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TECHNICAL REPORT AND INITIAL MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE OF THE JACKPOT LITHIUM PROPERTY, GEORGIA LAKE AREA, THUNDER BAY MINING DIVISION, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO, CANADA

**UTM NAD83 ZONE 16U 432,360 m E, 5,461,400 m N
OR LONGITUDE 87°55'49" W AND LATITUDE 49°18'6" N**

**FOR
IMAGINE LITHIUM INC.**

**NI 43-101 & 43-101F1
TECHNICAL REPORT**

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P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
Report No. 465

**Effective Date: September 1, 2024
Signing Date: October 18, 2024**

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

P&E Mining Consultants Inc. ("P&E") was retained by Imagine Lithium Inc. ("Imagine Lithium" or the Company") to complete a NI 43-101 compliant Initial Mineral Resource Estimate and Technical Report for the Jackpot Lithium Property, which is located in the Georgia Lake Area, Thunder Bay Mining Division, northwestern Ontario, Canada.

This Technical Report (the "Report") was prepared by P&E, at the request of Mr. Jean-Claude St-Amour, President of Imagine Lithium, which is incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia. Imagine Lithium is a reporting issuer and trades on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") with the symbol "ILI". The Company corporate office is located at Suite 1240, 789 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6C 1H2.

1.1 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Jackpot Property is situated 40 km northeast of the Town of Nipigon and 140 km northeast of the City of Thunder Bay, about mid-way between Lake Superior to the south and Lake Nipigon to the north.

The Jackpot Property consists of three non-contiguous claim blocks totalling 299-unit mining claim cells (52 boundary cells, 36 multi-cells and 211 single cells) that cover ~19,000 ha. All except one multi-cell mining claim (536783) and one single cell mining claim (536786) are contiguous. These three claim blocks could potentially be developed together with multiple mines and a single processing facility, and are therefore all covered by this Technical Report. All the mining claims are 100% owned by Imagine Lithium and are in good standing as of the effective date of this Report.

In addition to the mining claims, there are also three mining leases on the Jackpot Property. Two of the mining leases are in the Jackpot Property claim block and one is in a small, non-contiguous claim block to the north. The three mining leases have mining rights only and are owned by Rock Tech Lithium ("Rock Tech"). In late 2023, Imagine Lithium announced that it entered into a memorandum of understanding with Rock Tech to explore cooperation opportunities in the north shore region of Lake Superior.

On March 31, 2022, Imagine Lithium signed a field exploration agreement (the "Agreement") with Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek, Biinjitiwaabik Zaaging Anishinaabek, and Red Rock Indian Band (the "First Nations Groups"). The Agreement set-up a framework for Imagine Lithium's consultation and accommodation activities with the First Nations Groups in regards exploration activities at the Jackpot Lithium Project. The Agreement facilitates a mutual working relationship that includes: respect for the environment and First Nation traditional knowledge; First Nation opportunities for employment, education and training (including education support for First Nations students studying in a mining related field); and community meetings and activities.

1.2 PROPERTY ACCESSIBILITY AND SETTING

Access to the Jackpot Property is by Gorge Creek Road, where it branches off provincial highway 11, 40 km north of the Town of Nipigon, Ontario. Drive by 4 x 4 truck or ATV for 3.8 km along that Road to a bush road, and then 10.6 km to the south and southeast to the main site.

The climate is continental and marked by long, cold winters from November to March and short, warm summers from June to September. The climate is suitable for exploration year-round, except for limited access during the four-week "Spring Break-up" period, when most gravel roads are not suitable for driving and load restrictions on the Highways are in place.

The closest community to the Property is the Town of Nipigon, 40 km to the south. Nipigon has most of the basic supplies required for exploration work. The City of Thunder Bay, 140 km southwest of the Property, is the largest city in northwestern Ontario and serves as the regional commercial centre. Thunder Bay is the source of most workers, contract services and transportation. Grid power is located within 10 km of the Property. There are many lakes and streams from which to draw water for drilling and other exploration-related purposes.

The topography of the Jackpot Property is moderate, with elevations ranging between 250 to 560 masl. Outcrops are abundant and separated by a veneer of unconsolidated sand and gravel glacial deposits.

1.3 HISTORY

Spodumene mineralization in the Georgia Lake granitoid pegmatites was discovered in 1955. Since then, many companies have undertaken exploration programs in the area. Conwest Exploration Company Limited subsequently staked three properties, including Jackpot, completed 31 diamond drill holes totalling 3,284 m, and released an historical mineral resource estimate in 1956. In 1957, Goldale Syndicate and Ontario Lithium completed diamond drilling on the Property. In 1987 to 1989, Armeno Resources Inc. performed geophysical surveys followed by trenching, stripping, sampling and geological mapping. Rock Tech Lithium Inc. commenced exploration of the area in 2010. Canadian Copper Core Inc. completed airborne geophysical surveys of the area in 2011. In 2016, Everton Resources Inc. and Ultra Lithium Inc. completed geological mapping rock sampling and trenching and channel sampling work programs. In 2017-2018, Infinite Ore Corp. completed geological mapping, prospecting, rock sampling, overburden stripping, trenching, channel sampling, a LiDAR survey, and 66 drill holes totalling 2,750 m. Imagine Lithium commenced exploration work on the Jackpot Property in 2021.

The historical work confirmed the presence of two main granitoid pegmatite dikes in the centre of the Jackpot Property: 1) a near-surface dike (No. 1); and 2) a second dike (No. 2) lying beneath. The No. 1 pegmatite is a flat-lying body variably exposed at surface, with thicknesses ranging from 6 to 9 m. The lower No. 2 pegmatite strikes 65° east and dips 15° to 25° northwest.

1.4 GEOLOGY, MINERALIZATION, DEPOSIT TYPE

The Jackpot Property occurs within the Quetico Subprovince of the Superior Province. The metasedimentary Quetico Subprovince is bound by the granite-greenstone Wabigoon Subprovince to the north and the Wawa Subprovince to the south. The Quetico Subprovince consists of medium-grade metamorphosed wacke, iron formation, conglomerate, ultramafic wacke, and siltstone deposited originally between 2.70 and 2.69 Ga. The metasedimentary rocks are intruded by abundant felsic and intermediate plutons and suites of gabbro and ultramafic rocks. Late felsic intrusions are designated as S-type granitoids.

The Quetico Subprovince underwent four deformational events (2.70 to 2.66 Ga) that involved regional shortening and dextral shearing. Regional metamorphism, migmatite formation and granite intrusion occurred between 2.67 and 2.65 Ga. Metamorphic grade varies from lower greenschist to amphibolite facies. Late-stage Li-Be-Ta-Nb and Sn granitoid pegmatites are hosted by metasedimentary rocks and granitoid plutons.

The oldest units at the Jackpot Property are Archean metasedimentary rocks forming a dark grey, granoblastic to porphyroblastic schist or gneiss composed of biotite-quartz-feldspar ± garnet ± cordierite ± staurolite. The metasedimentary rocks strike east-northeast and dip steeply to the north. The metasedimentary rock assemblage displays a distinct banded appearance, due to compositional variations reflecting original sedimentary stratification, with individual layers less than 2 to 3 cm to a few metres thick.

The metasedimentary rocks were intruded by large masses of granitoid rocks and many sills and dikes of genetically related porphyry, pegmatite and aplite. The granitoid rocks are equigranular, pale-grey or pale pink in colour and contain 45 to 65% microcline and plagioclase, 40% quartz plus muscovite, biotite and rare hornblende. The contacts between the equigranular granitoid rocks and the metasedimentary rocks are generally sharp. Granitoid pegmatite dikes and bodies are abundant close to and within the large granitoid bodies. A regional zoning is apparent and a genetic association of pegmatites and granite implied. The pegmatites occur in two geometries: 1) as irregular-shaped bodies; and 2) as thin dikes, sills and attenuated lenses. The irregular pegmatite bodies are intimately associated with the granite bodies and located within 50 to 100 m of the contact zone. They typically are medium- to coarse-grained, up to very coarse-grained and composed of quartz, microcline, perthite and minor muscovite. These would be classified as potassic pegmatites. Accessory minerals include biotite, tourmaline, beryl, and garnet.

The pegmatite dikes, sills and lenses can be subdivided into rare-element pegmatites and granitoid pegmatites. The rare-element pegmatites are of economic significance, and they contain microcline or perthite, albite, quartz, muscovite, spodumene and minor amounts of beryl, columbite-tantalite, cassiterite and apatite. Some of the pegmatites are parallel to the foliation in the metasedimentary rocks, whereas others occur in joints in either the metasediments or granites. Contacts are generally sharp and, except where dikes cut granitoid rocks, are marked by a thin border zone of aplitic or granitoid composition. Some pegmatites are zoned internally with mica-rich or tourmaline-rich rock along or close to the walls and quartz cores. The Archean rocks are intruded by Proterozoic diabase dikes and sills.

The Jackpot Li Deposit consists of the Jackpot Main Zone and the Casino Royale Zone. The Jackpot Main Zone consists of nine sub-zones that strike east-northeast and are flat-lying or shallow dipping to the north-northwest. The nine sub-zones are somewhat stacked and extend collectively for ~1,000 m along strike, up to 200 m across strike and up to 500 m down-dip. The Casino Royale Zone, located ~700 m north of the Jackpot Main Zone, consists of three stacked sub-zones that strike east-northeast and dip moderately to steeply north-northwest. The three sub-zones together extend for ~300 m along strike, 75 m across strike and 250 m down-dip.

The Jackpot spodumene-bearing granitoid pegmatites consist of quartz, feldspar and spodumene with minor muscovite and accessory apatite, beryl, garnet, and tantalite. Quartz is interstitial and intergrown with K-feldspar to form a graphic texture. The pegmatite dikes contain 5 to 10% fine- to medium-grained, silver to light green muscovite veinlets. Feldspar and spodumene grains are randomly distributed. K-feldspar is white and occurs as small plates or large rectangular crystals up to 1 m-long). Albite forms cm-size elongated laths. Spodumene varies in colour from buff white to pale apple green where fresh and greyish/blackish or cream where altered. Spodumene may show alteration defined by flakes of dark green, very fine-grained micas. Elongated medium- to very coarse-grained spodumene is up to 45 cm long and interstitially intergrown with quartz. The granitic pegmatite dikes are poorly zoned and locally contain fine-grained sugary albite, muscovite, black tantalite, and blue fluor-apatite in aplite at the pegmatite to wall rock contact. A coarse-grained, spodumene-bearing zone at may occur at the core of the dikes.

1.5 EXPLORATION AND DRILLING

Exploration work completed by Imagine Lithium on the Jackpot Property includes a very high-resolution heliborne magnetic survey along 9,489 linear km (on 25 m-spaced lines), collection of grab and channel samples from granitoid outcrops, and a large till sampling survey in covered areas where granitoid pegmatite dikes were most likely to occur.

The drill hole database provided by Imagine Lithium for the Jackpot Property consists of 454 historical and recent diamond drill holes totalling ~58,000 m and 48 channels totalling ~500 m in surface trenches. Since 2017, Imagine Lithium (and its precursor companies) completed 298 drill holes totalling 44,250 m.

1.6 SAMPLE ANALYSES, QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL AND DATA VERIFICATION

It is the Author's opinion that sample preparation, security and analytical procedures for the Jackpot Property were adequate, and that the data are of satisfactory quality and suitable for use in this initial Mineral Resource Estimate. Verification of the Jackpot Project data, used for the current Mineral Resource Estimate, was undertaken by the Authors, and included a site visit, due diligence sampling, verification of drilling assay data, and assessment of the available QA/QC data from the historical drilling programs. The Authors consider that there is an adequate correlation between assay values in Imagine Lithium's database and the independent verification samples collected and analysed at Actlabs and that the supplied data are of satisfactory quality and suitable for use in this initial Mineral Resource Estimate for the Jackpot Property.

1.7 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

SGS Lakefield has completed heavy liquid separation tests and a single flotation test on a composite Jackpot sample assaying 0.71% Li_2O, which is close to the 0.85% Li_2O grade of the current Indicated Mineral Resources at Jackpot. Spodumene has a bulk density characteristic of 3.1 to 3.2 t/m^3, a value adequately higher than most pegmatite-containing silicates, which allows the application of gravity separation procedures in the production of a spodumene concentrate.

A 20 kg portion of the composite sample was crushed to 100% -3 Mesh (6.4 mm), screened to -30 Mesh (0.6 mm); the -6.4 + 0.6 mm fraction was subject to "gravity" separation using a bulk density range of organic heavy liquids. A liquid density of 2.97 was identified as producing a reasonable grade of spodumene concentrate assaying slightly >6% Li_2O.

Iron minerals concentrated in the spodumene concentrates can be removed by magnetic separation. Mica responds preferentially to many flotation agents and can be selectively removed using amine flotation agents. Magnetic separation and flotation testing were completed on ground (100% -300 µm) material representing heavy liquid separation ("HLS") middlings and screened fines. Following scrubbing and desliming in advance of Low Intensity Magnetic Separation ("LIMS") of magnetically-susceptible iron minerals (3.4% of total weight), the flotation test followed the following steps:

1. Mica conditioning and flotation;
2. High density scrubbing and desliming in alkaline conditions (pH 10.5); and
3. Rougher, scavenger, two-stage cleaner flotation of spodumene.

In the single SGS test, 58% of the Li_2O in the flotation feed reported to the second cleaner concentrate at a grade of 5.17% Li_2O. The combined HLS and flotation product contained 40.2% + (58% x 55.6)% = 72.4% of the Li_2O at a grade of 5.65% Li_2O.

Although the extent of the reported tests on the Jackpot Mineral Resource is limited, given the process strength and reliability of the selected concentration procedures, a concentrate grade of 6% Li_2O at a recovery of at least 75% can be predicted.

1.8 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

The initial Mineral Resource Estimate was derived by applying Li_2O% cut-off value to a block model and reporting the resulting tonnes and grades for potentially mineable areas within a conceptual optimized pit shell. The Authors consider the mineralization of the Jackpot Deposit to be potentially amenable to open pit economic extraction. The resulting pit-constrained Mineral Resource Estimate at a Li_2O% cut-off 0.30% is tabulated in Table 1.1.

At a cut-off grade of 0.30% Li_2O, the initial Mineral Resource Estimate consists of 3.1 Mt at 0.85% Li_2O in Indicated Mineral Resources and 5.3 Mt at 0.91% Li_2O in Inferred Mineral Resources. Contained metal contents are 26.2 kt of Li_2O in Indicated Mineral Resources and 49.5 kt of Li_2O in Inferred Mineral Resources. The effective date of the initial Mineral Resource Estimate is September 1, 2024.

Table 1.1 Pit-Constrained Mineral Resource Estimate at 0.30% Li_2O Cut-off (1-9)			
Classification	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Li_2O (%)**	**Li_2O (kt)**
Indicated	3.1	0.85	26.2
Inferred	5.3	0.91	49.5

Notes: *Mt = millions of tonnes, % = weight percent, kt = thousands of tonnes.*

1. *Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and have not demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.*
2. *The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration, however, there is no certainty an upgrade to the Inferred Mineral Resource would occur or what proportion would be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource.*
3. *The Mineral Resources were estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines (2014) prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by CIM Council and CIM Best Practices Guidelines (2019).*
4. *The following parameters were used to derive the Li_2O cut-off value used to define the Mineral Resource:*
5. *August 2024 Consensus Economics long term forecast Li_2O price US$1,100/t.*
6. *Exchange rate of US$0.73 = CAD$1.00.*
7. *Process recovery of 81.5%.*
8. *The 0.30% Li_2O cut-off was derived from CAD$2.75/t mineralized mining, CAD$2.25/t waste mining, CAD$40/t processing and CAD$20/t G&A.*
9. *Pit slopes were 50°.*

The pit-constrained Mineral Resources are contained in two optimized conceptual open pits, namely the Jackpot Pit and the Casino Royale Pit. The Jackpot Pit contains 3.1 Mt grading 0.85% Li_2O of Indicated Mineral Resources and 2.2 Mt grading 0.82% Li_2O of Inferred Mineral Resources. The Casino Royale Pit contains Inferred Mineral Resources of 3.1 Mt at 1.00% Li_2O.

All drill hole and channel sampling and assay data were provided in the form of Excel data files by Imagine Lithium. In the GEOVIA GEMS™ V6.8.4 database compiled by the Authors for this Mineral Resource Estimate, 162 drill holes totalling 1,610 m and 15 channels totalling 93.5 m intersected the mineralization domain wireframes. The database contained assays for Li_2O and additional elements and oxides of non-economic importance.

The mineralized wireframes were developed in GEMS™ with a 2.0 m minimum down hole width and a maximum 75 m projection distance from the nearest drill hole intercept. Wireframe constrained assays were composited to 1.0 m lengths and capped at 2.5% Li_2O. A Leapfrog™ block model with 2.0 m x 2.0 m x 2.0 m blocks was established and subsequent inverse distance squared grade estimation undertaken. Bulk density averaging 2.69 t/m^3 was determined from 18 site visit samples. A cut-off value of 0.30% Li_2O within an optimized conceptual pit shell using NPV Scheduler™ was used to quantify the Mineral Resource Estimate, which has a reasonable prospect of eventual economic extraction. Exploration efforts will focus on infill drilling between the Jackpot Pit shell and Casino Royale Pit shell, and step-out drilling north and east of the Casino Royale Pit.

The Mineral Resource Estimates are sensitive to the selection of a reporting Li_2O cut-off, as demonstrated in Table 1.2.

TABLE 1.2 PIT-CONSTRAINED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE SENSITIVITY*						
Cut-off Li_2O (%)	**Indicated**			**Inferred**		
	Tonnes (Mt)	**Li_2O (%)**	**Li_2O (kt)**	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Li_2O (%)**	**Li_2O (kt)**
0.50	2.6	0.93	24.3	4.8	0.96	47.3
0.45	2.8	0.90	24.9	5.0	0.95	48.3
0.40	2.9	0.88	25.4	5.2	0.93	48.9
0.35	3.0	0.87	25.8	5.3	0.92	49.3
0.30	3.1	0.85	26.2	5.3	0.91	49.5

** See notes under Table 1.1.*

1.9 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Jackpot Property contains notable lithium mineralization in the form of spodumene hosted in extensive Archean granitoid pegmatites intruding deformed metasedimentary and granitoid plutons of the Quetico Subprovince in northwestern Ontario. Jackpot has potential for delineation of additional Mineral Resources associated with extension of the known pegmatite-hosted mineralization and for discovery of new satellite mineralized zones. The Property benefits significantly from nearby grid power, roads, rail, and local labour.

The Authors recommend undertaking additional exploration and metallurgical testwork on the Jackpot Property. Exploration drilling is recommended to follow-up on anomalous areas in the Casino Royale, Salo, and Point Lithium Zones and to expand the current Mineral Resource area. Ground exploration is recommended on the eastern end of the Property to the south of Barbara Lake.

Specific recommendations for additional metallurgical testing are as follows:

- Mineralogical examination to identify mineral content and variability of the Jackpot Mineral Resource. Such examination would include spodumene mineral size and association, which would assist in selecting crushing and grinding size objectives;

- Whole rock analyses ("WRA") ICP-MS, sulphide sulphur, and LOI (loss in ignition) carbonate of (a) representative sample(s) of the Mineral Resource;

- Refinement of the gravity separation process, involving bench-scale pilot testing to represent selected industrial scale techniques; for example, Dense Media Separation ("DMS") with and without the assistance of spiral classification. In DMS, a dense aqueous fluid prepared to a target bulk density value is created using finely divided magnetically-susceptible minerals, such as magnetite. Pilot-scale DMS devices and set-ups are available for testing tonnage sized samples; and

- Additional magnetic separation, scrubbing/desliming and froth flotation testing on samples of DMS middlings and fines are needed to confirm the reliable production of a high quality spodumene concentrate. More than two stages of cleaning are likely needed; and

- In addition, a pyrometallurgical and chemical test program on a high-quality gravity-LIMS-flotation spodumene concentrate is recommended.

The total cost estimate for the recommended work programs is CAD$5.0M (Table 1.3). The recommended work programs should be completed in the next 12 months.

TABLE 1.3
COST ESTIMATE FOR RECOMMENDED WORK PROGRAMS AT JACKPOT

Item	Description	Cost Estimate (CAD$)*
Drilling	10,000 m (including assays)	3,000,000
Exploration	Mineral Prospecting, Sampling, Geological Mapping, and Assaying	600,000
Reporting		100,000
Metallurgical Testing**	Mineralogy, Geochemistry, Gravity Separation, Magnetic Separation and Cleaning	500,000
Contingency (20%)		840,000
Total		**5,040,000**

** Not including applicable taxes.*
*** Not including costs of sampling, transportation, preparation, and compositing.*

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

P&E Mining Consultants Inc. (“P&E”) were retained by Imagine Lithium Ing. (“Imagine Lithium” or the Company”) to complete a NI 43-101 compliant initial Mineral Resource Estimate (“MRE”) and Technical Report for the Jackpot Lithium Property, Georgia Lake Area, Thunder Bay Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario, Canada.

This Technical Report (the “Report”) was prepared by P&E, at the request of Mr. Jean-Claude St-Amour, President of Imagine Lithium. Imagine Lithium is incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia. Imagine Lithium is a reporting issuer and trades on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSXV) with the symbol “ILI”. The Company has its corporate office located at:

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Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
V6C 1H2

This Technical Report is prepared in accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and in compliance with Form NI 43-101F1 of the Ontario Securities Commission (“OSC”) and the Canadian Securities Administrators (“CSA”). The Mineral Resources in this estimate are considered compliant with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (“CIM”), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions (2014) and Best Practices Guidelines (2019) prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions. This Technical Report has an effective date of September 1, 2024.

2.2 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

There are two main sources of information for this Report: 1) a site visit by an independent Qualified Person; and 2) data and documents provided by Imagine Lithium. Each of these two sources is summarized below.

2.2.1 Independent Site Visit

Mr. Charles Spath, P.Geo., of P&E and an independent Qualified Person under the terms of NI 43-101, completed a site visit to Jackpot Lithium Property on September 20 and 21, 2023. The site visit included an inspection of the Property and drill core handling, logging and storage facilities, verification of drill sites and drill collars, review of QA/QC protocols and procedures, and due diligence sampling of drill core. The findings are summarized in Section 12 of this Report.

2.2.2 Additional Information Sources

In addition to the site visit, the Authors held discussions with technical personnel from Imagine Lithium regarding all pertinent aspects of the Property and carried out a review of available literature and documented results concerning the Property. The reader is referred to those data sources, which are listed in Section 27 of this Report, for further detail. Sections from reports authored by other consultants have been summarized in this Report, and are indicated where appropriate. Select technical data, as noted in this Technical Report, were provided by Imagine Lithium and the Authors have relied on them for integrity of such data.

The Authors and co-Authors of each section of this Report are presented in Table 2.1. In acting as independent Qualified Persons as defined by NI 43-101, they take responsibility for those sections of this Report as outlined in their "Certificate of Author" included in Section 28 of this Report. The Authors and Co-authors acknowledge the helpful cooperation of Imagine Lithium's management and consultants, particularly Mr. J.C. St-Amour, M.Sc., CFA and Dr. Michel Boily, Ph.D., P.Geo., who quickly addressed all data and material requests, and responded openly and helpfully to all questions.

TABLE 2.1
QUALIFIED PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS TECHNICAL REPORT

Qualified Person	Contracted By	Sections of Technical Report
David Burga, P.Geo.	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 23 and Co-author 1, 12, 25, 26, 27
William Stone, Ph.D., P.Geo.	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.	2, 3, 4, 5, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24 and Co-Author 1, 25, 26, 27
Charles Spath, P.Geo.	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.	Co-author 1, 14, 25, 26, 27
Antoine Yassa, P.Geo.	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.	Co-author 1, 14, 25, 26, 27
D. Grant Feasby, P.Eng.	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.	13 and Co-author 1, 25, 26, 27
Eugene Puritch, P.Eng., FEC, CET	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.	Co-author 1, 14, 25, 26, 27

2.3 UNITS AND CURRENCY

In this Technical Report, all currency amounts are stated in Canadian dollars ("CAD$") unless otherwise stated. At the time of this Technical Report the 24-month trailing average exchange rate between the US dollar and the Canadian dollar is 1 US$ = 1.37 CAD$ or 1 CAD$ = 0.73 US$.

Commodity prices are typically expressed in US dollars ("US$") and will be noted where appropriate. Quantities are generally stated in Système International d'Unités ("SI") metric units including metric tons ("tonnes", "t") and kilograms ("kg") for weight, kilometres ("km") or metres ("m") for distance, hectares ("ha") for area, grams ("g") and grams per tonne ("g/t") for metal grades. Platinum group metal ("PGM"), gold and silver grades may also be reported in parts per million ("ppm") or parts per billion ("ppb"). Copper metal values are reported in percentage ("%") and parts per billion ("ppb"). Quantities of PGM, gold and silver may also be reported in troy ounces ("oz"), and quantities of copper in avoirdupois pounds ("lb"). Abbreviations and terminology are summarized in Table 2.2 and units of measurements are listed in Table 2.3.

Grid coordinates for maps are given in the UTM NAD 83 Zone 16U or as latitude and longitude.

TABLE 2.2
TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning
$	dollar(s)
°	degree(s)
°C	degrees Celsius
<	less than
>	greater than
%	percent
3-D	three-dimensional
µm	micron or micrometre
Actlabs	Activation Laboratories Ltd.
AGAT	AGAT Laboratories Ltd.
Agreement, the	A field exploration agreement between Imagine Lithium Inc. and the following First Nations Groups: Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek, Biinjitiwaabik Zaaging Anishinaabek, and Red Rock Indian Band
Al	aluminum
ALiX	ALiX Resources Corp.
ATV	all-terrain vehicle
B	boron
Be	beryllium
CAD$	Canadian dollar(s)
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
cm	centimetre(s)
Company, the	Imagine Lithium Inc.
CRM(s)	certified reference material(s)
Cs	cesium (caesium)
CSA	Canadian Securities Administrators
Deposit, the	Jackpot Deposit
DMS	dense media separation
$k	dollars, thousands
$M	dollars, millions
EGL	Expert Geophysics Limited
EM	electromagnetic
F	fluorine
Fe	iron
Fe_2O_3	iron oxide or ferric oxide
First Nations Groups, the	Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek, Biinjitiwaabik Zaaging Anishinaabek, and Red Rock Indian Band
ft	foot
FVD	first vertical derivative

TABLE 2.2 TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS	
Abbreviation	**Meaning**
g	gram
g/t	grams of metal per tonne
G&A	General and Administration
Ga	Giga annum or billions of years
Ga	gallium
Golden Dory	Golden Dory Resources Corp.
ha	hectare(s)
Hf	hafnium
HLS	heavy liquid separation
ICP	inductively coupled plasma
ICP-MS	inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry
ID	identification
ID^2	inverse distance squared
Imagine Lithium	Imagine Lithium Inc.
k	thousand(s)
kg	kilograms(s)
km	kilometre(s)
km^2	square kilometre(s)
kt	kilotonne(s) or thousands of tonnes
LCT	Li-Cs-Ta or lithium-cesium-tantalum
Li	lithium
Li_2O	lithium oxide
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LIMS	low intensity magnetic separation
LOI	loss in ignition
M	million(s)
m	metre(s)
m^3	cubic metre(s)
masl	metres above sea level
Mag or mag	magnetic(s)
Max	maximum
Mg	magnesium
MLAS	Mining Lands Administration System
mm	millimetre
MNDM or MENDM	Ontario Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines (was Northern Development and Mines)
Mn	manganese
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding

TABLE 2.2 TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS	
Abbreviation	**Meaning**
MS	mass spectrometry
Mt	mega tonne or million tonnes
N	north
NAD	North American Datum
Nb	niobium
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101
NN	Nearest Neighbour
NPV	net present value
NW	northwest
NYF	niobium-yttrium-fluorine
OSC	Ontario Securities Commission
OGS	Ontario Geological Survey
P	phosphorus
P&E	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
P.Eng.	Professional Engineer
P.Geo.	Professional Geoscientist
ppm	parts per million
Project, the	Jackpot Project
Property, the	Jackpot Property
QA/QC	quality assurance / quality control
Rb	rubidium
REE	rare earth elements
Report, the	this Technical Report, this NI 43-101 Report
Rock Tech	Rock Tech Lithium Inc.
SD	standard deviation
SGS	SGS Lakefield Research / SGS Canada Inc.
Sn	tin
SWI	sediment–water interface
SW	southwest
t	metric tonne(s)
t/m^3	tonnes per cubic metre
Ta	tantalum
Technical Report	(this) NI 43-101 Technical Report
Th	thorium
TMI	total magnetic intensity
TSXV	Toronto Venture Stock Exchange
U	uranium
US$	United States dollars

Table 2.2 Terminology and Abbreviations	
Abbreviation	**Meaning**
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
VLF	very low frequency
VLF-EM	very low frequency- electromagnetic
Warrants	common share purchase warrants
WRA	whole rock analyses
wt% or Wt%	weight percent

Table 2.3 Unit Measurement Abbreviations			
Abbreviation	**Meaning**	**Abbreviation**	**Meaning**
µm	microns, micrometre	m^3/s	cubic metre per second
$	dollar	m^3/y	cubic metre per year
$/t	dollar per metric tonne	mØ	metre diameter
%	percent sign	m/h	metre per hour
% w/w	percent solid by weight	m/s	metre per second
¢/kWh	cent per kilowatt hour	Mt	million tonnes
°	degree	Mtpy	million tonnes per year
°C	degree celsius	min	minute
cm	centimetre	min/h	minute per hour
d	day	mL	millilitre
ft	feet	mm	millimetre
GWh	Gigawatt hours	MV	medium voltage
g/t	grams per tonne	MVA	mega volt-ampere
h	hour	MW	megawatts
ha	hectare	oz	ounce (troy)
hp	horsepower	Pa	Pascal
k	kilo, thousands	pH	Measure of acidity
kg	kilogram	ppb	part per billion
kg/t	kilogram per metric tonne	ppm	part per million
km	kilometre	s	second
kPa	kilopascal	t or tonne	metric tonne
kV	kilovolt	tpd	metric tonne per day
kW	kilowatt	t/h	metric tonne per hour
kWh	kilowatt-hour	t/h/m	metric tonne per hour per metre
kWh/t	kilowatt-hour per metric tonne	$t/h/m^2$	metric tonne per hour per square metre

TABLE 2.3 UNIT MEASUREMENT ABBREVIATIONS			
Abbreviation	**Meaning**	**Abbreviation**	**Meaning**
L	litre	t/m	metric tonne per month
L/s	litres per second	t/m^2	metric tonne per square metre
lb	pound(s)	t/m^3	metric tonne per cubic metre
M	million	T	short ton
m	metre	tpy	metric tonnes per year
m^2	square metre	V	volt
m^3	cubic metre	W	Watt
m^3/d	cubic metre per day	wt%	weight percent
m^3/h	cubic metre per hour	yr	year

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Authors have assumed that all the information and technical documents listed in the References section (Section 27) of this Report are accurate and complete in all material aspects. Although the Authors have carefully reviewed all the available information presented, they cannot guarantee its accuracy and completeness. The Authors reserve the right, but will not be obligated to revise the Report and conclusions, if additional information becomes known to them after the effective date of this Report.

The Authors have reviewed and interpreted the historical documentation of data and observations of past activities by previous claim holders and exploration personnel who operated in the vicinity of the Jackpot Property area. The majority of this information is located within internal reports and memorandums of historical claim holders for this Property. The information concerning Adjacent Properties in Section 23 of this Technical Report is in the form of published NI 43-101 Technical Reports. The list of information used to complete this Report is located herein under Section 27 References.

Although selected copies of the tenure documents, operating licenses, permits, and work contracts were reviewed, an independent verification of land title and tenure was not performed. The Authors have not reviewed or verified the legality of any underlying agreement(s) that exist concerning the claims, leases and licenses or other agreement(s) between third parties. Information on tenure and permits was obtained from Imagine Lithium. Selected information was verified by the Authors.

Copies of the tenure documents, operating licenses, permits, and work contracts were not reviewed. Information relating to mineral tenure was reviewed on August 23, 2024 by means of the public information available on the following Ontario government website:

www.lioapplications.lrc.gov.on.ca/MLAS and
www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/ogsearth.html.

The Authors of this Technical Report have relied on this public information and tenure information from Imagine Lithium, and have not undertaken an independent detailed legal verification of title and ownership of the Jackpot Property. The Authors have not verified the legality of any underlying agreement(s) that may exist concerning the licenses or other agreement(s) between third parties, but have relied on, and considers that it has a reasonable basis to rely on Imagine Lithium to have conducted the proper legal due diligence.

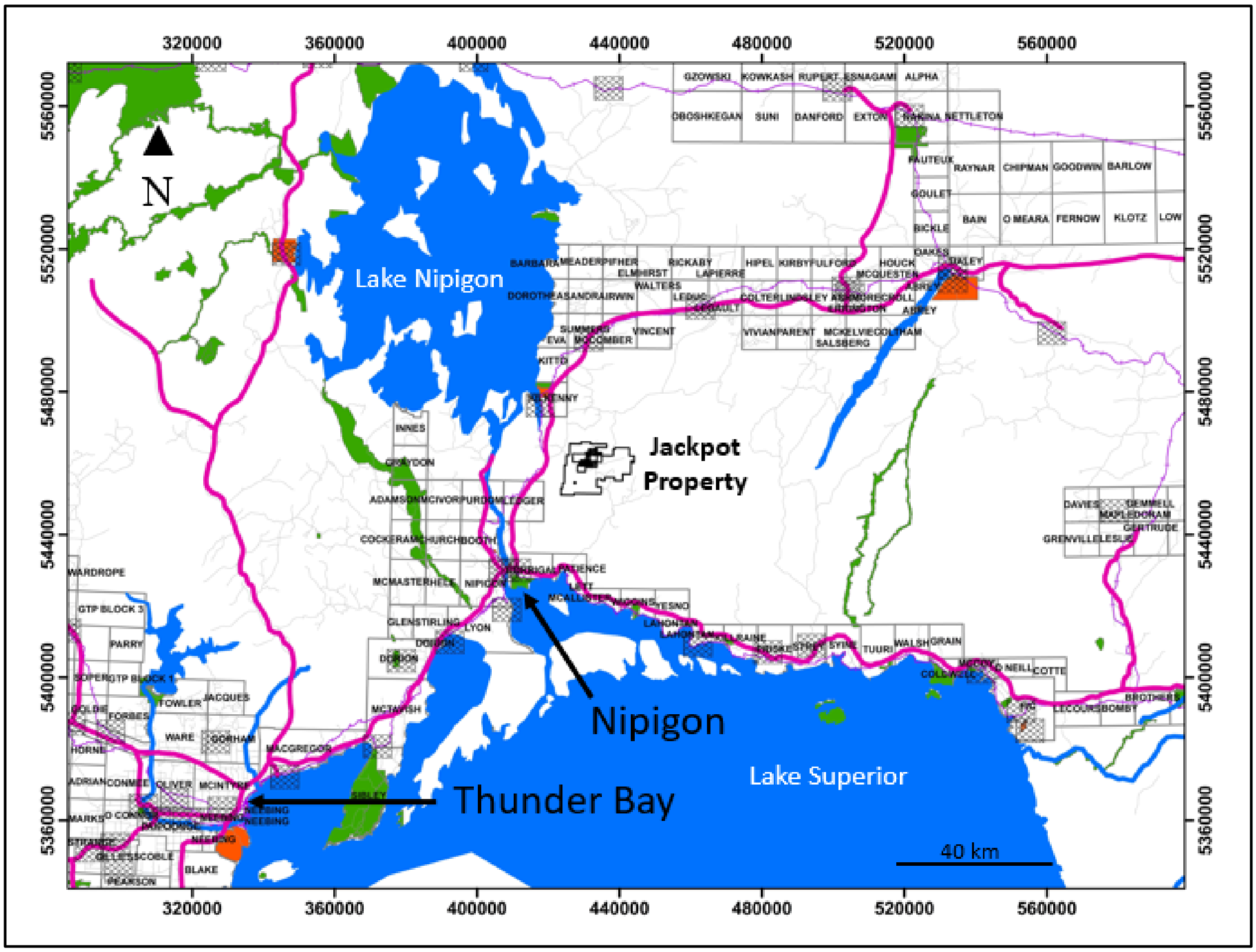
Draft copies of this Report have been reviewed for factual errors by Imagine Lithium. Any changes made as a result of these reviews did not involve any alteration to the conclusions made. Hence, the statement and opinions expressed in this document are given in good faith and in the belief that such statements and opinions are not false and misleading at the effective date of this Report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 LOCATION

The Jackpot Property is situated 40 km northeast of the Town of Nipigon and 140 km northeast of the City of Thunder Bay, about mid-way between Lake Superior to the south and Lake Nipigon to the north (Figure 4.1). The Property is located in Barber Lake Township, within the Thunder Bay Mining Division, and in the area of NTS Map Sheet 42E05SW. The approximate centre of the Property in UTM NAD83 Zone 16U is 432,360 m E and 5,461,400 m N, or longitude 87°55'49" West and latitude 49°18'6" North.

FIGURE 4.1 LOCATION OF THE JACKPOT LITHIUM PROPERTY



Source: *modified by P&E (This Study) after Boily (2022).*
Note: *coordinates UTM NAD83 Zone 16U.*

4.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND MINERAL TENURE

The Jackpot Property consists of three non-contiguous claim blocks totalling 299-unit mining claim cells (52 boundary cells, 36 multi-cells and 211 single cells) that cover ~19,000 ha (Figure 4.2). All except one multi-cell mining claim (536783) and one single cell mining claim (536786) are contiguous. These three claim blocks could potentially be developed together with multiple mines and a single processing facility, and therefore are all covered by this Technical Report.

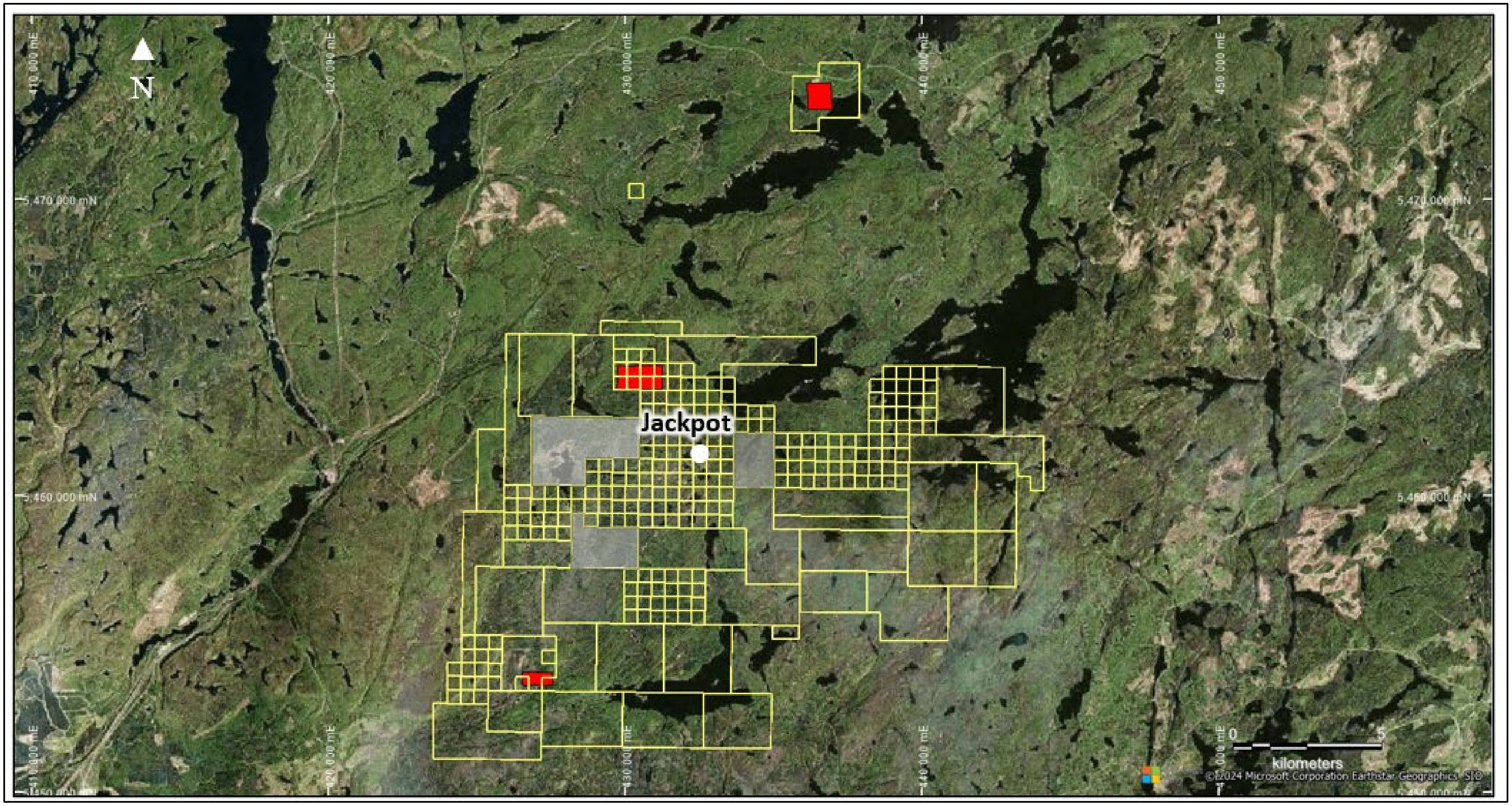
The Jackpot Property mineral titles information presented in Appendix H, is based on a mineral tenure review using Ontario's Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines, Mining Lands Administration System ("MLAS") at www.lioapplications.lrc.gov.on.ca/MLAS and mining claims operational data downloaded from:

www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/ogsearth.html.

All the mining claims are 100% owned by Imagine Lithium and are in good standing as of the effective date of this Report.

In addition to the mining claims, there are also three mining leases on the Jackpot Property: LEA-108506, LEA-108703 and LEA-108704. Mining leases LEA-108506 and LEA-108704 are covered by Jackpot Property claim block, whereas mining lease LEA-108703 is covered by the multi-cell claim unit to the north of the main claim block (Figure 4.2). The three mining leases have mining rights only and are owned by Rock Tech Lithium ("Rock Tech"). Rock Tech's main property, Georgia Lake, in this area is a mining lease with a Pre-feasibility level lithium project located 15 km north of the Jackpot Property. In a Company press release dated November 14, 2023, Imagine Lithium announced that it was "entering into a memorandum of understanding with Rock Tech to explore cooperation opportunities, including but not limited to commercial partnership structures, M&A schemes, joint exploration and development of their projects. The two companies will explore potential synergies between the adjacent and nearby properties with the joint target to develop a reliable raw material supply chain to support Rock Tech's proposed lithium converter along Lake Superior's north shore.

FIGURE 4.2 MINERAL TENURE ON THE JACKPOT PROPERTY



Source: *This Study*
Note: *Claims information effective September 1, 2024. Yellow = outline of claims owned by Imagine Lithium. Red = mining leases owned by Rock Tech. White dot represents the location of the Jackpot lithium mineral occurrence.*

4.3 MINERAL TENURE IN ONTARIO

In 2018, the Ontario Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines ("MNDM") converted from a system of ground staking to one of online registration of mining claims. Ontario Crown lands are available to licensed prospectors for mineral exploration. A licensed prospector must first stake a mining claim to gain the exclusive right to explore on Crown land. Claim staking is governed by the Ontario Mining Act and is administered through the Provincial Mining Recorder and Mining Lands offices of the MNDM.

A mining claim remains valid as long as the claim holder properly completes and files the assessment work as required by the Mining Act and the Minister approves the assessment work. A claim holder is not required to complete any assessment work within the first year of recording a mining claim. In order to keep a mining claim active, the mining claim holder must perform $400 worth of approved assessment work per single cell mining claim unit and $200 per single boundary cell mining claim unit, per year; immediately following the initial staking date, the claim holder has two years to file one-year worth of assessment work. Claims are forfeited if the assessment work is not complete.

A claimholder may prospect or carry out mineral exploration on the land under the claim. However, the land covered by these claims must be converted to mining leases before any development work or mining can be performed. Mining leases are issued for 21-year terms and may be renewed for additional 21-year periods. Leases can be issued for surface and mining rights, mining rights only or surface rights only. When issued, the lessee must pay an annual rent to the province. Furthermore, prior to bringing a mine into production, the lessee must comply with all applicable federal and provincial legislation.

4.4 ENVIRONMENTAL AND PERMITTING

There are no historical mine workings, tailings or environmental liabilities on the Property.

4.5 FIRST NATIONS CONSULTATION

The Ontario government expresses an assurance that the mineral rights belong to the Crown. It is, however, a common course in mineral exploration in Ontario to consult with the First Nations groups that have recognized territorial rights in the area. This consultation could take several steps, with the first being a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") between the Company and the respective First Nation groups. At later stages of development, this MOU potentially forms the foundation of a full Benefits Agreement with the parties.

According to the alienation information available on MLAS (January 22, 2024), the land in the Northern Lake Superior Region, including the Jackpot Property area, "is subject an Aboriginal title claim". Therefore, exploration and other activities will be subject to increased consultation requirements. On March 31, 2022, Imagine Lithium signed a field exploration agreement (the "Agreement") with Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek, Biinjitiwaabik Zaaging Anishinaabek, and Red Rock Indian Band (the "First Nations Groups"). The Agreement set-up a framework for Imagine Lithium's consultation and accommodation activities with the First Nations Groups in regards exploration activities at the Jackpot Lithium Project. The Agreement facilitates a mutual working relationship that includes: respect for the environment and First Nation traditional knowledge; First Nation opportunities for employment, education and training (including education support for First Nations students studying in a mining related field); and community meetings and activities.

