ASX Announcement | 17 June 2024

Infill Soil Sampling Defines Large Gold Anomaly

Highlights

- **Infill soil sampling defines large scale gold anomaly at Maggie Hays Hill**
    - **Gold results from 15-85ppb**
    - **700 metres long and up to 170 metres wide**
- **Drilling and heritage survey update**

Intra Energy Corporation Limited (**ASX: IEC**) ("**IEC**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce that new soil sampling assays have defined a high tenor and large-scale gold anomaly at the Maggie Hays Hill project.

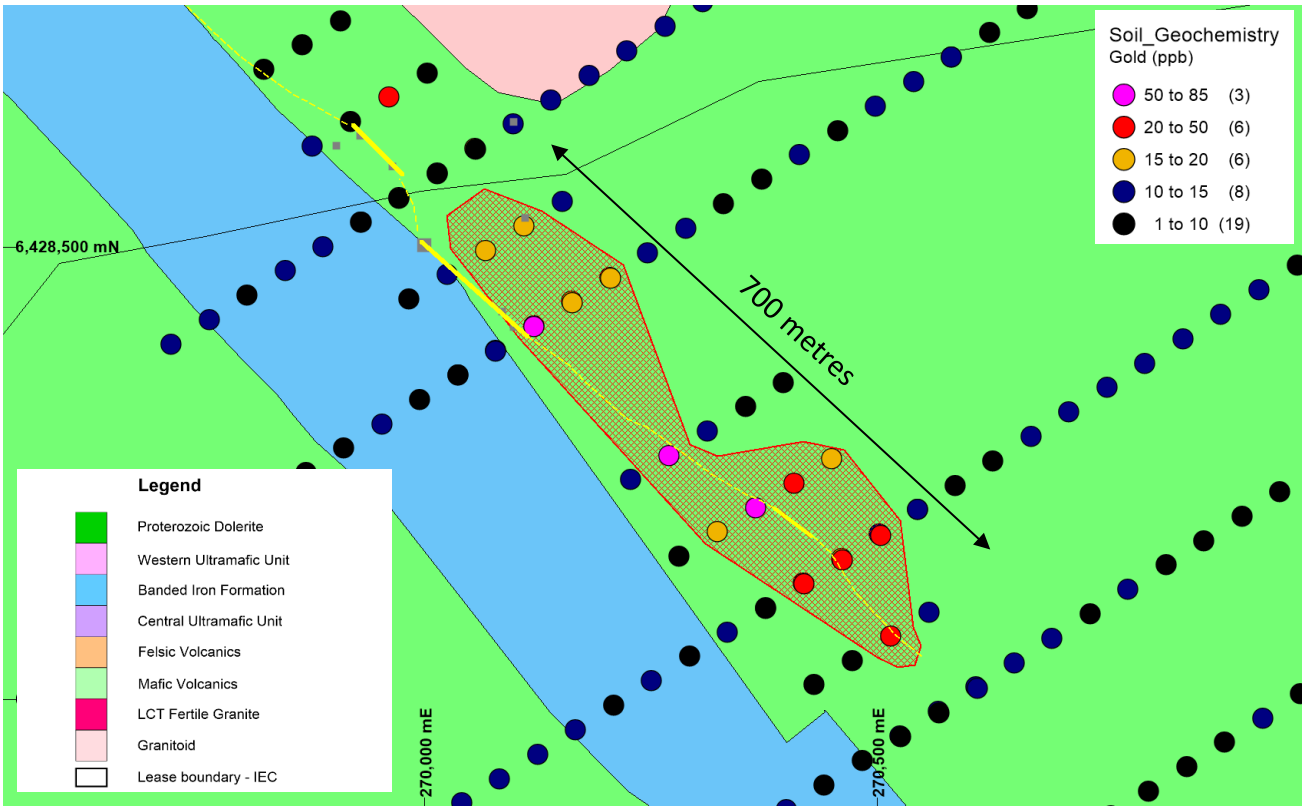

***Figure 1**. anomaly defined by a 15-85 ppb soil contour adjacent to the contact between the basalt and an ultramafic. Outcropping quartz veins marking with yellow lines.*

Managing Director Ben Dunn commented: "We are rapidly advancing the Maggie Hays Hill project to drilling. The new soil results have defined a strong gold anomaly along a mineralised trend that extends another kilometre to the north. Coupled with the recent

assay results from the central gold zone that confirmed historical trenching and drilling results (i.e. 2 metres at 11 g/t gold) we believe there is great potential for a gold discovery. The tenement also has multiple other anomalous gold targets generated from the recent soil sampling program that require follow up".

