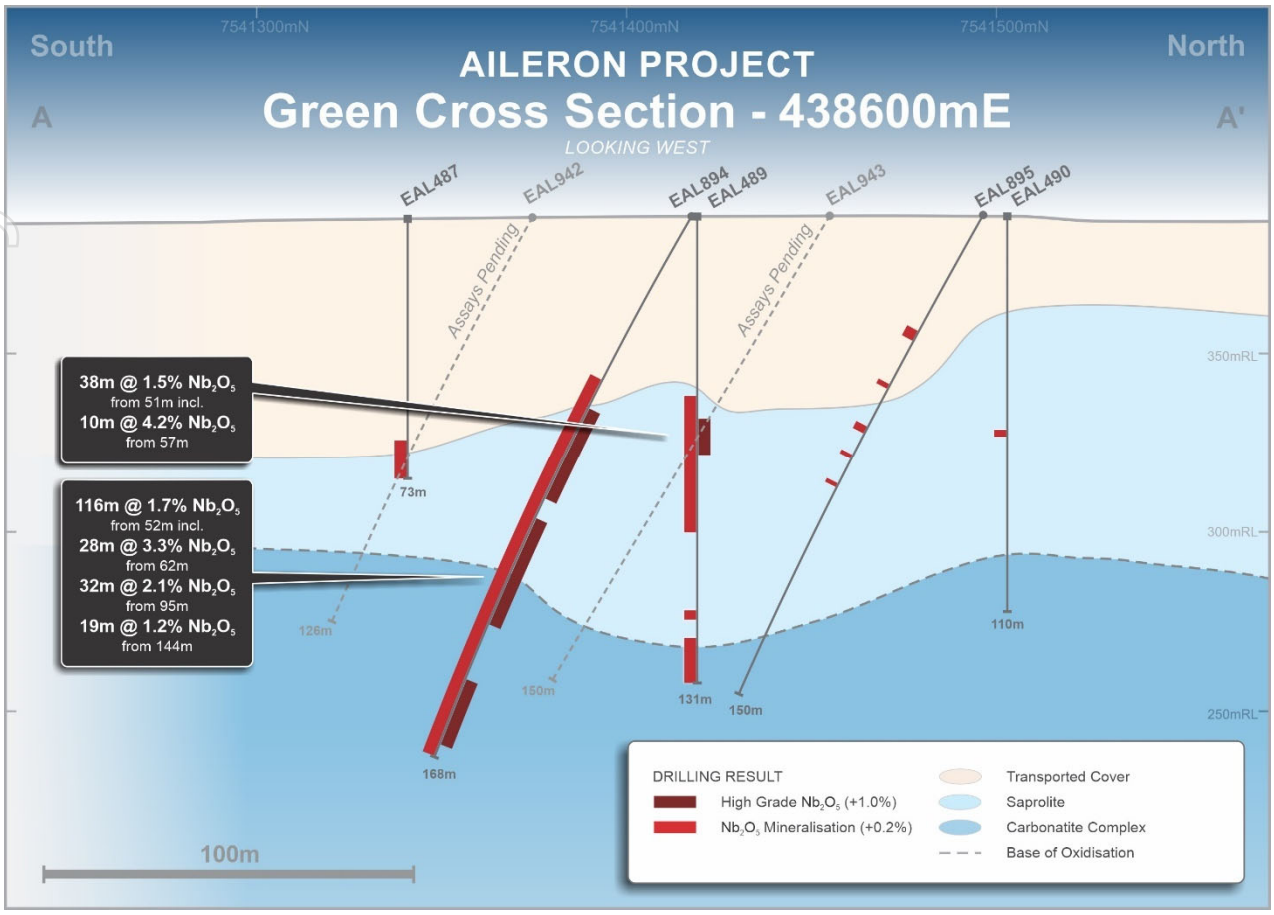

Figure 3 – Green Prospect – Aircore/RC drilling cross section A – A'