Under the terms of the Agreement, Imagine Lithium has agreed to, among other things, grant an aggregate of 3,000,000 common share purchase warrants ("Warrants") to the First Nations Groups, with each First Nations Group receiving 1,000,000 Warrants. Each Warrant will entitle the holder thereof to purchase one common share in the capital of the Company (a "Warrant Share") at an exercise price of $0.11 per Warrant Share for a period of five years following the date of issuance of such Warrant.

4.6 RISKS TO ACCESS OR ABILITY TO PERFORM WORK

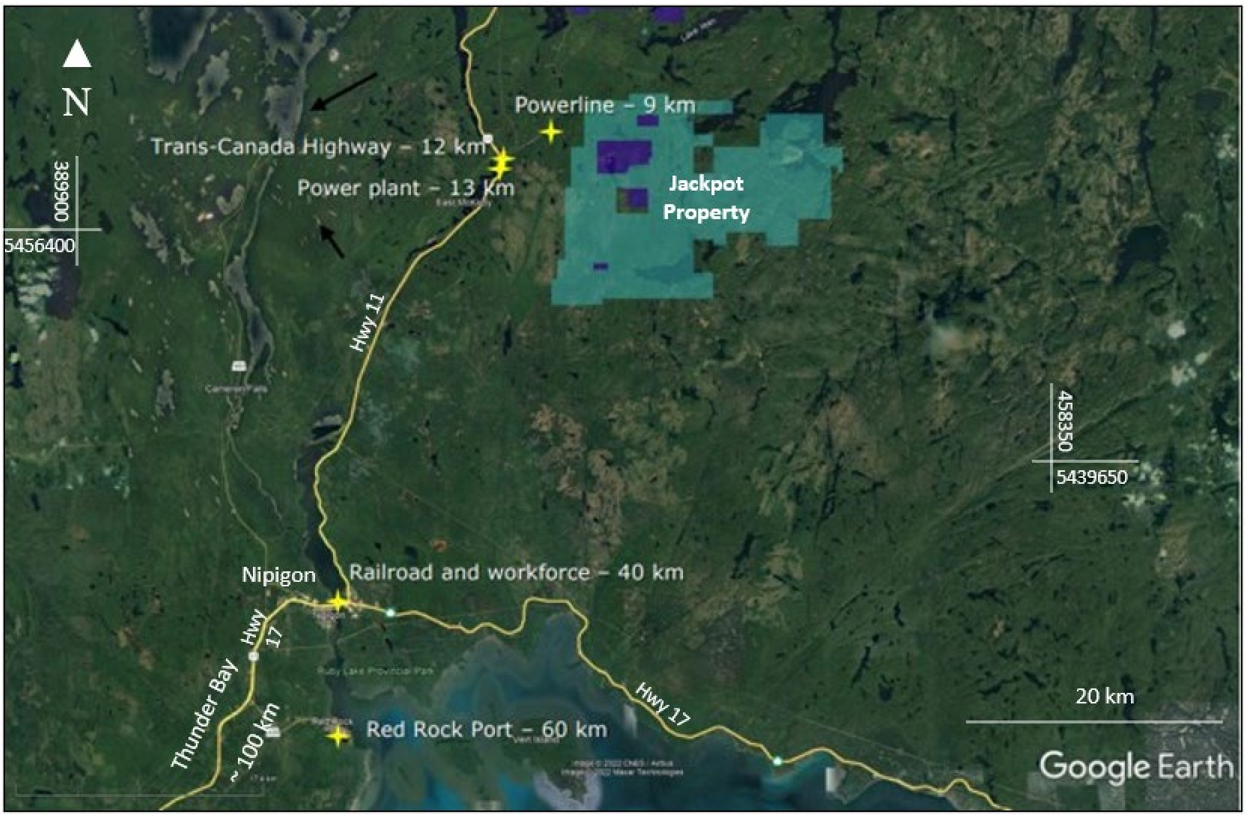
To the extent known, and apart from the aforenoted Aboriginal title claim, the Author is not aware of any significant factors or risks that may affect access, title or right or ability to perform work on the Jackpot Property claim blocks.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESS

Access to the Jackpot Property is by Gorge Creek Road, where it branches off Highway 11, 40 km north of the Town of Nipigon, Ontario (Figure 5.1). Drive by 4 x 4 truck or ATV for 3.8 km along that Road to a bush road, and then 10.6 km to the south and southeast to the main site.

FIGURE 5.1 ACCESS AND LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESOURCES



Source: *Modified by P&E (This Study) from Imagine Lithium press release dated January 16, 2024*

5.2 CLIMATE

The climate is continental and marked by long, cold winters from November to March and short, warm summers from June to September. Winter temperatures range from -10° and -25°C. Low average temperature is -16°C in January and high average temperature is 17°C in July. On average, 255 cm of snow falls between October and May and 944 mm of rain falls between March and November.

The climate is suitable for exploration year-round, particularly diamond drilling. Other non-geological/geochemical work can be undertaken at any time of the year, except for limited access during the four-week "Spring Break-up" period, when most gravel roads are not suitable for driving and load restrictions on the Highways are in place.

The Georgia Lake forest is typical of a continental climate, with a mixture of coniferous trees (pine, cedar, balsam and black spruce) and deciduous trees (birch and minor poplar). Typical fauna species are moose, black bear, beavers, otter, mink, muskrat, lynx, fox and timber wolf. Pike, pickerel and trout inhabit the lakes and streams.

5.3 LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The closest community to the Property is the Town of Nipigon, 40 km to the south. Nipigon has most of the basic supplies required for exploration work. The City of Thunder Bay, 140 km southwest of the Property, is the largest city in northwestern Ontario and serves as the regional commercial centre. Thunder Bay is the source of most workers, contract services and transportation.

Grid power is located within 10 km of the Property. There are many lakes and streams from which to draw water for drilling and other exploration-related purposes.

5.4 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The topography of the Jackpot Property is moderate, with elevations ranging from 250 to 560 masl. Areas underlain by sedimentary rocks display mainly low relief, whereas those underlain by granitoid rocks are more rugged with rounded hills rising to 45 m above local topography. Keweenawan diabase intrusions form high near-vertical cliffs (Pyke, 1965).

Outcrops are abundant and separated by a veneer of unconsolidated sand and gravel glacial deposits.

6.0 HISTORY

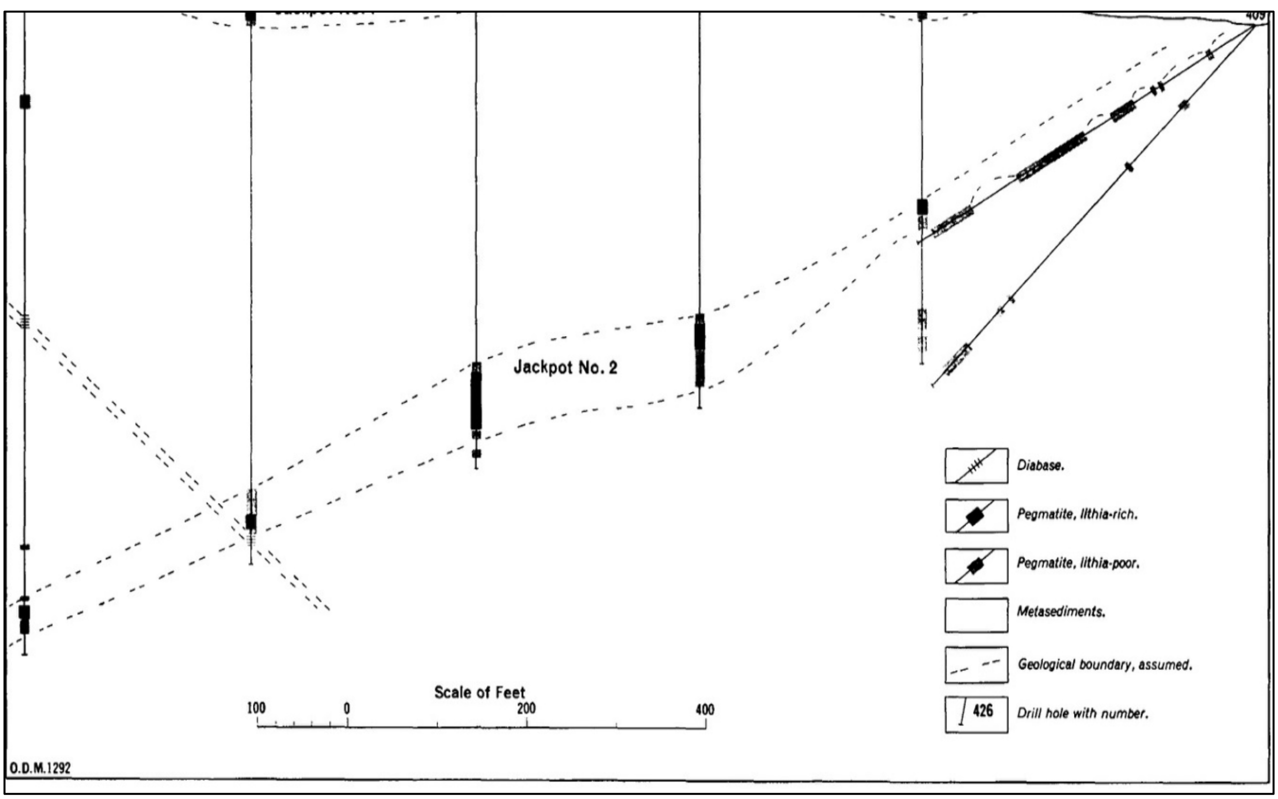
6.1 ONTARIO LITHIUM COMPANY

Lithium in granitic pegmatites was first discovered on the Jackpot Property in 1955 by the Ontario Lithium Company Limited, an associated company of Conwest Exploration Co. Limited. The area was tested by diamond drilling between July and November 1955. Thirty-two drill holes totalling 3,245 m were completed during this time. The drilling defined two pegmatites, the No. 1 Dike at surface and the No. 2 Dike, which does not outcrop.

The No. 1 Dike is a 6 to 9 m thick body occurring as outcrops and has been further exposed in historical trenching. Minimal drilling was completed on the No. 1 Dike, as efforts focused on the larger No. 2 Dike. The 1955 drill logs indicate assaying from only one drilled section of the No. 1 Dike, even though spodumene is identified in several drill logs. Records from drill hole 428 intersected 1.47% Li_2O over 3.96 m from surface.

The No.2 pegmatite dike strikes ~65° east and dips 15 to 25° northwest. It was intersected at intervals of 30 to 90 m over a strike length of 215 m and at intervals of 30 to 60 m over a distance of 360 m across the strike. Thickness ranges from 4 to 20 m, averaging ~11 m. A vertical cross-sectional projection is presented in Figure 6.1.

FIGURE 6.1 VERTICAL CROSS-SECTIONAL PROJECTION – ONTARIO LITHIUM COMPANY



Source: *Pye (1965)*

6.2 ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

Following the interest in the area following the discovery of lithium in 1955, the Ontario Geological Survey ("OGS") completed a field mapping program in the Georgia Lake area between 1956 to 1959. The aim of the program was to map rock outcrops and structures and to study the occurrences of lithium pegmatites. Pertinent geological features along roads and the shorelines of lakes were mapped and pace- and compass-traverses were run across the area at intervals of 610 m (2,000 ft) and 805 m (½ mile) approximately perpendicular to the strike of the rock formations. The data were transferred to Forest Resource Inventory maps and the final area map was prepared at a scale of 2.54 cm (1 inch) to 1,609 m (1 mile). The work was carried out by Pye (1965).

6.3 ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY LAKE SEDIMENT SAMPLING PROGRAM

In 2006, the OGS completed a helicopter-supported, high-density lake sediment and water geochemistry survey of the Nipigon-Beardmore area of Northwestern Ontario during the summer of 2006. Lake sediment and (or) water samples were collected from a total of 2,136 lake sites visited over an area of 4,400 km^2. The average sample density for the survey was ~1 sample per 2 km^2. The survey area included the Jackpot Property.

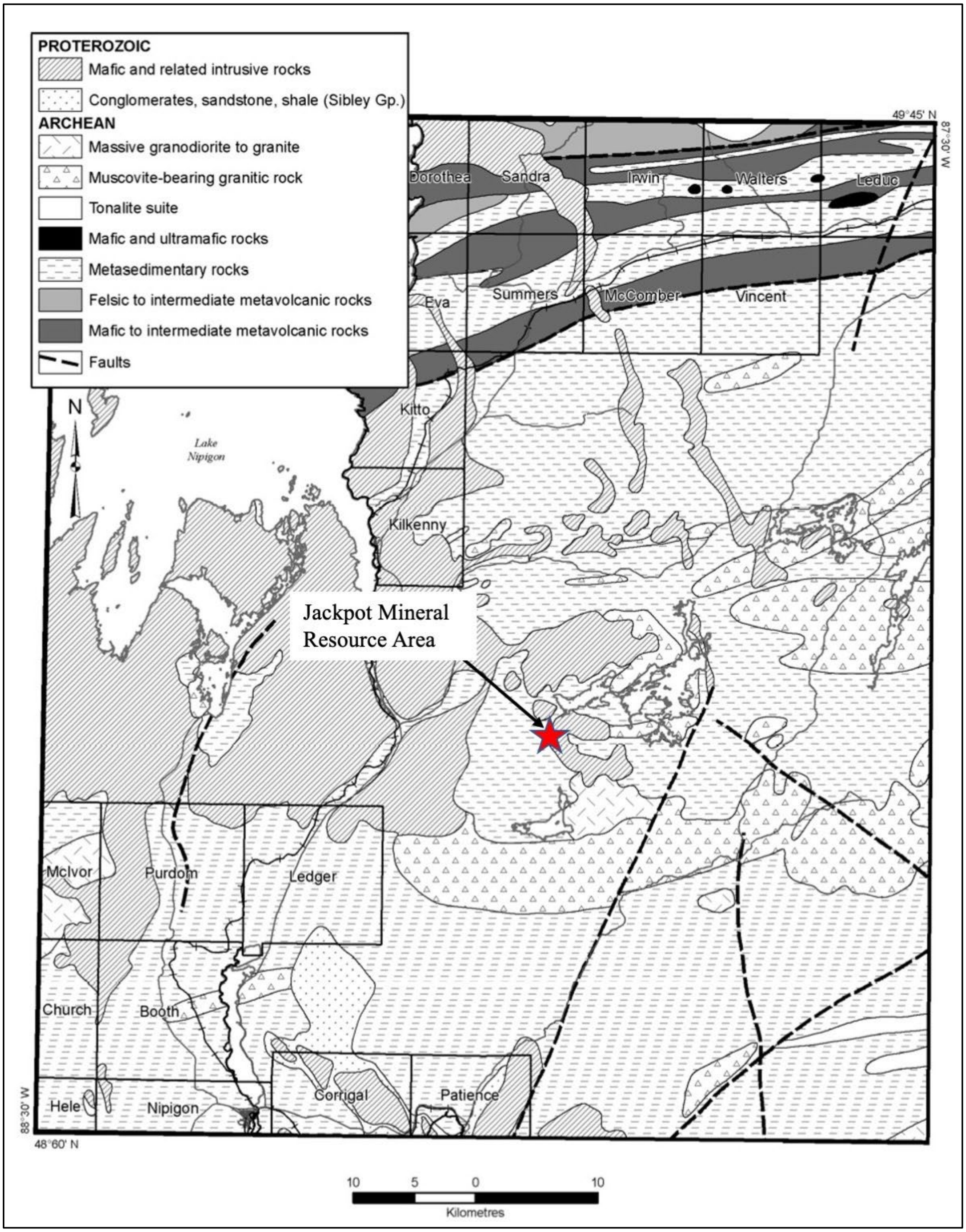
Samples were collected using an OGS-designed gravity corer. Samples were taken from depths >20 cm below the sediment–water interface ("SWI") to minimize or avoid anthropogenic influences and SWI effects. Deeper sediments more accurately reflect geochemical effects attributable to the local geology. If a site contained no organic component (e.g., only sand and (or) clay), only a water sample was taken. A total of 1,935 sediment samples and a total of 2,080 water samples were submitted for analysis. These samples were analysed for more than 50 major, minor and trace elements, including lithium.

The small, unnamed, bodies of water around the Jackpot Zone to the north, northwest, west, southwest and south, most of which are connected to the Namewaminikan River, returned anomalous values of between 9.8 ppm and 21.8 ppm Li. The 9.8 ppm Li sample is in the 88^{th} percentile, whereas the 21.8 ppm Li sample is in the 99^{th} percentile of lakes sampled. The highest lithium anomaly of the 1,935 lakes surveyed is located on the Jackpot Property, on a small feeder lake located west of Sovereign Lake. It had a lake sediment lithium value of 38.5 ppm Li.

The OGS stated that the "magnitude of an anomaly, perhaps surprisingly, is one of the least important assessment criteria. Magnitude depends not only on the size of a deposit, but also on its distance from the lake, the presence and effectiveness of sinks between the source and lake, the limno-geochemical conditions in the lake, the weatherability of the deposit, and the nature of the surficial deposits (i.e., level of carbonate that influences pH and metal mobility). The weatherability depends on factors such as exposure and (or) depth of burial and specific mineralogy of the source. These factors combine to render magnitude an unreliable estimate of the importance of an anomaly, except in extreme cases or in cases where multiple samples and (or) media corroborate its importance."

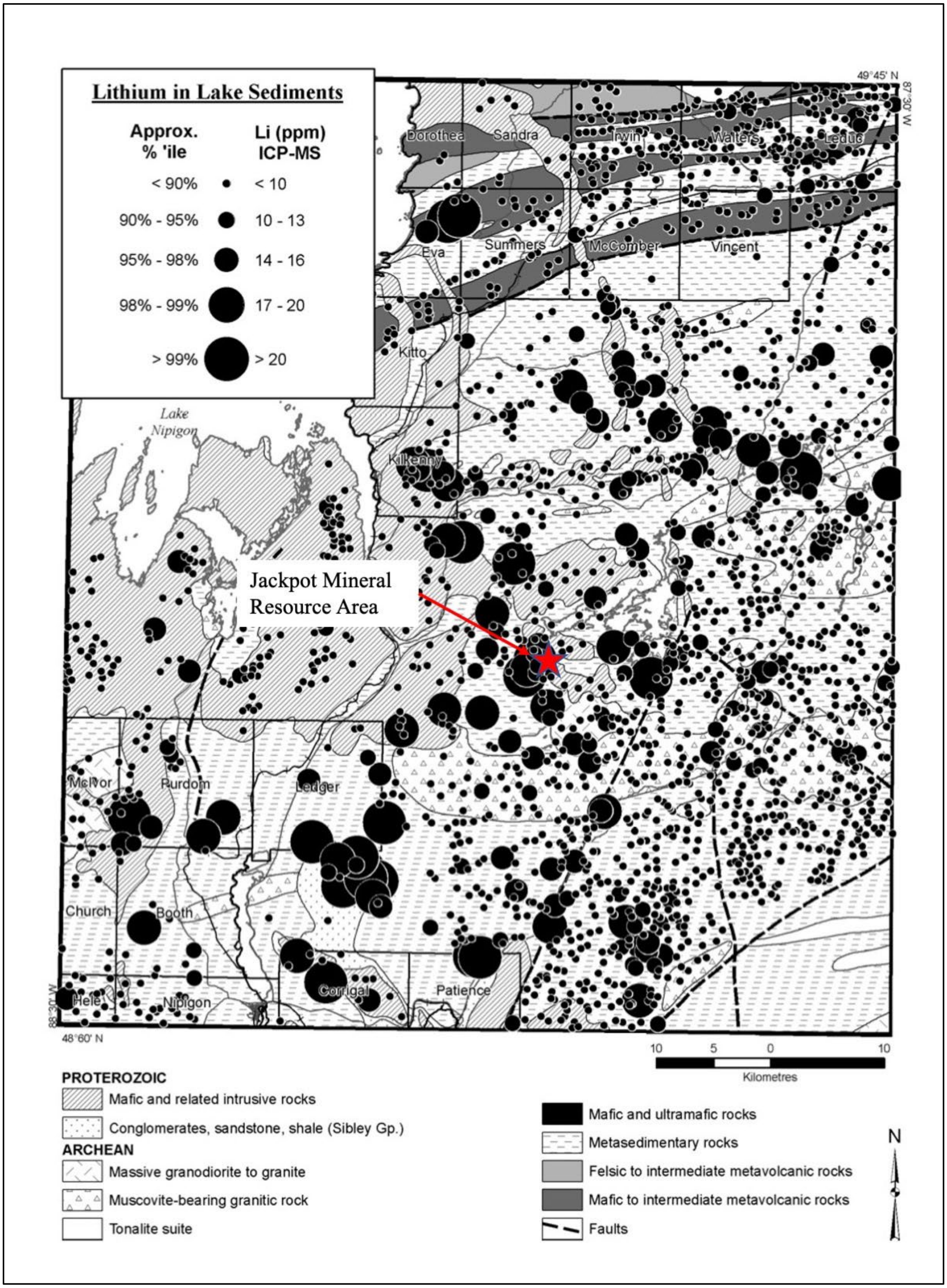
The survey area is shown in Figure 6.2 and the distribution of the lithium lake anomalies in Figure 6.3.

FIGURE 6.2 OGS LAKE SEDIMENT SURVEY AREA



Source: *Dyer (2009)*

FIGURE 6.3 OGS LAKE SEDIMENT SURVEY RESULTS – LITHIUM

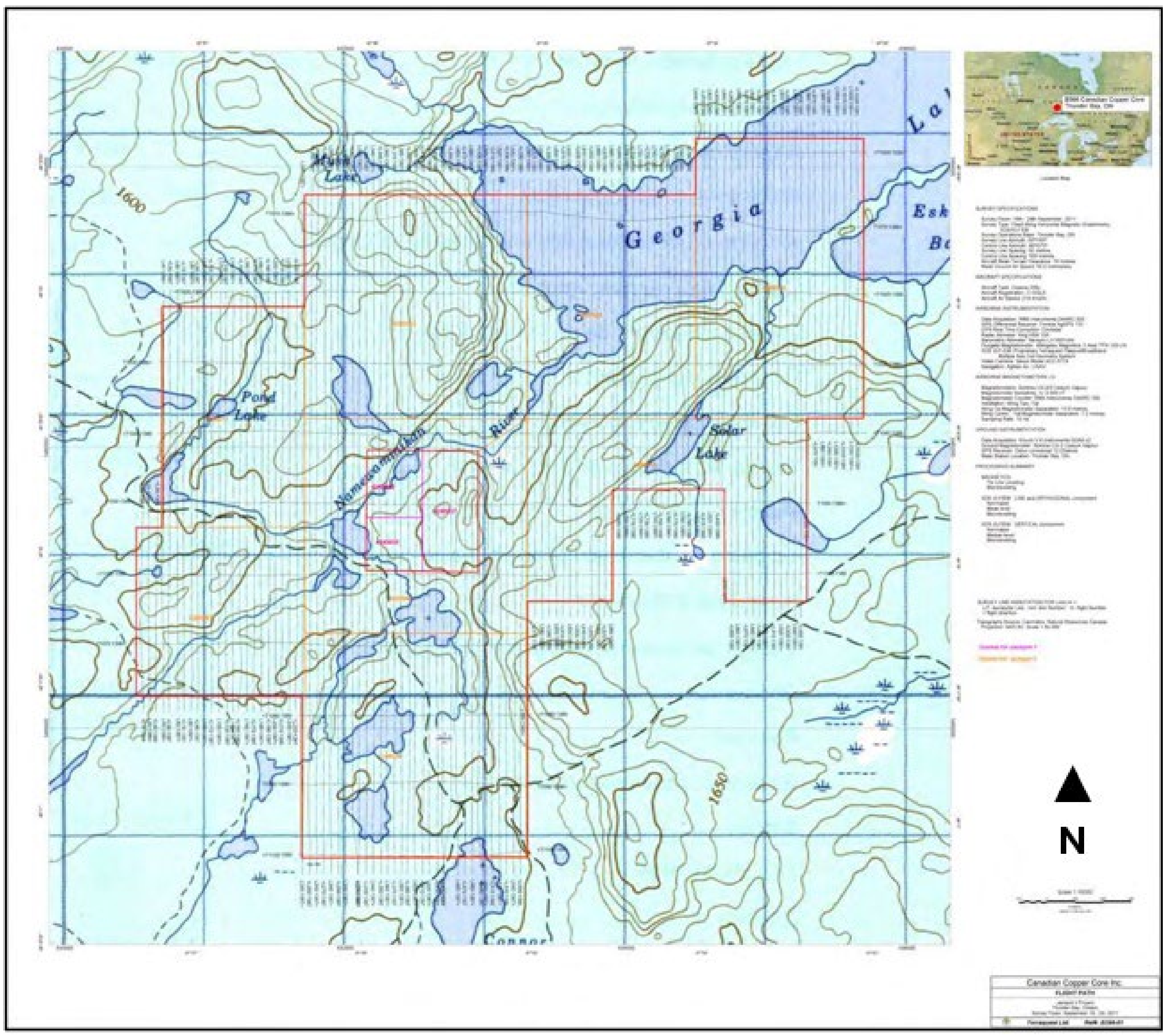


Source: *Dyer (2009)*

6.4 CANADIAN COPPER CORE INC.

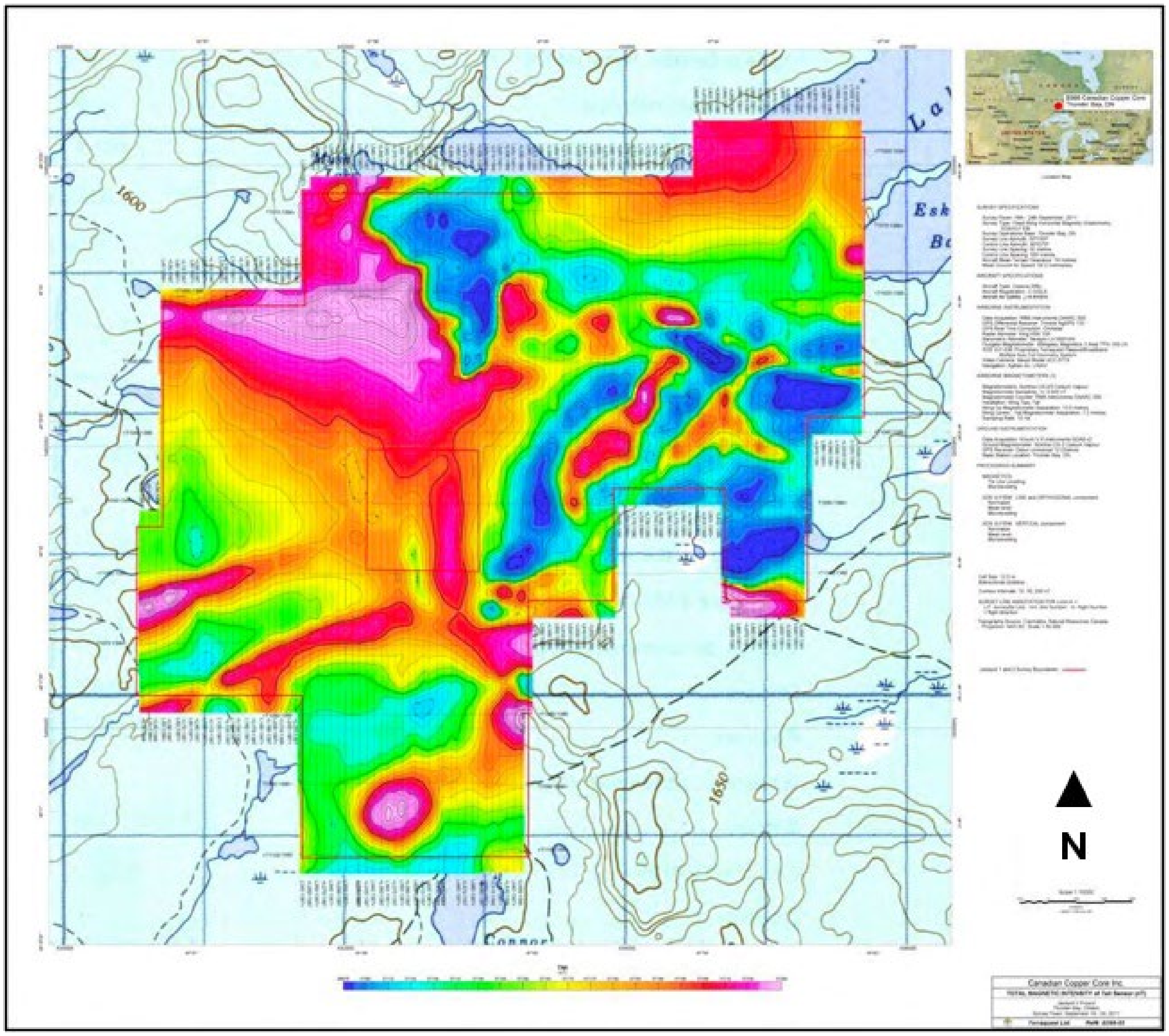
Terraquest Ltd. of Markham, Ontario completed an airborne high sensitivity, horizontal gradient magnetic survey and an XDS Very Low Frequency Electromagnetic survey over the Jackpot Property in September of 2011. Such airborne geophysical surveys are used to identify economic minerals characterized by anomalous magnetic or conductive responses. A secondary application of these surveys is to aid in the identification of faults, shear zones, folding, and alteration zones. It should be noted that pegmatites and their constituent minerals are not magnetic, but fault structure could provide pathways for pegmatite dike intrusion. The survey flight plan is presented on Figure 6.4 and the Total Magnetic Intensity ("TMI") Field is presented on Figure 6.5.

FIGURE 6.4 CANADIAN COPPER CORE INC. – SURVEY FLIGHT LINES



Source: *Barrie (2011)*

FIGURE 6.5 CANADIAN COPPER CORE INC. – TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD



Source: *Barrie (2011)*

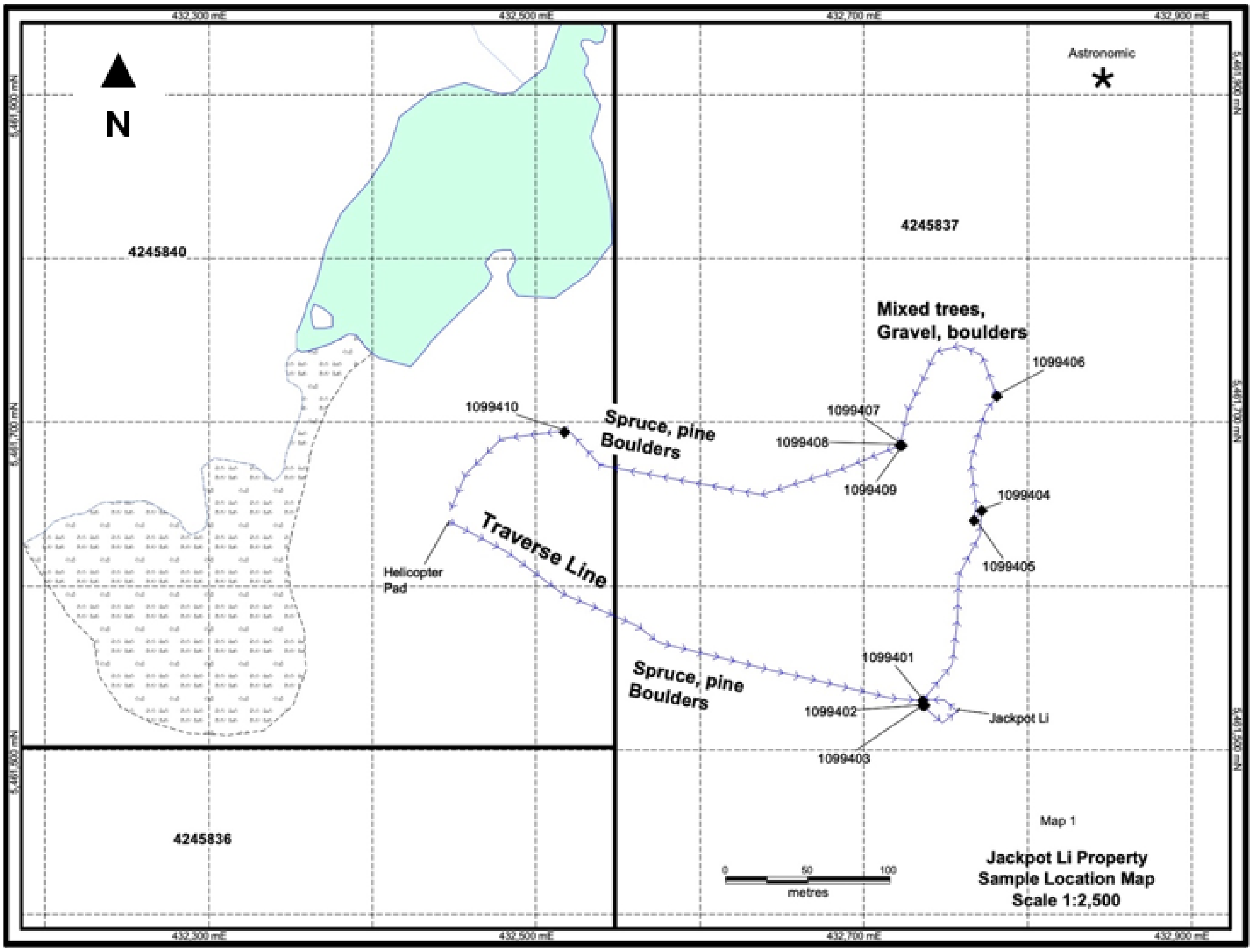
6.5 GOLDEN DORY RESOURCES CORP.

In 2012, the Jackpot Property was composed of three claims that covered the Main Zone and Golden Dory conducted prospecting over two of the claims (4245837 and 4245840) and collected 10 samples. Sample 1099402 returned 3.22% Li_2O and 1099409 returned 0.64% Li_2O. The remaining eight grab samples did not return significant values of lithium. Sample locations are presented on Figure 6.6.

6.6 EVERTON RESOURCES

Everton collected 30 pegmatite grab samples from their Blue Sky property in 2016. The Blue Sky property was located to the southwest of the Jackpot Mineral Resource area and has since been added to the Jackpot Property. Li_2O values from the grab samples ranged from 0.52 to 7.08%. The sampling results helped outline a 2 km trend ~300 m wide consisting of several distinct outcrops of lithium-bearing pegmatites.

FIGURE 6.6 GOLDEN DORY – GRAB SAMPLE LOCATIONS



Source: *Nielsen (2012)*

6.7 HISTORICAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Based on the 1955 drill program, the Ontario Lithium Company Ltd. estimated that the No. 2 pegmatite at Jackpot contained 2,000,000 t of material with an estimated grade of 1.09% Li_2O.

It should be noted that the Qualified Person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical resource estimate as current Mineral Resources and the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as a current Mineral Resource. The parameters and methods used to prepare the historical mineral resource estimate are unknown. The current Mineral Resource Estimate is presented in Section 14.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Georgia Lake Pegmatite field is located in the Quetico Subprovince of the Archean Superior Province. The Superior Province formed from 3.6 to 2.6 billion years ago and makes-up ~70 percent of the Canadian Shield in Ontario. The Superior Province consists of continental and oceanic plates with aggregation occurring between 2.72 and 2.68 Ga, followed-up by post-orogenic metamorphism and deformation (Percival and Easton, 2007). Sedimentary rocks unconformably overlie Superior Province granites, suggesting that most of the erosion occurred prior to 2.5 Ga.

The Quetico Subprovince is composed primarily of greywacke and derived migmatite and granite (Figures 7.1 and 7.2). A stratigraphic sequence has not been established for the steeply dipping, polydeformed and metamorphosed sedimentary section. However, the facing direction is generally to the north. The northern Quetico was deposited between <2.698 to >2.696 Ga, whereas the southern Quetico was deposited <2.692 Ga (Breaks *et al.*, 2008).

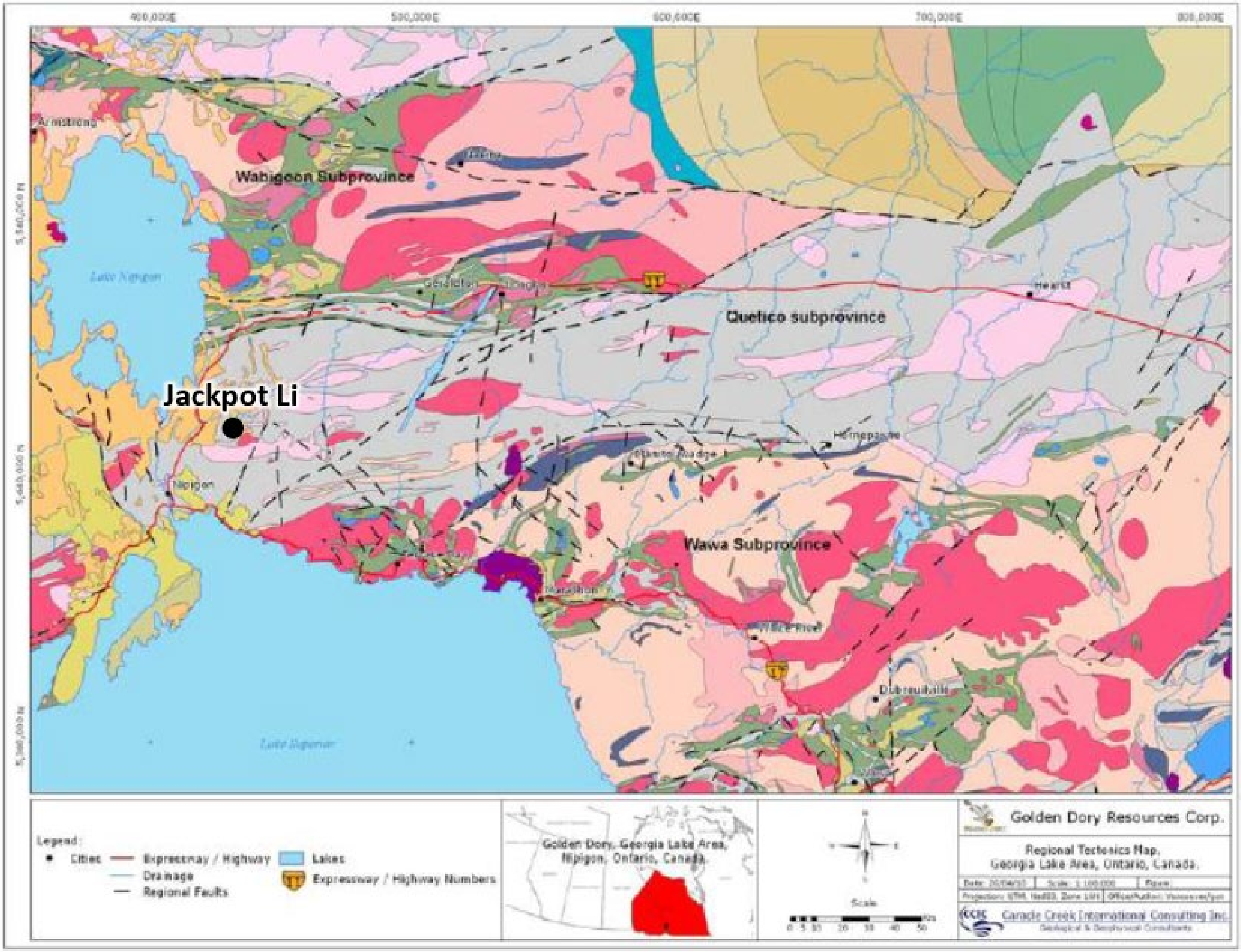
The metasedimentary units are cut by several plutonic suites, including tonalite (2.696 Ga). The first deformation event, D1, predated the emplacement of a trend of Alaskan type mafic-ultramafic intrusions in the northern Quetico. These intrusions, derived from metasomatized mantle, are associated with alkalic plutons, including nepheline syenite and carbonatite, and have ages from 2.69 to 2.68 Ga. Two subsequent deformation events, D2 and D3, were followed by low-pressure, high-temperature metamorphism, reaching upper amphibolite and local granulite facies conditions from 2.67 to 2.65 Ga in the central region and greenschist facies at the margins (Percival, 1989).

Coeval, crust-derived granitic plutons and pegmatites include peraluminous granite circa 2.67 Ga and biotite granite circa 2.65 Ga. The source of the Quetico Intrusion is a mantle wedge or an upper mantle that was once overlying subducting slabs (Pettigrew and Hattori, 2006).

Tectonic models for the Quetico terrane favoured forearc settings. Depositional ages between 2.698 to 2.690 Ga overlap those of late-arc magmatism in the Wabigoon Subprovince to the south. The dominantly sanukitoid plutons of this age may have been triggered by slab breakoff, following the collision between the Wawa-Abitibi Terrane and the amalgamated superterrane to the north (Breaks *et al.*, 2008).

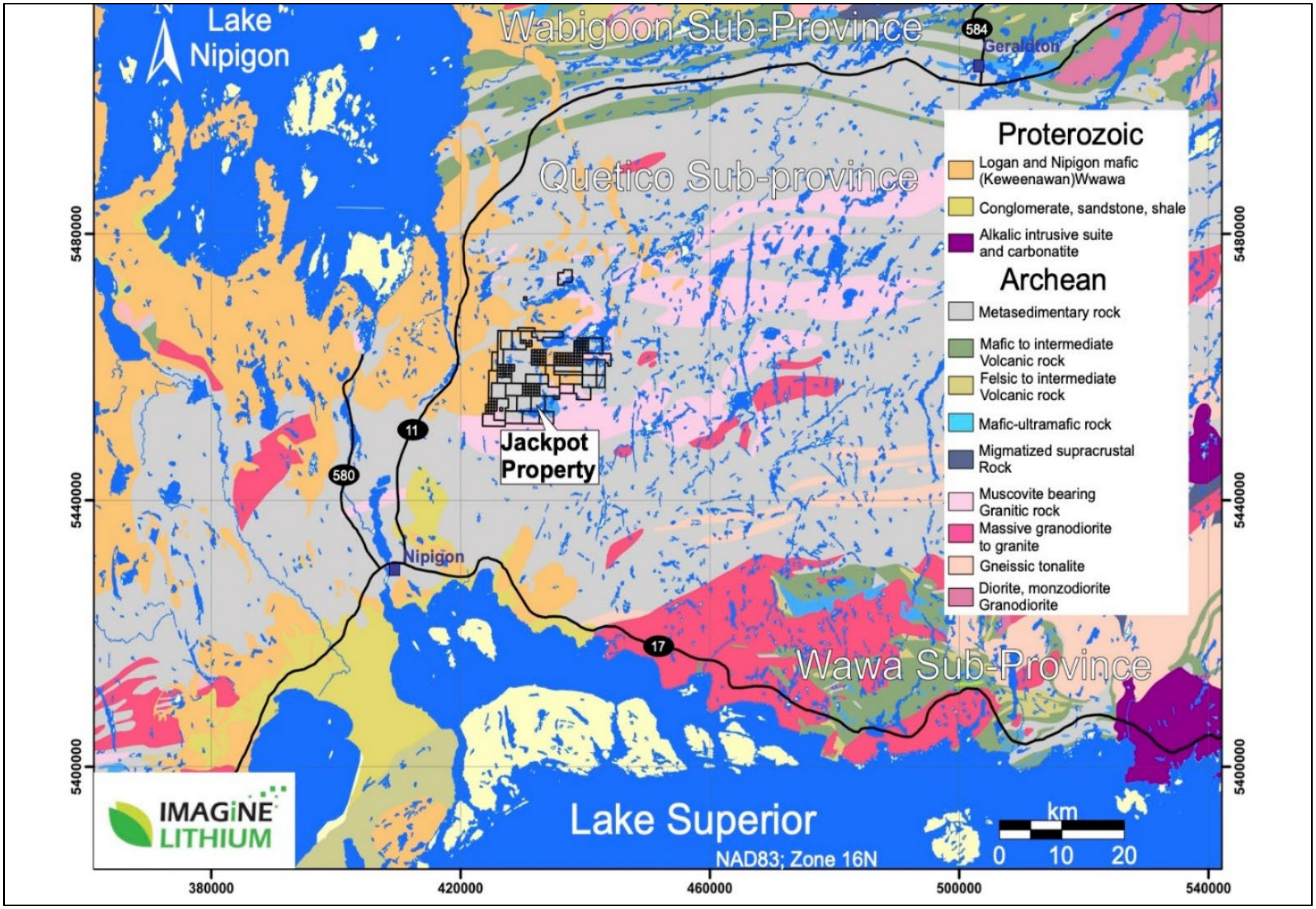
In the Nipigon area, the Wabigoon-Quetico Subprovince boundary appears to be stratigraphic and there is no indication of a structural break between Subprovinces. East of Lake Nipigon, the sequence is mainly north-facing and the metavolcanics of the Wabigoon Subprovince appear to overlie the metasedimentary rocks of the Quetico Subprovince. The opposite relationship is observed to the west of Lake Nipigon. In both sequences, the sedimentary rocks become finer grained southwards (Sutcliffe, 1982).