"IEC has also identified additional lithium anomalism with rock chip sampling at the southern end of the tenement identifying outcropping pegmatites with beryl crystals and elevated lithium, niobium, tantalum, caesium and tin. Lithium drill targets have now been defined along a 2.5-kilometre zone and we are very keen to get these drilled".

"Preparation is underway for a 2000 metre RC drill program to test both the gold and lithium targets. A heritage survey scheduled for late May was slightly delayed due to heavy rain and will now occur this month. IEC expects to be able to drill in mid-July".

High tenor, large scale gold anomaly defined by soil geochemistry

In fill soil sampling conducted in May has defined a large scale 700 metre long and 100-170-metre-wide gold anomaly with gold value between 15 and 85ppb (Figure 1, Table 1). The sampling was conducted to follow up a broad +1.5km long gold anomaly that occurs along the sheared contact between a basalt and ultramafic unit. Field mapping identified quartz reefs occupying dilational jogs along the shear zone and these are strongly correlated with the elevated gold results. The company is planning to test this target in the upcoming drill program.

Elsewhere in the tenement (Figure 2), multiple point soil anomalies with elevated gold results >20ppb require further investigation. Most anomalies are associated with contacts between mafic and ultramafic units. Quartz outcrops are common along dilational jogs in the contacts and further exploration will focus on areas where structural flexures generate larger dilational zones. Near the central gold zone there are multiple gold anomalies associated with contacts that extend over several hundred metres.

Additional Lithium Anomalism

During May, additional mapping and rock sampling at the southern end of the tenement to assist drill hole planning identified several pegmatite outcrops that appear to dip shallowly to the west. Samples collected display elevated lithium, tantalum, niobium and caesium (Table 2). One sample contained 90ppm Lithium, 220ppm Niobium, 65ppm Tantalum and 32 ppm Caesium and the rock specimen contained beryl crystals. Drilling has been planned for this target.