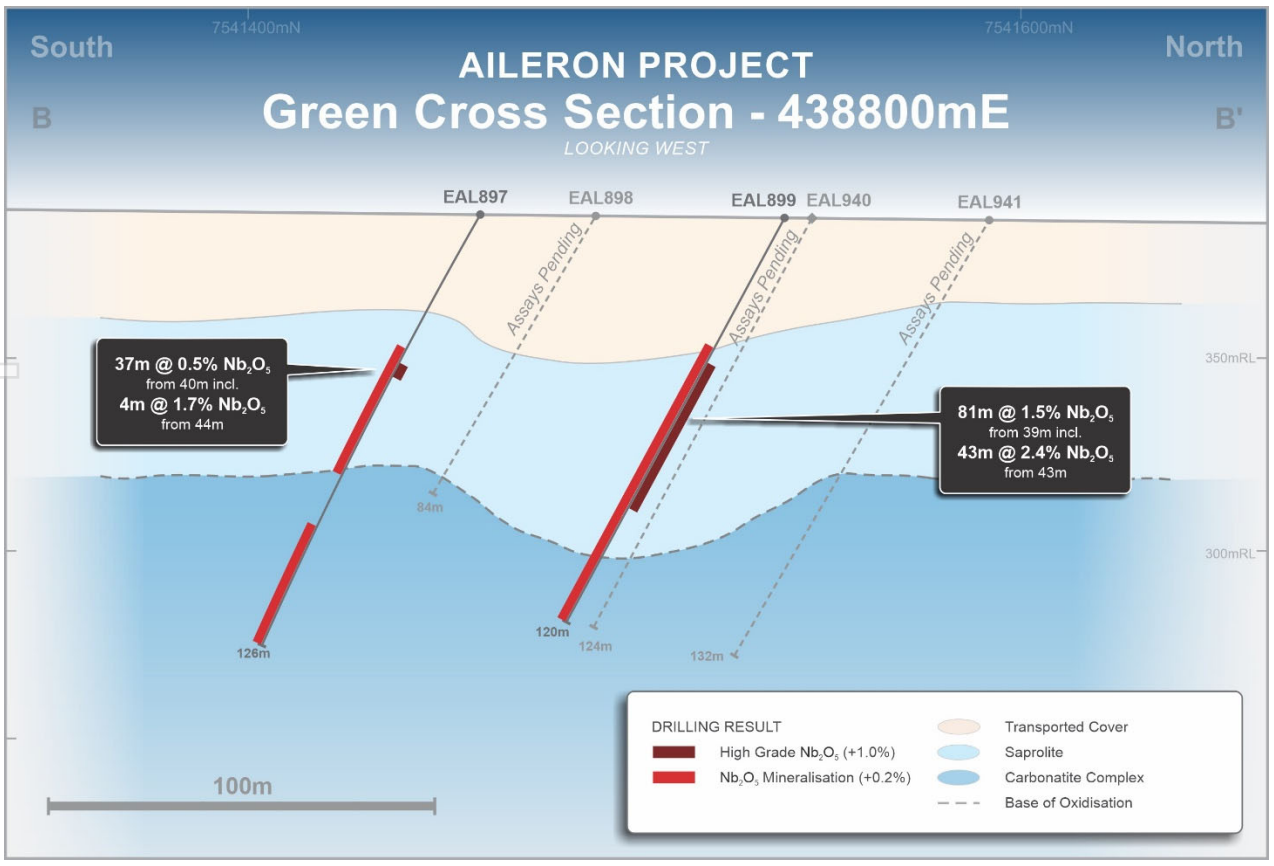

Figure 4 – Green Prospect – RC drilling cross section B – B'

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Hole ID	from (m)	to (m)	interval (m)	Nb2O5 %	TREO %	Nd + Pr (ppm)	P205 %	Prospect
EAL894	52	168*	116	1.7	0.4	925	10.8	Green
including	61	89	28	3.3	0.8	1760	12.4	Green
including	95	127	32	2.1	0.5	1121	19.1	Green
including	144	163	19	1.2	0.2	394	5.6	Green
EAL895	37	40	3	0.3	0.0	39	0.1	Green
and	54	55	1	0.2	0.1	155	0.4	Green
and	67	69	2	0.3	0.6	1036	2.0	Green
and	76	77	1	0.2	0.2	454	1.1	Green
and	85	86	1	0.2	0.4	822	1.4	Green
EAL897	40	77	37	0.5	0.3	513	6.2	Green
including	44	48	4	1.7	1.4	2328	18.4	Green
and	92	126*	34	0.3	0.0	62	7.6	Green
EAL899	39	120*	81	1.5	0.5	974	9.3	Green
including	43	86	43	2.4	0.8	1558	15.0	Green

Table 1. Drillhole assay intersections above 0.2% Nb_2O_5. Intervals greater than 1% Nb_2O_5 have been reported as included intervals. * denotes intersection to the end of hole.