FIGURE 7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGIC SETTING



Source: *Weicker (2020)*

FIGURE 7.2 QUETICO SUBPROVINCE GEOLOGY MAP



Source: *Boily (2022)*

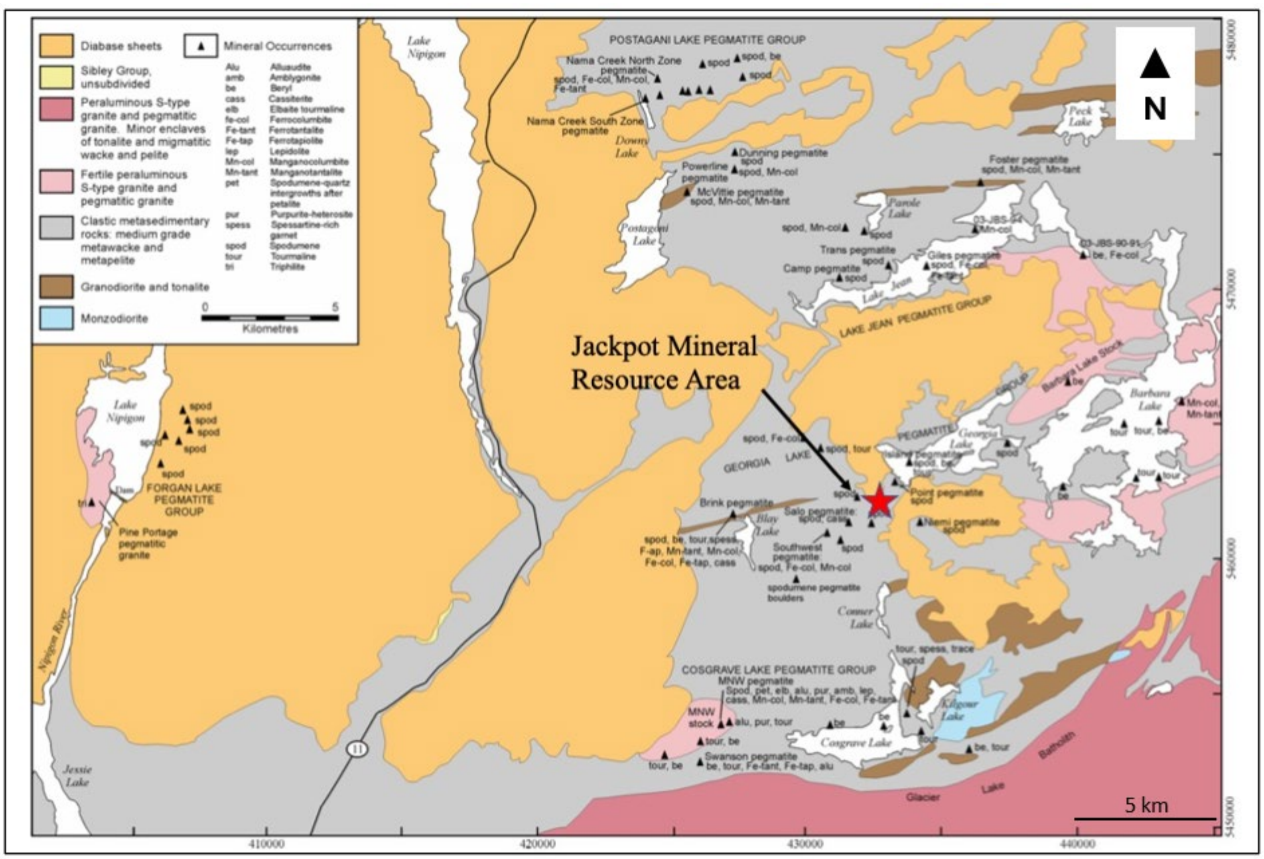
7.2 LOCAL AND PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The following information is summarized from Pye (1965).

The bedrock on the Jackpot Property is Precambrian in age, and due to the presence of a major angular unconformity, can be divided into Archean and Proterozoic rocks (Figure 7.3). The oldest Archean rocks are the metasedimentary units, which are overlain stratigraphically by metavolcanics. The metasedimentary rocks were intruded by large Algoman granitoid plutons and by sills and dikes of genetically-related porphyry, pegmatite and aplite. The metasedimentary rocks are also intruded by small stocks and narrow dikes of basic rocks.

The Proterozoic is represented in part by flat-lying sedimentary rocks, which are found in places as thin cover on the eroded and upturned edges of Archean formations. Mafic diabase bodies intrude the Archean and Proterozoic rocks. The largest bodies occur as flat sheets up to 200 m thick; others occur as vertical or near-vertical dikes. Most of the dikes are related to the sheets and are of Keweenawan age.

FIGURE 7.3 GENERAL GEOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION OF RARE-ELEMENT PEGMATITE GROUPS IN WESTERN PART OF THE GEORGIA LAKE PEGMATITE FIELD



Source: *Breaks et al. (2008)*

7.2.1 Metasedimentary Rocks

The Archean metasedimentary rocks are prevalent from south of Cosgrave Lake to north of Georgia Lake. The metasedimentary rocks are mainly biotite-quartz feldspar schist or gneiss. They are dark grey with a distinct banded appearance representing compositional variations on the original sedimentary stratification. Individual layers range from several centimetres to several metres thick. Foliation is marked by parallel to sub-parallel alignment of biotite grains.

The metasedimentary rocks are typically made up of 15 to 40% biotite, 20 to 35% quartz, 25 to 45% plagioclase, 1 to 3% magnetite, and small amounts of zircon. Garnet, staurolite and cordierite porphyroblasts occur erratically, from making up several percent of a rock to being completely absent. When present, the porphyroblasts stand out in relief in outcrop surfaces, due to being more resistant. Cordierite altered to sericite, biotite to chlorite, and pyrite occurs as a replacement of magnetite.

7.2.2 Metagabbro and Porphyritic Metagabbro

Irregular to somewhat oval bodies of metagabbro and porphyritic metagabbro were identified on the Property east-northeast of Cosgrave Lake and range in size from small masses to several kilometres. They intrude the Archean metasedimentary rocks and, in turn, are intruded and metamorphosed by Algoman granitoid rocks.

Metagabbro is the more common of the two rock types and is dark-coloured medium to coarse grained with a weathered brown surface. This rock is generally massive, but more gneissic near contacts with the metasedimentary rocks. This gneissosity parallels the regional fabric trend. The porphyritic metagabbro has feldspar phenocrysts, which are usually microcline. Bodies can range from 60 to 2,900 m across.

Metagabbro dikes and sills cut the metasedimentary rocks near Blay, Georgia and Connor Lakes and are generally 1 m or less in thickness. They are also cut in places by Algoman igneous rocks.

7.2.3 Granite and Porphyritic Granite

Granite occurs as small bodies and dikes sporadically around the Property and as large masses, particularly in the Barbara Lake area. These rocks are generally massive, except near the margins of larger bodies where a foliation may be present in the form of parallel or subparallel alignment of mica flakes and, in some places, mica-rich streaks and schlieren.

The granitoid rocks are pale-grey or pale-pink in colour that weather to a pale-pink to white colour and are medium to coarse-grained in fabric. They generally consist of 45 to 65% feldspars (microcline and plagioclase), 40% quartz, one or both of muscovite and biotite and, rarely, hornblende.

The granitoid rocks are generally equigranular, but also have porphyritic phases and these phases were found south of the east end of Cosgrave Lake and in smaller bodies between Lake Jean and Barbara Lake. The phenocrysts are microcline and occur as euhedral crystals, generally <1 to 2.5 cm (up to 2 inches) in length. Porphyritic rocks are also found in small bodies in the metasedimentary rocks south of Cosgrave Lake, where the phenocrysts form 25 to 40% of the rock and are more uniformly distributed and the groundmass is darker due to the presence of hornblende.

7.2.4 Feldspar Porphyry

The metasedimentary rocks are cut in areas by dikes and sills of feldspar porphyry. These bodies are generally <6 m thick and composed of pale grey rock with a white weathered surface. The rock consists of plagioclase phenocrysts 1 to 3 mm in diameter set in a fine-grained matrix of quartz and feldspar with accessory biotite and muscovite and minor amounts of hornblende and chlorite. The plagioclase is highly sericitized and microcline is present in some bodies.

7.2.5 Pegmatite

Pegmatites occur close to and within large masses of granitoid rocks as irregular-shaped bodies and as thin dikes, sills and attenuated lenses. Irregular bodies of pegmatite are related to the granites south of Cosgrave Lake and occur as small, unsymmetrical bodies and anastomosing veins. They also occur along the east shore of Barbara Lake, around Reef Bay, and along the shores and east of Sovereign Lake. Here, they are larger, and many occur as independent masses within areas underlain by metasedimentary rocks. The most extensive pegmatites in the area form the islands in and many of the pegmatite outcrops around Reef Bay and South Bay of Barbara Lake. The pegmatites in this area are considered to be flat to gently-dipping sheets.

Drilling on the Jackpot area and the Southwest Zone indicate the bodies generally dip 25 to 30° north. The pegmatites are generally medium- to coarse-grained, and very coarse-grained in places. They are made-up of quartz and feldspars (mainly microcline and perthite), with some muscovite. The muscovite generally occurs as scattered scales and book-form mica. Biotite is sometimes present and tourmaline and garnet locally occur as accessory minerals.

The pegmatites on the Property can be divided into economically significant rare-element Li-Cs-Ta ("LCT") pegmatites and the more abundant normal granite pegmatites. The rare-element pegmatites in the Georgia Lake and Barbara Lake area range in size from 15 cm to >15 m thick and have been traced for >500 m along strike. The Pegmatite 500 area on the Jackpot Property was named as such, because the pegmatite was traced on surface for 500 m.

The pegmatites generally pinch and swell, some are tabular and others are lenticular and thickest at their centres. Their erosional remnants can form cigar-like bodies and irregular shaped patches at surface. Some pegmatites wedge out abruptly, like the Brink Pegmatite north of Blay Lake, whereas the Parole Lake Pegmatites taper gradually and the Foster Pegmatite northeast of Jean Lake separate lengthwise into outward-extending, thin, parallel or near-parallel bodies. The Jackpot area appears to be truncated on the east by a north-northeast fault.

Examples of pegmatites on the Jackpot Property are shown in Figures 7.4 and 7.5. Further details on spodumene-bearing pegmatite mineralization are presented in Section 7.4 below.

FIGURE 7.4 EXCAVATED EXPOSURE OF PEGMATITE AT JACKPOT

Source: *Imagine Lithium website (September 2024)*

FIGURE 7.5 PEGMATITE TEXTURES AT JACKPOT

Source: *Imagine Lithium corporate presentation dated June 2024*

7.2.6 Diabase Dikes, Sheets and Sills

Two types of diabase dikes exist on the Property: 1) the more prominent equigranular dikes; and 2) the porphyritic dikes. Some of the equigranular dikes strike easterly, but most strike northerly and dip steeply to vertically. The porphyritic diabase is a massive, medium-grained, dark coloured rock characterized by pale-greenish yellow phenocrysts of altered plagioclase from 1 to 4 cm in length. These types of dikes are observed north of west end of Cosgrave Lake and near the Jackpot area.

Diabase also occurs as flat or gently dipping sheets that are exposed and prominent throughout the area, including east of the Jackpot Deposit. This diabase is generally massive and equigranular with a characteristic poikilitic texture.

7.2.7 Pleistocene

Deposits of unconsolidated sand and gravel form a mantle over large areas. Most of these deposits are cross-bedded and are considered to be glaciofluvial in origin. Southwest of the Jackpot area, sediments of glaciolacustrine origin occur that form a number of flat terraces representing drops in the level of Lake Nipigon with the retreat of the Pleistocene ice sheet which covered the region.

Large boulders in the area are common. Some are glacial erratics. Other angular boulders likely resulted from frost heave.

7.3 STRUCTURE

The Archean metasedimentary rocks have a regional east to east-northeast strike, generally with vertical to steep northerly dips. There is a general reversal of this dip between Pine Portage and the west end of Barbara Lake and on the north end of the Property, north of Claus Lake. Synclinal or anticlinal structures were not identified in the mapping of Pye (1965). The general reversal in dip in the central section of the area must be due to either a lensing-out of certain formations or possibly a wedging-apart of strata, due to the emplacement of granite from below.

Small minor folds were observed at sporadic intervals in the metasedimentary rocks and are Z-shaped drag folds or small synclines representing parts of drag folds, and generally plunge flatly to the southwest.

The Archean metasedimentary and basic igneous rocks feature a distinct foliation characterized by the parallel to subparallel alignment of biotite or hornblende. This foliation aligns with the relict stratification of the metasedimentary rocks and is indicative of a regional deformation contemporaneous with metamorphism. In cases, such as the minor folds mentioned above and small-scale distortions near the pegmatite dikes, the foliation cuts across the relict stratification and locally parallels the axial planes of these structures.

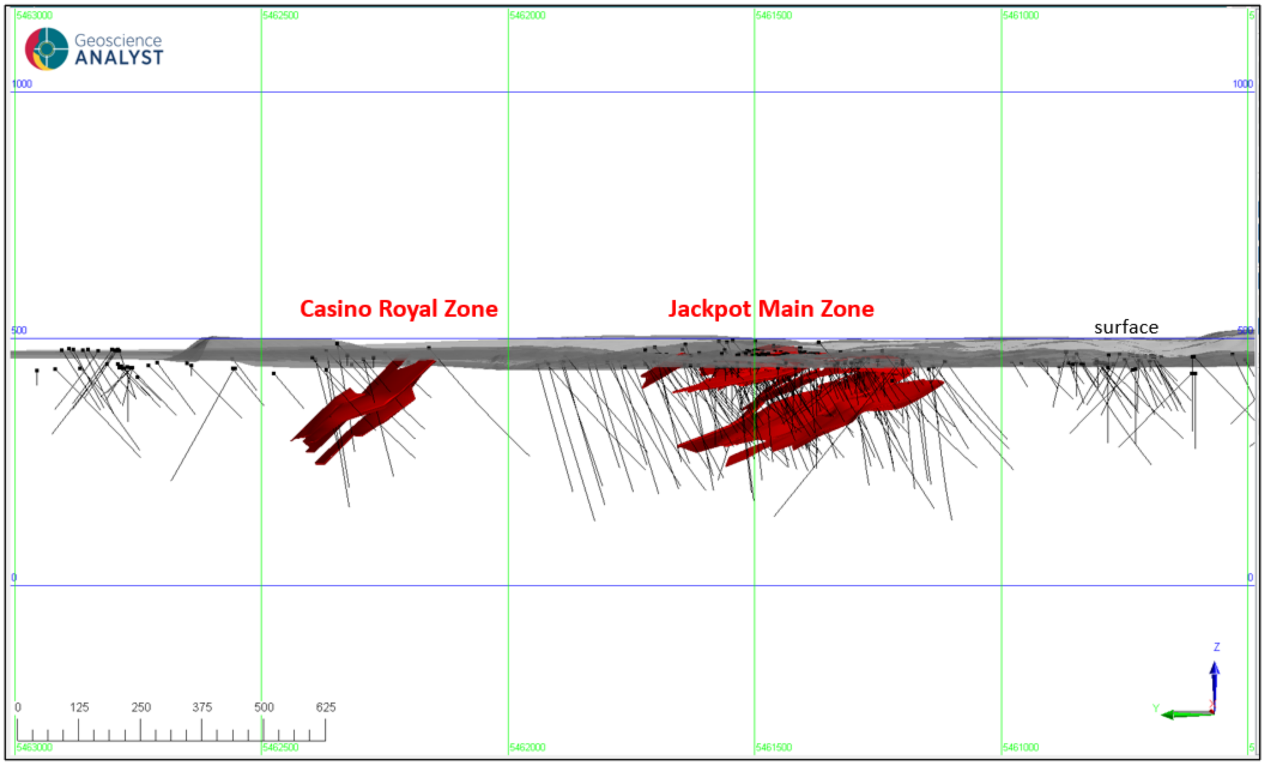
There are four sets of faults in the area that strike transversely or at large angles to the regional structure: north-south, north-northeast, northeast, and northwest. All are post-granite in age and post-diabase movements occurred along many of them. The north-northeast and northwest faults coincide with the principal joint directions in the metasedimentary and the granitoid rocks.

7.4 DEPOSIT GEOLOGY

The Jackpot Li Deposit consists of the Jackpot Main Zone and the Casino Royale Zone (Figure 7.6). The Jackpot Main Zone consists of nine sub-zones that strike east-northeast and are flat-lying or dip shallowly to the north-northwest. The nine sub-zones are somewhat stacked and extend collectively for ~1,000 m along strike, up to 200 m across strike and up to 500 m down-dip.

The Casino Royale Zone, located ~700 m north of the Jackpot Main Zone, consists of three stacked sub-zones that strike east-northeast and dip moderately to steeply north-northwest. The three sub-zones together extend for ~300 m along strike, 75 m across strike and 250 m down-dip.

FIGURE 7.6 MINERALIZED ZONES OF THE JACKPOT DEPOSIT



Source: *This Study*
Figure 7.6 Description: *View looking east at the mineralized domain wireframe models (red) of the Casino Royal and Jackpot Main Zones, topography (grey) and drill holes (black).*

7.5 MINERALIZATION

The LCT pegmatites are of varying composition. The main minerals are feldspars, quartz, spodumene and muscovite. Both potash feldspar and plagioclase are present. Pegmatites may also contain one or more of beryl, bityite, cassiterite, cleavlandite, columbite, garnet, alluaudite, molybdenite, purpurite, sericite, talc and tourmaline. Spodumene is the predominant lithium-bearing mineral in the area. Lepidolite was identified in historical drill holes completed on the Vegan Deposit, which is located adjacent to the Jackpot Property. Amblygonite is reported to have been observed in the M.N.W. area and Brink pegmatites. Other than in the Cosgrave Lake pegmatites, the potash feldspar and spodumene crystals tend to be oriented perpendicular to the pegmatite contacts.

Spodumene occurs in the Jackpot Pegmatites mainly as isolated crystals in a relatively fine-grained groundmass of other minerals and in the groundmass itself. Spodumene crystals in the Jackpot Deposit are generally subhedral to anhedral, typically 3 to 15 cm in length with a length to width ratio ranging from 3:1 to 10:1. In the Southwest Zone of the Jackpot Property, clusters of spodumene crystals occur that are up to 30 cm in length in outcrop. An example of spodumene in outcrop at Jackpot is shown in Figure 7.7 and an example of spodumene in drill core from drill hole JP-2023-04 is shown in Figure 7.8.

FIGURE 7.7 SPODUMENE IN JACKPOT PEGMATITE DYKE

Source: *This Study*
Figure 7.7 Description: *Red circles show location of spodumene.*

FIGURE 7.8 SPODUMENE IN DRILL HOLE JP-2023-04

Source: *This Study*
Figure 7.8 Description: *Red circles show location of spodumene.*

Unaltered spodumene varies in colour from chalk-white to pale grey and greenish. Two types of altered spodumene have been found on the Jackpot Property. Type 1 altered spodumene has been partially to completely replaced by a granular-textured aggregate of pale-yellow or pale-greenish muscovite. Type 2 altered spodumene has been altered to a fine-grained material that caused the mineral to become dark green, almost black, in colour. Both types of altered spodumene can be found in the same outcrop or drill hole.

Spodumene altered to granular-textured muscovite is less common. The dark-coloured, highly sericitized spodumene is more abundant and contains <1% lithia and several percent iron oxides. This alteration is abundant enough to lower the value of some pegmatites and can be found in proximity to where diabase dikes cut the pegmatite dikes.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The following information is summarized from Bradley *et al.* (2017).

Lithium-Cesium-Tantalum ("LCT") pegmatites are granitoid rocks that form small igneous bodies characterized by large crystals and distinctive textures. LCT pegmatites are a compositionally defined subset of granitoid pegmatites (Table 8.1) and the products of extreme fractional crystallization of orogenic granites. Most of these granites were derived from metasedimentary rocks (S-type granites) rich in muscovite, but some LCT pegmatites are related to granites derived from igneous rocks (I-types). LCT pegmatites are enriched in Li, Cs, and Ta and may also be enriched in Be, B, F, P, Mn, Ga, Rb, Nb, Sn, and Hf. The major minerals are quartz, potassium feldspar, albite, and muscovite with accessory biotite, garnet, tourmaline and apatite. The main lithium minerals are spodumene, petalite, and lepidolite. Spodumene is the predominant lithium mineral on the Jackpot Property.

Most LCT pegmatites show some structural control and, at shallow crustal depths, they intrude along faults, fractures, foliation and bedding. At deeper crustal levels, in high-grade metamorphic host rocks, the pegmatites follow regional foliation and form lenticular, ellipsoidal or "turnip-shaped" bodies. Černý (1991) noted that among zoned pegmatites in a district, those with gentler dips tend to be more enriched in lithium, cesium, and tantalum than steeply dipping bodies. This is not a strict rule, because the pegmatites at Greenbushes in Australia are steeply dipping bodies.

LCT pegmatites are hosted in a variety of metamorphic and igneous rocks with most economic deposits emplaced in metasedimentary and meta-igneous belts of amphibolite or upper greenschist facies rocks (Černý, 1992). LCT pegmatites are the most highly differentiated products and last magmatic components to crystallize in calc-alkaline melts. Parental granites are typically peraluminous S-type granites, such as at Jackpot and in the Georgia Lake and Barbara Lake areas. Some parental granites are metaluminous I-type granites. Pegmatites are never found in unmetamorphosed sedimentary rocks and any relations between LCT pegmatites and sedimentary rocks are indirect. The lithium in many LCT pegmatites was likely derived, in part, from clays in the metasedimentary source rocks of the parent S-type granites. Most economic deposits are emplaced into metasedimentary and metaigneous belts of amphibolite or upper greenschist facies rocks.

LCT pegmatites are thought to be the products of extreme fractionation of pluton-sized batches of granitoid magma. In terms of paragenesis, LCT pegmatites crystallize from the outside inward. In an idealized zoned pegmatite, the border zone crystallizes first, followed by the wall zone, then the intermediate zone(s), and lastly the core margin. As the crystallization proceeds, the remaining pegmatite melt becomes progressively enriched in incompatible metals, such as Li, Be, Rb, Cs, Nb, Ta, and Sn. A schematic model for the progression of fractionated pegmatites as they increase in distance from the parental granite, with the most enriched pegmatites farthest from the parental granite is shown in Figure 8.1.

TABLE 8.1
COMPOSITION OF LCT AND NFY OF PEGMATITES

Category	NYF Pegmatites	LCT Pegmatites
Genesis	Peralkaline, meta-aluminous, possibly peraluminous A-type or I-type granites	Peraluminous S-type granites
	No pegmatite granite phase	Pegmatitic granite phase an integral part of pegmatite development
	"Dry" melts (less water)	"Wet" melts (water enriched)
Emplacement Depth	<4 km	4 to 6 km
Chemistry	Nb > Ta	Ta > Nb
	Enriched in rare earth elements	Low contents of rare earth elements
	Low contents of boron and alkali elements	Enriched in boron and alkali elements
	Sn uncommon	Sn content can equal Ta
	Can be enriched in U and Th	Low contents of U and Th
Mineralogy	Fluorite common	Fluorite rare
	Lithium and phosphate minerals rare	Lithium and phosphate minerals common
	Tourmaline rare	Tourmaline common
	Complex oxides of Nb, Ta and REEs present	Simpler oxides of Ta, Nb and Sn present with essentially no REE minerals
	Beryl can be present	Beryl can be present
Characteristics	Mariolitic cavities common	Mariolitic cavities uncommon
Examples	Shatford Lake, MB; Matawaska, ON; George, CO; South Platte, CO	Tanco, MB; Pakeagama, ON; Bikita, Zimbabwe; Morrua, Mozambique; Greenbushes (Australia)

Source: *Galeschuk and Vanstone (2005)*
Note: *NYF = niobium-yttrium-fluorine, LCT = lithium-cesium-tantalum.*

FIGURE 8.1 IDEALIZED CONCENTRIC ZONING PATTERN IN A PEGMATITE FIELD

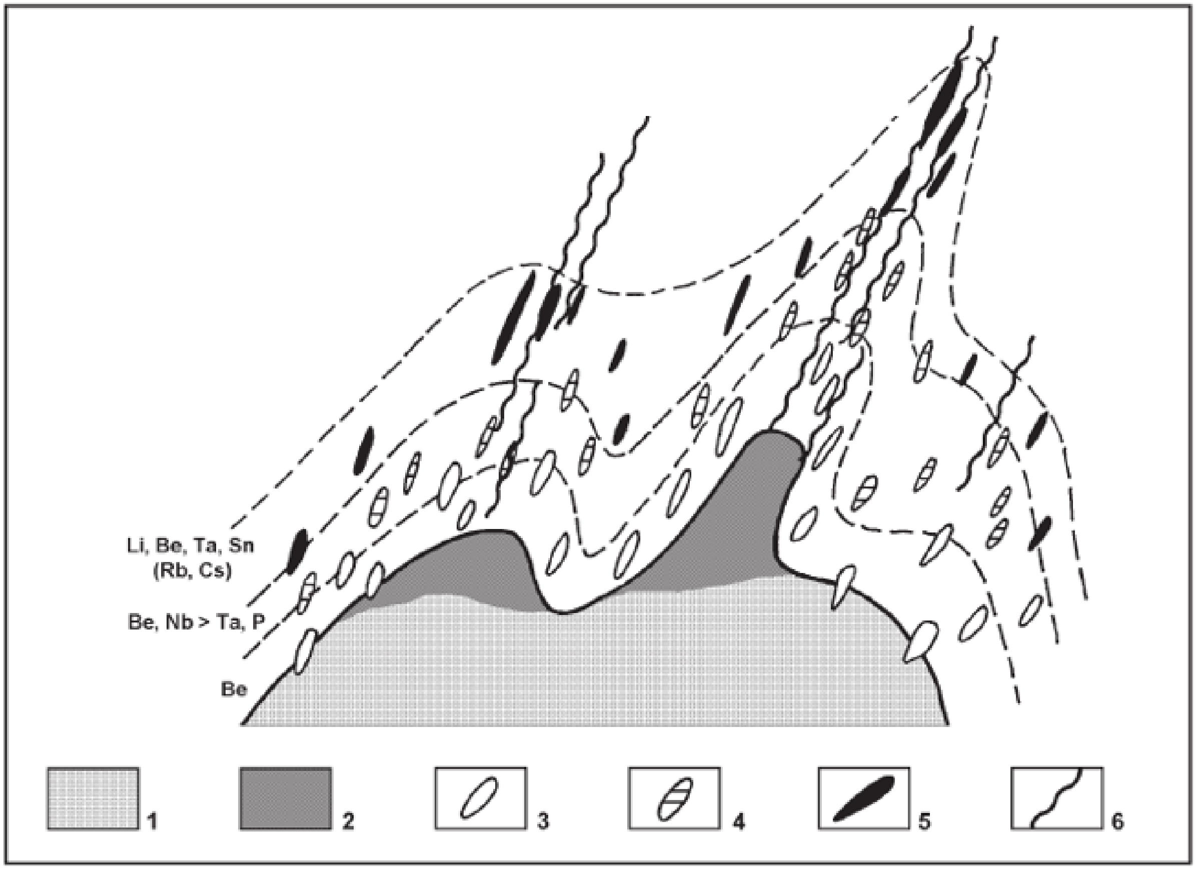


Figure 4. *Schematic section of a zoned fertile granite-pegmatite system.* ***1*** *fertile granite;* ***2*** *pegmatitic granite;* ***3*** *barren to beryl bearing pegmatites;* ***4*** *beryl-type, columbite- to phosphate bearing pegmatites;* ***5*** *complex spodumene (or petalite) bearing pegmatites with Sn, Ta, ± Cs;* ***6*** *faults. (modified from Černý, 1989b).*

Source: *Galeschuk and Vanstone (2005)*

9.0 EXPLORATION

Mineral exploration by Imagine Lithium began in 2016 when the Company was known as ALiX Resources Corp. ALiX became Infinite Lithium Corp. in December 2017, and subsequently Infinite Ore Corp. in March 2020 and finally Imagine Lithium in February 2022.

9.1 ALIX RESOURCES CORP. WORK – 2016 TO 2017

Approximately 90 kg of spodumene-bearing granitic pegmatite rocks were collected from the surface in the winter of 2016 from the Dike 1 outcrop at Jackpot. Five of seven samples returned lithium values >2% Li_2O. Significant results include the following: 0.85%, 2.08%, 1.02%, 2.01% and 2.82% Li_2O.

ALiX Resources began stripping, channel sampling and prepping drill pads at the Dike 1 area of Jackpot in November of 2017.

9.2 INFINITE LITHIUM CORP. WORK - 2017 TO 2020

9.2.1 Channel Sampling

Infinite Lithium began drilling in December 2017, which is summarized in Section 10 of this Report. In addition to the drilling, channel sampling was also conducted on the cleared areas. Channel samples were cut through exposed pegmatite at right angles to interpreted strike and represent minimum widths as the channel cuts were not sampled from contact to contact. A total of 372 channel samples over 355 m were collected. Results of the channel sampling are presented in Table 9.1 and the channel sample areas are presented in Figure 9.1.

In addition to the drilling and channel sampling work, the Company completed a prospecting and grab sampling program, collecting 96 samples over the Jackpot Main area, identifying six new pegmatite areas and extending the historical central Jackpot dikes to the east 500 m and to the west 400 m.

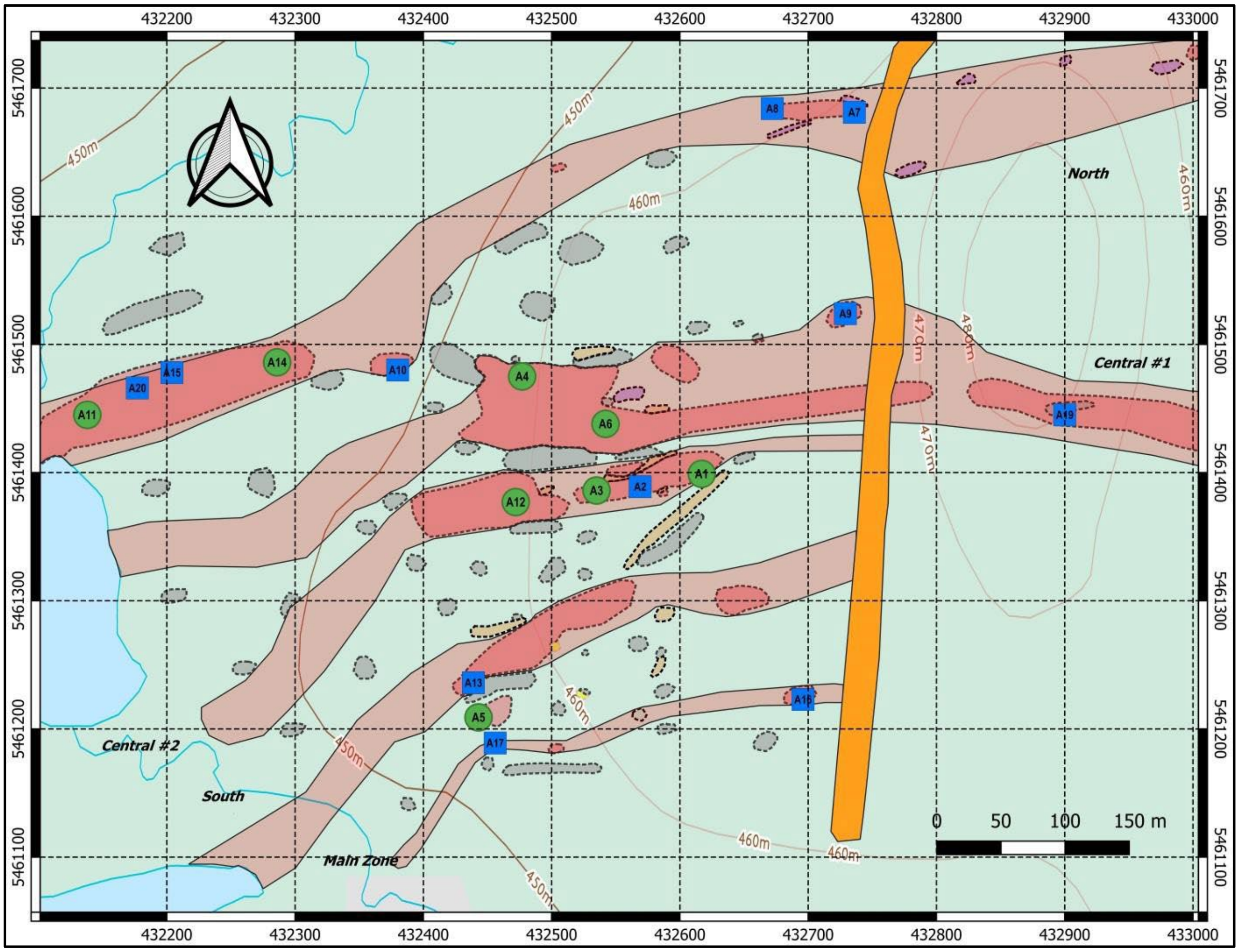
TABLE 9.1
2018 CHANNEL SAMPLING RESULTS

Area	Channel Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li_2O (%)	Ta (ppm)
A1	A1-CH1	0	12.6	12.6	0.6	53.9
	incl.	2	6	4	1.13	26.4
	A1-CH2	0	10.4	10.4	0.9	38.7
	incl.	0	3.4	3.4	1.47	21.9
	A1-CH3	0	8.5	8.5	1.14	30.6
	incl.	0	3	3	1.63	20
	A1-CH4	0	9.1	9.1	1.15	33.4

Table 9.1 2018 Channel Sampling Results						
Area	**Channel Sample ID**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Li_2O (%)**	**Ta (ppm)**
	incl.	5	9.1	4.1	1.61	19.9
	A1-CH5	0	6.3	6.3	1.15	25.7
	incl.	3.5	5.5	2	1.32	19.3
A3	A3-CH1	0	6	6	1.03	-
	incl.	3	6	3	1.77	-
	A3-CH2	0	8	8	1.34	-
	incl.	0	1	1	1.68	-
	incl.	3	8	5	1.80	-
	incl.	4	7	3	2.70	-
	A3-CH3	0	10.5	10.5	1.88	-
	incl.	0.5	9.5	9	2.19	-
	incl.	1.5	8.5	7	2.69	-
	incl.	4.5	6.5	2	3.35	-
	A3-CH4	0	10.1	10.1	1.11	78.3
	incl.	0	4	4	1.56	47.2
	A3-CH5	0	10.3	10.3	1.39	55.5
	incl.	0	4	4	1.75	23.4
	A3-CH6	0	8.2	8.2	0.90	76.9
	incl.	5	6	1	2.39	25.1
A4	A4-CH1	0	65.1	65.1	1.10	82.2
	incl.	29	39	10	1.87	35.7
	A4-CH3	0	21	21	1.40	44.3
	incl.	1	6	5	1.91	31.5
	A4-CH4	0	6	6	1.05	46.9
	incl.	4	5	1	2.43	21.0
A5	A5-CH1	0	4.6	4.6	1.09	18.5
	incl.	2	3	1	1.81	36.6
A6	A6-CH1	0	7.7	7.7	2.42	46.5
	incl.	4.7	7.7	3	4.11	12.6
	incl.	6.7	7.7	1	6.85	2.7
	A6-CH2	0	9.4	9.4	1.30	70.8
	incl.	0	5.4	5.4	1.89	54.4
	incl.	2.4	3.4	1	2.33	34.4
	A6-CH3	0	9.6	9.6	0.53	223.7
	incl.	2.6	6.6	4	1.14	90.0
	incl.	4.6	5.6	1	2.10	21.9
A11	A11-CH1	0	34.3	34.3	1.45	40.3

TABLE 9.1 2018 CHANNEL SAMPLING RESULTS						
Area	**Channel Sample ID**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Li_2O (%)**	**Ta (ppm)**
	incl.	9	15	6	2.00	29.1
	incl.	18	26	8	2.03	49.3
	incl.	28	34	6	1.73	27.5
A12	A12-CH1	0	12	12	0.19	110.8
	incl.	9	11	2	0.66	65.2
	A12-CH2	0	10.6	10.6	0.80	54.5
	incl.	0	7.6	7.6	1.11	49.6
	incl.	2.6	4.6	2	2.12	35.3
A14	A14-CH1	0	19.4	19.4	0.97	34.2
	incl.	9.4	10.4	1	3.25	29.7
	incl.	12.4	18.4	6	1.80	26.1
	A14-CH2	0	3.6	3.6	2.70	21.9
	incl.	0.6	1.6	1	4.07	8.7
	A14-CH3	0	9	9	0.93	27.0
	incl.	0	7	7	1.15	27.6

FIGURE 9.1 CHANNEL SAMPLE ZONES – JACKPOT MAIN AREA



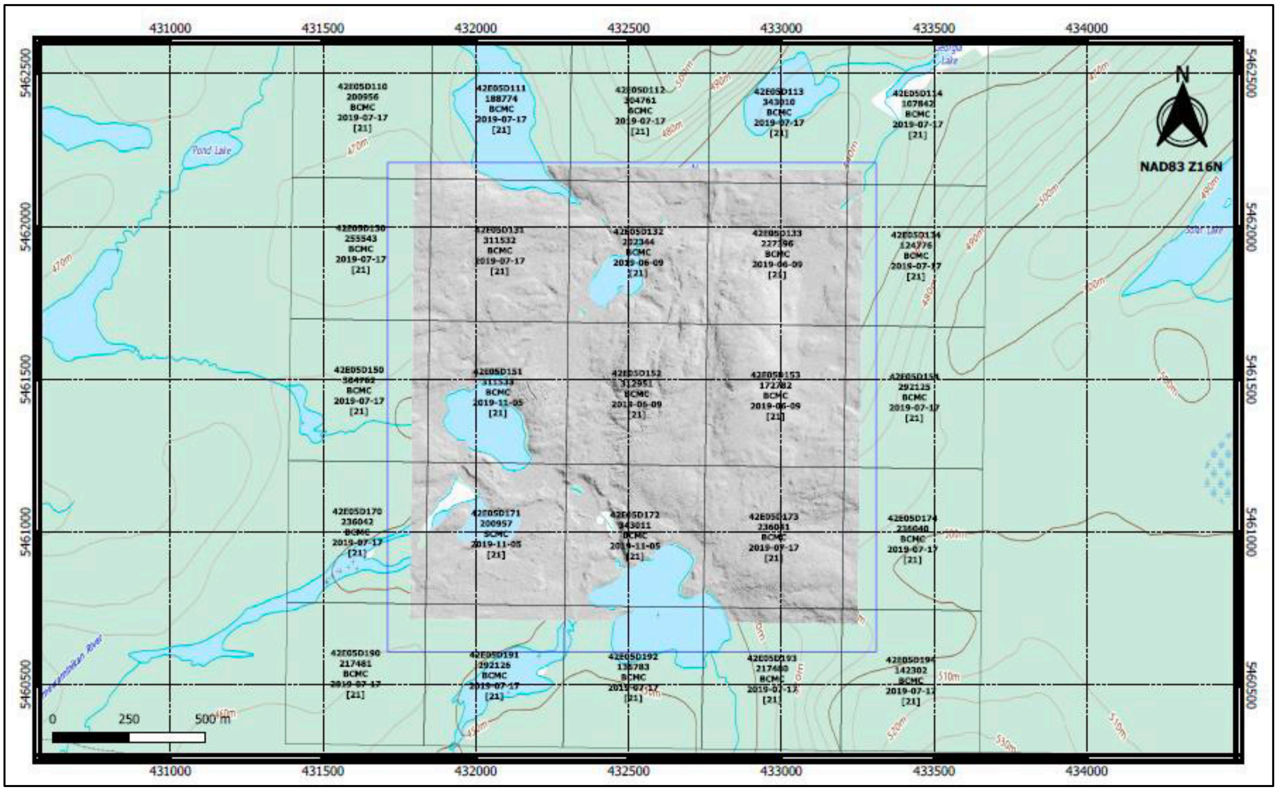
Source: *Modified by P&E (This Study) from Imaginelithium.com*

9.2.2 2019 LiDAR Survey

Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) is a remote sensing method that utilizes pulsed laser light to illuminate a target and measures the reflected pulses with a sensor. The difference in laser return times and wavelengths can then be used to make digital 3-D representations of the target.

Flights for the LiDAR survey were carried out in November 2019 by RME Geomatics of Ottawa. Two flights, which were carried out as eight flight lines at 1,000 ft above ground level, covering the Project area of 1.9 km^2. LiDAR surveys assist with planning drill sites and geological interpretations. The results of the LiDAR survey are presented in Figure 9.2.

FIGURE 9.2 LIDAR AND SHADOW TOPOGRAPHY MAP – JACKPOT AREA



Source: *Weicker (2019)*

9.3 INFINITE ORE CORP. 2020 TO 2022

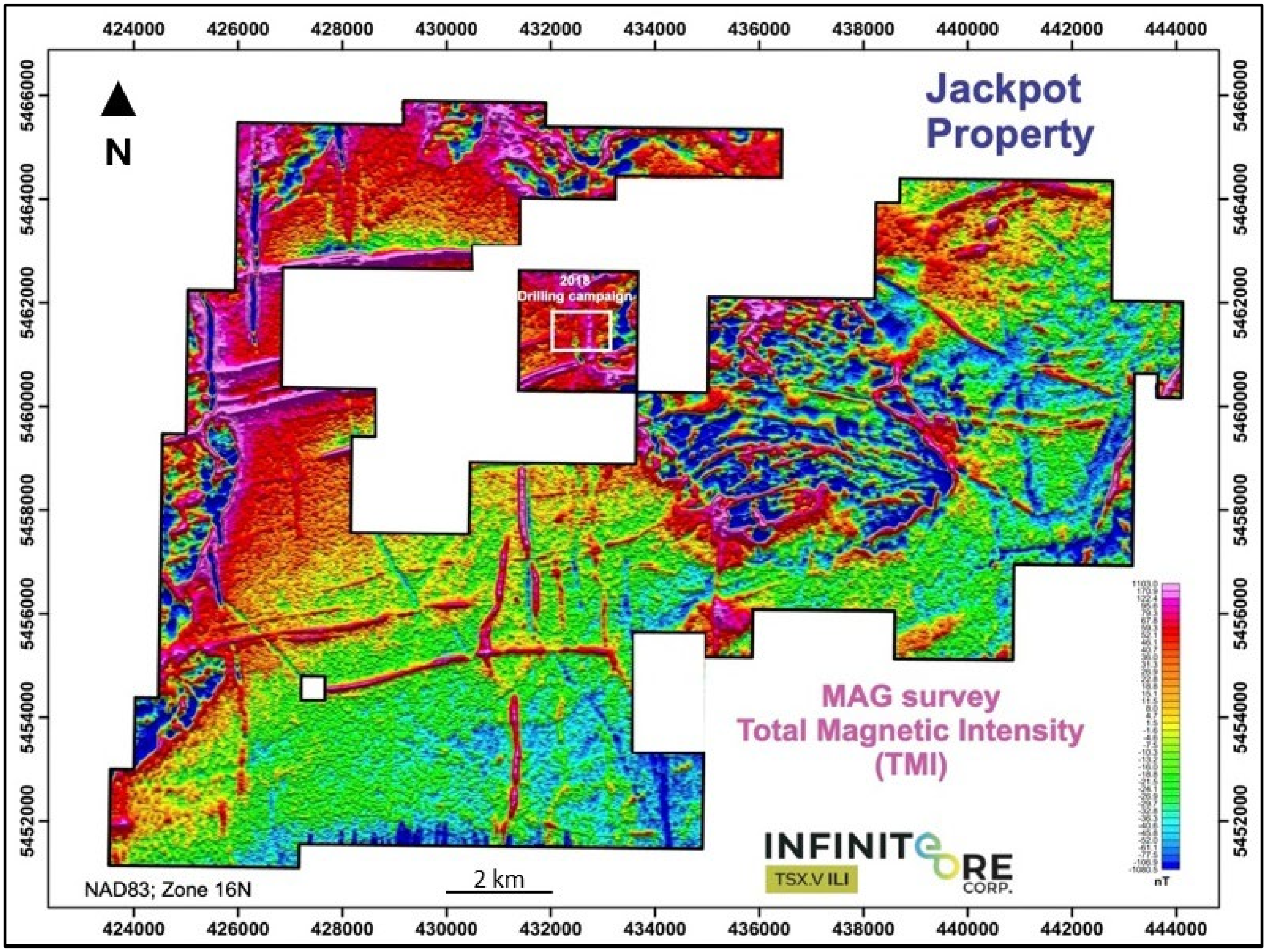
9.3.1 Airborne Geophysics

Novatem Inc. of Mont-Saint-Hillaire, Quebec was contracted to conduct a very high-resolution helicopter-borne magnetic survey on the Jackpot Property in April of 2021. The survey lines flown were spaced 25 m in the N0°E direction and N90°E direction.

The survey revealed a clear outline of Keweenawan gabbro sill complex defined by multiple km-long and narrow magnetic high bordered by magnetic troughs. It also identified a large surface of uniformly moderate magnetic values corresponding to metasedimentary rocks and granitic plutons. Linear, narrow, km-long magnetic highs crisscrossing the metasedimentary and granitic basement were also identified. These may be related to Proterozoic diabase dikes, mafic to intermediate magnetic-bearing dikes and bodies genetically associated with the intrusion of granitoid plutons, and silicate or oxide facies iron formation. Several of these magnetic highs are parallel to the attitude of spodumene-bearing granitoid dikes and may represent faults that could have been intruded by granitoid pegmatite dikes.