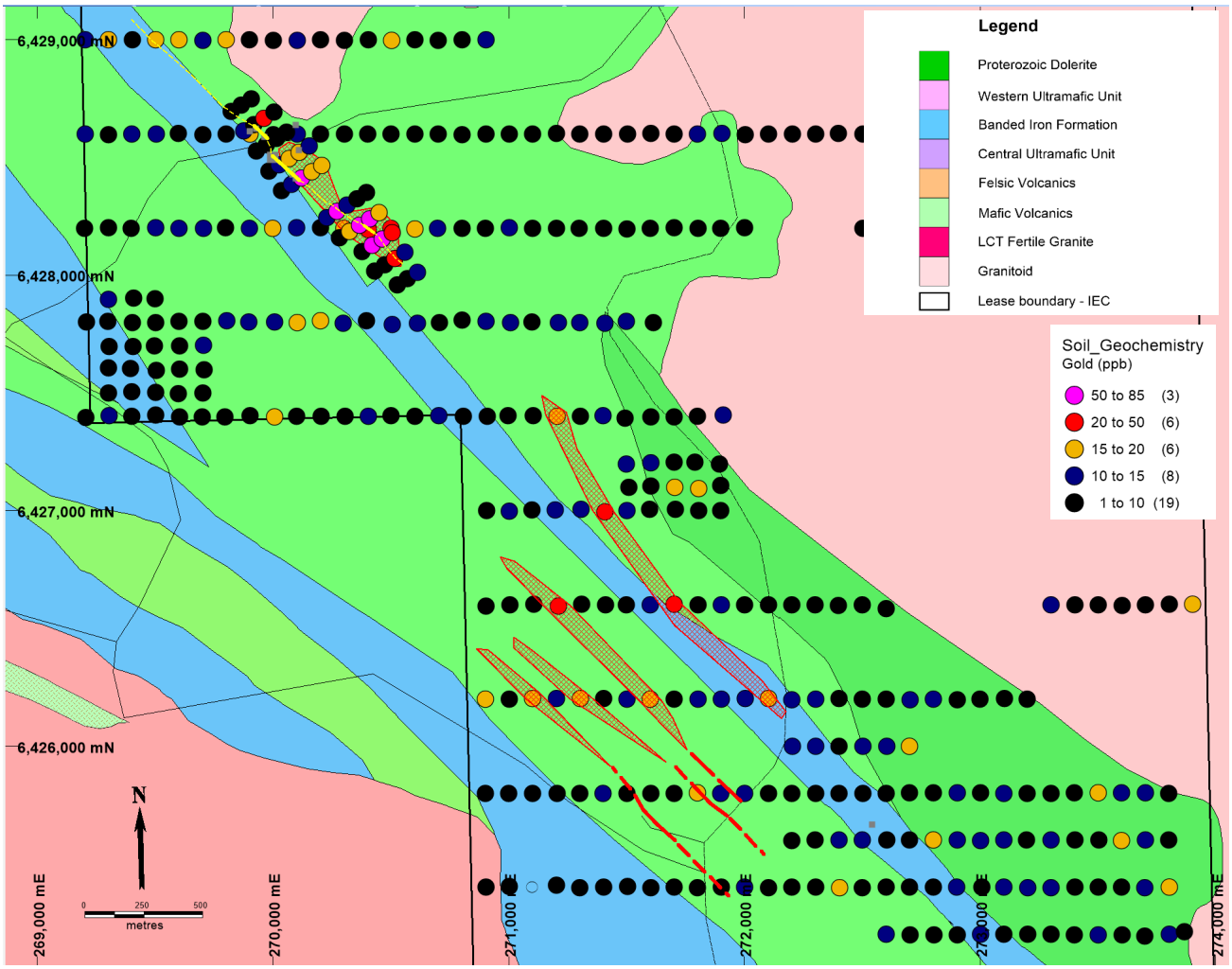

***Figure 2**. Project geology map showing gold soil geochemistry and interpreted mineralised zones extending several hundred metres.*

Heritage and drill program preparation

The Maggie Hays Hill (**MHH**) heritage survey has been rescheduled to mid-June due to heavy rain that closed the Norseman-Hyden Road on the 30th of May restricting access to the project for the survey team. Due to other heritage survey commitments, the survey could not be rebooked until the week commencing June 17th.

The Company expects the survey to be completed over 4 days and the results to be available within three weeks. Thereafter, the company can undertake track and drill pad preparation and commence drilling in mid-July.

Maggie Hays Hill Project Background

The Maggie Hays Hill (MHH) project (80%) is adjacent to the Norseman-Hyden Road and the Maggie Hays and Emily Anne nickel mines (Poseidon Nickel Limited) and camp at Windy Hill. The project is accessible via well-formed tracks, particularly at the southern end. The geology consists of NNW trending extensively faulted mafic and ultramafic rocks bounded by younger granitic rocks to the west and east. The project is prospective for lithium, nickel, and gold.

The project is 25 kilometres north of two separate spodumene lithium discoveries at Burmeister Hill (TG Metals) and Lake Medcalf (Charger Metals) (Figure 3). There are also lithium mica (lepidolite) pegmatites at Mt Day 10 kilometres North of the MHH project. Recently, Rio Tinto has farmed into the Charger Metals tenements in the region, and in a related transaction, Charger Metals has acquired all of Lithium Australia's interests in their joint venture tenements.

Lithium spodumene targets include a series of pegmatite dykes outcropping along a 2.5-kilometre north-northwest trend. Geological mapping indicates that the dykes all occur adjacent to an amphibolite ultramafic unit which can be traced for 7 kilometres across the tenement. Soil sampling geochemistry conducted in 2021 identified lithium anomalism adjacent to the 2-kilometre pegmatite trend and for a further 2.5 kilometres north of the outcropping pegmatites (I.E, along a 5-kilometre trend).

There is also potential for pegmatites to the east and north. A key element of the lithium prospectivity is the presence of spodumene and lepidolite in the same mafic rock sequence to the north and south of the tenement indicating that there are multiple LCT fertile granitoids in the area.