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Grid_ID	MGA_East	MGA_North	MGA_RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH Depth (m)
EAL894	RC	MGA94_52	438600	7541418	385	180	-60.0	168
EAL895	RC	MGA94_52	438604	7541497	385	180	-60.0	150
EAL897	RC	MGA94_52	438796	7541460	385	180	-60.0	126
EAL898*	RC	MGA94_52	438804	7541490	385	180	-60.0	84
EAL899	RC	MGA94_52	438797	7541539	385	180	-60.0	120
EAL900*	RC	MGA94_52	439000	7541540	386	180	-60.0	202
EAL901*	RC	MGA94_52	438998	7541619	386	180	-60.0	108
EAL902*	RC	MGA94_52	439000	7541860	387	180	-60.0	250
EAL903A*	RC	MGA94_52	439000	7541935	387	180	-60.0	126
EAL904*	RC	MGA94_52	438996	7542020	388	180	-60.0	156
EAL908*	RC	MGA94_52	439796	7542096	387	180	-60.0	132
EAL909*	RC	MGA94_52	439794	7542171	387	180	-60.0	120
EAL910*	RC	MGA94_52	439795	7542248	387	180	-60.0	114
EAL911*	RC	MGA94_52	439796	7542328	387	180	-60.0	144
EAL912*	RC	MGA94_52	439797	7542420	387	180	-60.0	150
EAL913*	RC	MGA94_52	440198	7542053	387	180	-60.0	120
EAL914*	RC	MGA94_52	440209	7542131	387	180	-60.0	222
EAL915*	RC	MGA94_52	440194	7542427	388	180	-60.0	156
EAL916*	RC	MGA94_52	440194	7542503	388	180	-60.0	144
EAL917*	RC	MGA94_52	440196	7542581	388	180	-60.0	156
EAL918*	RC	MGA94_52	440196	7542657	388	180	-60.0	132
EAL923*	RC	MGA94_52	440602	7542129	388	180	-60.0	144
EAL924*	RC	MGA94_52	440596	7542216	388	180	-60.0	156
EAL925*	RC	MGA94_52	440587	7542296	388	180	-60.0	156
EAL926*	RC	MGA94_52	440597	7542374	388	180	-60.0	132
EAL927*	RC	MGA94_52	440595	7542457	388	180	-60.0	156
EAL928*	RC	MGA94_52	440598	7542543	389	180	-60.0	132
EAL929*	RC	MGA94_52	440592	7542627	389	180	-60.0	126

EAL930*	RC	MGA94_52	440597	7542698	389	180	-60.0	132
EAL937*	RC	MGA94_52	440198	7542222	387	180	-60.0	72
EAL938*	RC	MGA94_52	440200	7542341	387	180	-60.0	72
EAL940*	DDH	MGA94_52	438797	7541546	386	180	-60.0	124.8
EAL941*	RC	MGA94_52	438794	7541592	386	180	-60.0	132
EAL942*	RC	MGA94_52	438598	7541375	385	180	-60.0	126
EAL943*	RC	MGA94_52	438599	7541455	385	180	-60.0	150