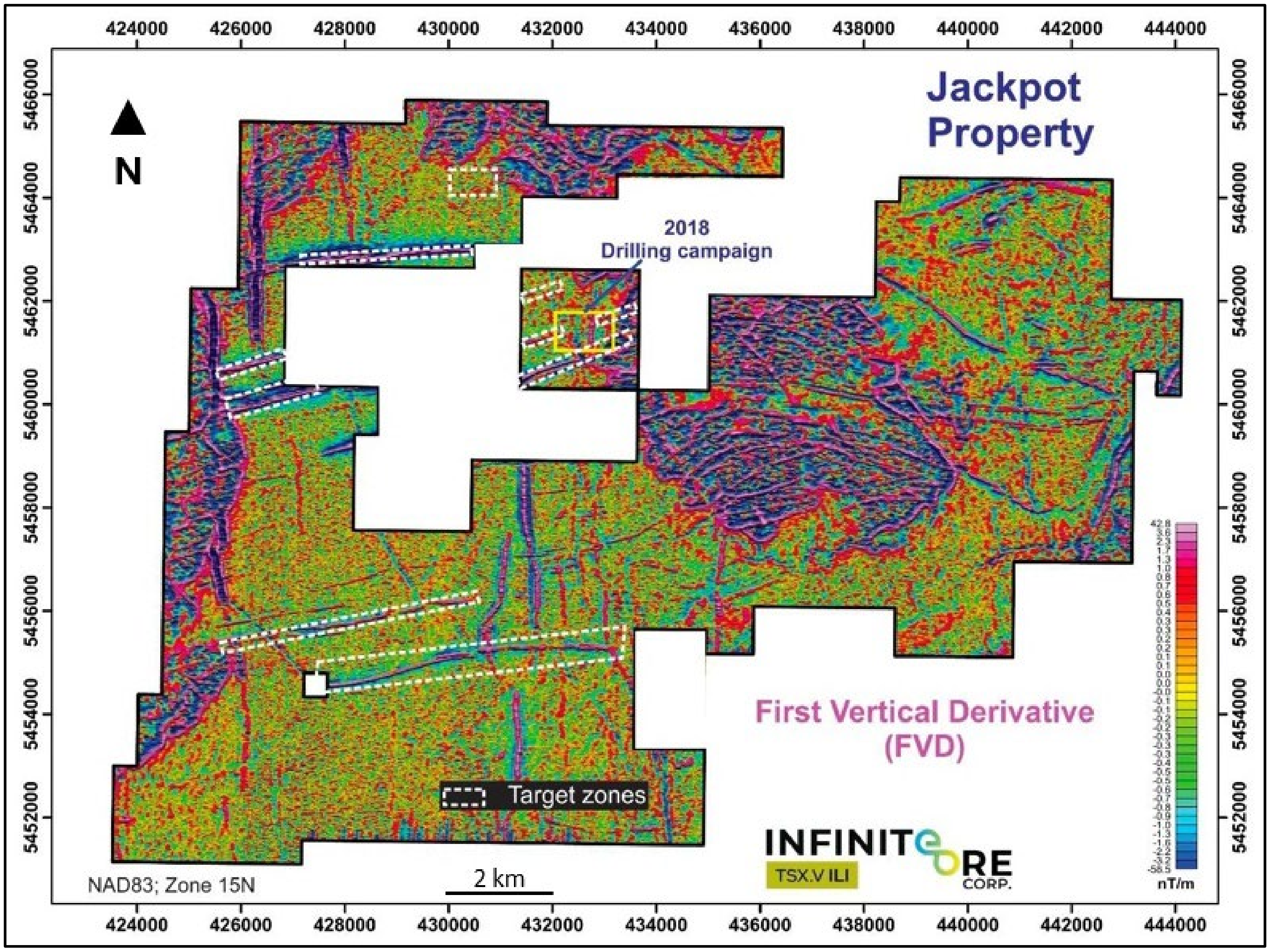
A contour map of the Total Magnetic Intensity ("TMI") from the airborne magnetic survey is presented on Figure 9.3 and the first vertical derivative ("FVD") with target zones is presented on Figure 9.4.

FIGURE 9.3 TMI MAP – JACKPOT AREA



Source: *Boily (2021)*

FIGURE 9.4 FVD MAP WITH TARGETS – JACKPOT AREA



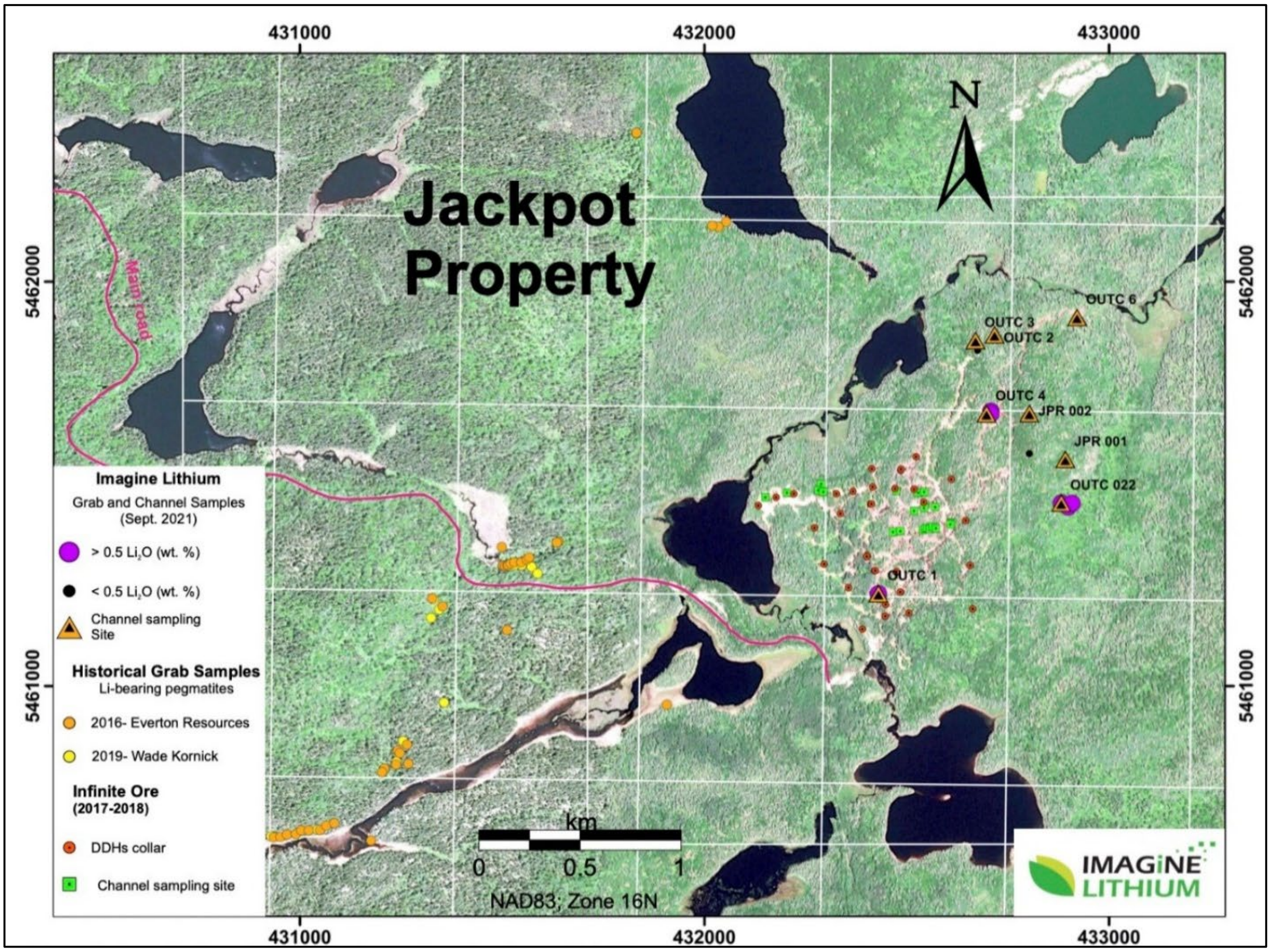
Source: *Boily (2021)*

9.3.2 Field Exploration

A field exploration program was conducted between August 30 and September 16, 2021. The objective of the field program was to investigate spodumene-bearing granitic pegmatite dikes to the northeast and southwest of the main Jackpot 2017-2018 drill site and to investigate accessible sites where granitoid pegmatite dikes or boulders may occur throughout the Property.

The area surrounding the 2017-2018 drill program was stripped of overburden and then channel sampled. Eight pegmatite sites northeast of the main drill area were targeted for channel sampling. A total of 108 grab and channel samples were collected. Sample locations are presented in Figure 9.5.

FIGURE 9.5 2021 CHANNEL AND GRAB SAMPLE LOCATIONS



Source: *Boily (2022)*

9.4 IMAGINE LITHIUM INC. WORK – 2022 TO 2024

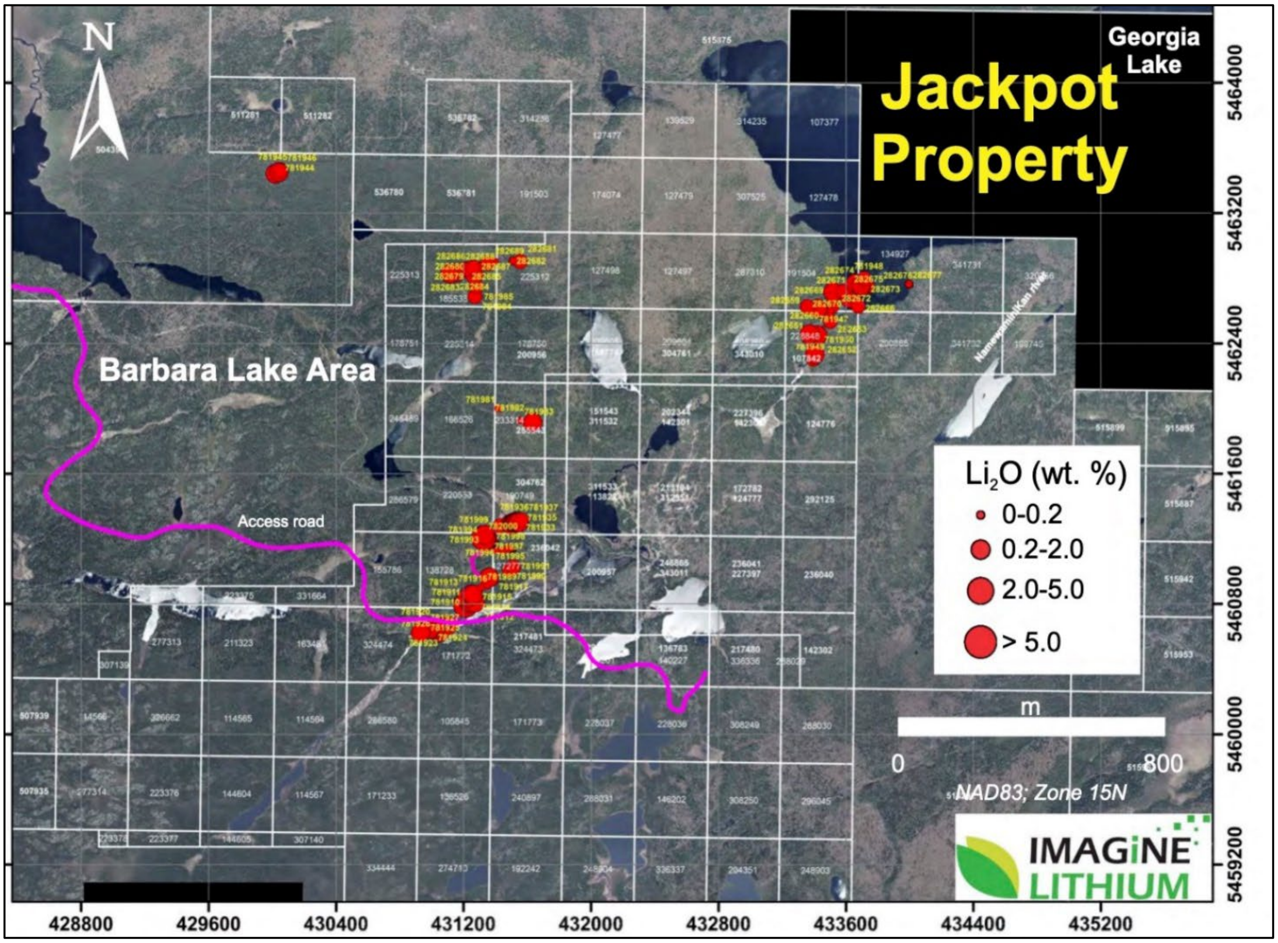
9.4.1 Channel Sampling and Reconnaissance Sampling

In 2022, Imagine Lithium conducted reconnaissance mapping on the Jackpot Property and concentrated on the southwestern end of the Property west of Lake Namewaminikan searching for extensions of the Jackpot granitic pegmatite swarm as well as the northernmost group of claims near Lake Jean.

On the southwestern end of the Property, local geology and structures were recorded and grab samples of pegmatite outcrop and float samples were collected. Forty-eight samples were collected from four to seven granitoid dikes, most showing spodumene mineralization. These samples returned between 0.0 to 6.15% Li_2O with an average of 2.42% Li_2O. Grab sample locations are presented on Figure 9.6.

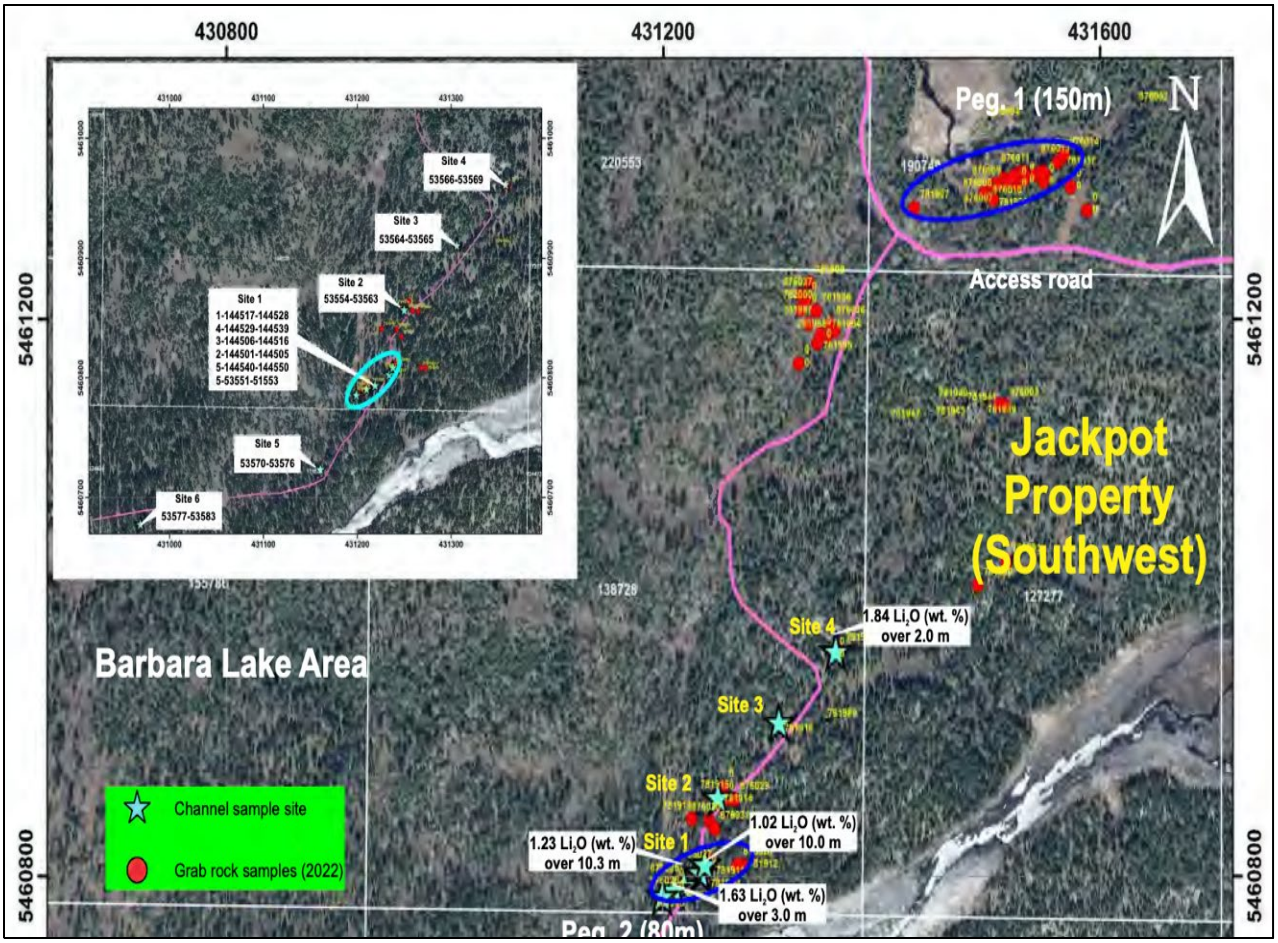
Six areas were stripped and tested by channel sampling. These areas, as well as grab sample and channel sample locations are presented on Figure 9.7.

FIGURE 9.6 2022 GRAB SAMPLE LOCATIONS FROM OUTCROP AND FLOAT



Source: *Boily (2022)*

FIGURE 9.7 2022 GRAB SAMPLE AND CHANNEL LOCATIONS



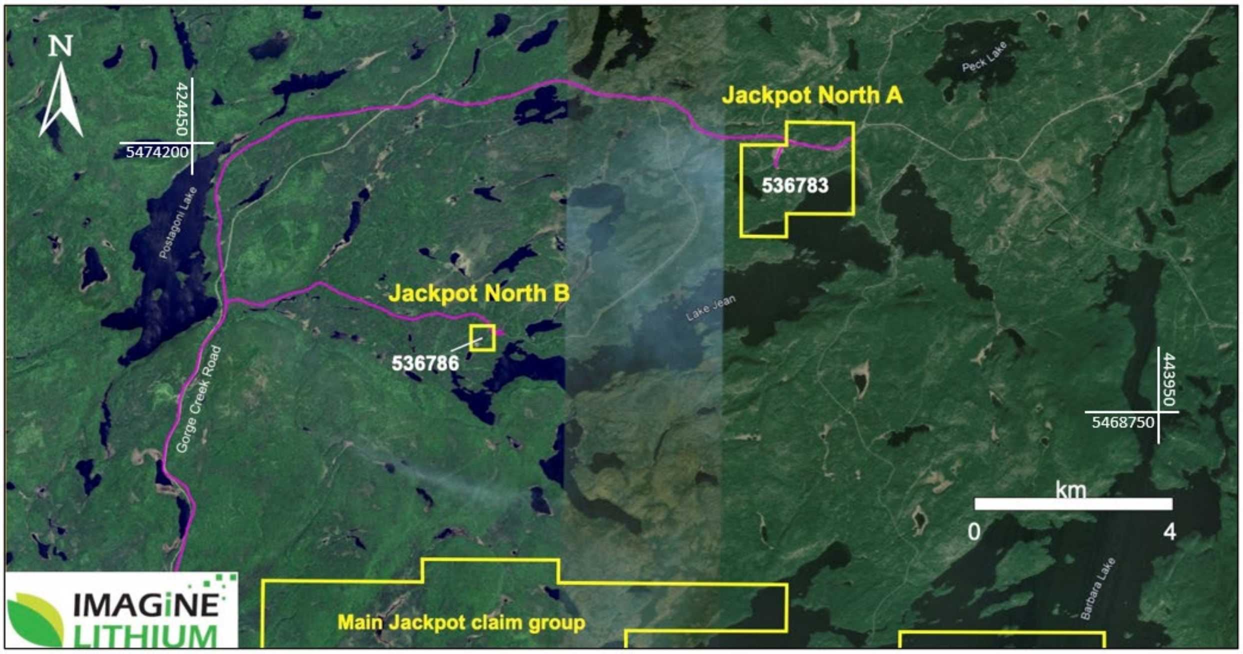
Source: *Boily (2022)*

The two northern areas investigated were the areas marked Jackpot North A and Jackpot North B in Figure 9.8, which are ~4 and 6 km north of the main group of Jackpot claims. The exploration identified metasedimentary rock outcrops and diorite intrusions. Granitoid pegmatite dikes were not identified and no samples were collected.

From May to October of 2023, utilizing two crews (one crew managed by Clark Exploration and one crew managed by W. Kornik), soil/till sampling was conducted on 200 x 100 m grids established in four prospective areas (Figure 9.9). These areas were also explored and rock grab samples were collected from outcrops and erratic blocks of granitic pegmatite dikes/bodies and granitoid plutons. A total of 949 soil samples, 371 grab rock samples were collected. The main areas that were explored, as well as rock sample locations, are presented on Figure 9.10.

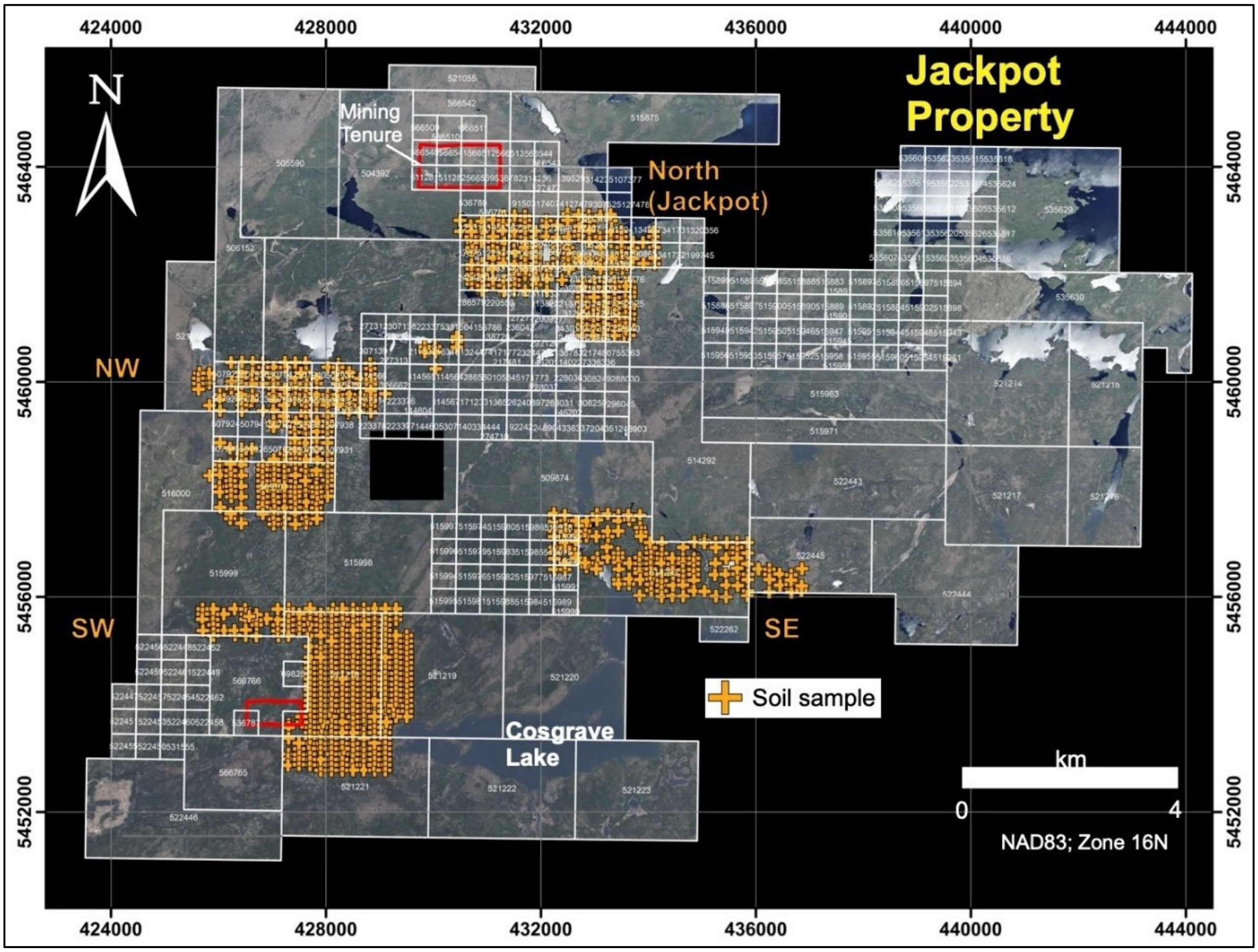
There is a moderate correlation between Li and Mg, possibly due to Li adsorption onto Mg-bearing phyllosilicates. By calculating residual values from the Li versus Mg regression line, it was thought that anomalies potentially related to LCT pegmatites could be identified, as they would be unrelated to Mg control (Figure 9.10).

FIGURE 9.8 JACKPOT NORTH CLAIM BLOCKS



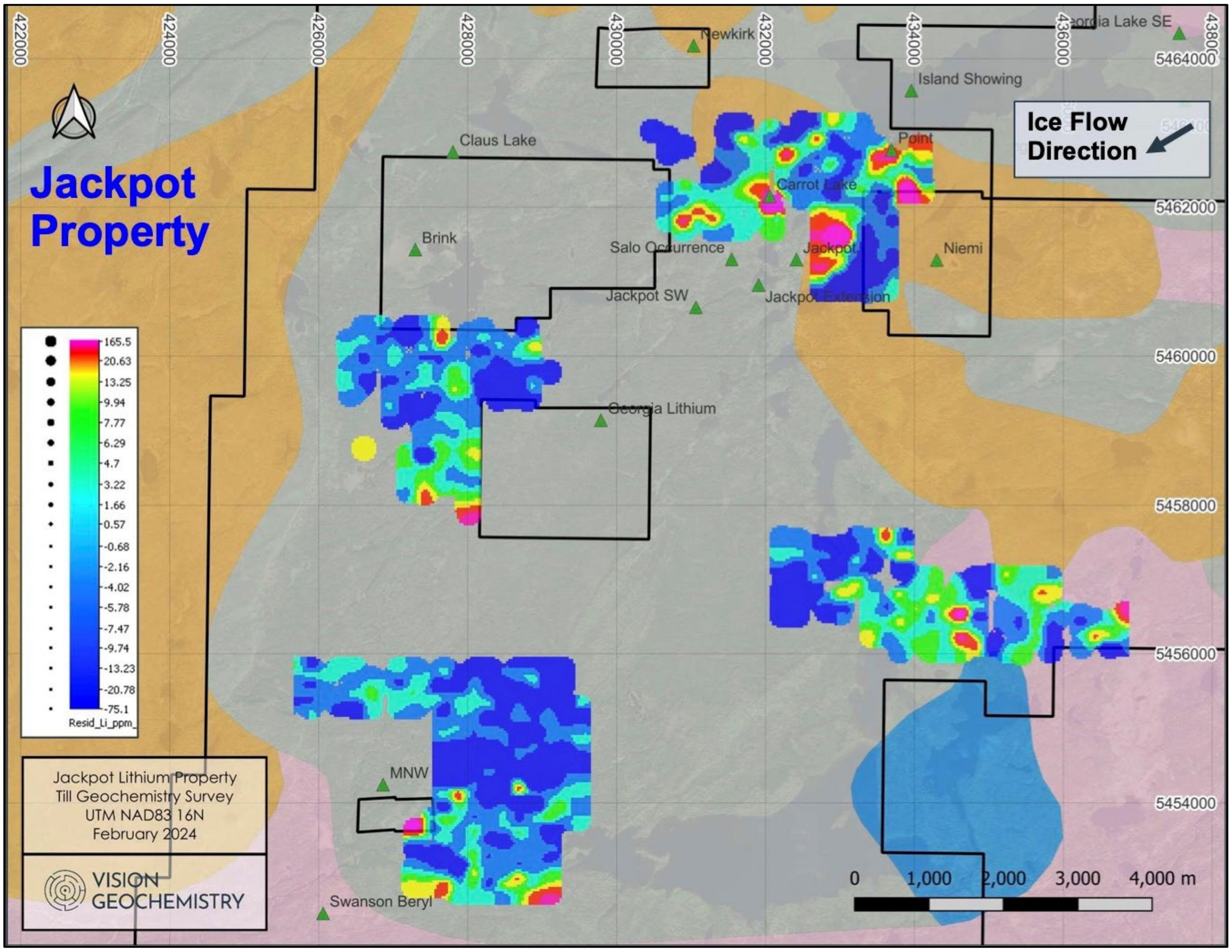
Source: *Modified by P&E (This Study) from Boily (2022)*

FIGURE 9.9 2023 SOIL SAMPLING LOCATIONS



Source: *Boily (2023)*

FIGURE 9.10 2023 SOIL SAMPLING LITHIUM RESULTS



Source: *Boily (2023)*

From Site 1 (Figure 9.11), spodumene bearing granitoid pegmatite dikes were identified on the western shore and west of Carrot Lake. Spodumene-bearing floats were discovered along the western and eastern banks of the Namewminikan River. The samples were likely transported by glacial outflow from the Point Lithium area.

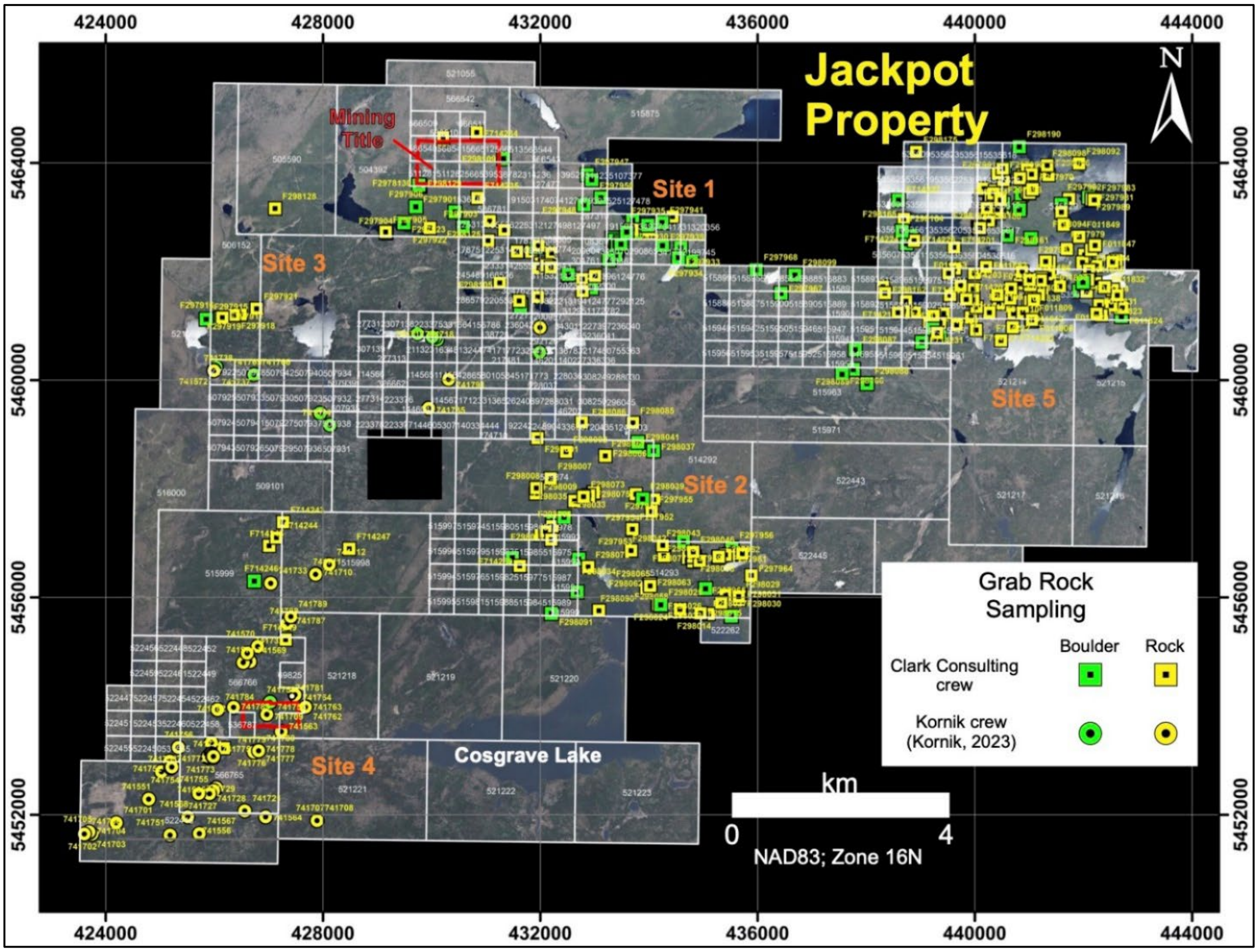
From Site 2, anomalous lithium values were not identified in the area of Connor Lake. Six hundred to 700 m east and southeast of that area two samples from outcrop and one boulder yielded 2.91, 1.33 and 0.74 Li_2O%, respectively.

A group of five spodumene-rich boulders were found on the shore of a narrow lake 2 km west of Blay Lake in the area of Site 3. Two km west of Blay Lake, south of Hausen Lake, spodumene-bearing outcrops and boulders were discovered. Three samples averaged 1.52 ±0.41 Li_2O%.

At Site 4, a spodumene-bearing pegmatite dike intruding granite located 2.5 km west-southwest from Cosgrave Lake yielded 4.59 Li_2O%.

Spodumene was not observed in the samples collected from the Site 5 area.

FIGURE 9.11 2023 ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS



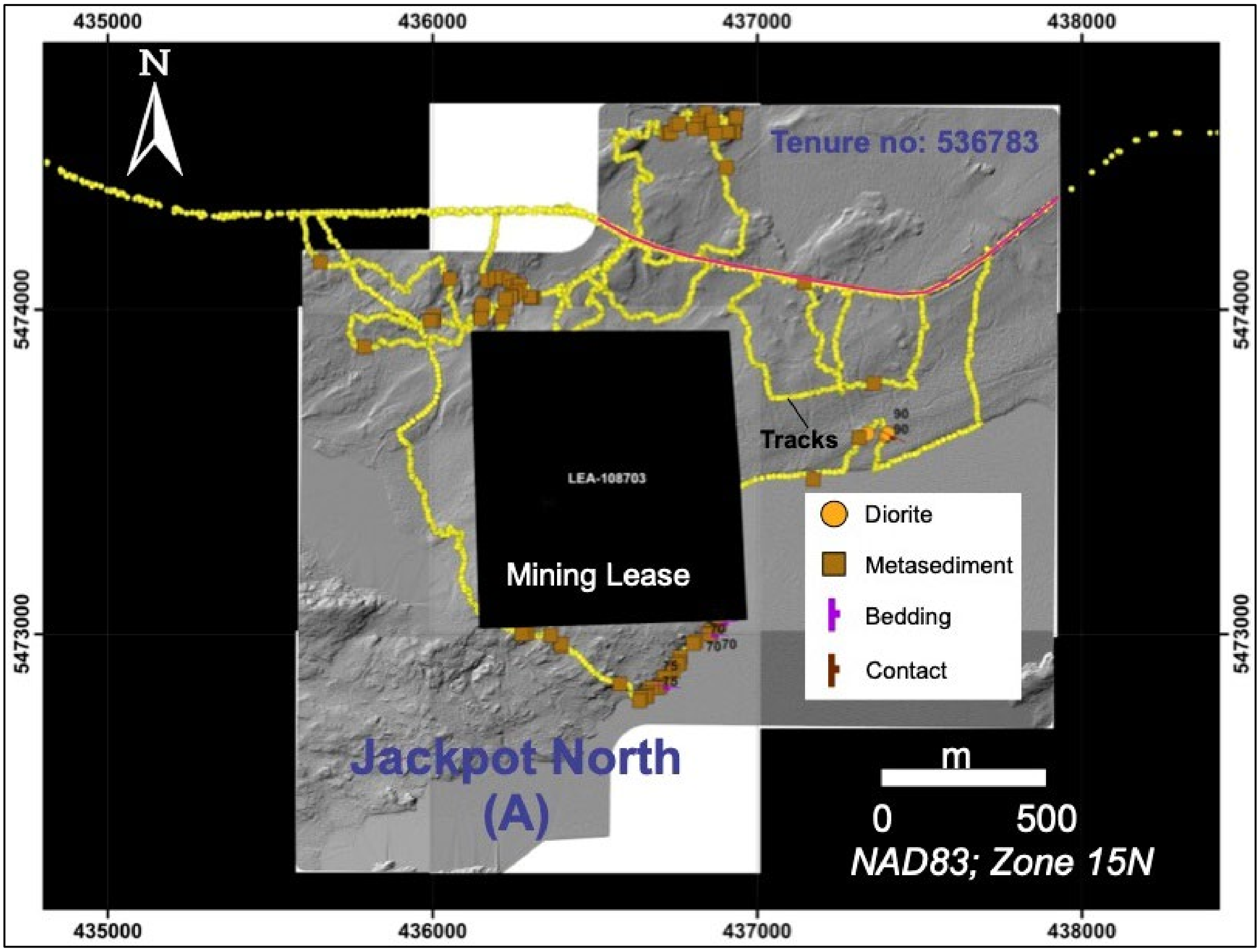
Source: *Boily (2023)*

Throughout the summer of 2024, two crews (one crew managed by DCX Geological Consulting and one crew managed by W. Kornik) completed Property-wide mapping and reconnaissance exploration. Results from the program are still pending, but ~500 biogeochemical samples, 900 soil samples, and 150 prospecting samples were collected by the two crews. In addition to this work, 125 muscovite samples and 272 feldspar samples were analysed with a handheld LIBS analyser.

9.4.2 2022 LiDAR Survey

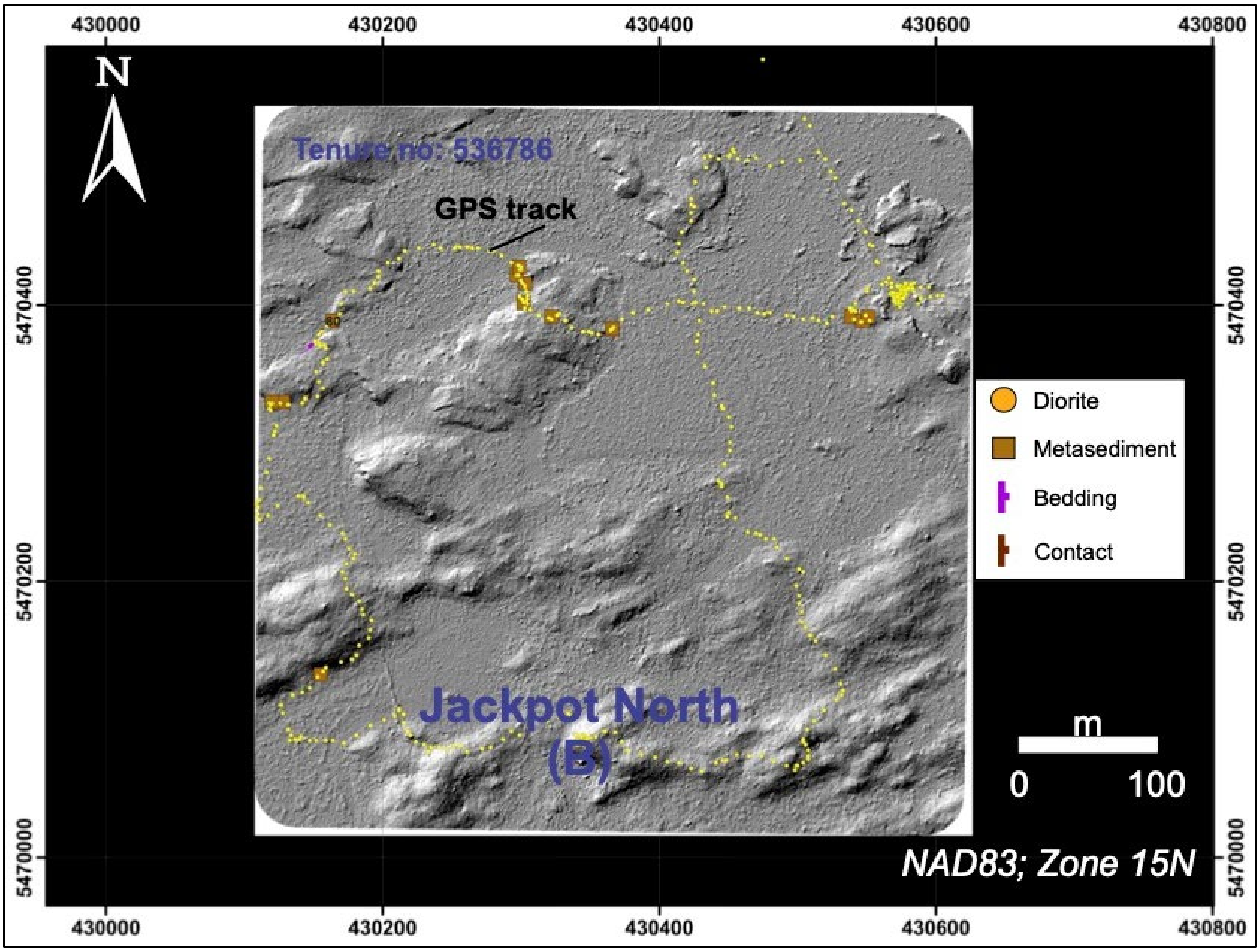
A LiDAR map of the Jackpot Property was produced by Airborne Imaging Inc. in 2022 and the maps were utilized during the summer exploration activities, because they provided a better understanding of topography while helping to identify accessible areas and possible outcrop locations. The plane flew at 1,200 m above ground level at 296 km/h, covering an area of 192 km^2. The results of the LiDAR survey for Jackpot North, Area A are presented in Figure 9.12 and the survey results for Jackpot North, Area B are presented in Figure 9.13.

FIGURE 9.12 JACKPOT NORTH CLAIM BLOCKS, LIDAR SURVEY – JACKPOT NORTH A



Source: *Boily (2022)*

FIGURE 9.13 JACKPOT NORTH CLAIM BLOCKS, LIDAR SURVEY – JACKPOT NORTH B



Source: *Boily (2022)*

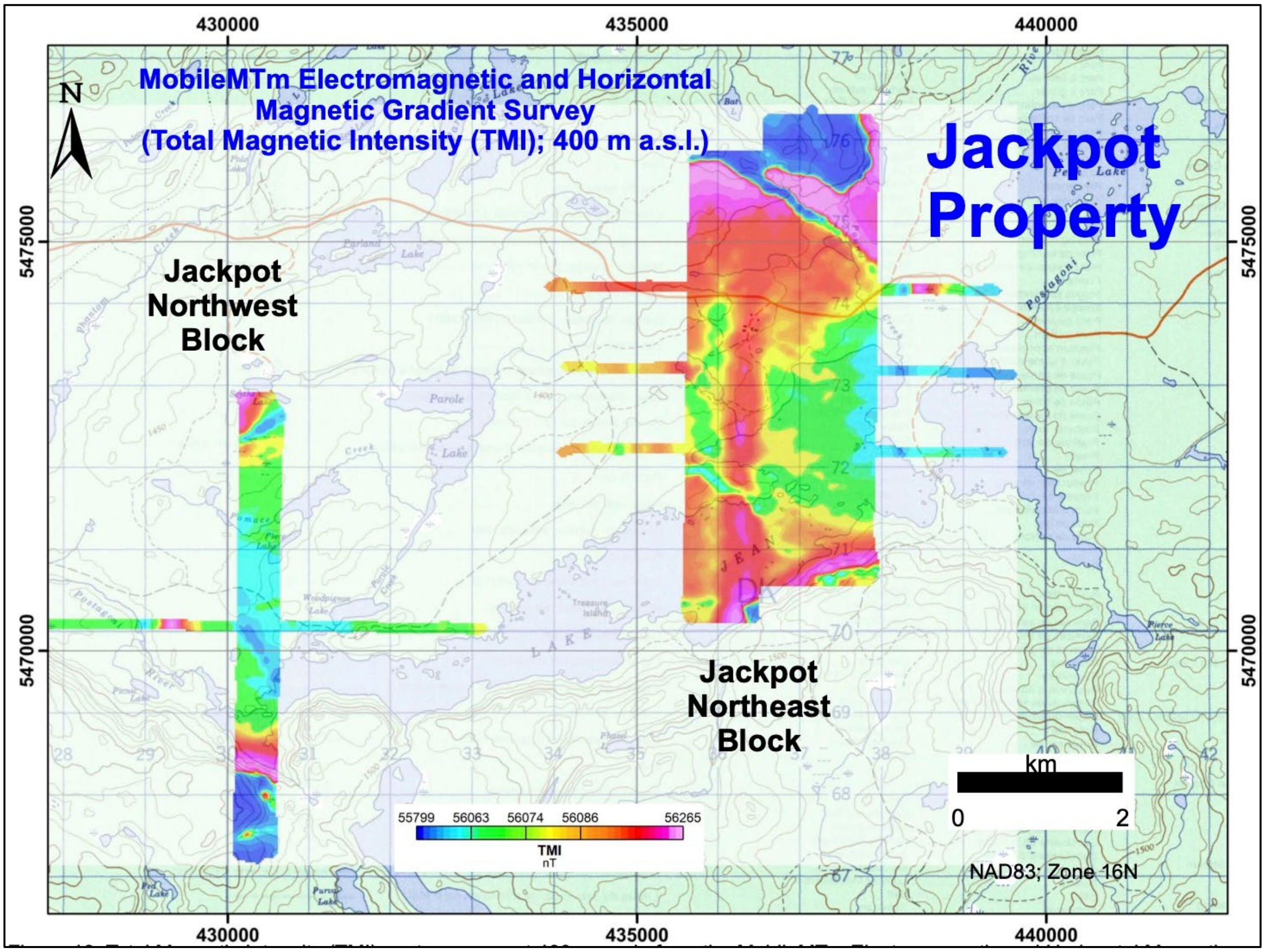
9.4.3 Airborne Geophysics

Between May 29 and June 12, 2023, Expert Geophysics Limited ("EGL") completed a helicopter borne MobileMTm electromagnetic survey on three claim blocks covering the entire Jackpot Property. The blocks are referred to as Jackpot Northwest, Jackpot Northeast and Jackpot Centre (referred to as Jackpot North A, Jackpot North B and Main Jackpot Claim Group, respectively, in Figure 9.8 above).