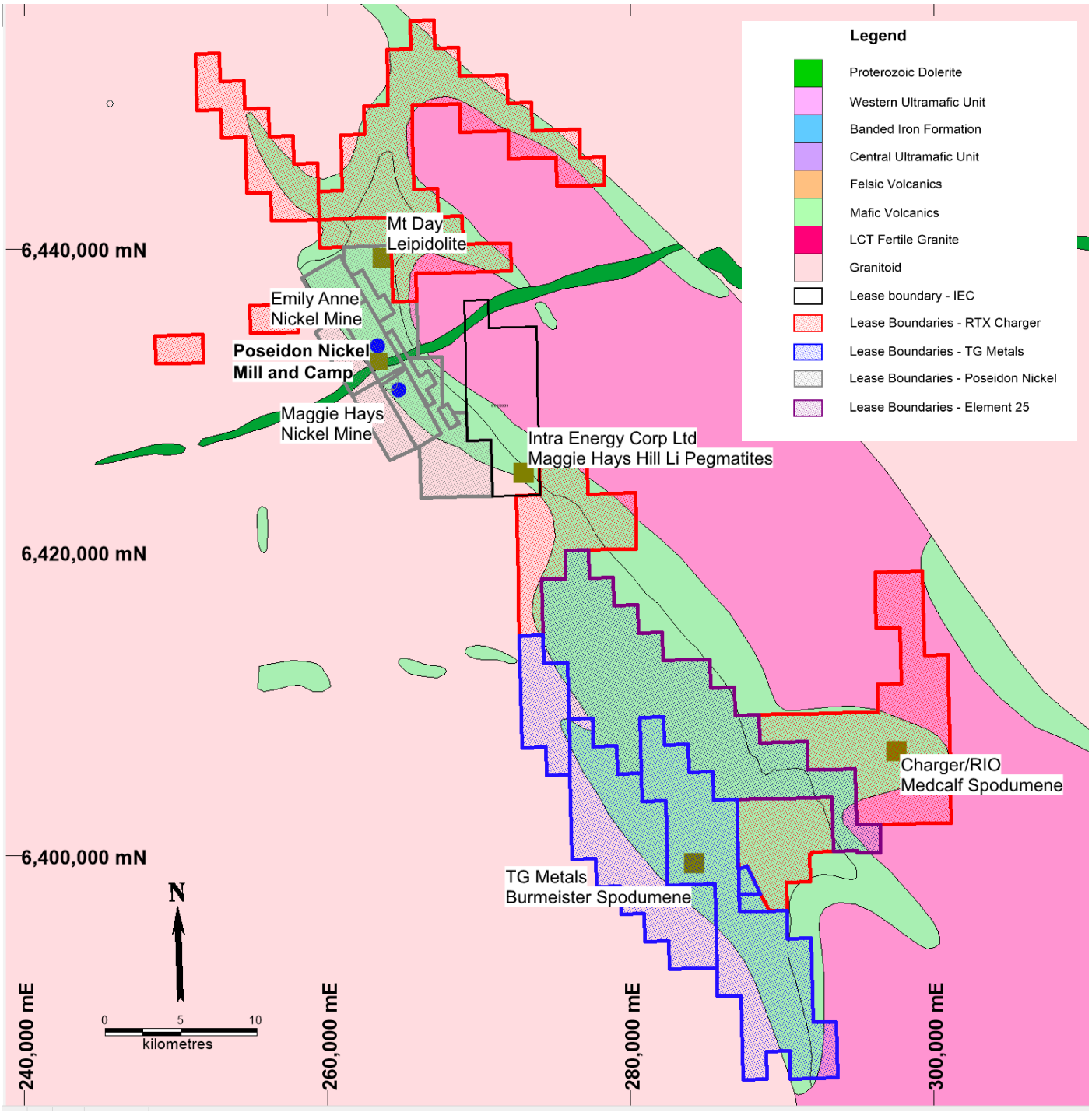

Figure 3. *Lake Johnston Lithium Province showing spodumene discoveries and tenement holdings*.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Intra Energy Corporation.

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About IEC

Intra Energy Corporation (ASX:IEC) is an environmentally responsible, diversified mining and energy group with a core focus on battery, base and precious metals exploration to support the global decarbonisation and electrification for the clean energy future.

IEC is currently focused on the development of three highly prospective and underexplored projects:

- Maggie Hays Hill Lithium Project – located in Western Australia near Esperance is an 80% owned joint venture cover 49 km^2 targeting lithium as spodumene, tantalum, niobium and Archean lode gold mineralisation.
- Llama Lithium Project – in the prolific James Bay Region of Québec, Canada, comprising 123 mineral claims for 63km^2, with reported outcropping pegmatites.
- Yalgarra Project - located in Western Australia near Kalbarri is a 70% owned joint venture targeting the exploration of magmatic nickel-copper-cobalt-PGE mineralisation.

The Company combines many years of experience in developing major projects, along with a highly skilled board and a demonstrated track record of success.

Competent Person Statement

The Information in this report that relates to exploration results, mineral resources or ore reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Todd Hibberd, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hibberd is a full-time consultant to the company. Mr Hibberd has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the `Australian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code)'. Mr Hibberd consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