Table 2. Drillhole collar table. * denotes assays pending

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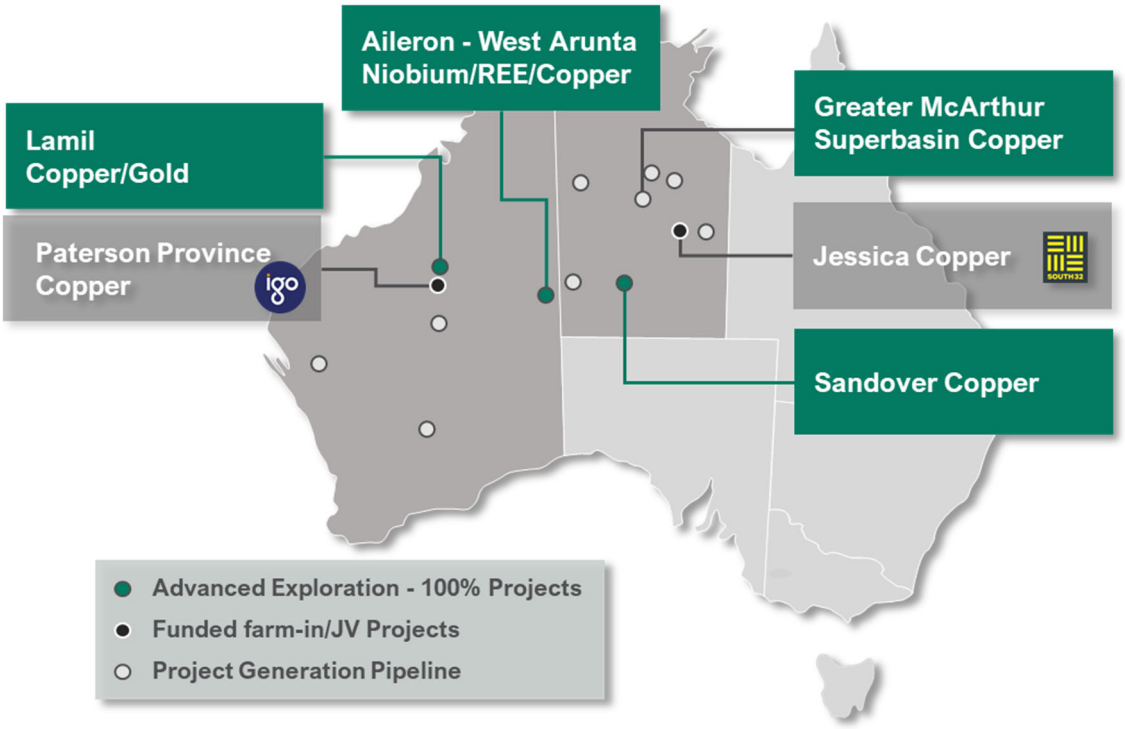
About Encounter

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

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



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

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the relevant ASX releases and the form and context of the announcement has not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

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

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sounds, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	RC holes have been drilled at the Green Prospect to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. 1 meter interval RC samples underwent routine pXRF analysis using a Bruker S1 TITAN to aid in logging and identifying zones of interest.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Drill hole collar locations were recorded by handheld GPS, which has an estimated accuracy of ± 5m.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	RC drilling obtained 1m interval samples via a rig-mounted cone splitter, each sample captures 0.5-3kg of material in a calico bag. All remaining downhole RC material from the 1m interval was captured in a green mining bag when dry or a 450mm x 750mm calico when wet. When splitting by cone splitter was not suitable the entire 1m interval was sent to the lab for splitting and crushing. All samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Adelaide where they were crushed and pulverised for analyses. Samples were analysed in Perth using for ALS method ME-MS81hD with overlimit determination via ME-XRF30. (ME-MS81hD reports high grade REE elements by lithium meta-borate fusion and ICP-MS. This method produces quantitative results of all elements, including those encapsulated in resistive minerals.)
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Results reported in this announcement refer to samples from RC drilling.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Each RC split and bulk sample was weighed on site and recorded by Encounter field staff to monitor split performance and sample recovery.
	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.
	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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Encounter Geologists have completed geological logs on all RC chips. Lithology, alteration and mineralisation is recorded.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Geological logging is qualitative in nature and records interpreted lithology, alteration, mineralisation and other geological features of the samples.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	Encounter Geologists have completed geological logs on all RC chips. Lithology, alteration and mineralisation is recorded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No assays from core drilled is reported in this announcement.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were collected on the drill rig cone splitter into pre numbered calico bags. Samples were recorded as being dry, moist or wet by Encounter field staff. If wet, bulk samples were sent to the lab where they were dried, crushed and split.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sample preparation was completed at ALS Laboratories in Perth and Adelaide and analysed in the Perth laboratory. 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 blanks. The insertion rate of the CRM is 1:50. Blanks and laboratory quartz flush samples are inserted within and at the end of mineralised zones as determined by the site geologist based on geological observations and pXRF readings. Outside of mineralised zones blanks are inserted at a rate of 1:100. The results from QC procedures are assessed on a periodical basis.
	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 splitter at a rate of 1:20. 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. Assays have been reported from ALS ME-MS81hD (package of methods ME-MS81h + MEICP06). ALS method ME-MS81h reports high grade rare earth elements via fusion with lithium borate flux followed by acid dissolution of the fused bead coupled with ICP-MS analysis. It provides a quantitative analytical approach for a broad suite of trace elements. This method is considered a complete digestion allowing resistive mineral phases to be liberated. Elements reported: Ba, Ce Cr, Cs, Dy, Er, Eu, Ga, Gd, Hf, Ho, La, Lu, Nb, Nd, Pr, Rb, Sc, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Th, Ti, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zr. Additionally whole rock oxides are reported by method ME-ICP06 by analysing the same digested solution by ICP-AES and include LOI. Oxides reported: Al2O3, BaO, CaO, Cr2O3, Fe2O3, K2O, MgO, MnO, Na2O, P2O5, SiO2, SrO, TiO2, LOI Niobium overlimit determination (>50,000ppm Nb) completed via ALS method ME-XRF30. Assays have been reported from MEXRF30