The survey consisted of electromagnetic and horizontal gradient geophysical data acquired using EGL's airborne MobileMTm system. Heliborne Mag and VLF surveys were simultaneously performed on the three claim blocks. The purpose of the survey was to map the bedrock structure and lithology of the Property. A total of 19 production flights were flown to complete 2,685 line-km over the three blocks. Thirty-four line-km were flown over an area of 3.5 km^2 on Jackpot Northwest, 145 line-km were flown over an area of 13.5 km^2 on Jackpot Northeast, and 2,506 line-km were flown over an area of 234 km^2 on Jackpot Center. The survey lines for all three blocks were oriented east to west at 100 m spacing and tie lines north to south and spaced at 1,000 m.

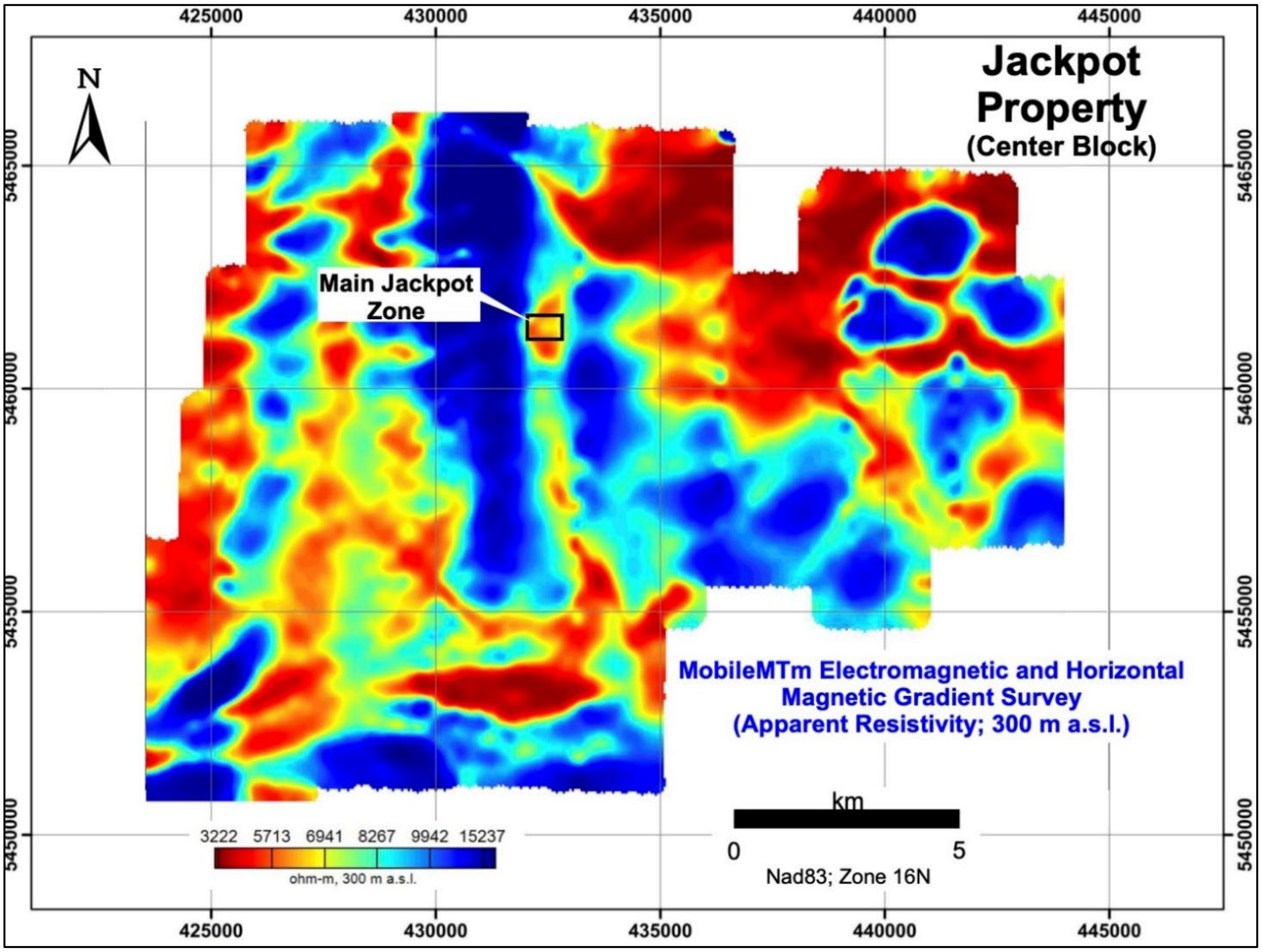
The TMI contour map at 400 masl for the Jackpot Northwestern and Northeastern Blocks is presented on Figure 9.14. The apparent resistivity contour map at 300 masl for the Jackpot Centre Block is presented on Figure 9.15.

FIGURE 9.14 GEOPHYSICS – JACKPOT NORTHWEST AND NORTHEAST BLOCK



Source: *Boily (2023)*

FIGURE 9.15 GEOPHYSICS – JACKPOT CENTRE BLOCK



Source: *Boily (2023)*

10.0 DRILLING

Drilling completed by the Ontario Lithium Corp. is discussed in Section 6 of this Report (History). Imagine Lithium (then Infinite Lithium Corp.) began drilling on the Jackpot Property in 2017. Since that time, the Company has completed 298 drill holes totalling 44,520 m on the Property.

10.1 INFINITE LITHIUM CORP. DRILLING PROGRAMS – 2017-2018

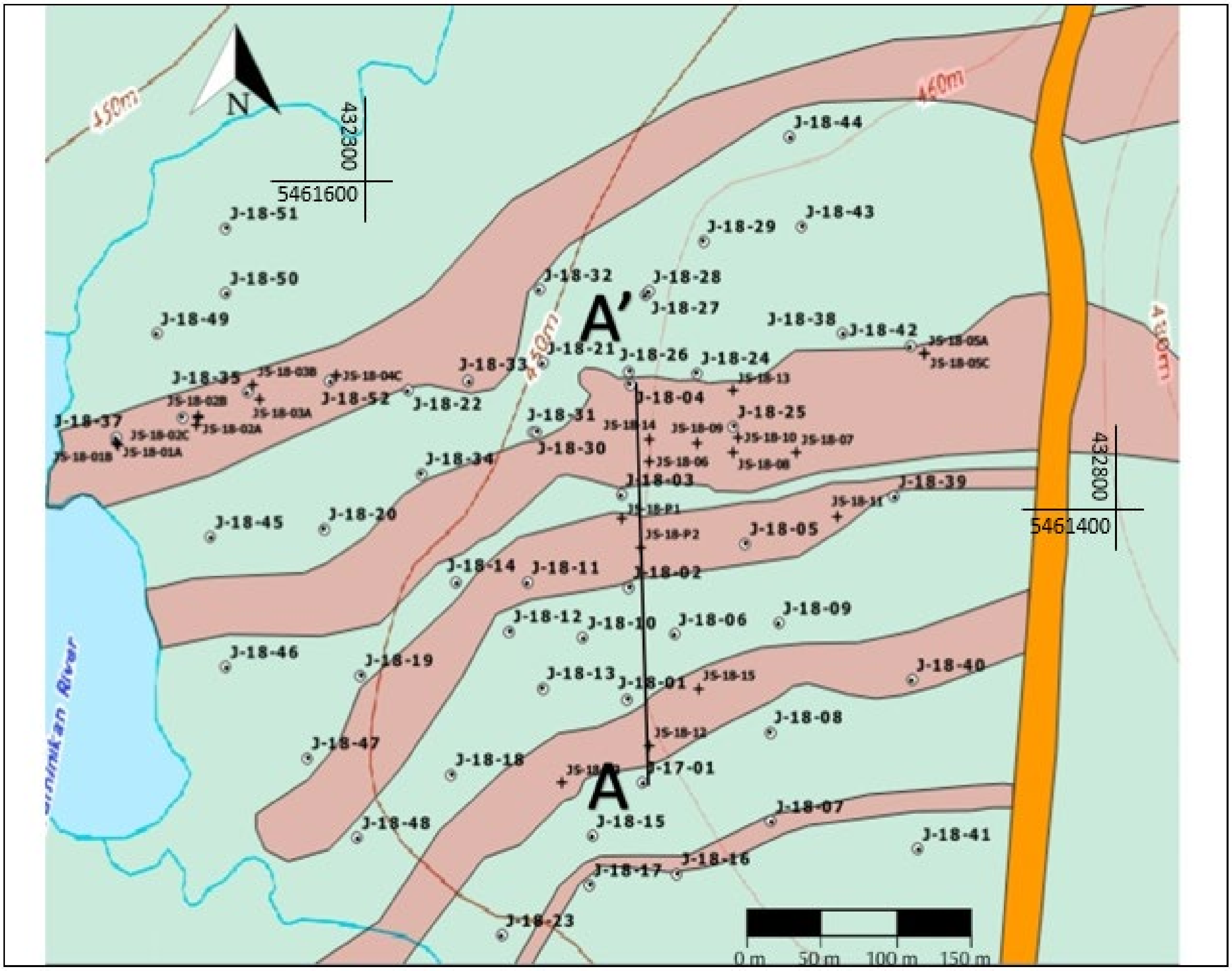
Infinite Lithium began drilling on the Jackpot Property in December of 2017. Drilling was conducted by Acklo Diamond Drilling of Connaught, ON and supervised by Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. of Sudbury, ON.

The drill program was split between a short hole program and a long hole program. The short hole program consisted of eight drill holes totalling 298 m and focused on delineating surface and near-surface pegmatite dikes. The long hole program consisted of 53 drill holes totalling 9,496 m and aimed to delineate surface, near-surface and deeper Main Zone pegmatite dikes. The first five long drill holes were planned to twin historical drill holes. Drill hole J-17-01 twinned drill hole 425, J-18-01 twinned drill hole 426, J-18-02 twinned drill hole 427, J-18-03 twinned drill hole 428, and J-18-04 twinned drill hole 429. The results of the twinned holes confirmed the mineralized intercepts encountered in the 1955-1956 drilling. The 2018 drilling identified a third pegmatite dike (Dike No. 3) below Dike No. 2 in drill hole J-18-13, which intersected 5 m of 3.02% Li_2O.

Drill hole locations from the 2018 drill program are presented in Figure 10.1 and a cross-sectional projection of drill holes J-17-01 to J-18-01 is presented in Figure 10.2. Significant intersections from the short drill hole program are presented in Table 10.1 and significant intersections from the long drill hole program are presented in Table 10.2. Significant intersections were considered to be 1 m or longer grading >0.3% Li_2O. There was no significant mineralization encountered in drill holes J-18-09, J-18-16, J-18-17, J-18-19 and J-18-23. J-18-22 finished short of the target.

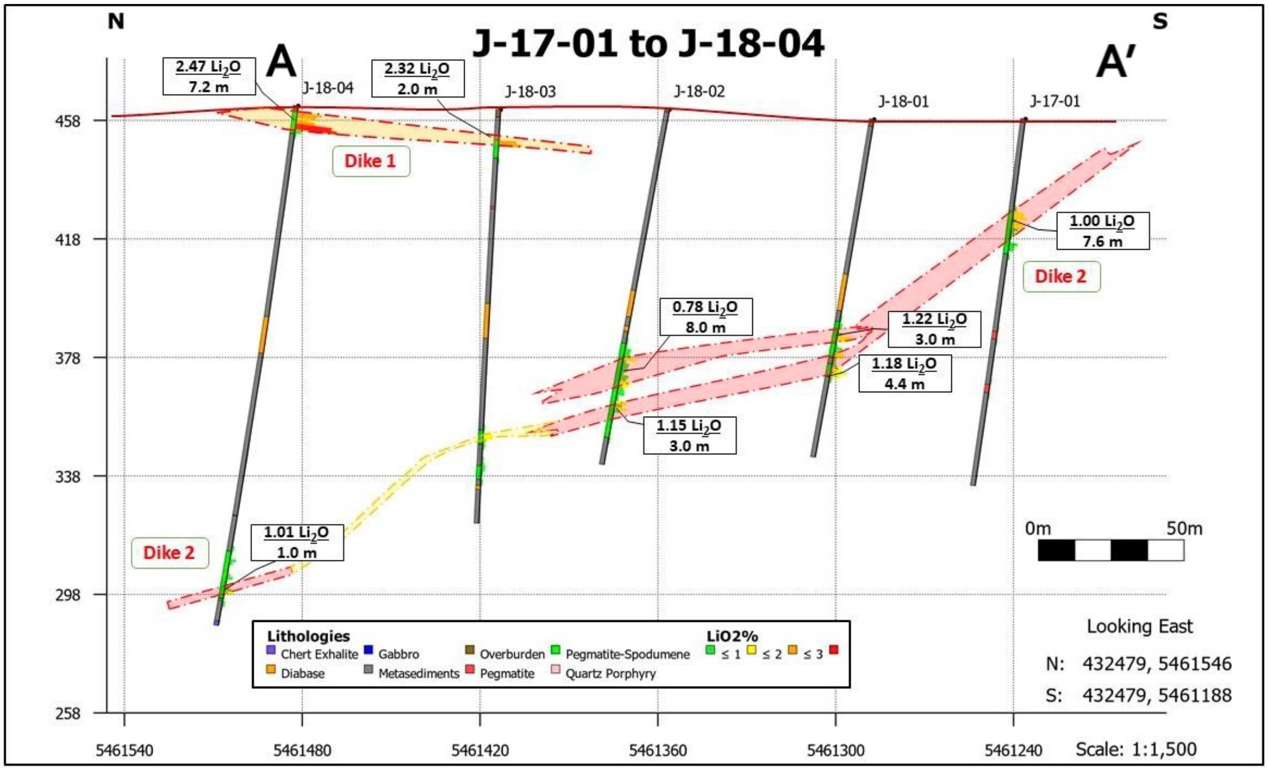
In addition to the short and long drill hole programs, four drill holes were completed in 2018 to provide material for a metallurgical study. The study not carried out and the samples were eventually analysed in 2022. The collar locations for these four drill holes are presented in Table 10.3 and the assay results in Table 10.4.

FIGURE 10.1 2018 DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS – JACKPOT MAIN AREA



Source: *Modified by P&E (This Study) from Imaginelithium.com*

FIGURE 10.2 2017-2018 INTERPRETED CROSS-SECTIONAL PROJECTION – JACKPOT MAIN AREA



Source: *Weicker (2020)*

TABLE 10.1
2018 DRILLING PROGRAM – SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS – SHORT HOLE PROGRAM

Pegmatite	Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li_2O (%)	Ta (ppm)
North Dike	JS-18-01A	10.15	29.95	19.80	1.27	28.41
	including	10.15	26.00	15.85	1.50	19.00
	including	19.00	26.00	7.00	1.63	25.19
North Dike	JS-18-01B	3.50	6.20	2.70	0.65	32.30
	including	4.00	5.60	1.60	0.90	19.30
	and	9.00	23.60	14.60	1.05	53.76
	including	13.00	17.00	4.00	2.09	33.45
North Dike	JS-18-02A	1.40	18.60	17.20	1.24	67.14
	including	8.40	13.40	5.00	2.09	13.72
North Dike	JS-18-02B	1.60	14.65	13.05	1.25	38.25
	including	1.60	7.00	5.40	2.10	36.69
	and	17.37	31.44	14.07	0.72	67.43

Table 10.1 **2018 Drilling Program – Significant Intersections –** **Short Hole Program**						
Pegmatite	**Drill Hole**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Li_2O (%)**	**Ta (ppm)**
	including	18.00	28.00	10.00	0.99	41.02
	including	20.00	23.00	3.00	2.00	40.80
North Dike	JS-18-02C	2.70	16.35	13.65	0.73	36.83
	including	8.00	16.00	8.00	1.12	28.04
	and	19.00	24.60	5.60	0.47	129.48
	including	21.00	24.00	3.00	0.77	117.20
North Dike	JS-18-03A	2.00	3.00	1.00	1.17	8.50
	and	34.00	35.00	1.00	0.59	88.50
North Dike	JS-18-03B	2.50	5.00	2.50	1.07	44.68
	and	18.00	23.10	5.10	0.44	59.14
North Dike	JS-18-04A	2.50	21.95	19.45	0.62	52.24
	including	10.00	20.00	10.00	1.21	40.28
	including	15.00	19.00	4.00	1.71	22.90
North Dike	JS-18-04C	2.30	9.75	7.45	0.27	55.92
	including	2.30	6.00	3.70	0.53	60.95
North Dike	JS-18-0SA	12.60	13.60	1.00	0.71	67.20
Central No. 1 Dike	JS-18-06	0.00	7.80	7.80	0.75	108.24
	including	0.00	5.00	5.00	1.13	84.86
Central No. 1 Dike	JS-18-07	0.00	9.98	9.98	0.64	103.29
	including	0.00	1.55	1.55	2.49	41.75
	including	5.00	7.00	2.00	1.05	16.35
Central No. 1 Dike	JS-18-08	0.00	10.35	10.35	0.95	76.37
	including	0.00	9.00	9.00	1.02	71.88
	including	0.00	1.00	1.00	2.71	16.30
Central No. 1 Dike	JS-18-09	0.00	5.65	5.65	0.75	49.40
	including	1.00	4.00	3.00	1.35	22.23
Central No. 1 Dike	JS-18-10	0.00	3.74	3.74	0.92	95.93
	including	0.00	3.00	3.00	1.10	84.57
Central No. 1 Dike	JS-18-13	0.45	5.20	4.75	0.59	72.56
	including	2.00	3.00	1.00	2.07	52.10
Central No. 1 Dike	JS-18-14	0.30	11.30	11.00	1.12	34.54
	including	0.30	6.00	5.70	2.05	19.41
Central No. 2 Dike	JS-18-11	0.00	7.05	7.05	0.80	48.16
	including	0.00	5.00	5.00	1.09	33.36
Central No. 2 Dike	JS-18-16	0.00	6.40	6.40	0.33	65.39
	including	0.00	2.00	2.00	1.04	15.30

Table 10.1 2018 Drilling Program – Significant Intersections – Short Hole Program						
Pegmatite	**Drill Hole**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Li_2O (%)**	**Ta (ppm)**
Central No. 2 Dike	JS-18-17	0.00	11.25	11.25	0.42	53.70
	including	0.00	7.00	7.00	0.59	68.64
	including	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.67	83.40
South No. 1 Dike	JS-18-12	0.00	4.06	4.06	0.64	77.97
	including	0.00	2.00	2.00	1.27	60.15
	including	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.83	60.50
South No. 1 Dike	JS-18-1S	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.89	37.40
South No. 1 Dike	JS-18-18	1.00	15.35	14.35	0.42	47.59
	including	4.00	11.40	7.40	0.75	34.78
	including	4.00	5.00	1.00	1.10	39.60

Table 10.2 2018 Drilling Program – Significant Intersections – Long Hole Program					
Drill Hole	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)***	**Li_2O (%)**	**Ta (ppm)**
J-17-01	31.45	39.00	7.55	1.00	-
including	33.00	34.00	1.00	1.63	-
including	31.45	34.00	2.55	1.33	-
including	35.00	37.00	2.00	1.28	-
J-18-01	73.00	76.00	3.00	1.22	-
including	74.00	76.00	2.00	1.55	-
J-18-01	78.00	81.57	3.57	0.86	-
including	80.00	81.57	1.57	1.77	-
J-18-01	84.00	88.35	4.35	1.18	-
including	85.00	88.35	3.35	1.38	-
J-18-02	82.00	90.00	8.00	0.78	-
including	84.00	86.00	2.00	1.16	-
J-18-02	91.00	95.00	4.00	1.04	-
including	93.00	95.00	2.00	1.24	-
J-18-02	100.00	103.00	3.00	1.15	-
J-18-03	10.40	12.40	2.00	2.32	-
J-18-04	2.20	9.43	7.23	2.47	-
including	6.00	8.00	2.00	4.48	-
J-18-04	166.00	167.00	1.00	1.01	-

TABLE 10.2 2018 DRILLING PROGRAM – SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS – LONG HOLE PROGRAM					
Drill Hole	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)***	**Li_2O (%)**	**Ta (ppm)**
J-18-05	1.00	2.50	1.50	1.90	-
J-18-05	94.50	99.50	5.00	1.03	-
including	97.50	98.50	1.00	1.51	-
J-18-06	90.00	97.00	7.00	1.60	-
including	92.00	95.00	3.00	2.30	-
J-18-07	17.00	18.00	1.00	1.02	-
J-18-08	35.00	43.75	8.75	1.08	-
J-18-10	74.10	86.10	12.00	0.85	-
including	74.10	78.10	4.00	1.08	-
J-18-11	80.35	91.00	10.65	1.03	-
including	80.35	82.35	2.00	1.35	-
J-18-12	73.00	82.00	9.00	1.34	-
including	77.00	78.00	1.00	2.36	-
including	80.00	81.00	1.00	2.39	-
J-18-13	66.00	70.00	4.00	0.98	-
including	67.00	68.00	1.00	1.49	-
J-18-13	74.00	75.00	1.00	1.17	-
J-18-13	232.65	237.65	5.00	3.02	-
including	235.00	236.00	1.00	5.11	-
J-18-14	85.70	90.60	4.90	1.08	-
including	86.70	87.70	1.00	1.29	-
J-18-15	46.00	50.00	4.00	0.92	-
including	47.00	50.00	3.00	1.01	-
J-18-15	52.00	55.18	3.18	1.00	-
J-18-15	61.00	65.33	4.33	1.33	-
including	64.00	65.33	1.33	1.86	-
J-18-18	13.20	19.20	6.00	0.86	-
including	14.20	15.20	1.00	2.25	-
J-18-18	70.70	75.65	4.95	1.07	-
including	72.65	73.65	1.00	1.36	-
J-18-20	26.77	29.50	2.73	1.79	-
including	28.50	29.50	1.00	2.35	-
and	139.00	140.00	1.00	0.62	-
J-18-21	131.29	135.80	4.51	0.23	-
J-18-21	149.42	154.35	4.93	0.75	-
including	149.42	150.42	1.00	1.24	-

Table 10.2 2018 Drilling Program – Significant Intersections – Long Hole Program					
Drill Hole	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)***	**Li_2O (%)**	**Ta (ppm)**
including	153.35	154.35	1.00	1.47	-
J-18-24	13.00	18.00	5.00	1.45	-
including	13.00	16.00	3.00	2.01	-
including	13.00	15.00	2.00	2.82	-
J-18-24	138.00	143.00	5.00	0.99	-
including	140.00	143.00	3.00	1.18	-
J-18-25	118.43	126.26	7.83	0.38	-
and	124.43	126.26	1.83	0.71	-
J-18-26	6.55	12.11	5.56	0.57	120.5
including	10.00	11.00	1.00	2.18	117.0
J-18-26	138.10	144.15	6.05	0.45	20.2
including	141.10	142.10	1.00	0.92	29.2
J-18-26	180.84	187.52	6.68	0.54	41.9
including	184.84	185.84	1.00	2.30	83.4
J-18-27	152.00	158.24	6.24	0.64	35.0
including	154.00	157.82	3.82	1.03	26.6
J-18-27	162.40	170.75	8.35	0.90	34.6
including	163.00	169.00	6.00	1.14	32.0
J-18-27	193.90	198.90	5.00	0.49	44.2
including	193.90	194.90	1.00	1.00	17.2
J-18-27	200.95	210.20	9.25	0.67	41.9
including	203.00	209.00	6.00	1.02	38.5
J-18-28	163.18	169.11	5.93	0.45	34.0
including	166.18	167.18	1.00	0.82	25.9
J-18-30	25.47	29.50	4.03	0.51	88.4
including	27.47	28.47	1.00	1.72	40.9
J-18-33	4.00	6.95	2.95	0.57	151.9
including	4.00	5.00	1.00	1.48	56.0
J-18-33	145.60	158.13	12.53	0.31	44.5
including	156.00	157.00	1.00	0.86	30.0
J-18-35	1.50	24.47	22.97	0.66	40.2
including	1.50	6.00	4.50	1.21	46.6
including	19.00	21.00	2.00	1.85	47.1
J-18-35	178.20	185.30	7.10	0.36	42.0
including	179.65	180.65	1.00	2.03	23.7
J-18-37	10.00	19.27	9.27	0.82	50.9

TABLE 10.2 2018 DRILLING PROGRAM – SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS – LONG HOLE PROGRAM					
Drill Hole	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)***	**Li_2O (%)**	**Ta (ppm)**
including	12.65	15.65	3.00	1.78	46.3
J-18-38	118.70	128.65	9.95	0.78	36.5
including	119.10	126.10	7.00	1.06	24.8
J-18-39	40.40	52.00	11.60	0.62	45.6
including	42.00	47.00	5.00	1.28	82.2
J-18-40	3.00	6.25	3.25	0.92	90.7
including	3.00	6.00	3.00	0.99	68.7
J-18-40	48.90	59.90	11.00	0.83	20.2
including	49.25	50.10	0.85	4.95	3.2
J-18-42	2.60	4.80	2.20	1.02	124.0
including	3.00	4.00	1.00	1.41	28.7
J-18-42	115.00	125.15	10.15	0.34	26.3
including	115.00	118.00	3.00	0.99	34.5
J-18-43	142.30	149.10	6.80	0.98	47.9
including	143.00	149.10	6.10	1.06	41.6
J-18-45	23.10	27.10	4.00	0.61	20.5
including	25.10	26.10	1.00	1.89	70.1
J-18-45	145.25	149.70	4.45	0.78	36.0
including	145.25	148.00	2.75	1.25	23.1
J-18-49	28.75	42.75	14.00	0.61	73.7
including	35.75	41.75	6.00	1.08	62.3
J-18-50	24.25	35.80	11.55	0.77	90.5
including	26.00	34.00	8.00	1.10	75.3
J-18-51	27.60	41.90	14.30	0.43	62.0
including	31.00	37.00	6.00	1.01	39.4
J-18-52	1.20	23.65	22.45	1.27	73.7
including	1.20	17.00	15.80	1.74	45.1
including	10.00	17.00	7.00	2.27	39.4

** Intervals do not represent true widths*

TABLE 10.3 **2018 DRILLING PROGRAM – METALLURGICAL PROGRAM**						
Drill Hole	**Northing**	**Easting**	**Depth (m)**	**Azimuth (°)**	**Plunge (°)**	**Elevation (masl)**
J-18-M-01	5,461,321	432,401	90.6	165	-60	452.5
J-18-M-02	5,461,286	432,422	87.5	165	-60	453.0
J-18-M-03	5,461,284	432,475	76.3	180	-85	458.5
J-18-M-04	5,461,233	432,484	50.0	180	-85	459.5

TABLE 10.4 **2018 METALLURGICAL DRILL PROGRAM – SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS FROM 2022 ASSAYS**				
Drill Hole	**Li_2O (%)**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)****
J-18-M-04*	1.28	36	44	8
J-18-M-03*	1.02	66.2	75	8.8
J-18-M-02*	0.81	77.3	80	2.7
and	0.43	82	86.2	4.2
J-18-M-01*	0.69	80	84	4

** Metallurgy Drill Program holes completed in 2018, but not assayed till 2022.*
*** Apparent thickness.*

10.2 IMAGINE LITHIUM DRILLING PROGRAMS – 2022 TO 2024

10.2.1 2022 Drilling

In 2022, Imagine Lithium conducted a 5,243 m drill program comprised of 48 NQ-size holes on the eastern and western parts of the Jackpot Property flanking the core of the main Li-bearing pegmatite swarm zone previously drilled in 2018. Niigani Drilling of Thunder Bay ON carried out the drilling between March 13 to September 22, 2022 and the program was supervised by Imagine Lithium contractors.

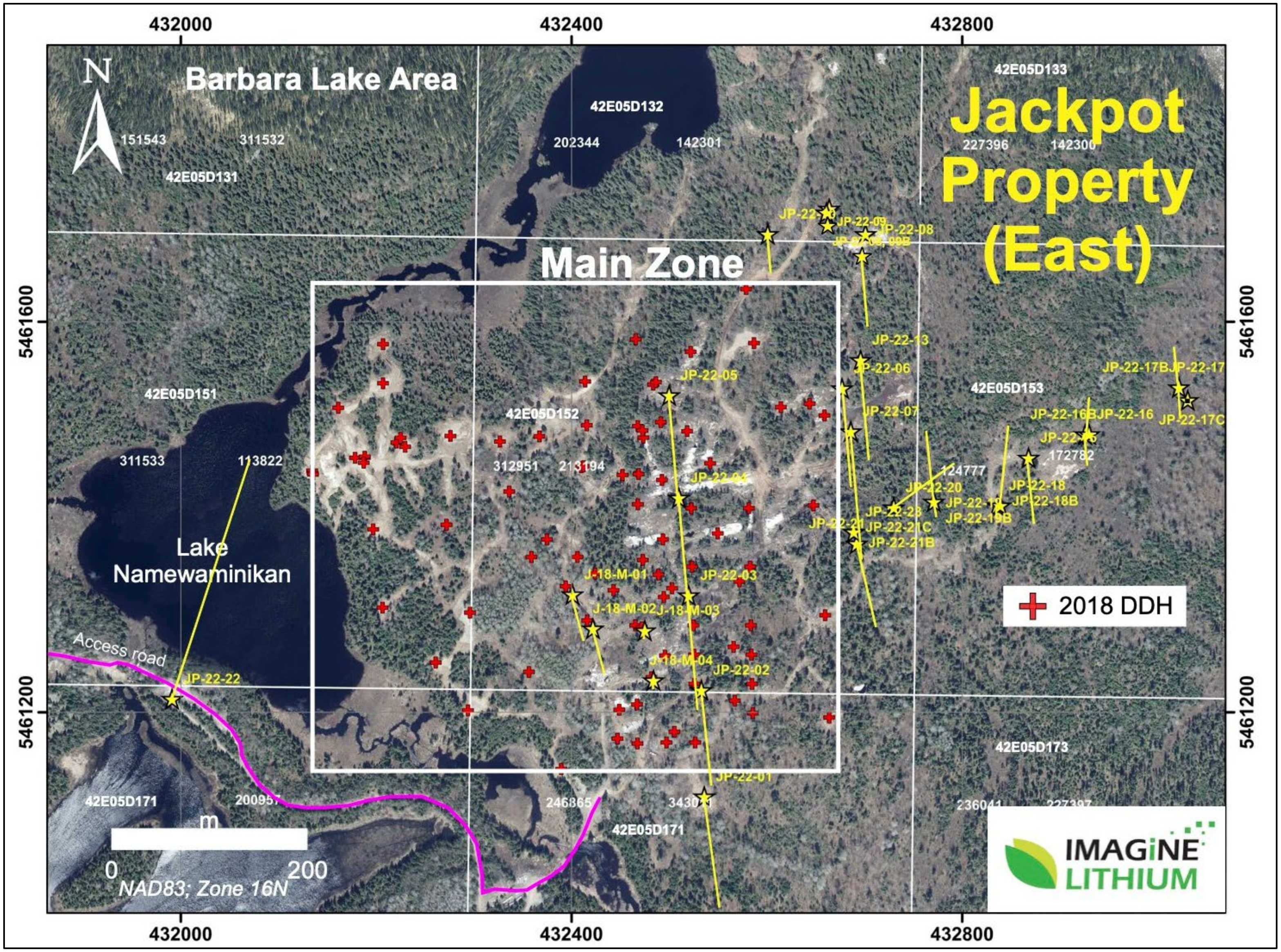
The objectives drilling campaign were: 1) creating a north-south oriented drill fence pattern on the previously drilled core of the Jackpot Lithium-bearing granitic pegmatites to validate the Li assay results, thickness and mineral composition of the dikes and infill gaps in the drilling coverage; 2) investigate the extension of the granitic pegmatite dikes to the east and northeast of the main Jackpot Zone; and 3) conduct exploration drilling on the area west of the Main Zone where Li-bearing granitoid dikes are exposed. Drill hole collar locations for 2022 are presented in Figures 10.3 and 10.4. Cross-sectional projections are presented in Figures 10.5 and 10.6.

Lithium assay results and apparent mineralized thickness of mineralized granitic pegmatite dikes of the fence drill holes are consistent with the database generated form the 2018 drilling campaign. Drill hole JP-22-03 yielded 1.18% Li_2O over 3.0 m, whereas drill hole JP-2022-04 generated intervals of 0.90 Li_2O% over 10.0 m and 0.89 Li_2O% over 10.0 m, respectively. Drill holes collared along a 370 m northeast extension generated several significant Li intersections, such as:

- **Drill hole JP-2022-16;** 1.12 Li_2O% over 5.02 m and 1.35 Li_2O% over 3.12 m;
- **Drill hole JP-2022-17C;** 1.28 Li_2O% over 4.00 m;
- **Drill hole JP-2022-18B;** 0.69 Li_2O% over 12.50 m;
- **Drill hole JP-2022-19;** 1.23 Li_2O% over 3.08 m); and
- **Drill hole JP-2022-21C;** 1.16 Li_2O% over 21.00 m.

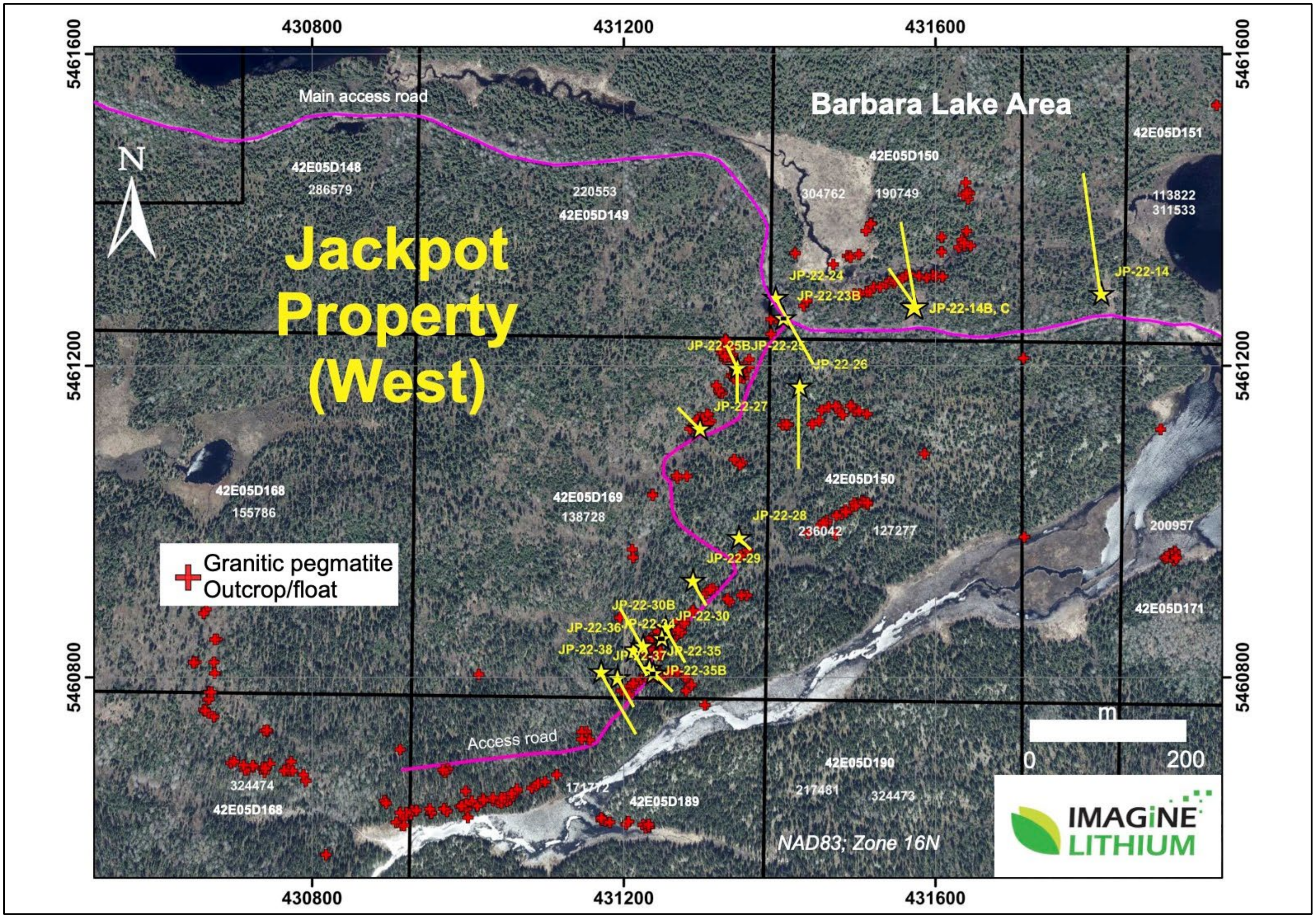
Interpreted select significant intersections are presented in Table 10.5.

FIGURE 10.3 2022 DIAMOND DRILLING COLLAR LOCATIONS – JACKPOT (EAST)



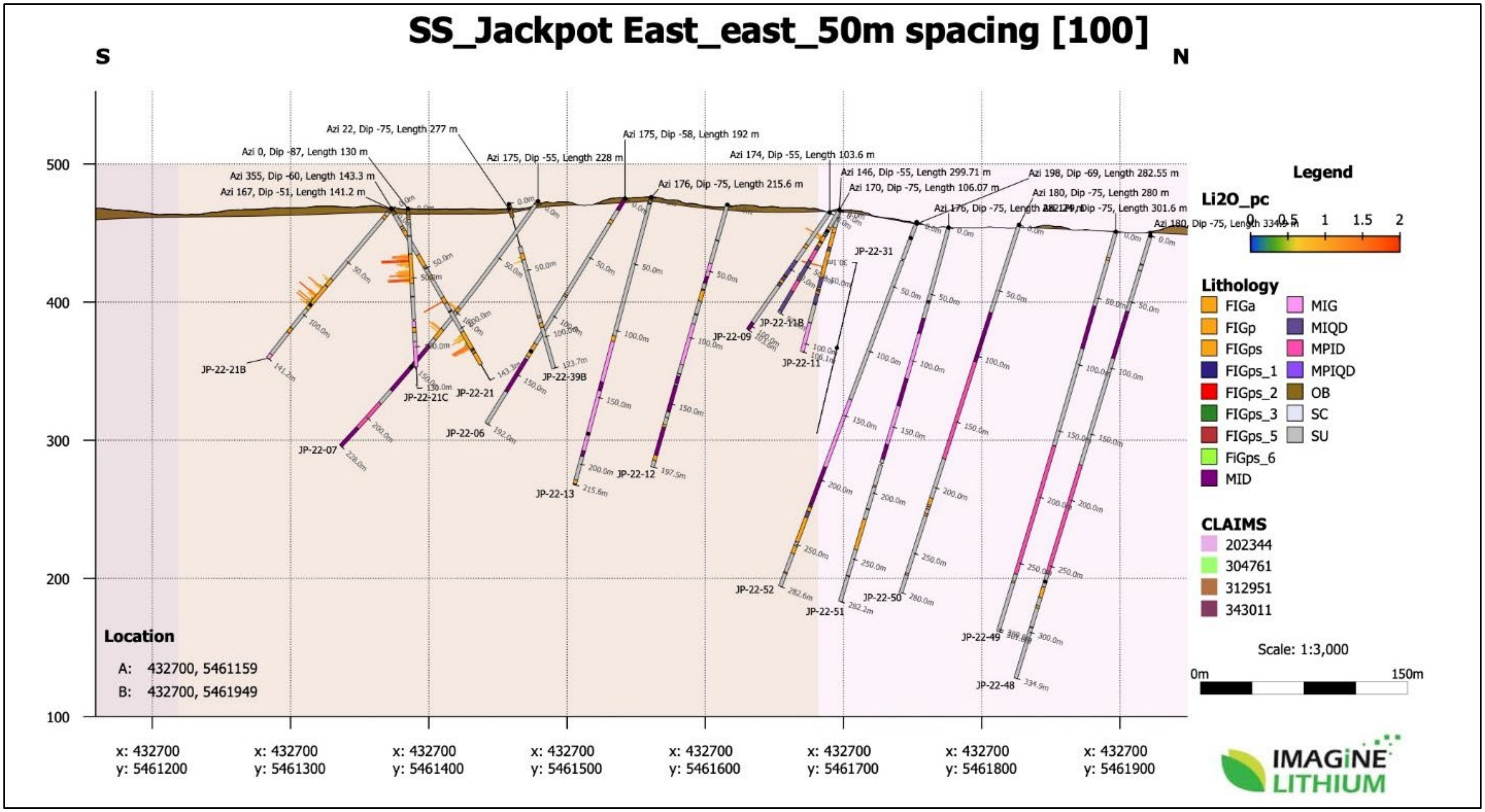
Source: *Boily (2022)*

FIGURE 10.4 2022 DIAMOND DRILL COLLAR LOCATIONS – JACKPOT (WEST)



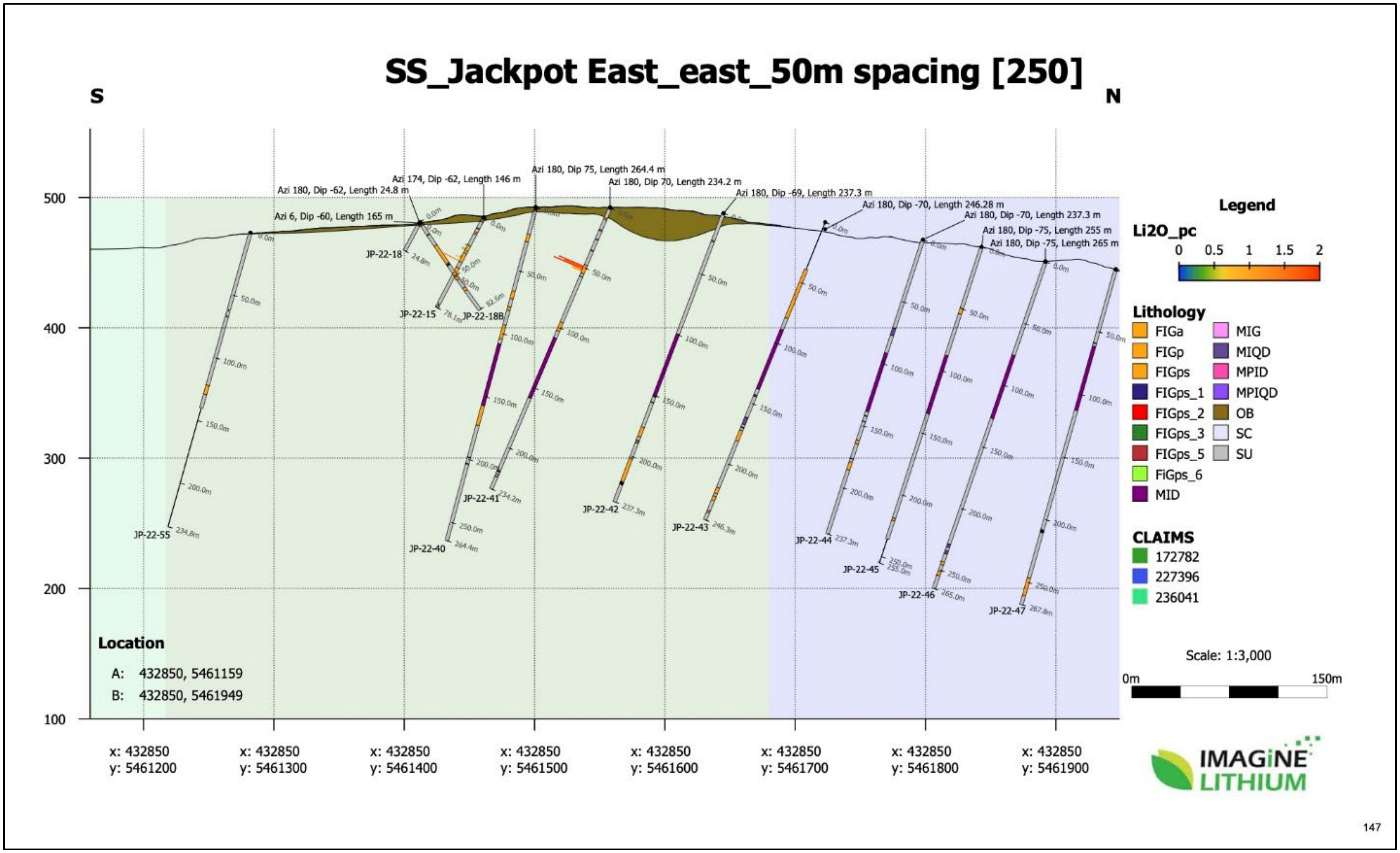
Source: *Boily (2022)*

FIGURE 10.5 2022 DIAMOND DRILLING CROSS-SECTIONAL PROJECTION 1



Source: *Boily (2022)*

FIGURE 10.6 2022 DIAMOND DRILLING CROSS-SECTIONAL PROJECTION 2



Source: *Boily (2022)*

TABLE 10.5
2022 DRILLING PROGRAM - SELECT SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)**	Li_2O (%)
JP-2022-03	69	72	3	1.18
JP-2022-04	3	13	10	0.90
including	3	6	3	1.20
and	102	112	10	0.89
including	102	106	4	1.15
JP-2022-05	161.57	165.50	3.93	0.66
JP-2022-07	97.00	100.59	3.59	0.71
and	115.95	120.00	4.05	0.80
JP-2022-15	38.00	38.69	0.69	1.60
and	45.4	47.4	2.0	0.58
JP-2022-16	17.45	22.48	5.03	0.52
and	24.48	33.04	8.56	0.87
including	24.48	29.50	5.02	1.12
and	33.1	36.2	3.1	0.64
and	40.88	46.85	5.97	0.85
including	40.88	44.00	3.12	1.35
JP-2022-17	6.7	9.7	3.0	0.44
JP-2022-17C	3.74	7.74	4.0	1.28
JP-2022-188	90.00	102.45	12.45	0.69
including	94.50	97.51	3.01	1.09
JP-2022-19	18.55	21.45	2.90	1.31
and	42.54	45.62	3.08	1.23
JP-2022-20	86	90	4	0.72
JP-2022-21	111.0	116.8	5.8	1.05
JP-22-218	74.95	78.00	3.05	0.92
and	88	93	5	0.94
JP-2022-21C	32.66	53.66	21.00	1.16
including	32.66	49.66	8.00	1.40

West of Lake Namewaminikan, a swarm of at least eight pegmatite dikes oriented east-northeast and spanning an area of 1,300 m x 830 m were grab sampled by Imagine Lithium geologists. The Li values returned were similar to those obtained on the eastern part of the Jackpot Property. Drilling in the southern portion of the Jackpot West terrain revealed 3 to 8 m spodumene-bearing intersections, notably in drill holes JP-22-28, JP-22-29, JP-22-30, JP-22-30B, JP-22-35, JP-22-36, JP-22-37, and JP-22-38. Drill holes JP-22-23, JP-22-23B and JP-22-34 show small spodumene-bearing intersections ranging in thickness from 0.5 to 2.0 m, respectively.