Table 1: Soil and rock sample geochemistry results for the northern gold anomaly

Soil_ID	Gold_ppb	Soil_ID	Gold_ppb	Soil_ID	Gold_ppb	RockID	Gold_ppb
PT291	9	PT431	**32**	PT661	17	MRK049	-1
PT301	9	PT441	11	PT671	15	MRK050	**109**
PT311	13	PT451	16	PT681	4	MRK051	10
PT321	4	PT461	61	PT691	12	MRK052	2
PT331	9	PT471	13	PT701	7	MRK053	12
PT341	**27**	PT491	9	PT711	3	MRK054	2
PT351	11	PT511	8	PT721	1	MRK055	6
PT361	6	PT531	9	PT741	11	MRK056	202
PT371	**31**	PT551	11	PT751	4	MRK057	5
PT381	**32**	PT611	**54**	PT761	**23**	MRK058	2
PT391	6	PT621	15	PT771	4	MRK059	2
PT401	**21**	PT631	2	PT781	7	MRK060	2
PT411	16	PT641	15	PT791	3	MRK061	3
PT421	**85**	PT651	14	PT801	2	MRK062	2

Table 2: Rock sample geochemistry results for the southern pegmatite samples

Rock_ID	Be_ppm	Cs_ppm	K_ppm	Li_ppm	Li2O_ppm	Nb_ppm	Rb_ppm	Sn_ppm	Ta_ppm
MRK058	5.5	2.6	2800	3.2	7	7	109	1	6
MRK059	2.5	9	20200	8.4	18	87	958	5	17
MRK060	7.5	**32.3**	63900	44.2	**95**	**222**	3120	15.5	**62**

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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 sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the*	Samples were taken from a depth of approximately 15-cm, at a 50m spacing along NE-SW lines 100m apart. Soil was sieved on site to 1mm and approximately 100g of material collected, from which a pulversied 25g charge was taken by the laboratory for analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	
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 The samples were rock chip samples, no drill samples were collected.*	IEC has not undertaken any drilling at the Maggie Hays Hill project yet.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *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.*	IEC has not undertaken any drilling at the Maggie Hays Hill project yet and no drilling results are reported.
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	No logging was undertaken for this release
Sub-sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*	Industry standard sample preparation techniques were undertaken and these are considered appropriate for the sample type and material being sampled. • From the sieved soil sample collected 25g was

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	taken for analysis. The samples were pulverised and the analytical method is deemed appropriate for the grain size of material 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.* • *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.* • *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.*	The nature and quality of the assay and laboratory procedures are considered appropriate for the soil samples. • Samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas in Perth for gold and multi-element assay using method code FA40_ICPMS and AD02_ICPMS • Soil sample replicates were taken every 1 in 25 samples. • Bureau Veritas also completed duplicate sampling and ran internal standards as part of the assay regime; no issues with accuracy and precision have been identified.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	No drilling results are included in this release.
Location of Data Points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral*	Handheld GPS Garmin 64's were used to locate the data positions, with an expected +/-5m vertical and horizontal accuracy. The grid system used for

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	all sample locations is the UTM Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (MGA94 Zone 51). GPS measurements of sample positions are sufficiently accurate for first pass geochemical sampling.
Data Spacing and Distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Soil samples were spaced at 50m along NE-SW oriented lines spaced 100m apart. • Sample spacing is appropriate for regional exploration programs. • Type, spacing and distribution of sampling is for progressive exploration results and not for a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimations. • Sample compositing has not been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geologic al structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *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.*	• Survey lines were orientated approximately perpendicular to the strike of postulated structures.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The samples were collected by the company's consultant and transported to the laboratory for analysis.
Audits or Reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audit was undertaken for this release as the sample are for reconnaissance

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	Tenement E63/2039 granted to Okapi Resources limited (now Global Uranium Resources, GUE) on 25 May 2021. The tenement is in good standing. IEC entered into an agreement with GUE in January 2024 as detailed in this announcement to the ASX. There are no reserves or national parks to impede exploration on the tenure. IEC have agreed to the assignment of the GRU Standard Heritage Agreement with the Ngajdu naïve title claimant.
Exploration Done by Other Parties.	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	LionOre and predecessors conducted exploration on E63/2039 for nickel and gold between 2003 and 2006 drilled RC 8 holes and one diamond hole.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	The tenement area is capable of hosting traditional nickel, base metal (Cu, Zn, Pb) and orogenic gold deposits found throughout greenstone belts of the Yilgarn Craton. As well as LCT pegmatites containing lithium minerals.
Drillhole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* • *easting and northing of the drillhole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth hole length.*	No drilling was undertaken for 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*	No data aggregation method were used to report results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	and should be stated. • *Where aggregate 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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	Not applicable.
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 plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	See maps in the body of the report.
Balanced Reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All exploration results reported
Other Substantive Exploration Data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; 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 data and relevant information have been included in the body of the report. Airborne Magnetics used as background for the presentation of soil results are from government magnetic datasets.
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*	Additional sampling (including infill soil sampling) and surface mapping is planned for the coming months. Drilling will be planned subject to results.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	The images included show the location of the current areas of interest.