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		when completed. Standard laboratory QAQC was undertaken and monitored.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	RC samples 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 30 second 3 beam reading. OREAS supplied standard reference materials were used to calibrate the pXRF instrument. No pXRF results are being reported.
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
	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 (Principal Geologist)
	The use of twinned holes.	Diamond hole EAL940 has been completed adjacent to the niobium mineralisation drilled in EAL899 and will be used for initial mineralogy and metallurgy work at Green. Core recovery from this hole was >96% through the mineralised interval and assay results will be used to confirm the effectiveness of RC sampling techniques employed at Green. No results are being reported here for this twinned hole.
	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 Nb_2O_5 1.4305
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-*	Drill hole collar locations are determined using a handheld GPS.

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	hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	Down hole surveys were collected during RC drilling at approximately 30m intervals downhole.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Horizontal Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia1994 (GDA94) Map Grid of Australia 1994 (MGA94) Zone 52
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	RLs were assigned using a DTM created during the detailed aeromagnetic survey.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drill hole spacing is nominally 40-80m spaced with drill traverses between 200m and 1.2km spaced at Green.
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
	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. Additional infill drilling is planned to test the orientation and continuity of mineralisation.
	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. Additional infill drilling is planned to test the orientation and continuity of mineralisation.
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.

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SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties including joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Aileron project is located within the tenements E80/5169, E80/5469, E80/5470 and E80/5522 which are held 100% by Encounter Resources The tenements are contained within Aboriginal Reserve land where native title rights are held by the Parna Ngururrpa and the Tjamu Tjamu.
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 0.2% Nb_2O_5 lower limit and a maximum of 3m of internal dilution. Selected intervals greater than 1% Nb_2O_5 have been reported separately. No upper cutoffs have been applied.
	Where aggregated intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	All reported assays have been length weighted, with a nominal 0.2% Nb_2O_5 lower limit and a maximum of 3m of internal dilution. Selected intervals greater than 1% Nb_2O_5 have been reported separately. No upper cutoffs have been applied.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents have been reported in this announcement.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of exploration results.* *If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Reported results are downhole length. True width geometry of the mineralisation is not yet known due to insufficient drilling in the targeted areas.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to body of this announcement
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All reported assays have been length weighted, with a nominal 0.2% Nb_2O_5 lower limit and a maximum of 3m of internal dilution. Selected intervals greater than 1% Nb_2O_5 have been reported separately. No upper cutoffs 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.*	Further batches of assays from the RC drill program (30 holes pending) at Green will be returned over the coming months. Metallurgical test work on core from EAL940 including mineralogical scanning and initial sighter beneficiation and flotation tests will be completed in the first half of 2025.

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