10.2.2 2023 Drilling

The winter 2023 drilling program was done by Niigani Drilling of Thunder Bay ON carried out the drilling between January 15 and March 30, 2023. The drilling program was supervised by Imagine Lithium contractors.

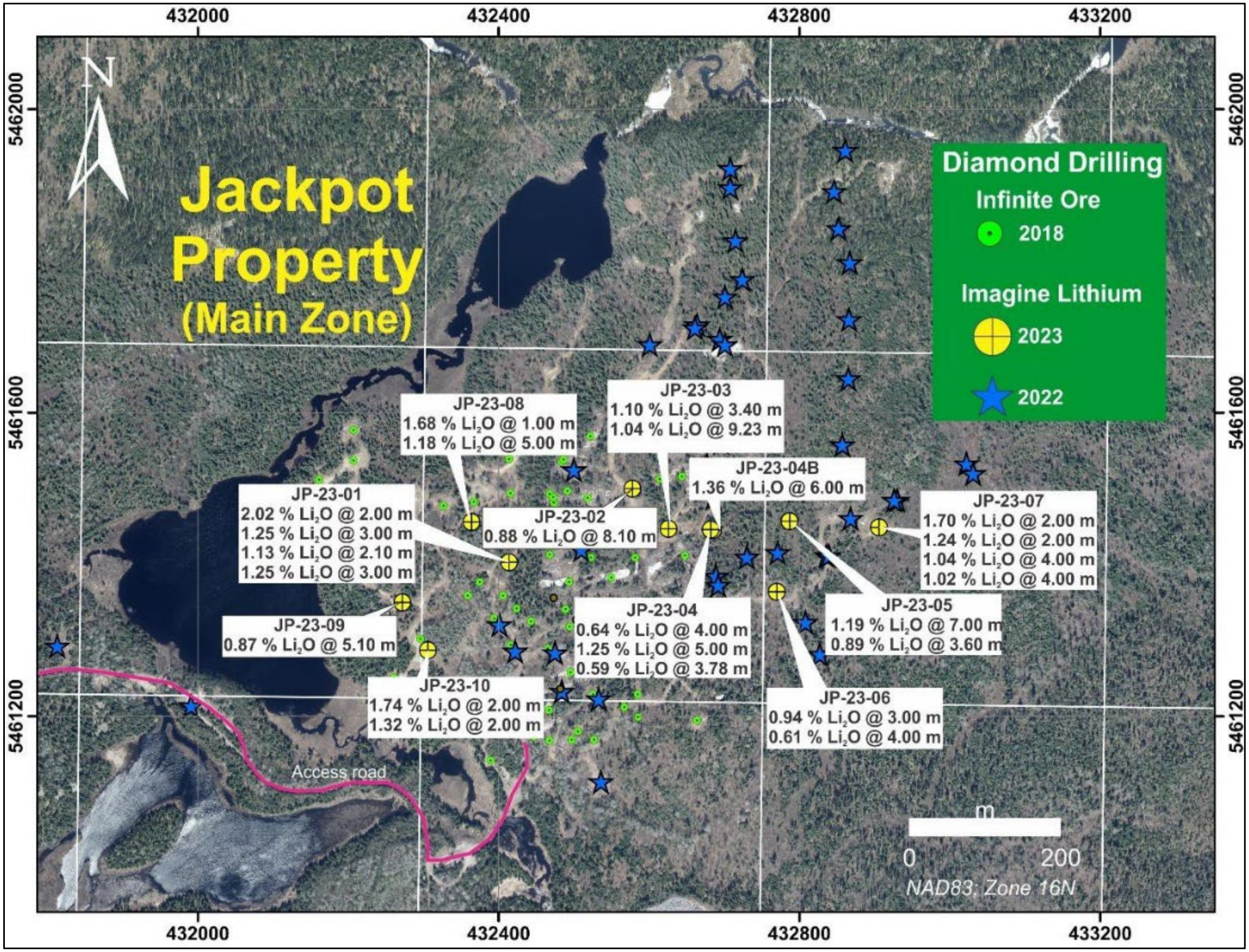
The winter 2023 drilling program focused on the Jackpot Main Zone to increase the drill density and included:

- **Drill hole JP-23-03;** 9.23 m @ 1.04% Li_2O,
- **Drill hole JP-23-04;** 5.00 m @ 1.25% Li_2O, and
- **Drill hole JP-23-04B;** 6.00 m @ 1.36% Li_2O.

Select results of the drilling on the Jackpot Main Zone are shown in Figures 10.7 and 10.8. Select significant intersections are presented in Table 10.6.

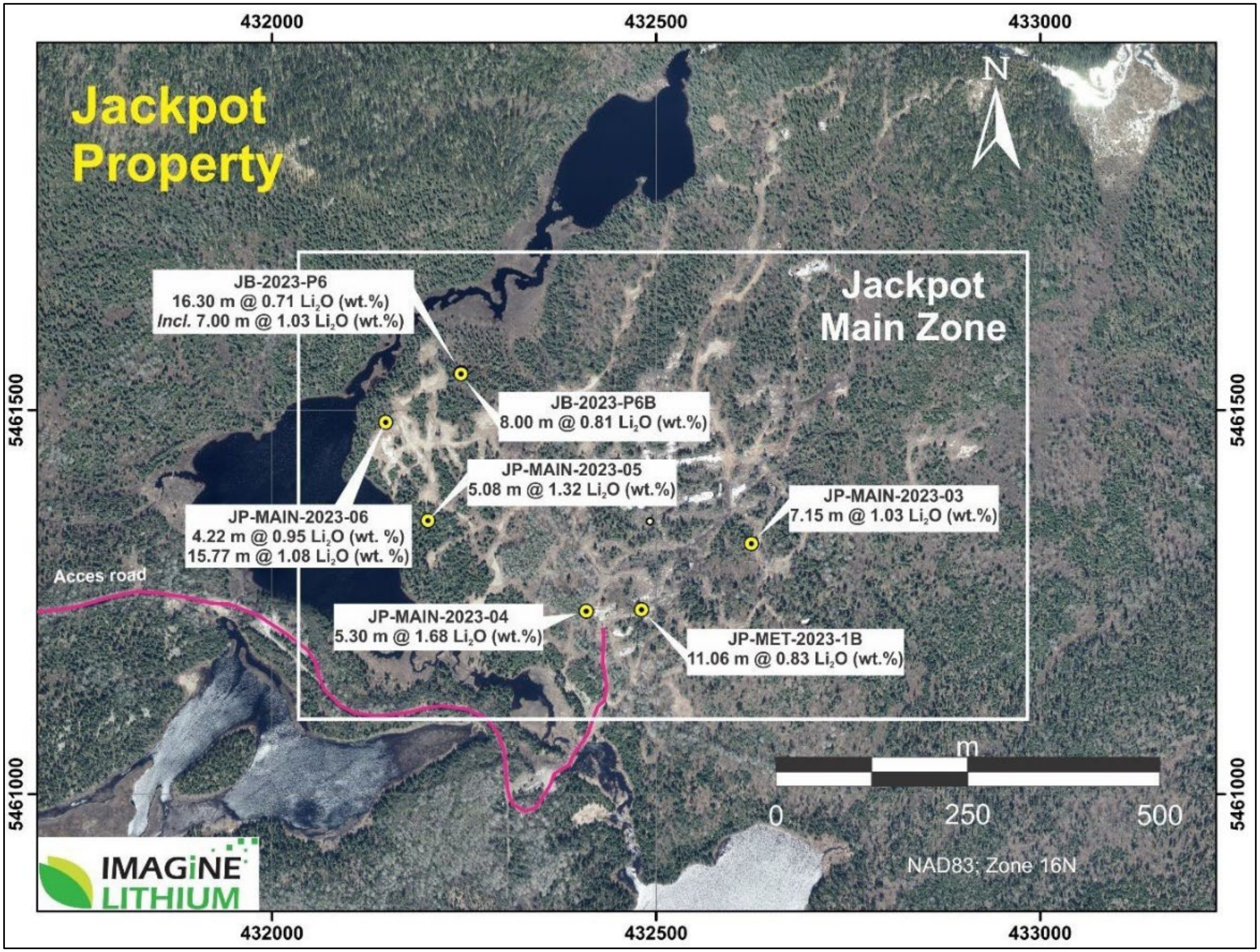
Major Drilling took over the drilling duties beginning with the summer program in June of 2023. The drill program started on the 500 m Zone and the Salo Zone. The 500-m long spodumene-bearing pegmatite located 1.8 km northwest of the Jackpot Main Zone (Figure 10.9). Eleven holes totalling 1,689 m were completed and traced a continuous pegmatite that appears open to the east and west. The best intercept yielded 1.31% Li_2O over 4.15 m. This east-west trending dike may be associated with the Point Lithium granitic pegmatite and merits further investigation.

FIGURE 10.7 2023 JACKPOT MAIN ZONE DRILL RESULTS



Source: *imaginelithium.com (2024)*

FIGURE 10.8 2023 JACKPOT MAIN ZONE DRILL RESULTS



Source: *imaginelithium.com (2024)*

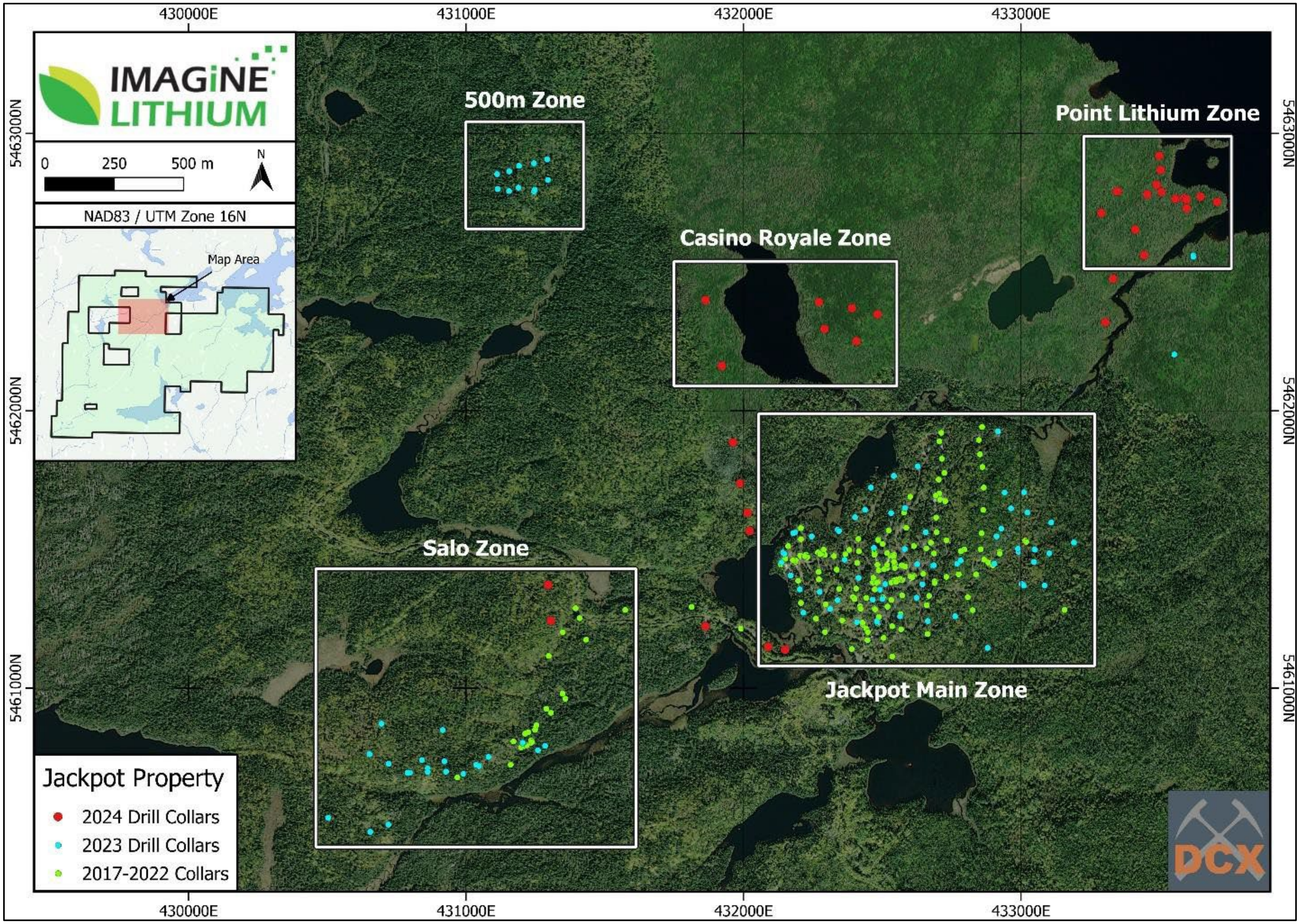
TABLE 10.6 2023 DRILLING PROGRAM – SELECT SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS				
Drill Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)***	**Li_2O (%)**
Jackpot Main Zone				
JP-23-01	7.56	9.56	2.00	2.02
and	105.90	110.65	4.25	1.00
and	117.90	120.00	2.10	1.13
and	123.00	126.00	3.00	1.25
JP-23-02	115.00	123.10	8.10	0.88
JP-23-03	0.60	4.00	3.40	1.10
and	88.57	96.80	9.23	1.04
JP-23-04	8.75	13.75	5.00	1.25
and	65.60	69.38	3.78	0.59
and	92.40	96.40	4.00	0.64
JP-23-04B	4.80	10.80	6.00	1.36
JP-23-05	36.15	39.75	3.60	0.89
and	46.72	53.75	7.00	1.19
JP-23-09	99.15	104.60	5.10	0.87
and	29.65	31.65	2.00	1.70
JP-23-10	5.80	7.80	2.00	1.32
and	12.42	14.42	2.00	1.74
JPMET 2023-03	82.40	97.25	14.35	1.22
JPMET 2023-04	31.90	42.96	11.06	0.83
JP-2023-P1	69.50	73.50	4.00	0.72
and	89.00	91.00	2.00	0.97
JP-2023-P2	76.80	82.14	5.34	0.96
and	89.50	98.50	9.00	0.91
and	123.75	126.60	2.85	1.10
JP-2023-P3	8.00	12.70	4.70	1.34
JPMET-2023-02	80.00	92.05	12.05	1.06
JP-MET-23-01B	35.92	45.90	9.98	1.14
and	45.90	51.90	6.00	0.62
JP-2023-P6	31.70	48.00	0.71	16.30
including	40.00	47.00	1.03	7.00
JP-2023-P6B	26.20	34.20	0.81	8.00
JP-MAIN-2023-03	68.05	75.20	1.03	7.15
JP-MAIN-2023-04	2.70	8.00	1.68	5.30
JP-MAIN-2023-05	5.62	10.70	1.32	5.08
JP-MAIN-2023-06	8.00	12.22	0.95	4.22
JP-MAIN-2023-06	19.23	35.00	1.08	15.77

TABLE 10.6 2023 DRILLING PROGRAM – SELECT SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS				
Drill Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)***	**Li_2O (%)**
including	20.23	26.23	2.04	6.00
JP-MET-2023-01B	35.92	51.90	0.94	15.98
JP-23-06	48.75	53.75	0.74	5.00
JP-23-06	57.48	61.48	0.61	4.00
JP-23-17	118.85	123.00	0.75	4.15
JP-23-24	31.10	41.20	1.02	10.10
including	36.20	39.20	1.24	3.00
JP-23-25	41.20	44.00	1.14	2.80
JP-24-05	19.00	24.00	0.74	5.00
JP-24-23	84.85	92.55	1.09	7.70
including	88.55	92.55	1.78	4.00
JP-24-24	90.50	103.30	1.04	12.80
including	96.50	103.30	1.35	6.80
Jackpot East Zone				
JP-23-06	48.75	51.75	3.00	0.94
and	57.48	61.48	4.00	0.61
JP-23-07	2.50	6.50	4.00	1.02
and	8.45	10.45	2.00	1.24
and	18.65	22.65	4.00	1.04
and	29.65	31.65	2.00	1.70
JP-23-08	138.62	139.55	1.00	1.68
and	143.55	148.55	5.00	1.18
JP-23-18	50.50	63.75	0.75	13.25
including	50.50	56.80	1.34	6.30
JP-23-18	83.70	86.50	1.16	2.80
Salo Zone				
SW-2023-03	4.98	8.00	3.02	1.02
SW-2023-03B	3.67	6.68	3.01	2.02
500 m Zone				
2023-PG-500-06	27.62	31.77	4.15	0.58

** Apparent thickness*

In addition, a drilling program tested the Salo Zone pegmatites, located 1.4 km southwest of Jackpot (Figure 10.9), where 2022 channel samples returned 10.3 m grading 1.23% Li_2O and 10.0 m grading 1.02% Li_2O. Twenty-two diamond drill holes were completed totaling 3,093 m. Lithium concentrations decreased west of the main showing. The area to the east of main spodumene-bearing dikes remains to be drilled.

FIGURE 10.9 2017 TO 2024 DIAMOND DRILLING COLLAR LOCATIONS



Source: *imaginelithium.com (2024)*

10.2.3 2024 Drilling

The 2024 winter drill program focused on extending the Jackpot Mineral Resource area and investigating the Casino Royale, Point Lithium and Salo Zones. A total of 6,170 m were completed in 40 drill holes (Figure 10.10). Select significant intersections are presented on Table 10.7.

The lithium intercept in drill hole JP-24-31 extends the Jackpot Main Zone ~200 m west of the westernmost 2018 drill intercept (Figure 10.10) and is the largest lithium bearing intersection on the Property. Assay results included 0.92% Li_2O over 35.10 m, 1.03% Li_2O over 5.30 m and 1.18% Li_2O over 4.65 m, west of the Jackpot Main Zone.

The Casino Royale Zone exceeds 750 m in strike length, was delineated by surface grab samples and diamond drill intercepts. The Casino Royale was discovered by drilling the historical Carrot Lake occurrence (MDI42E05SW00023) (Figures 10.9 and 10). Select significant intersections are presented on Table 10.7. Drill hole JP-24-26 intersected two lithium-bearing pegmatite zones; the first zone graded 1.16% Li_2O over 6.05 m from 118.2 m and the second 1.02% Li_2O over 18.90 m from 159.30 m depth (Figure 10.10), indicating a similar stacked pegmatite swarm to the Jackpot Main Zone.

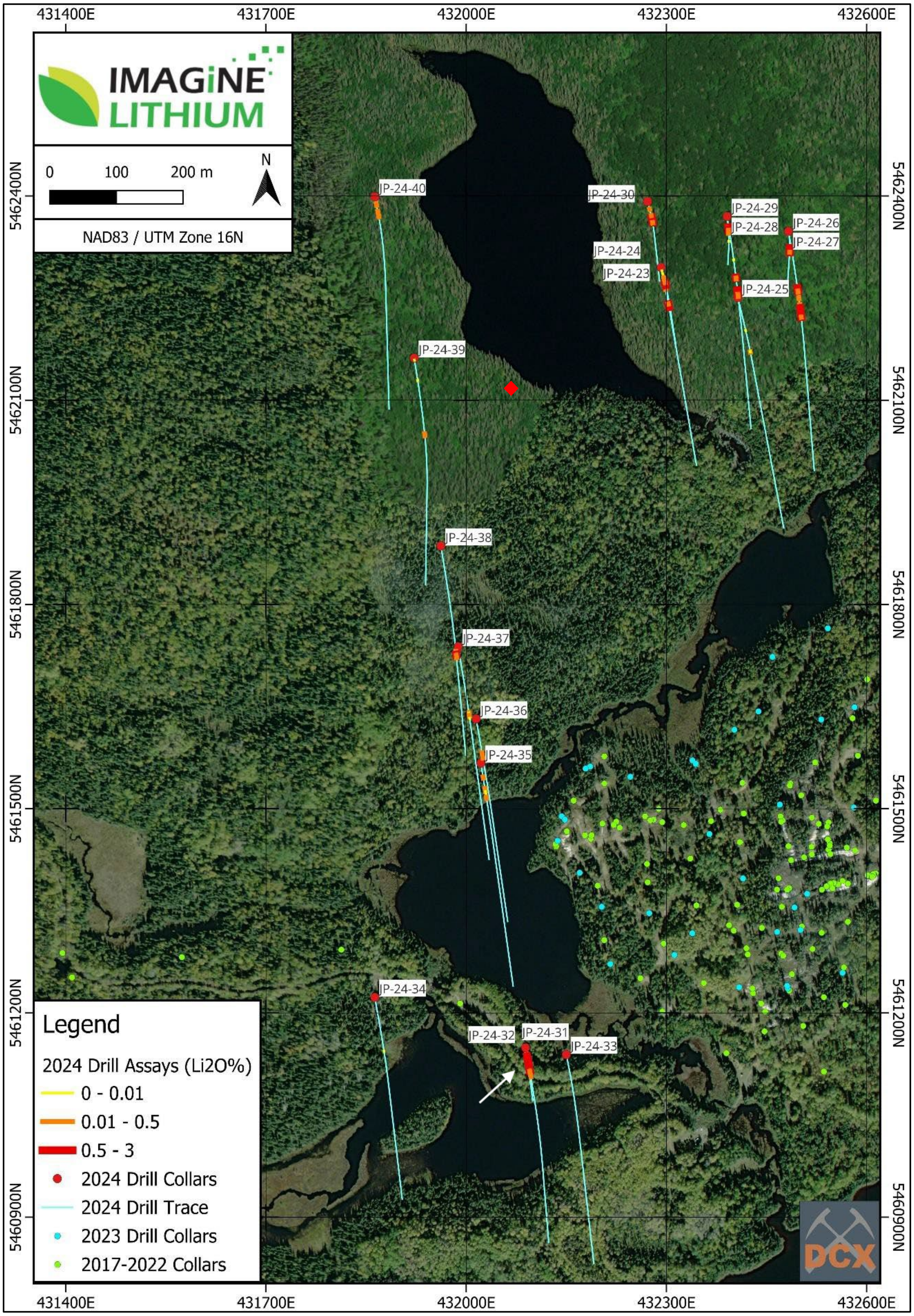
TABLE 10.7
2024 DRILLING PROGRAM – SELECT SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)*	Li_2O (%)
Point Lithium				
JP-24-05	19.00	24.00	0.74	5.00
Casino Royale Zone				
JP-24-23	84.85	92.55	1.09	7.70
including	88.55	92.55	1.78	4.00
JP-24-24	90.50	103.30	1.04	12.80
including	96.50	103.30	1.35	6.80
JP-24-26	117.00	126.35	0.80	9.35
including	118.20	124.25	1.16	6.05
JP-24-26	159.30	178.20	1.02	18.90
JP-24-27	184.70	192.00	0.72	7.30
JP-24-28	154.20	168.05	0.96	13.85
including	155.25	164.35	1.42	9.10
JP-24-29	96.70	99.95	0.87	3.25
JP-24-30	93.60	105.45	1.15	11.85
including	94.10	101.40	1.58	7.30
Northwest Zone				
JP-24-38	247.80	250.00	0.71	2.20
Jackpot West Zone				
JP-24-31	20.65	55.75	0.92	35.10

TABLE 10.7 2024 DRILLING PROGRAM – SELECT SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS				
Drill Hole	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)***	**Li_2O (%)**
including	35.65	55.75	1.05	20.10
including	51.45	55.75	1.76	4.30
JP-24-32	15.20	20.50	1.03	5.30
and	34.70	39.35	1.18	4.65
JP-24-33	60.00	64.00	0.44	4.00
JP-23-10	5.80	7.80	2.00	1.32
and	12.42	14.42	2.00	1.74
JPMET 2023-03	82.40	97.25	14.35	1.22
JPMET 2023-04	31.90	42.96	11.06	0.83
JP-2023-P1	69.50	73.50	4.00	0.72
and	89.00	91.00	2.00	0.97
JP-2023-P2	76.80	82.14	5.34	0.96
and	89.50	98.50	9.00	0.91
and	123.75	126.60	2.85	1.10
JP-2023-P3	8.00	12.70	4.70	1.34
JPMET-2023-02	80.00	92.05	12.05	1.06
JP-MET-23-01B	35.92	45.90	9.98	1.14
and	45.90	51.90	6.00	0.62
JP-2023-P6	31.70	48.00	0.71	16.30
including	40.00	47.00	1.03	7.00
JP-2023-P6B	26.20	34.20	0.81	8.00
JP-MAIN-2023-03	68.05	75.20	1.03	7.15
JP-MAIN-2023-04	2.70	8.00	1.68	5.30
JP-MAIN-2023-05	5.62	10.70	1.32	5.08
JP-MAIN-2023-06	8.00	12.22	0.95	4.22
JP-MAIN-2023-06	19.23	35.00	1.08	15.77
including	20.23	26.23	2.04	6.00
JP-MET-2023-01B	35.92	51.90	0.94	15.98
JP-23-06	48.75	53.75	0.74	5.00
JP-23-06	57.48	61.48	0.61	4.00
JP-23-07	2.50	11.45	0.78	8.95
JP-23-07	18.65	31.65	0.73	13.00
JP-23-08	138.62	150.30	0.75	11.68
JP-23-17	118.85	123.00	0.75	4.15
JP-23-18	50.50	63.75	0.75	13.25
including	50.50	56.80	1.34	6.30
JP-23-18	83.70	86.50	1.16	2.80

TABLE 10.7 2024 DRILLING PROGRAM – SELECT SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS				
Drill Hole	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)***	**Li_2O (%)**
JP-23-24	31.10	41.20	1.02	10.10
including	36.20	39.20	1.24	3.00
JP-23-25	41.20	44.00	1.14	2.80
JP-24-05	19.00	24.00	0.74	5.00
JP-24-23	84.85	92.55	1.09	7.70
including	88.55	92.55	1.78	4.00
JP-24-24	90.50	103.30	1.04	12.80
including	96.50	103.30	1.35	6.80
Salo Zone				
SW-2023-03	4.98	8.00	3.02	1.02
SW-2023-03B	3.67	6.68	3.01	2.02
500 m Zone				
2023-PG-500-06	27.62	31.77	4.15	0.58

FIGURE 10.10 2024 CASINO ROYALE AND JACKPOT DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS



Source: *imaginelithium.com (2024)*

10.3 DRILLING PROCEDURES

Drill core for the Imagine Lithium drill campaigns were mainly NQ in diameter. The drill holes for the 2023 metallurgical study were HQ in size. All drilling activities were monitored by an onsite geologist. Drilling sites are prepared by the contractor with heavy equipment suitable for making and maintaining exploration roads. Drill hole orientation is marked out with wooden stakes for the drill crew. When the drill rig was in position, the on-site geologist verified the azimuth and inclination of the drill hole with the drilling contractor and drilling commenced.

Drill core was retrieved as needed by Imagine Lithium contractors. The drill core was placed at the drill in core boxes and logged in the field using MX Deposit™ software. Pegmatite drill core is transported to the drill core facility in Nipigon, where it is processed for more detailed logging and photography.

10.4 DRILL HOLE COLLAR SURVEYS

All drill hole collars were surveyed following the completion of the drilling program, using handheld GPS units.

10.5 DOWN-HOLE SURVEYS

Every diamond drill hole was down-hole surveyed at the end of drilling each hole using a Deviflex™ tool. The readings were taken at the top and bottom of ever hole. The down-hole instruments recorded azimuth and declination of the holes and have been used to confirm the orientation of the drill rig at the surface. This information is recorded in MX Deposit™.

10.6 INTERPRETATION

It is the Author's opinion that the Jackpot drilling and core logging campaigns were conducted to industry standards.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

There are no records regarding the historical work completed at Jackpot by the Ontario Lithium Corp., but it is assumed that they were conducted to the standards of the day.

Imagine Lithium (then Infinite Lithium Corp.) began drilling on the Jackpot Property in 2017 and the drilling and sampling procedures have remained consistent since that time. Company geologists would take the drill core featuring pegmatite from the field and transport it to the drill core facility in Nipigon. Metasedimentary rock intervals were cross piled and left in the field near the drill hole collar.

The geologist would log the drill core, mark the sample intervals and write the sample numbers on the drill core. Sample tags would be stapled into the drill core boxes and the drill core box would be photographed. The samples were split using a drill core saw and half the drill core was placed into a plastic bag along with its unique sample tag number. The other half of the drill core was returned to the drill core box and stored in locked shipping containers located at the drill core logging facility in Nipigon.

QA/QC samples would be inserted into the sequential numbering system, and subsequently the samples would be placed in nylon sacks. Each sack would hold between 7 and 10 samples and the sacks would be delivered to one of two laboratories in Thunder Bay by Company personnel.

11.1 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS

Imagine Lithium used two different labs for analysis, Actlabs and AGAT. Sample preparation by each lab is generally similar.

Drill core samples were analysed at Actlabs and AGAT between 2017 and 2022. Field samples from the 2023 reconnaissance exploration program were also analysed at Actlabs. Select drill core samples were analysed solely for tantalum in 2023 at Actlabs, and whole-rock analysis was completed at AGAT in 2023 and 2024.

When a sample arrived in the assay laboratory, it was given a unique bar code for tracking, weighed and dried. Samples were then prepared for assaying by crushing with a jaw crusher to >80% passing 2 mm, riffle split and pulverized to >95% passing 105 µm. This pulped material was subsequently bagged and the samples were assayed from a 250 gram sample split. Whole-rock analysis was undertaken by sodium peroxide fusion ICP. At AGAT labs, whole-rock analysis was also done by sodium peroxide fusion ICP with a MS finish. Elements analysed are lithium (Li and Li_2O), beryllium, cesium, cobalt, niobium, rubidium, tantalum and others.

Pulps and rejects were retrieved by Imagine Lithium personnel and stored in shipping containers located at the drill core logging facility in Nipigon.

11.2 QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL

Quality assurance and quality control ("QA/QC") procedures monitor the chain-of-custody of the samples and include the systematic insertion and monitoring of appropriate reference materials (certified reference material standards and blanks and field duplicates) into the sample stream. The results of the assaying of the QA/QC material included in each batch are tracked to ensure the integrity of the assay data.

A total of 5,563 samples were sent for analysis during the 2018, 2022, 2023 and 2024 drill programs, 5,192 of which were drill core samples and 371 were channel samples. Two hundred eighty Certified Reference Material ("CRM") standards and 246 CRM blanks and 200 field duplicates (¼ drill core duplicate) ("control samples") were inserted routinely into the sample stream and assayed. From 2024 onwards, a control sample was inserted every 15 samples.

11.3 PERFORMANCE OF CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL

Six different CRM standards were used during the various drill and channel sampling programs to monitor lithium accuracy; CDN-Li-1, CDN-LI-2, CGL-128, NCS 86304, OREAS149 and OREAS 751. Criteria for assessing CRM performance are based as follows. Data plotting within ±2 standard deviations from the accepted mean value pass, whereas data plotting outside ±3 standard deviations from the accepted mean value fail. A summary of results for the lithium CRM standards are presented in Table 11.1 below.

TABLE 11.1
SUMMARY OF LITHIUM CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIALS USED FOR JACKPOT

Certified Reference Material	Certified Mean Li Value (%)	±1SD (ppm)	±2SD (ppm)	ActLabs Results			
				Number of Results	Number of -3SD Failures	Number of 3SD Failures	Average Li Result (%)
CGL 128	0.603	0.015	0.030	107	1	4	0.581
DCS 86304	0.460	0.100	0.200	47	0	0	0.494
OREAS 149	1.030	0.030	0.060	65	0	0	1.020
OREAS 751	0.468	0.017	0.034	47	0	0	0.470
CDN-Li-1	0.221	0.015	0.030	10	0	0	0.227
CDN-Li-2	0.613	0.026	0.052	4	0	0	0.628

Note: *1SD = one standard deviation, 2SD = 2 standard deviations, 3SD = 3 standard deviations.*

There was a total of five failures for CRM standard CGL 128, one below and four above three standard deviations. The Actlabs results for CRM standard CGL 128 used for the drilling campaign were reported in weight percent ("wt%") and are presented in Figure 11.1 and the AGAT results were reported in ppm and are presented in Figure 11.2. The results for CRM standard CGL 128 used in the channel sampling program were analysed at AGAT laboratories and the results are presented in Figure 11.3. There was a slight high bias to the sample results and the failures were not part of the constrained database used for the Mineral Resource Estimate, and therefore no further action was taken.

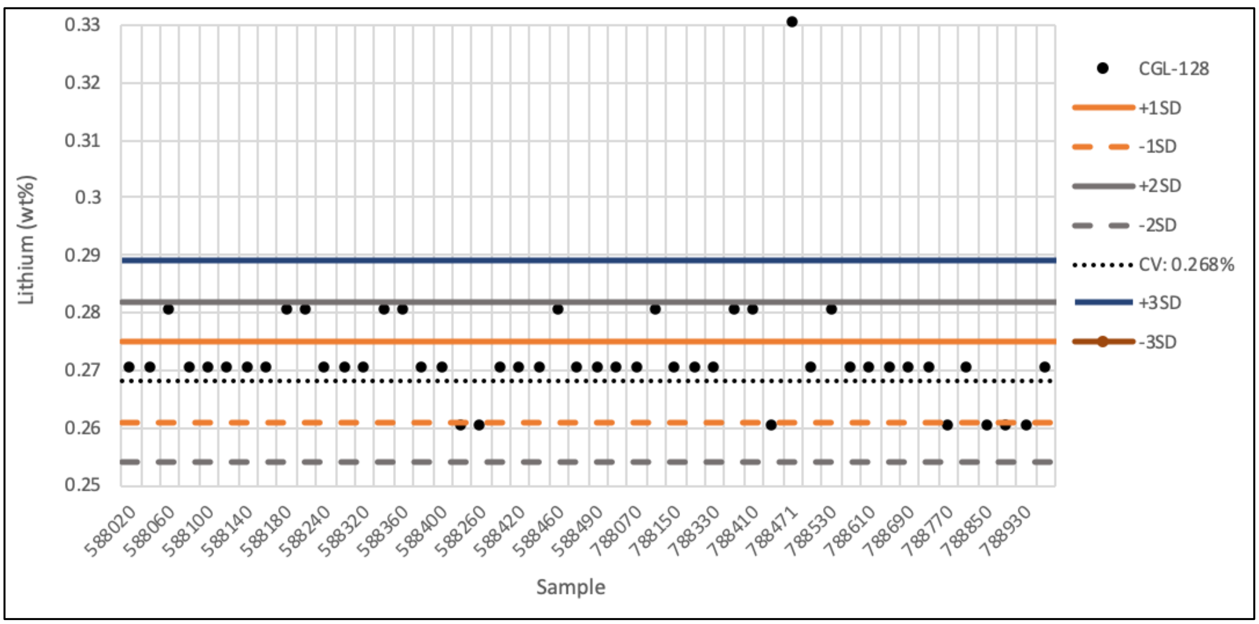
There were no failures for CRM standard DCS 86304. The Actlabs results were reported in wt% and are presented in Figure 11.4. The AGAT results were reported in ppm and are presented in Figure 11.5.

There were no failures for CRM standard OREAS 149, although there was a slight low bias in the results. Actlabs results were reported in wt% and are presented in Figure 11.6. AGAT results were reported in ppm and are presented in Figure 11.7.

There were no failures for CRM standard OREAS 751, although there was a slight high bias in the results. Actlabs results were reported in weight percent and are presented in Figure 11.8 and AGAT results were reported in ppm and are presented in Figure 11.9.

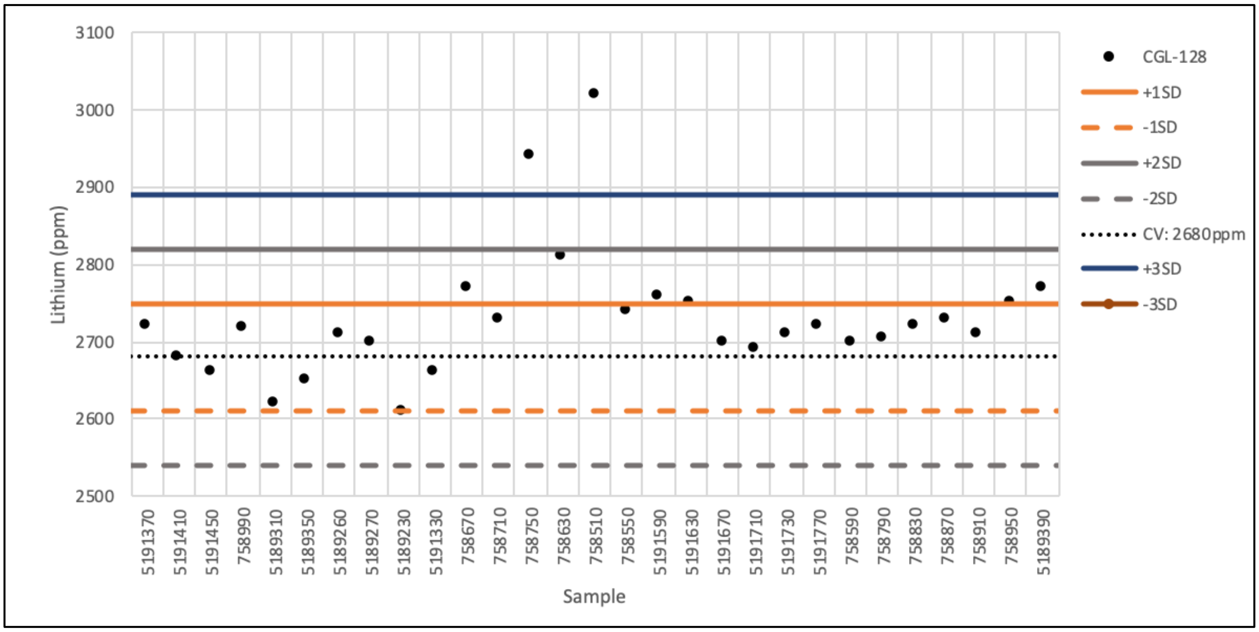
There were no failures for lithium CRM standards CDN-Li-1 (Figure 11.10) or CDN-Li-2 (Figure 11.11). These CRM standards were only inserted into sample batches submitted to AGAT.

FIGURE 11.1 ACTLABS PERFORMANCE OF CGL-128 LITHIUM CRM STANDARD FOR 2018 DRILLING



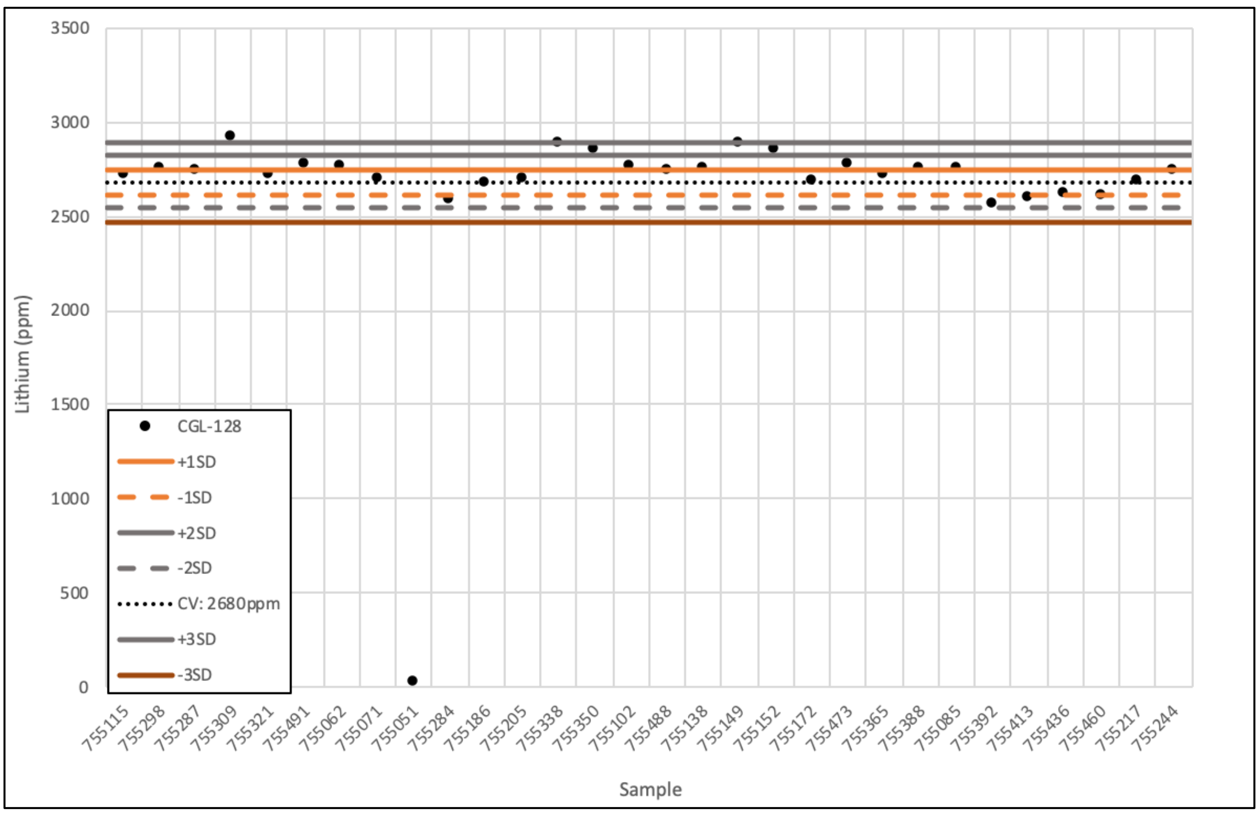
Source: *This study*

FIGURE 11.2 AGAT PERFORMANCE OF CGL-128 LITHIUM CRM STANDARD FOR 2018 DRILLING



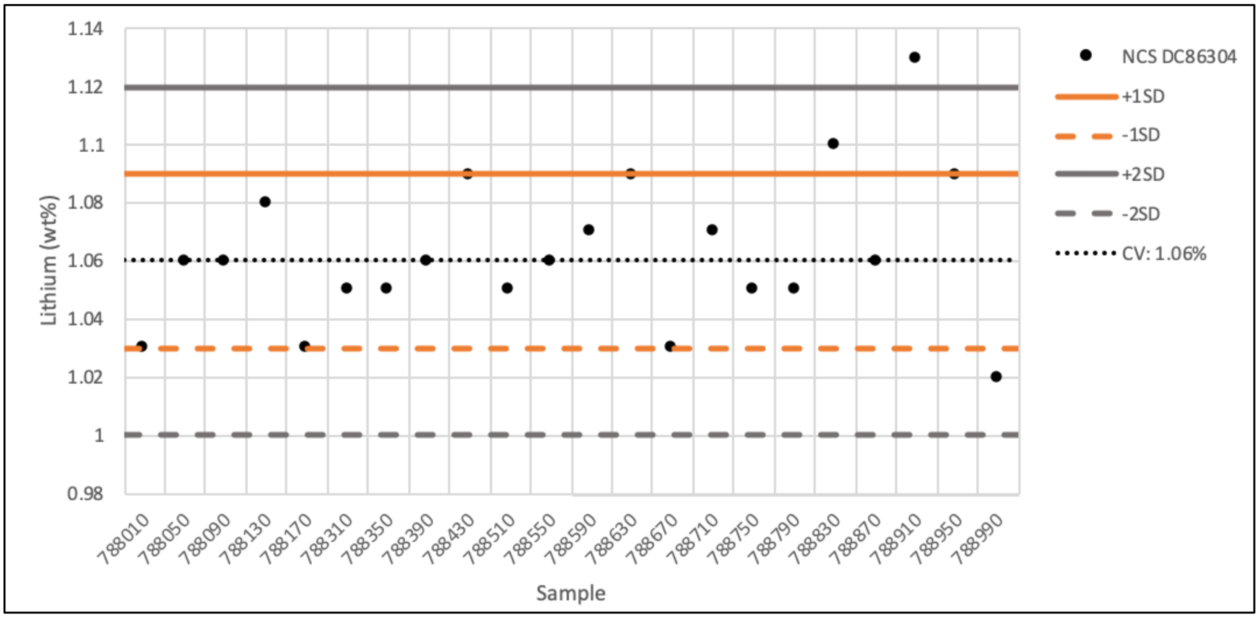
Source: *This study*

FIGURE 11.3 AGAT PERFORMANCE OF CGL-128 LITHIUM CRM STANDARD FOR 2018 CHANNELS



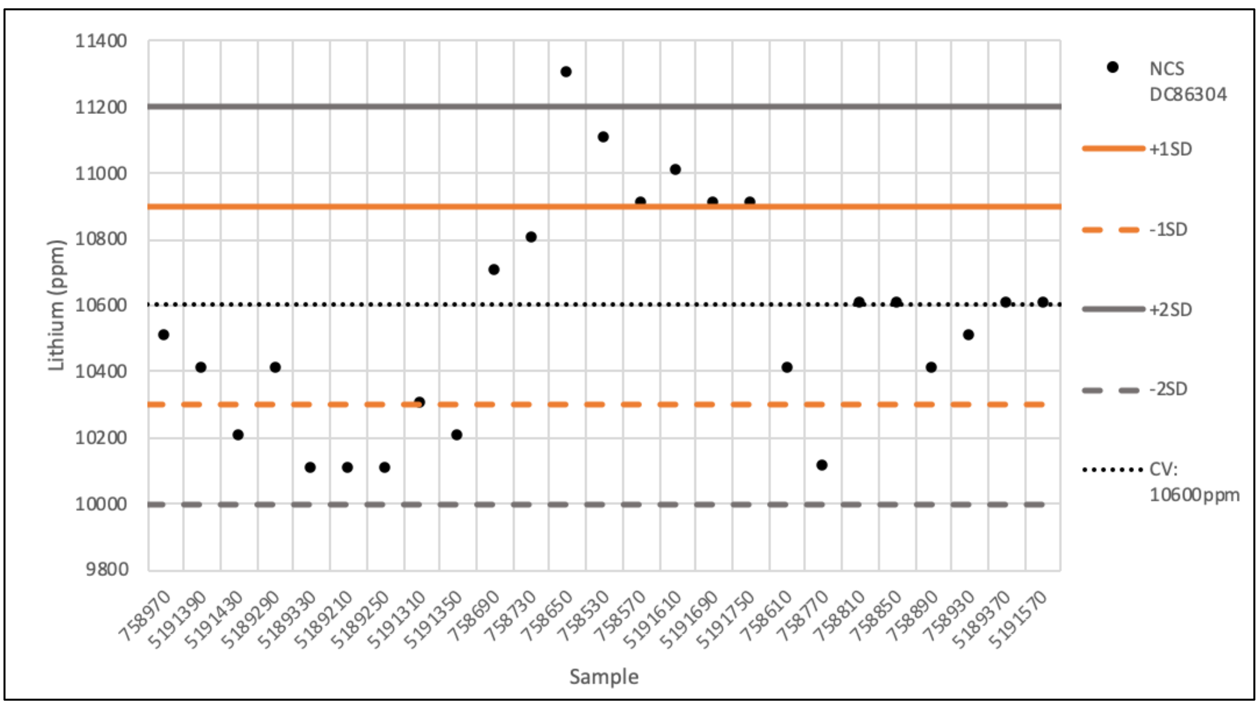
Source: *This study*

FIGURE 11.4 ACTLABS PERFORMANCE OF DC86304 LITHIUM CRM STANDARD FOR 2018 DRILLING



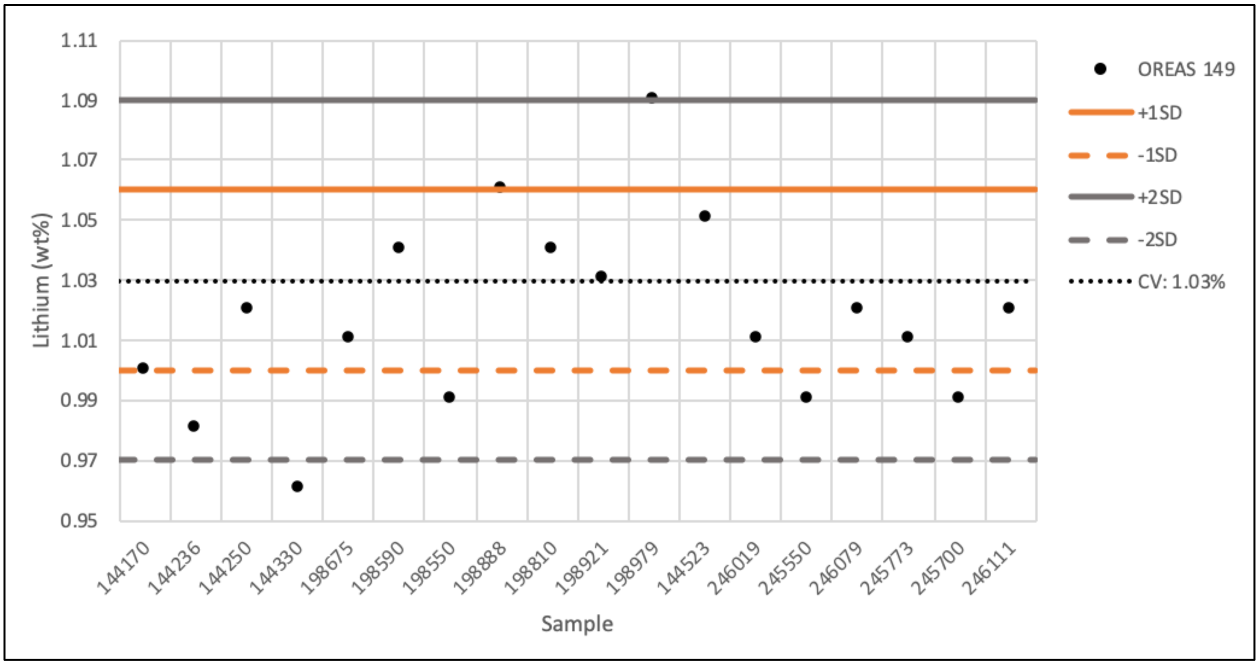
Source: *This study*

FIGURE 11.5 AGAT PERFORMANCE OF DC86304 LITHIUM CRM STANDARD FOR 2018 DRILLING



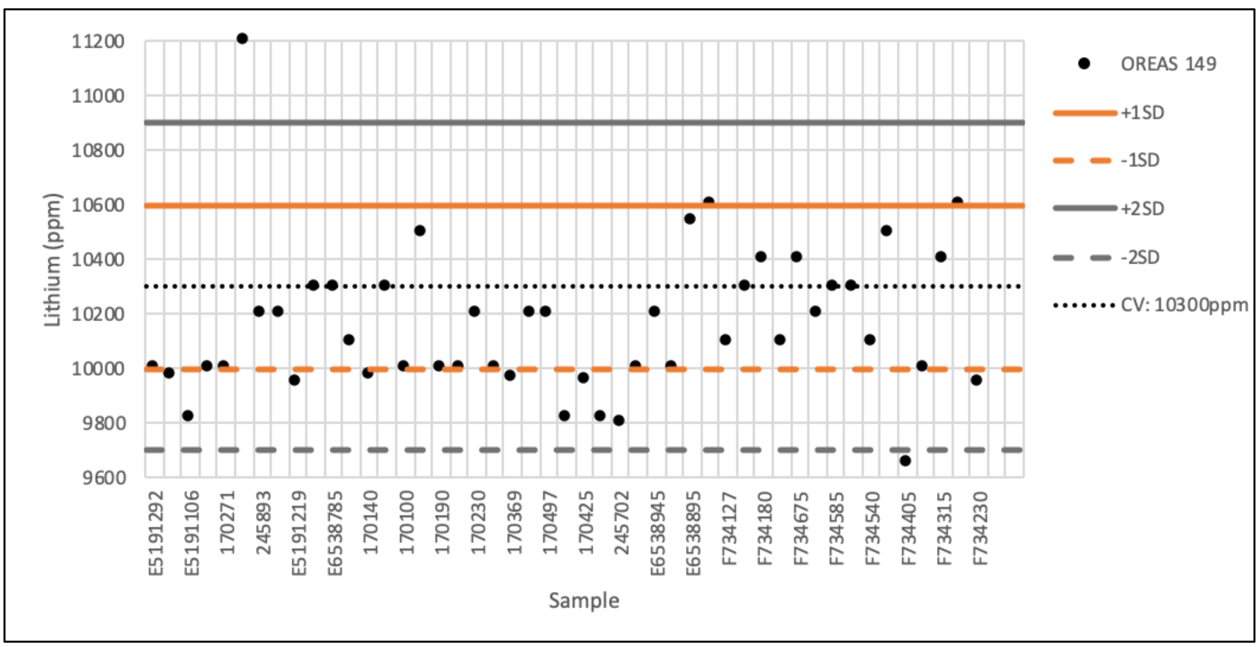
Source: *This study*

FIGURE 11.6 ACTLABS PERFORMANCE OF OREAS 149 LITHIUM CRM STANDARD FOR 2022-2024 DRILLING



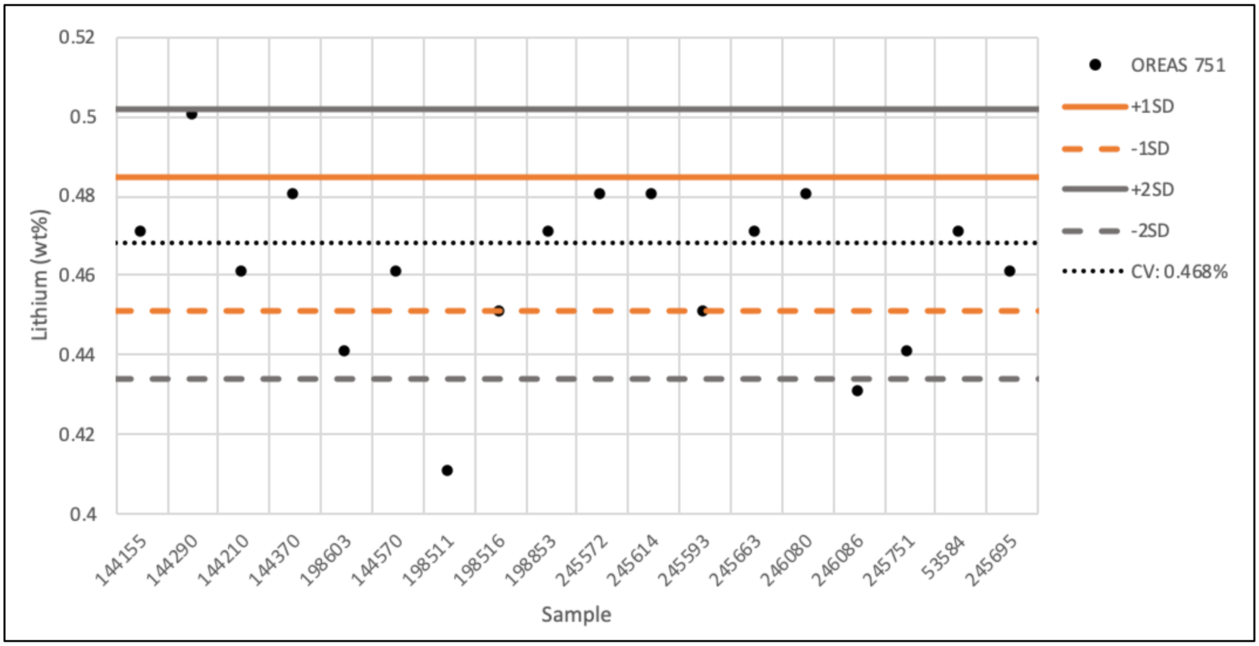
Source: *This study*

FIGURE 11.7 AGAT PERFORMANCE OF OREAS 149 LITHIUM CRM STANDARD FOR 2022-2024 DRILLING



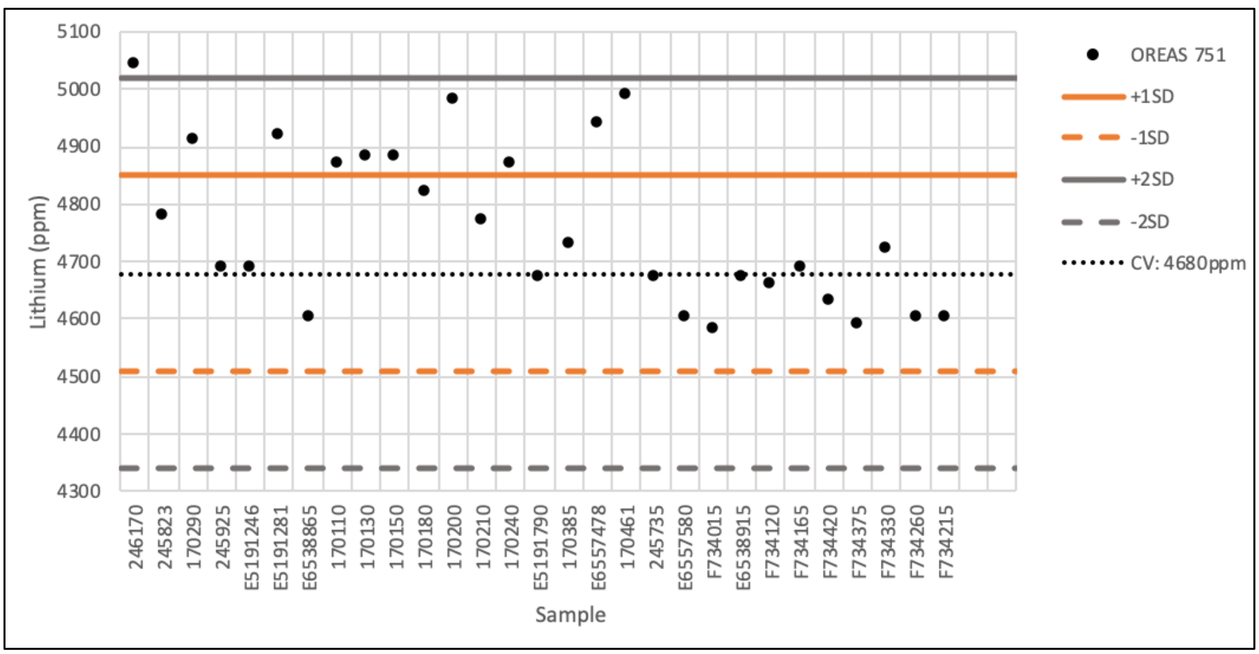
Source: *This study*

FIGURE 11.8 ACTLABS PERFORMANCE OF OREAS 751 LITHIUM CRM STANDARD FOR 2022-2024 DRILLING



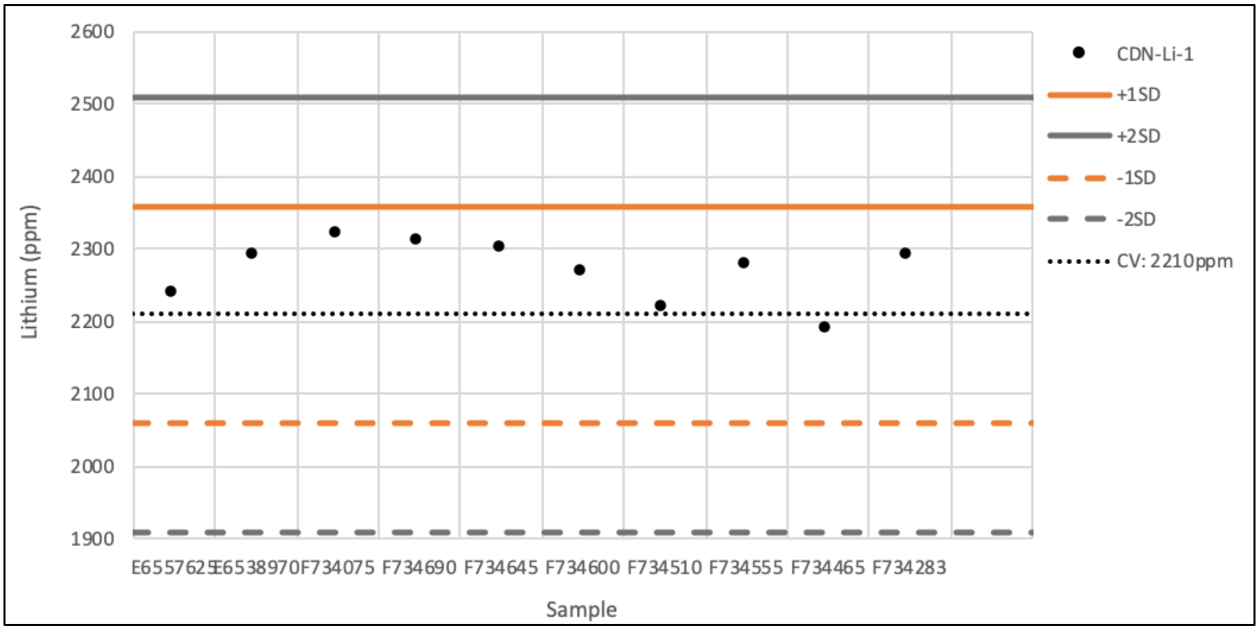
Source: *This study*

FIGURE 11.9 AGAT PERFORMANCE OF OREAS 751 LITHIUM CRM STANDARD FOR 2022-2024 DRILLING



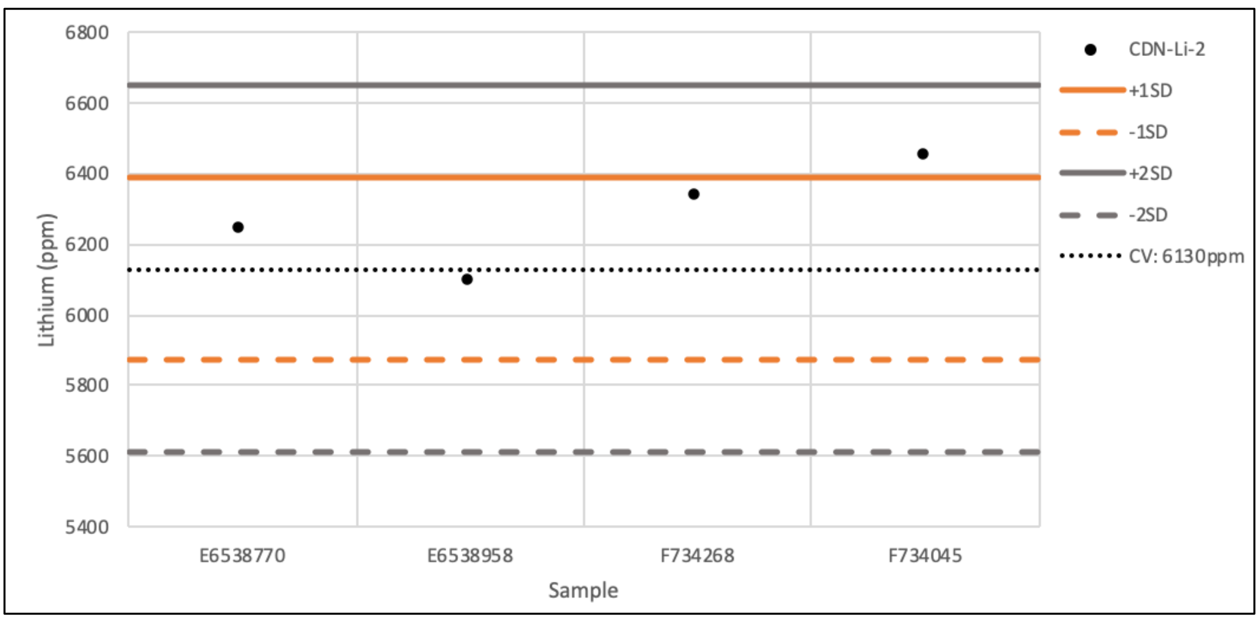
Source: *This study*

FIGURE 11.10 AGAT PERFORMANCE OF CDN-LI-1 LITHIUM CRM STANDARD FOR 2023-2024 DRILLING



Source: *This study*

FIGURE 11.11 AGAT PERFORMANCE OF CDN-LI-2 LITHIUM CRM STANDARD FOR 2023-2024 DRILLING



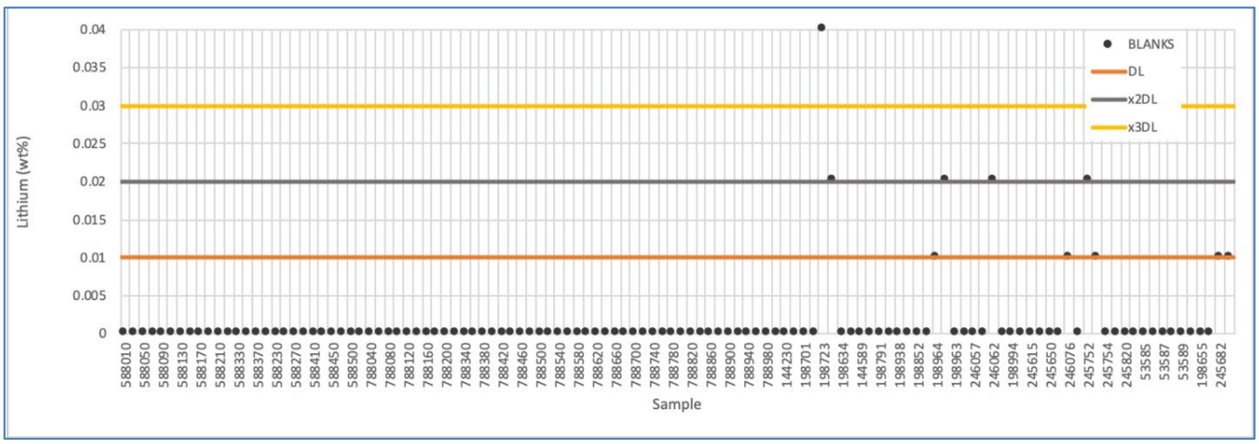
Source: *This study*

11.4 PERFORMANCE OF BLANK MATERIAL

The blank material used by the Company was gravel purchased from a garden centre and was used to monitor for lithium contamination. The blank material is therefore uncertified.

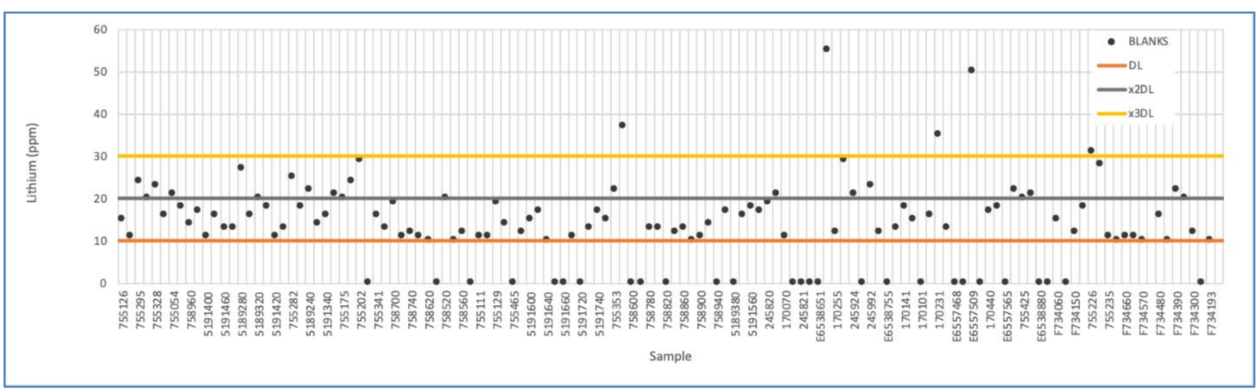
All blank data for lithium were graphed. Actlabs samples were reported in weight percent and are presented in Figure 11.12. AGAT samples were reported in ppm and are presented in Figure 11.13. An upper tolerance limit of three times the detection limit was set. There was a total of 246 data points to examine. There was a total of five blank samples that were over the upper tolerance limit. On review of the certificates, four of the high blank results appear to be carry-over contamination from preceding high-grade samples, but the other CRMs inserted into the sample stream and the internal laboratory reference material standards were normal, and the Author considers this within reasonable limits of contamination and of no impact to the Mineral Resource Estimate. The fifth CRM standard did not follow a high-grade sample, but the other CRMs inserted into the sample stream and the internal laboratory reference materials standards were normal and the Author considers this of no impact to the Mineral Resource Estimate.

FIGURE 11.12 PERFORMANCE OF ACTLABS BLANKS



Source: *This study*

FIGURE 11.13 PERFORMANCE OF AGAT BLANKS

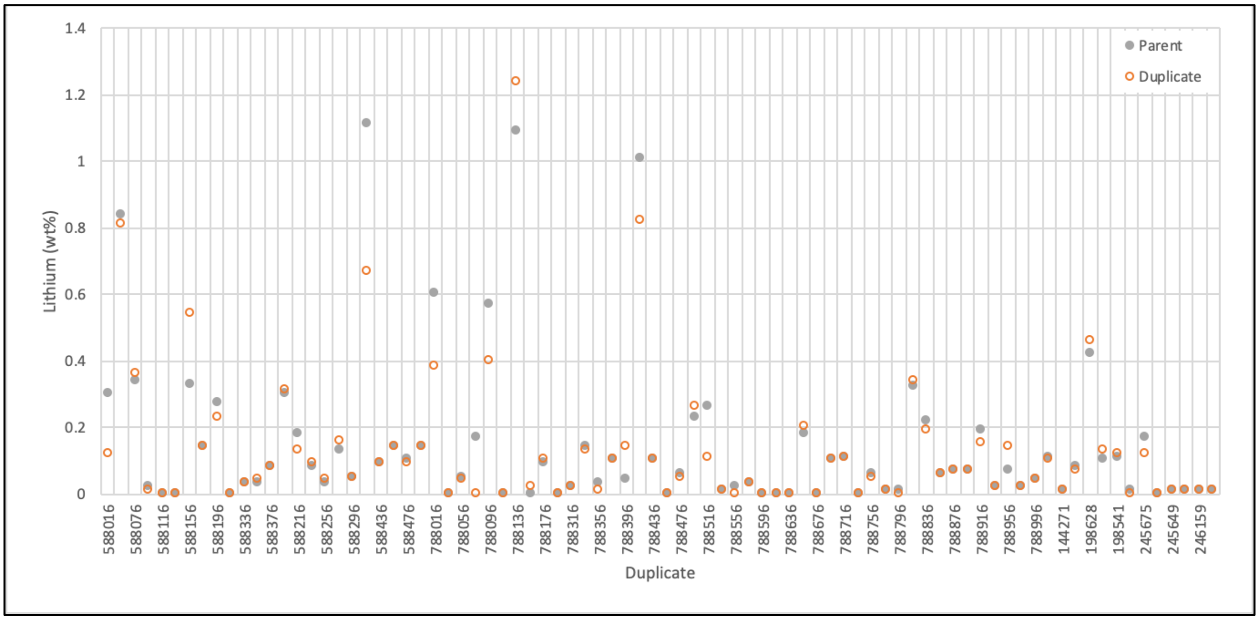


Source: *This study*

11.5 PERFORMANCE OF FIELD DUPLICATES

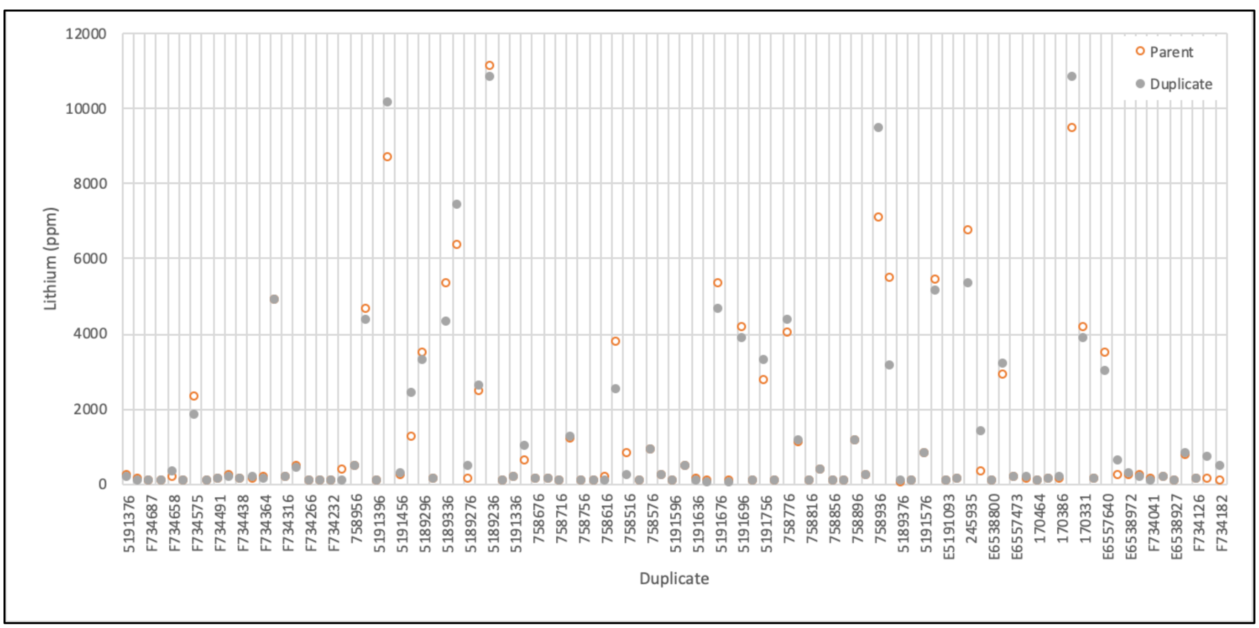
Field duplicate data were examined for lithium. There was a total of 179 duplicate pairs for Li in the data set. The data were graphed, Actlabs reported values in wt% and these results are presented in Figure 11.14. AGAT reported values in ppm and these results are presented in Figure 11.15. The data set was found to have reasonable precision at the field level.

FIGURE 11.14 ACTLABS DUPLICATE SAMPLES COMPARISON



Source: *This study*

FIGURE 11.15 AGAT DUPLICATE SAMPLES



Source: *This study*

The Author considers the data to be of satisfactory quality and suitable for use in a Mineral Resource Estimate.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The Authors conducted verification of the drill hole assay database by comparison of the database entries with the assay certificates. The assay certificates were obtained in digital format directly from the assay laboratory and compiled.

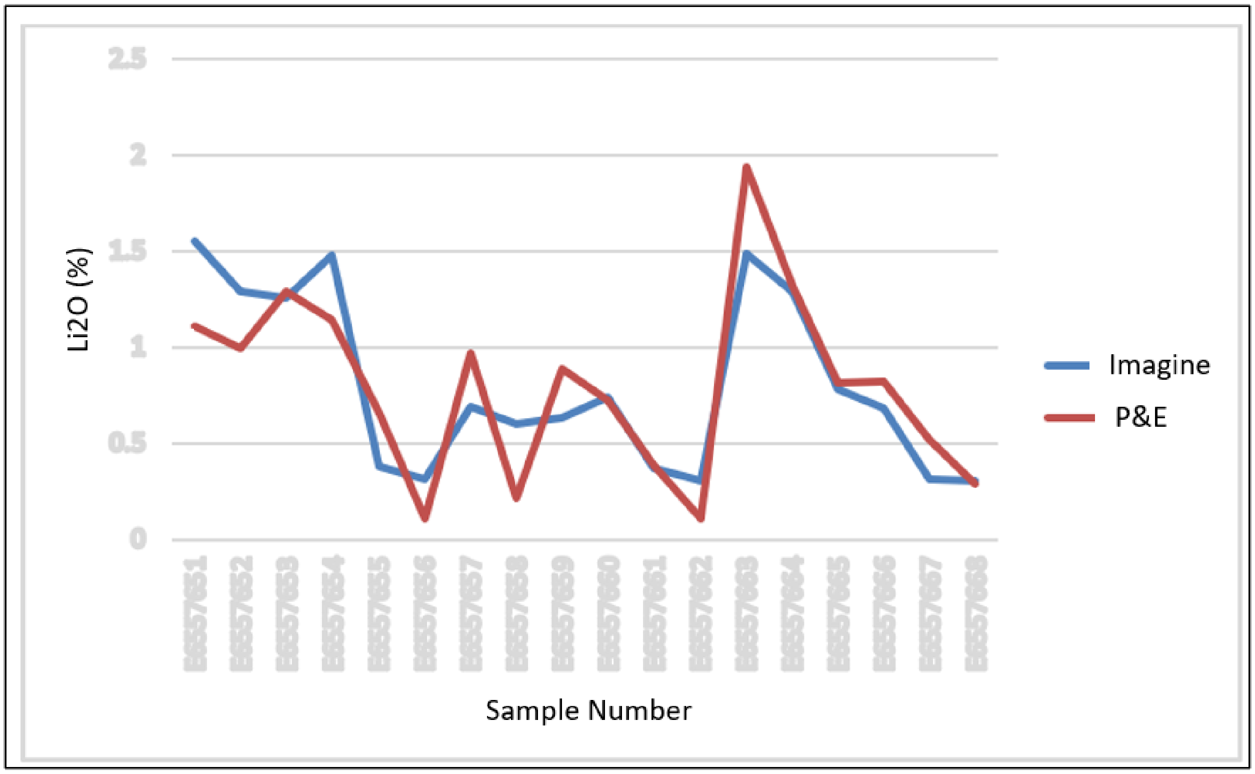
Assay data ranging from 2017 through 2024 were verified for the Jackpot Project. Out of 1,939 total results, 1,650 (85.1%) of the constrained drilling assay data were checked for Li, and 88.6%, against the original laboratory certificates from Actlabs and AGAT of Thunder Bay, ON. There were no errors within the constrained database used for the Mineral Resource Estimate.

12.1 P&E SITE VISIT AND INDEPENDENT SAMPLING

Mr. Charles Spath, P.Geo., of P&E and an independent Qualified Person under the terms of NI 43-101, completed a site visit to Jackpot Lithium Property on September 20 and 21, 2023. The site visit included an inspection of the Property and drill core handling, logging and storage facilities, verification of drill sites and drill collars, review of QA/QC protocols and procedures, and due diligence sampling of drill core.

Mr. Spath collected 18 verification samples from 18 drill holes. Drill core samples were collected by splitting half of the drill core remaining in the drill core box to independently confirm the presence and grade of lithium mineralization. When the quarter drill core samples were collected, they were placed in a large bag and taken by Mr. Spath to Actlabs in Thunder Bay, ON for preparation, and then shipped to Ancaster, ON for analysis. Samples were analysed by sodium peroxide fusion. Results of the Jackpot site visit verification samples for Li are presented in Figure 12.1.

FIGURE 12.1 RESULTS OF SEPTEMBER 2023 LITHIUM VERIFICATION SAMPLING BY AUTHORS



Source: *This Study*

The Authors consider that there is satisfactory correlation between lithium assay values in Imagine Lithium's database and the independent verification samples and analyzed at Actlabs. It is the Authors' opinion that the data are of satisfactory quality and appropriate for use in the current Mineral Resource Estimate.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

13.1 JACKPOT MINERAL RESOURCE

Imagine Lithium's Jackpot Mineral Resource is located near the Town of Nipigon, Ontario and ~60 km northeast of the Lake Superior town and port of Red Rock. The Jackpot spodumene-rich pegmatite Mineral Resource is currently estimated to contain a total of 3.1 Mt grading 0.85% Li_2O in Indicated Mineral Resources and 5.3 Mt grading 0.91% Li_2O in Inferred Mineral Resources (see Section 14 of this Report for details).

13.2 PROCESS TESTWORK

SGS Lakefield has completed heavy liquid separation tests and a single flotation test on a composite Jackpot sample assaying 0.71% Li_2O, which is close to the 0.85% Li_2O grade of the current Indicated Mineral Resources at Jackpot. Spodumene has a bulk density characteristic of 3.1 to 3.2 t/m^3, a value adequately higher than most pegmatite-containing silicates, which allows the application of gravity separation procedures in the production of a spodumene concentrate.

A 20 kg portion of the composite sample was crushed to 100% -3 Mesh (6.4 mm), screened to -30 Mesh (0.6 mm); the -6.4 + 0.6 mm fraction was subject to "gravity" separation using a bulk density range of organic heavy liquids. A liquid density of 2.97 t/m^3 was identified as producing a reasonable grade of spodumene assaying slightly >6% Li_2O. The Heavy Liquid Separation ("HLS") test results are summarized in Table 13.1.

TABLE 13.1
HLS TEST RESULTS FOR JACKPOT COMPOSITE SAMPLE

Product	Wt%	Li_2O (%)	Fe_2O_3 (%)	Li_2O Distribution
HLS Sink @ Density 2.97 (Li_2O Conc)	4.6	6.09	1.07	40.2
HLS Middling Density 2.97+2.65	17.3*	1.69	1.23	41.8
HLS Tail, Density 2.65	57.7	0.05	0.27	4.2
-0.6 mm fines	20.4*	0.47	0.65	13.8
Flotation Feed	37.7*	1.03	0.92	55.6
HLS Feed	100	0.71	0.63	100

** flotation feed components*

Iron minerals concentrated in the spodumene concentrates can be removed by magnetic separation. Mica responds preferentially to many flotation agents and can be selectively removed using amine flotation agents.

Magnetic separation and flotation testing were completed on ground (100% -300 µm) material representing HLS middlings and screened fines as listed in Table 13.1.

Following scrubbing and desliming in advance of Low Intensity Magnetic Separation ("LIMS") of magnetically-susceptible iron minerals (3.4% of total weight), the flotation test followed the following steps:

1. Mica conditioning and flotation;
2. High density scrubbing and desliming in alkaline conditions (pH 10.5); and
3. Rougher, scavenger, two-stage cleaner flotation of spodumene.

In the single SGS test, 58% of the Li_2O in the flotation feed reported to the second cleaner concentrate at a grade of 5.17% Li_2O.

The combined HLS and flotation product contained 40.2% + 0.58(55.6)% = 72.4% of the Li_2O at a grade of 5.65% Li_2O.

13.3 PREDICTED RECOVERY AND GRADE OF CONCENTRATE

Although the extent of the reported tests on the Jackpot Mineral Resource is limited, given the process strength and reliability of the selected concentration procedures, a concentrate grade of 6% Li_2O at a recovery of at least 75% can be predicted.

13.4 ADDITIONAL CONCENTRATION TEST PROCEDURES

Additional testing may be justified to refine concentration strategies and generate a reliable flowsheet for the Jackpot Mineral Resource. These test procedures should include:

- Mineralogical examination to identify mineral content and variability in the Jackpot Mineral Resource. Such examination should include spodumene mineral size and association, which would assist in selecting crushing and grinding size objectives;

- Whole-rock analyses ("WRA") ICP-MS, sulphide sulphur, LOI (loss in ignition) carbonate of (a) representative sample(s) of the Mineral Resource;

- Refinement of the gravity separation process involving bench scale pilot testing to represent selected industrial scale techniques: for example, Dense Media Separation ("DMS") with and without the assistance of spiral classification. The HLS separation fluids are effective in diagnosing on a laboratory scale the concentration of spodumene by gravity methods. However, the organic HLS fluids are expensive and toxic and almost never used commercially. The successful alternative is DMS, where a dense aqueous fluid prepared to a target bulk density value is created by the use of finely divided magnetically-susceptible minerals such as magnetite. Pilot scale DMS devices and set-ups are available for testing tonnage sized samples.

- Additional magnetic separation, scrubbing/desliming and froth flotation testing on samples of DMS middlings and fines are needed to confirm the reliable production of a high quality spodumene concentrate. More than two stages of cleaning are likely needed.

The total cost of this extended metallurgical test program is estimated to be CAD$400k to $500k.

A pyrometallurgical and chemical test program is also needed. A high-quality spodumene concentrate produced by gravity-LIMS-flotation would be subject to the following procedures:

1. Crystal conversion of α-spodumene to β-spodumene by calcining at <1,000°C;
2. Sulphuric acid roasting at 250°C;
3. Water leaching;
4. Neutralization and solution purification. Fe, Al and Mn are major targets for impurity removal; and
5. Lithium carbonate precipitation.

The nature and extent of a pyrometallurgical/chemical test program would be determined when the process location and the nature of the processes are selected. This could include potential co-processing with the lithium Mineral Resources of other deposits at a location on the north shore of Lake Superior.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

14.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Technical Report section is to provide an Initial Mineral Resource Estimate on the Jackpot Property, northwestern Ontario, Canada for Imagine Lithium Inc. The Mineral Resource Estimate presented herein is reported in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 and has been estimated in conformity with the generally accepted CIM "Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices" guidelines (2019). Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no guarantee that all or any part of the Mineral Resource will be converted into a Mineral Reserve. Confidence in the estimate of Inferred Mineral Resources is sufficient to allow the meaningful application of technical and economic parameters to enable the evaluation of potential economic viability worthy of public disclosure. Mineral Resources may be affected by further infill and exploration drilling that may result in increases or decreases in subsequent Mineral Resource Estimates.

Measured Mineral Resource: A Measured Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. A Measured Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than that applying to either an Indicated Mineral Resource or an Inferred Mineral Resource. It may be converted to a Proven Mineral Reserve or to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

Indicated Mineral Resource: An Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a Measured Mineral Resource and may only be converted to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

Inferred Mineral Resource: An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

This Initial Mineral Resource Estimate was based on information and data supplied by Imagine Lithium, and was undertaken by Antoine Yassa, P.Geo., Charles Spath, P.Geo. and Eugene Puritch, P.Eng., FEC, CET of P&E Mining Consultants Inc. of Brampton, Ontario, all independent

Qualified Persons in terms of NI 43-101. The effective date of this Mineral Resource Estimate is September 1, 2024.

14.2 DATABASE

All drill hole, assay and channel sampling data were provided in the form of Excel data files by Imagine Lithium. The GEOVIA GEMS™ V6.8.4 database compiled by the Authors for this Mineral Resource Estimate consisted of 454 drill holes and 48 channels, of which 162 drill holes totalling 1,610 m intersected the mineralized domain wireframes used for the Mineral Resource Estimate. In addition, the database consisted of 48 channels totalling 500 m, of which 15 channels totalling 93.5 m intersected the mineralized domain wireframes. A drill hole plan is shown in Appendix A. The database contained assays for Li_2O as well as other lesser elements and oxides of non-economic importance. The basic statistics of all raw assays for Li_2O are presented in Table 14.1.

TABLE 14.1
ASSAY DATABASE SUMMARY

Variable	Li_2O	Length
Number of Samples	5,873	5,559
Minimum Value*	0.00	0.05
Maximum Value*	6.85	14.92
Mean*	0.39	0.96
Median*	0.08	1.00
Variance	0.42	0.14
Standard Deviation*	0.64	0.37
Coefficient of Variation	1.65	0.38
Skewness	2.43	15.60
Kurtosis	7.57	531.74

** Li_2O units are percent (%) and length units are metres.*

All drill hole survey and assay values are expressed in metric units, with grid coordinates in the UTM NAD83 Zone 16U projection.

14.3 DATA VERIFICATION

Verification of Li_2O assay database was performed by the Authors against laboratory certificates that were obtained directly from AGAT Laboratories and Activation Laboratories. As shown in Table 14.2, 89.2% of constrained assay data have been verified by the Authors with electronically issued original certificates from Laboratories. No errors were discovered in the checked data.

TABLE 14.2 **ASSAY DATABASE VERIFICATION**					
Total Assays	**Total Checked Assays**	**Total Assays Checked (%)**	**Constrained Assays**	**Constrained Checked Assays**	**Checked Constrained Assays (%)**
5,873	5,204	88.6	1,849	1,650	89.2

The Authors also validated the Initial Mineral Resource database by checking for inconsistencies in analytical units, duplicate entries, interval, length or distance values less than or equal to zero, blank or zero-value assay results, out-of-sequence intervals, intervals or distances greater than the reported drill hole length, inappropriate collar locations, survey and missing interval and coordinate fields. The Authors are of the opinion that the supplied database is suitable for Mineral Resource estimation.

Due to data loss from drilling in the 1950s, several of those drill holes for the purpose of mineralized domain wireframing were ignored, including 55-401, 55-402, 55-403, 55-410, 55-416, 55-424 and 55-426.

14.4 MINERALIZATION DOMAIN INTERPRETATION

The geological interpretation of lithium mineralization for the Jackpot Property was conducted by Antoine Yassa, P.Geo., including 3-D mineralized wireframe construction. Domain boundaries were explicitly modelled with The GEOVIA GEMS™ V6.8.4 software and were determined from grade boundary interpretation constrained by lithological and structural controls determined from visual inspection of drill hole cross-sections and level plans. The mineralized domain outlines were determined by the selection of assays above 0.3% Li_2O for mineralized material that demonstrated lithological and structural zonal continuity along strike and down dip. Minimum constrained drill core length for interpretation was ~2.0 m. In some cases, mineralization below 0.3% Li_2O was included for the purpose of maintaining zonal continuity and minimum width. Twelve mineralized wireframe domains were constructed for the Mineral Resource Estimate.

The 0.30% Li_2O cut-off value was calculated with the formula shown in section 14.12 of this Report.

The wireframes were extended as far as 100 m from the nearest drill hole into untested territory. The 12 wireframes or pegmatites all dip steeply to the north and dominantly start from surface and reach an average depth of 200 m. The average true thickness of the domains are outlined in Table 14.3 below.

The resulting Mineral Resource mineralized wireframe domains were utilized as constraining boundaries during Mineral Resource estimation, for rock coding, statistical analysis and compositing limits. The 3-D domains are presented in Appendix B.

A topographic surface was provided by Imagine Lithium and a bedrock surface was created using overburden logging from the drill holes.

14.5 ROCK CODE DETERMINATION

A unique rock code was assigned for each mineralized domain in the Mineral Resource model as presented in Table 14.3.

TABLE 14.3
ROCK CODES AND VOLUMES OF MINERALIZED DOMAINS

Domain	Rock Code	Volume (m^3)	Average True Thickness (m)
Peg A	100	987,520	5.7
Peg B	105	347,810	7.2
Peg C	110	48,115	2.4
Peg D	115	285,210	4.7
Peg E	120	160,750	3.6
Peg F	125	97,715	4.4
Peg H	135	135,590	3.4
Peg I	140	220,870	4.2
Peg J	145	209,220	6.9
Peg K	150	204,400	5.9
Peg L	155	556,240	11.4
Peg M	160	492,750	6.1

14.6 COMPOSITING

The basic statistics of all mineralized wireframe domain constrained assays and sample lengths are presented in Table 14.4.

Approximately 74% of the constrained sample intervals were 1 m in length. In order to regularize the assay sampling intervals for grade interpolation, a 1.0 m compositing length was selected for the drill hole intervals that fell within the constraints of the above-mentioned Mineral Resource mineralized wireframe domains. The composites were calculated for Li_2O% over 1.0 m lengths starting at the first point of intersection between assay data hole and hanging wall of the 3-D zonal constraint. The compositing process was halted upon exit from the footwall of the aforenoted constraint. Un-assayed intervals and below detection limit assays were set to 0.001%. Composites less than 0.5 m in length were discarded in order to not introduce any short sample bias in the grade interpolation process. The constrained composite data were extracted to point files for a grade capping analysis. The composite statistics are summarized in Table 14.5.

Table 14.4 Basic Statistics of Assays Constrained within the Wireframes		
Variable	**Li_2O**	**Length**
Number of Samples	1,849	1,900
Minimum Value*	0.003	0.140
Maximum Value*	5.11	5.00
Mean*	0.91	1.04
Median*	0.76	1.00
Variance	0.55	0.07
Standard Deviation*	0.74	0.26
Coefficient of Variation	0.81	0.25
Skewness	1.25	3.64
Kurtosis	2.63	39.12

** Li_2O units are percent (%) and length units are metres.*

Approximately 74% of the constrained sample intervals were 1 m in length. In order to regularize the assay sampling intervals for grade interpolation, a 1.0 m compositing length was selected for the drill hole intervals that fell within the constraints of the above-mentioned Mineral Resource mineralized wireframe domains. The composites were calculated for Li_2O% over 1.0 m lengths starting at the first point of intersection between assay data hole and hanging wall of the 3-D zonal constraint. The compositing process was halted upon exit from the footwall of the aforenoted constraint. Un-assayed intervals and below detection limit assays were set to 0.001%. Composites <0.5 m in length were discarded in order to not introduce any short sample bias in the grade interpolation process. The constrained composite data were extracted to point files for a grade capping analysis. The composite statistics are summarized in Table 14.5.

Table 14.5 Basic Statistics of Composites and Capped Composites			
Variable	**Li_2O Comp**	**Li_2O Capped Comp**	**Length**
Number of Samples	1,700	1,700	1,700
Minimum Value *	0.00	0.00	0.5
Maximum Value *	4.98	3.50	1.48
Mean *	0.87	0.87	1.00
Median *	0.75	0.75	1.00
Variance	0.49	0.47	0.01
Standard Deviation*	0.70	0.68	0.09
Coefficient of Variation	0.80	0.78	0.09
Skewness	1.09	0.86	-0.83
Kurtosis	1.85	0.46	16.31

Note: ** Li_2O units are percent (%) and length units are metres, comp = composite.*

14.7 GRADE CAPPING

Grade capping was investigated on the 1.0 m composite values in the database within the constraining domains to ensure that the possible influence of erratic high values did not bias the database. Log-normal histograms and log-probability plots for capped composites were generated for each mineralized domain and were utilized to assign capping values by the Author. The composite statistics are summarized in Table 14.6. The selected resulting graphs are exhibited in Appendix C.

14.8 VARIOGRAPHY

A variography analysis was attempted for Li_2O on all 12 domains; however, only one variogram for Domain 100 was developed due to insufficient data in the other domains, see Appendix D. The variography profile of domain 100 was used for the other 11 domains as they expressed geologic similarity with domain 100.

Continuity ellipses based on the observed ranges were subsequently generated and utilized as the basis for global estimation search ranges, distance weighting calculations and Mineral Resource classification criteria. The established direction of the variogram is 330° (dip azimuth), 24° (dip) and 110° (pitch).

Table 14.6 Li_2O Grade Capping Values								
Domain Rock Code	**Total No. of Composites**	**Capping Value Li_2O (%)**	**No. of Capped Composites**	**Mean of Li_2O Comp (%)**	**Mean of Li_2O Capped Comp (%)**	**CoV of Composites**	**CoV of Capped Composites**	**Capping Percentile (%)**
100	655	No Capping	-	0.82	0.82	0.67	0.67	100
105	248	3.0	4	0.86	0.85	0.91	0.90	99
110	23	2.0	1	0.79	0.77	0.80	0.78	97
115	110	2.5	2	1.00	1.00	0.69	0.68	98
120	120	3.0	3	0.99	0.96	0.88	0.81	98
125	54	No Capping	0	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.72	100
135	78	2.5	1	0.95	0.94	0.63	0.59	99
140	270	3.5	1	0.87	0.86	1.01	1.01	100
145	58	3.0	1	1.02	1.01	0.68	0.67	99
150	12	No Capping	0	1.29	1.29	0.37	0.37	100
155	31	No Capping	0	1.17	1.17	0.52	0.52	100
160	37	No Capping	0	0.94	0.94	0.69	0.69	100

14.9 BULK DENSITY

No bulk density measurements were provided by Imagine Lithium.

Charles Spath, P.Geo of P&E collected eighteen samples during his site visit on September 20, 2023. The samples were analysed at ActLabs Laboratories in Thunder Bay, ON for bulk density values. The bulk density values ranged from 2.62 to 2.78 t/m^3, with an average value of 2.69 t/m^3.

14.10 BLOCK MODELLING

The Jackpot block model was conducted by Charles Spath, P.Geo. of P&E Mining Consultants Inc, using Leapfrog Edge™ V2023.2 modelling software. The block model origin and block size are tabulated in Table 14.7. The block model consists of separate model attributes for estimated grade of Li_2O, rock type (mineralization domains), volume percent, and bulk density.

TABLE 14.7
BLOCK MODEL DEFINITION

Direction	Origin	No. of Blocks	Block Size (m)
X	431,896	649	2
Y	5,460,990	789	2
Z	508	166	2
Rotation	No rotation		

All blocks in the rock type block model were initially assigned a waste rock code of 99, corresponding to the surrounding country rocks. All mineralized domains were used to code all blocks within the rock type block model that contain 1% or greater volume within the domains. These blocks were assigned their appropriate individual rock codes as indicated in Table 14.3. The overburden and topographic surfaces were subsequently utilized to assign rock type 98 and 0, corresponding to overburden and air respectively, to all blocks 50% or greater above the respective surfaces.

A volume percent block model was set up to accurately represent the volume and subsequent tonnage that was occupied by each block inside the constraining mineralized domains. As a result, the domain boundary was properly represented by the volume percent model ability to measure individual infinitely variable block inclusion percentages within that domain. The minimum percentage of a mineralized block was set to 1%.

The Li_2O% grade blocks were interpolated with Inverse Distance Squared ("ID^2"). Multiple passes were executed for the grade interpolation to progressively capture the sample points, in order to avoid over-smoothing and preserve local grade variability. Grade blocks were interpolated using the parameters in Table 14.8.

TABLE 14.8 BLOCK MODEL GRADE INTERPOLATION PARAMETERS						
Pass	**No. of Composites**			**Search Range (m)**		
	Min	**Max**	**Max per Drill Hole**	**Major**	**Semi-Major**	**Minor**
I	3	12	2	50	40	10
II	1	12	2	300	300	100

Selected cross-sections and plans of Li_2O grade blocks are shown in Appendix E. All blocks inside mineralized domains were assigned a bulk density of 2.69 t/m^3.

14.11 MINERAL RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION

In the Author's opinion, all the drilling, assaying and exploration work on the Jackpot Project supports this Mineral Resource Estimate and is based on spatial continuity of the mineralization within a potentially mineable shape are sufficient to indicate a reasonable potential for eventual economic extraction, thus qualifying it as a Mineral Resource under the 2014 CIM Definition Standards. The Mineral Resource was classified as Indicated and Inferred based on the geological interpretation, variogram performance and drill hole spacing.

Indicated Mineral Resources were classified for the blocks interpolated with the Pass I in Table 14.8, which used at least two drill holes within 50 m. Inferred Mineral Resources were classified for the blocks interpolated with the Pass II in Table 14.8, which used at least one drill hole within 300 m. The classifications were manually adjusted on a longitudinal projection to reasonably reflect the distribution of each classification.

Selected cross-sections and plans of classification blocks are shown in Appendix F.

14.12 LI_2O CUT-OFF CALCULATION

The following parameters, based on process recovery and costs in Section 13, were used to calculate the Li_2O% cut-off value that determines the potentially economic portions of the pit-constrained mineralization.

- **August 2024 Consensus Economics Long-Term Forecast Li_2O Price:** US$1,100/t at 6% Li_2O
- **Exchange Rate**: US$0.73 = CAD$1.00
- **Process Recovery**: 81.5%
- **Mineralized Material Mining**: CAD$2.75/t mineralized material mining
- **Waste and Overburden Mining**: CAD$2.25/t waste and overburden mining
- **Processing Cost**: CAD$40/t processing
- **G&A**: CAD$20/t G&A
- **Pit Slope Angle:** 50°.

Li_2O Cut-off = ($40 + $20)/($1,100/0.73 x 81.5%/6%) = 0.293% Use 0.30%

14.13 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The Mineral Resource Estimate was derived from applying Li_2O% cut-off value to the block model and reporting the resulting tonnes and grades for potentially mineable areas within a conceptual optimized pit shell (Appendix G).

The Authors consider the mineralization of the Jackpot Deposit to be potentially amenable to open pit economic extraction. The resulting pit-constrained Mineral Resource Estimate at a Li_2O% cut-off 0.30% is tabulated in Table 14.9.

TABLE 14.9
PIT-CONSTRAINED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE AT 0.3% Li_2O CUT-OFF (1-9)

Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O (%)	Li_2O (kt)
Indicated	3.1	0.85	26.2
Inferred	5.3	0.91	49.5

Notes: *Mt = millions of tonnes, % = weight percent, kt = thousands of tonnes.*

1. *Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and have not demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.*
2. *The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration, however, there is no certainty an upgrade to the Inferred Mineral Resource would occur or what proportion would be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource.*
3. *The Mineral Resources were estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines (2014) prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by CIM Council and CIM Best Practices Guidelines (2019).*
4. *The following parameters were used to derive the Li_2O cut-off value used to define the Mineral Resource:*
5. *February 2024 Consensus Economics long term forecast Li_2O price US$1,100/t.*
6. *Exchange rate of US$0.73 = CAD$1.00.*
7. *Process recovery of 81.5%.*
8. *The 0.30% Li_2O cut-off was derived from CAD$2.75/t mineralized mining, CAD$2.25/t waste mining, CAD$40/t processing and CAD$20/t G&A.*
9. *Pit slopes were 50°.*

Mineral Resource Estimates are sensitive to the selection of a reporting Li_2O cut-off and are demonstrated in Table 14.10.

Table 14.10 Pit-Constrained Mineral Resource Estimate Sensitivity				
Classification	**Cut-off Li_2O (%)**	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Li_2O (%)**	**Li_2O (t)**
Indicated	0.50	2.6	0.93	24.3
	0.45	2.8	0.90	24.9
	0.40	2.9	0.88	25.4
	0.35	3.0	0.87	25.8
	0.30	3.1	0.85	26.2
	0.25	3.2	0.83	26.4
	0.50	4.8	0.96	47.3
Inferred	0.45	5.0	0.95	48.3
	0.40	5.2	0.93	48.9
	0.35	5.3	0.92	49.3
	0.30	5.3	0.91	49.5
	0.25	5.4	0.90	49.7

14.14 CONFIRMATION OF MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The Mineral Resource Estimate block model was validated using many industry standard methods, including visual and statistical methods.

- Visual examination of composites and block grades on successive plans and cross-sections were performed on-screen, in order to confirm that the block models correctly reflect the distribution of composite grades. The review of grade estimation parameters included:

  - Number of composites used for grade estimation;
  - Number of drill holes used for grade estimation;
  - Mean distance to sample used;
  - Number of passes used to estimate grade; and
  - Mean value of the composites used.

- Comparisons of mean grades of composites with the block models on a global basis are presented in Table 14.11.

TABLE 14.11 JACKPOT AVERAGE GRADE COMPARISON OF COMPOSITES WITH BLOCK MODELS	
Data Type	**Li_2O (%)**
Composites	0.87
Capped Composites	0.87
Block Model ID^2*	0.83
Block Model NN**	0.82

Notes: ** block model grades were interpolated using Inverse Distance Squared at a 0.001% Li_2O cut-off, unconstrained.*
*** block model grades were interpolated using Nearest Neighbour at a 0.001% Li_2O cut-off, unconstrained.*

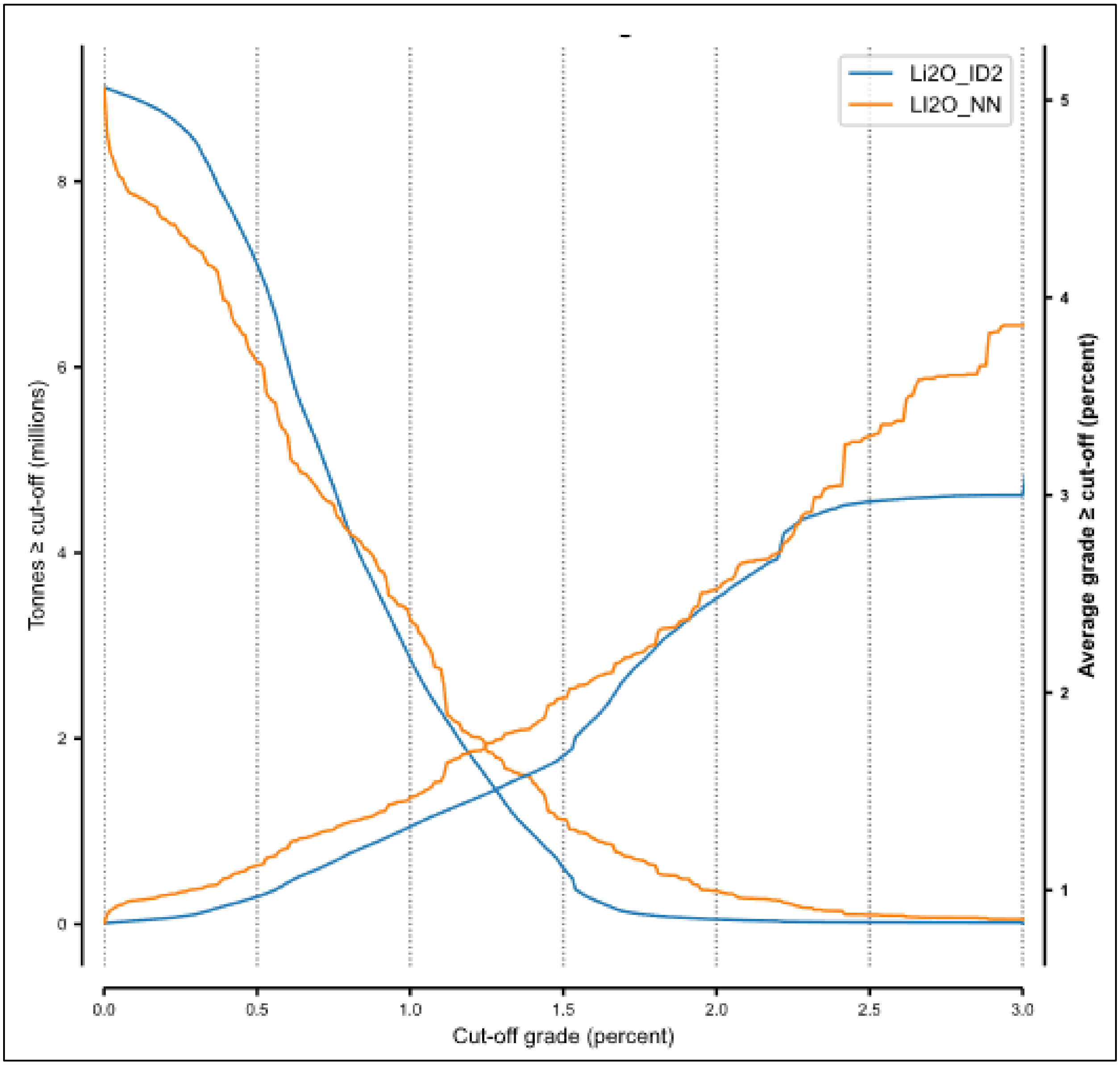
The comparison above shows the differences in Li_2O average grade of the block model and the composites were minor, while the inverse distance squared and nearest neighbour average grades of the block models were lower than the composites used for the grade estimations. These are most likely due to the smoothing by the grade interpolation process. The block model values are more representative than the composites due to 3-D spatial distribution characteristics of the block models.

- A volumetric comparison performed with the block model volume versus the geometric calculated volume of the domain wireframes is shown in Table 14.12.

TABLE 14.12 VOLUME COMPARISON OF BLOCK MODEL WITH GEOMETRIC SOLIDS	
Geometric volume of wireframes	3,797,500 m^3
Block model volume	3,797,280 m^3
Difference %	0.006%

- Comparisons of the grade-tonnage curve of the Li_2O grade model interpolated with Inverse Distance Squared ("ID^2") and Nearest Neighbour ("NN") on a global resource basis for the Lower Zone are presented in Figure 14.1.

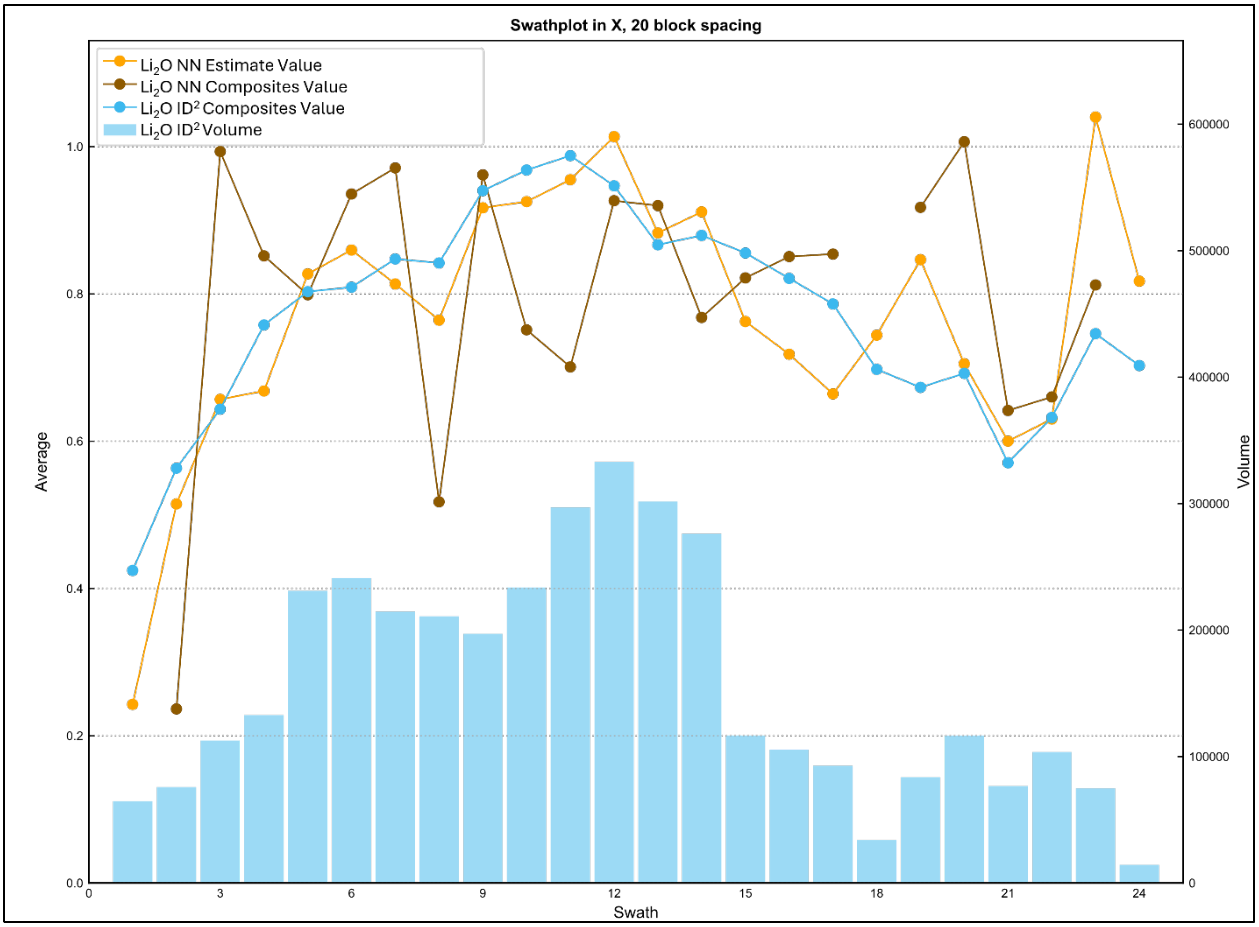
FIGURE 14.1 Li_2O GRADE-TONNAGE CURVE FOR ID^2 AND NN INTERPOLATION



Source: *This Study*

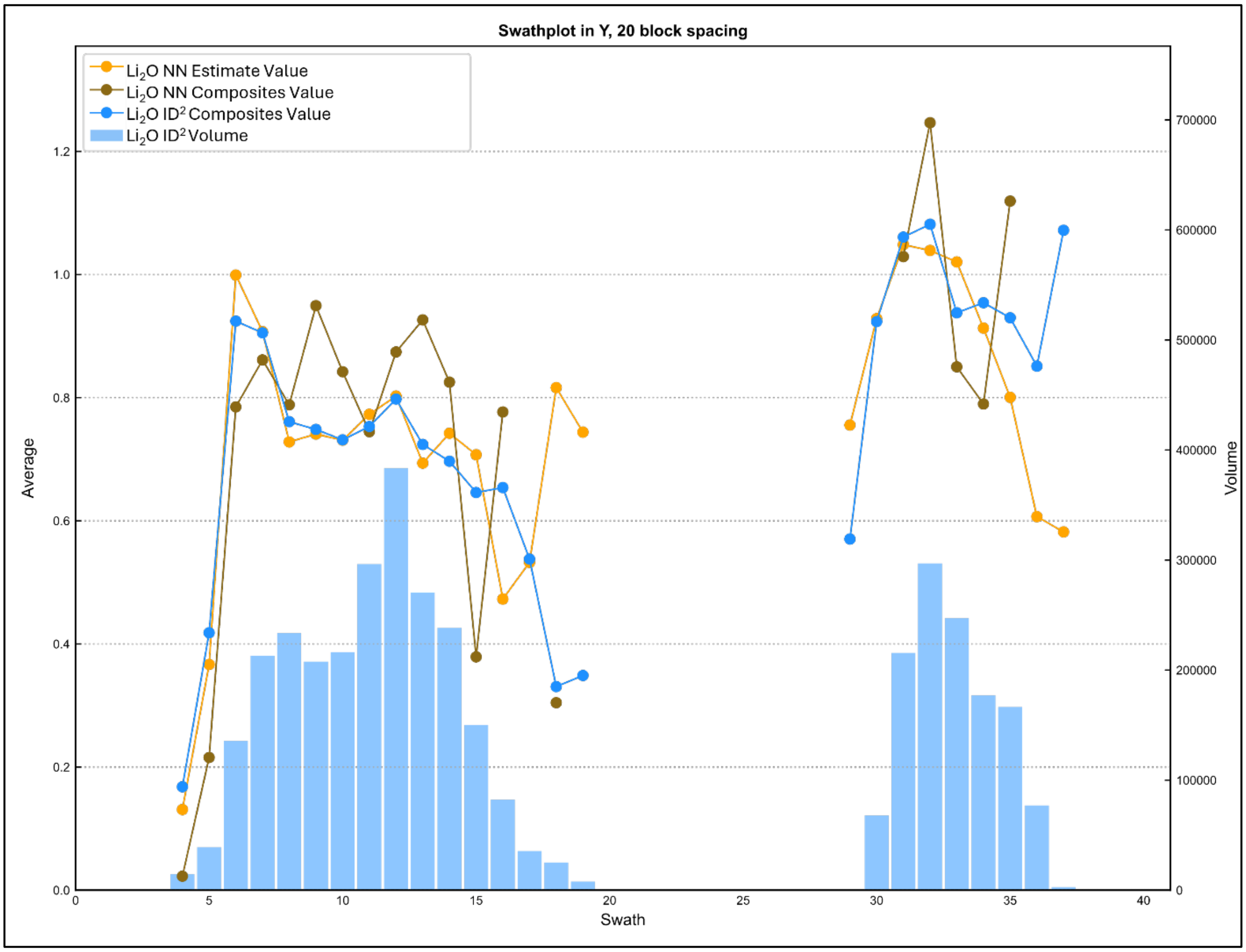
- Li_2O local trends of Lower Zone were evaluated by comparing the ID^2 and NN estimate against the Composites. As shown in Figures 14.2 to 14.4, both Li_2O grade interpolations with ID^2 and NN agreed well.

FIGURE 14.2 Li_2O GRADE SWATH EASTING PLOT



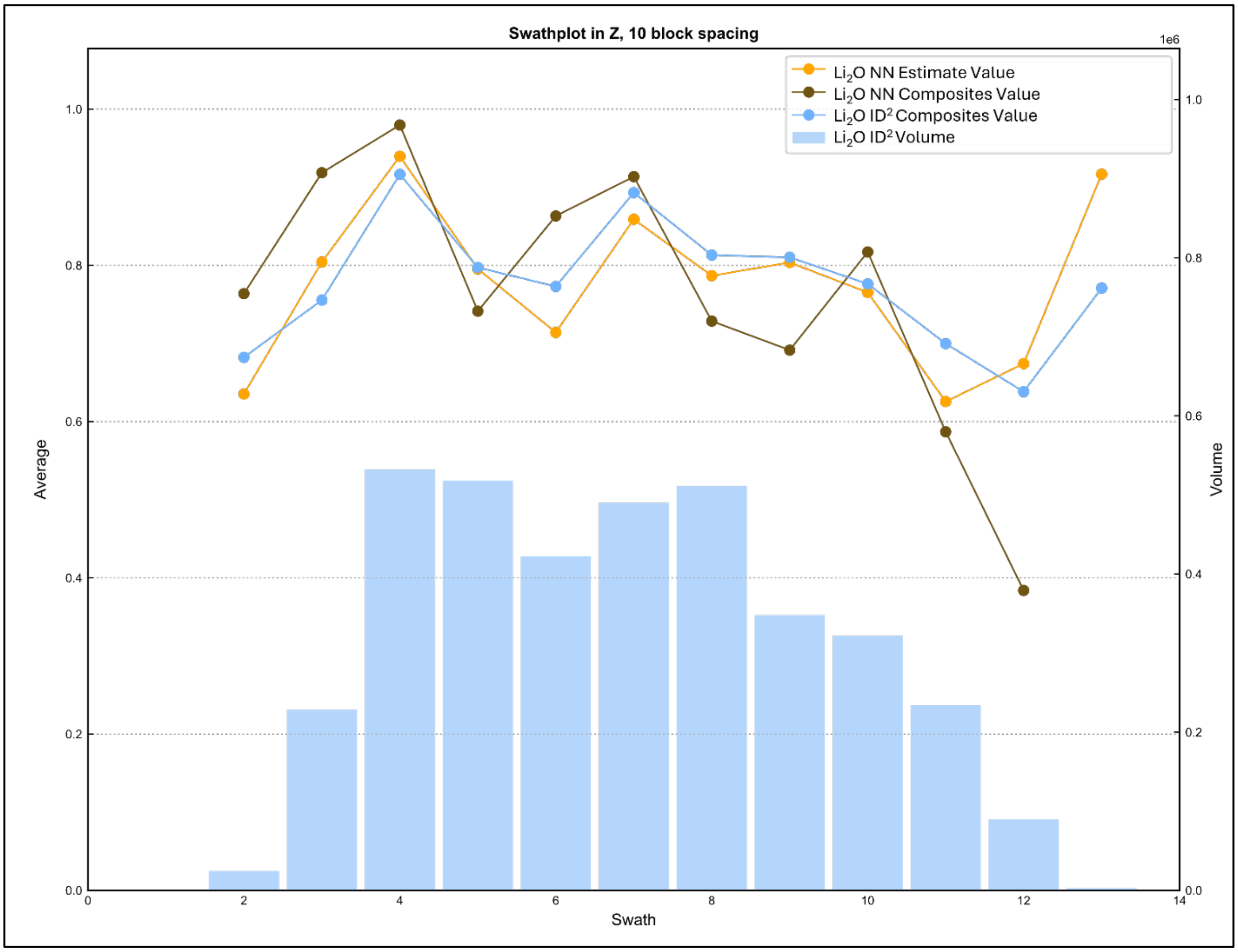
Source: *This Study*

FIGURE 14.3 Li_2O GRADE SWATH NORTHING PLOT



Source: *This Study*

FIGURE 14.4 Li_2O GRADE SWATH ELEVATION PLOT



Source: *This Study*

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

16.0 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITS, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACTS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

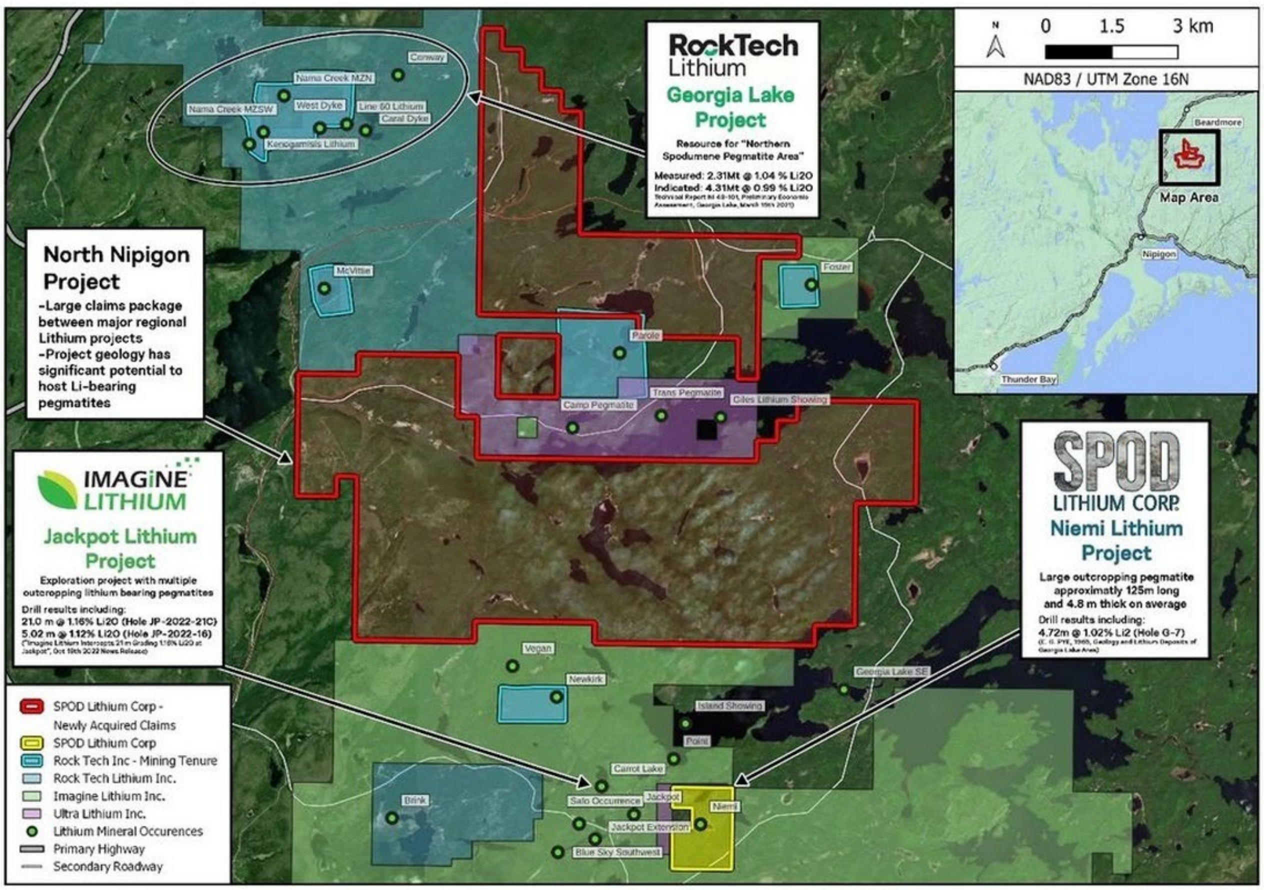
22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

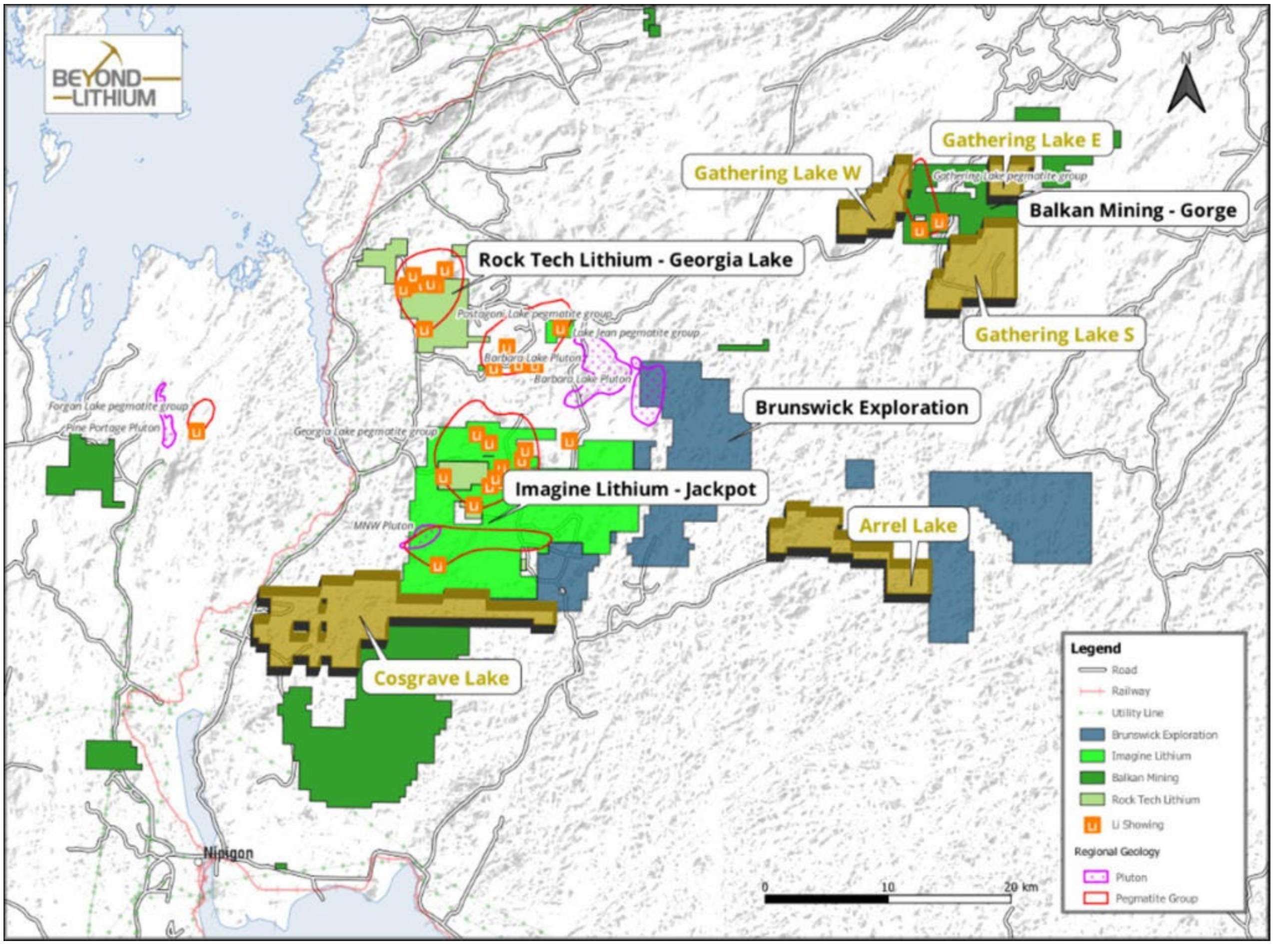
The Georgia Lake-Barbara Lake area has been active for junior lithium exploration companies over the past few years. Rock Tech Lithium's Georgia Lake Project is the most advanced in the area (Figure 23.1). Imagine Lithium signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Rock Tech in November 2023 to explore cooperation opportunities. Additional companies active in the area include Spod Lithium (Figure 23.1) and Beyond Lithium (Figure 23.2). Figure 23.1 has a closer focus on the Imagine Lithium Project area with named Li showings. Figure 23.2 displays regional Li exploration with Li showings marked as Li.

FIGURE 23.1 JUNIOR LITHIUM EXPLORATION COMPANIES ADJACENT TO JACKPOT



Source: *spodlithiumcorp.com (2024)*

FIGURE 23.2 JUNIOR LITHIUM EXPLORATION COMPANIES IN THE JACKPOT AREA



Source: *beyondlithium.ca (2024)*
Note: *The Cosgrave Lake Property is owned by Beyond Lithium.*

23.1 ROCK TECH LITHIUM INC.

Rock Tech Lithium owns 100% of its Georgia Lake Property, which consists of 215 unpatented claims and 42 leases covering 5,686 ha. The Property features two distinct spodumene pegmatite zones hosted in metasedimentary rocks. Rock Tech has completed five channel programs and five drill programs with >27,000 m of drilling across both spodumene pegmatite zones since 2021.

Rock Tech has also completed a Pre-Feasibility Study of its Georgia Lake Property (Warren *et al*., 2022). The Mineral Resource Estimate of Georgia Lake Property outlined 10.60 Mt of Indicated Mineral Resource grading 0.88% Li_2O and 4.22 Mt of Inferred Mineral Resource grading 1.0% Li_2O as of 31 July 2022 (Table 23.1) (Warren *et al.*, 2022). The Mineral Reserve Estimate is a total of 7.33 Mt of Probable Reserve grading 0.82% Li_2O as of 31 July 2022 (Table 23.2) (Warren *et al*., 2022).

TABLE 23.1 ROCK TECH MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE - GEORGIA LAKE PROPERTY - JULY 31, 2022 (1-11)					
Classification	**Mining**	**Cut-off Grade Li_2O (%)**	**Zone**	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Li_2O (%)**
Indicated	Open pit	0.3	NSPA OP Indicated	4.24	0.88
Indicated	Underground	0.6	NSPA UG Indicated	6.36	0.89
Total Indicated				**10.60**	**0.88**
Inferred	Open pit	0.3	NSPA OP Inferred	0.24	0.78
Inferred	Underground	0.6	NSPA UG Inferred	2.07	0.91
Inferred	Underground	0.6	SSPA UG Inferred	1.90	1.12
Total Inferred				**4.22**	**1.00**

Notes:

1. *CIM Definition Standards (2014) were used for reporting the Mineral Resources.*
2. *The Qualified Person is Dinara Nussipakynova, P.Geo,. of AMC.*
3. *Cut-off grade for open pit Mineral Resources is 0.30% Li_20. Open pit Mineral Resources are constrained by the optimization pits shell at a lithium concentrate price of US$1,100/t with metallurgical recovery of 80% and concentrate grade of 6%. Both cut-offs use these parameters.*
4. *The pit optimization was based on following cost assumptions:*
5. *Mill feed mining costs of US$4.5/t and waste mining cost of US$4.5/t.*
6. *Processing costs of US$25/t and General and Administration costs of US$15/t.*
7. *Slope angle 45 to 48°. Cut-off grade for underground Mineral Resources is 0.60% Li_2O based on a US$45 mining cost and processing and G&A the same as the open pit.*
8. *Underground Mineral Resources are not constrained.*
9. *Bulk Density value used as 2.75 t/m^3*
10. *Drilling results up to 31 July 2022.*
11. *The numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.*

TABLE 23.2 ROCK TECH MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE - GEORGIA LAKE PROPERTY - JULY 31, 2022 (1-7)			
Type of Reserves	**Tonnage (Mt)**	**Li_2O (%)**	**Cut-off Li_2O (%)**
Probable open pit	4.05	0.80	0.3
Probable underground	3.28	0.84	0.6
Total Probable Reserve	**7.33**	**0.82**	

Notes:

1 *Cut-off values applied: Open pit: 0.3% Li_2O; Underground: 0.6% Li_2O.*
2. *Spodumene concentrate price of US$1,100/t concentrate at a grade of 6% Li_2O.*
3. *Metallurgical recovery of 80% and payability 100%.*
4. *Mining Recovery, Open pit: 95%; Underground: 95%.*
5. *Mining Dilution, Open pit: 10%; Underground: 10%.*
6. *Numbers may not compute exactly due to rounding.*
7. *Exchange rate of US$1 to CAD$1.3.*

23.2 SPOD LITHIUM

SPOD Lithium is earning a 100% interest in the Niemi Block, which is adjacent to the Jackpot Property and own a 100% interest in the North Nipigon Block A,B and C that border the east side of Rock Tech Lithium's Nama Creek Deposit.

Anomalous samples were collected during the 2023 summer exploration program and mapping and bedrock stripping was planned for 2024.

23.3 BEYOND LITHIUM

Beyond Lithium has several projects in the Barbara Lake area. Their Cosgrave Lake Project is 8,993 ha in size and adjoins the south boundary of the Jackpot Property (Figure 23.2). In 2023, a mapping and sampling program was completed on the Property and 133 grab samples were collected. Elevated values of Li_2O were encountered.

The information in this section has not been verified by the Author and it should be noted that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this Technical Report.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the best of the Authors' knowledge there are no other relevant data, additional information or explanation necessary to make the Technical Report understandable and not misleading.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

P&E Mining Consultants Inc. ("P&E") was retained by Imagine Lithium Inc. ("Imagine Lithium" or the Company") to complete a NI 43-101 compliant Initial Mineral Resource Estimate and Technical Report for the Jackpot Lithium Property, located in the Georgia Lake Area of the Thunder Bay Mining Division in northwestern Ontario, Canada.

This Technical Report (the "Report") was prepared by P&E, at the request of Mr. Jean-Claude St-Amour, President of Imagine Lithium. Imagine Lithium is incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia. Imagine Lithium is a reporting issuer and trades on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSXV) with the symbol "ILI". The Company corporate office is located at Suite 1240, 789 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6C 1H2.

The Jackpot Property (the "Property") is situated 40 km northeast of the Town of Nipigon and 140 km northeast of the City of Thunder Bay, about mid-way between Lake Superior to the south and Lake Nipigon to the north. The Property consists of three non-contiguous claim blocks totalling 299-unit mining claim cells (52 boundary cells, 36 multi-cells and 211 single cells) that cover ~19,000 ha. All except one multi-cell mining claim (536783) and one single cell mining claim (536786) are contiguous. These three claim blocks could potentially be developed together with multiple mines and a single processing facility, and are therefore all covered by this Technical Report. All the mining claims are 100% owned by Imagine Lithium and are in good standing as of the effective date of this Report.

In addition to the mining claims, there are also three mining leases on the Jackpot Property. Two of the mining leases are in the Jackpot Property claim block and one is in a small, non-contiguous claim block to the north. The three mining leases have mining rights only and are owned by Rock Tech Lithium ("Rock Tech"). In late 2023, Imagine Lithium announced that it signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Rock Tech to explore cooperation opportunities in the north shore region of Lake Superior.

On March 31, 2022, Imagine Lithium signed a field exploration agreement (the "Agreement") with Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek, Biinjitiwaabik Zaaging Anishinaabek, and Red Rock Indian Band (the "First Nations Groups"). The Agreement set-up a framework for Imagine Lithium's consultation and accommodation activities with the First Nations Groups in regards exploration activities at the Jackpot Lithium Project. The Agreement facilitates a mutual working relationship that includes: 1) respect for the environment and First Nation traditional knowledge; 2) First Nation opportunities for employment, education and training (including education support for First Nations students studying in a mining related field); and 3) community meetings and activities.

Access to the Jackpot Property is by Gorge Creek Road, where it branches off provincial Highway 11, 40 km north of the Town of Nipigon, Ontario. Drive by 4 x 4 truck or ATV for 3.8 km along that Road to a bush road, and then 10.6 km to the south and southeast to the main site. The climate is continental and marked by long, cold winters from November to March and short, warm summers from June to September. The climate is suitable for exploration year-round, except for limited access during the four-week "Spring Break-up" period, when most gravel roads are not suitable for driving and load restrictions on the Highways are in place.

The closest community to the Property is Nipigon, which has most of the basic supplies required for exploration work. The City of Thunder Bay, 140 km southwest of the Property, is the largest city in northwestern Ontario and serves as the regional commercial centre. Thunder Bay is the source of most workers, contract services and transportation. Grid power is located within 10 km of the Property. There are many lakes and streams from which to draw water for drilling and other exploration-related purposes. The topography of the Jackpot Property is moderate, with elevations ranging between 250 to 560 masl. Outcrops are abundant and separated by a veneer of unconsolidated sand and gravel glacial deposits.

Spodumene (Li clinopyroxene) mineralization in the Georgia Lake granitoid pegmatites was first discovered in 1955. Since then, many companies have undertaken exploration programs in the area. Conwest Exploration Company Limited subsequently staked three properties, including Jackpot, completed 31 diamond drill holes totalling 3,284 m, and released a historical mineral resource estimate in 1956. In 1957, Goldale Syndicate and Ontario Lithium completed diamond drilling on the Property. In 1987 to 1989, Armeno Resources Inc. performed geophysical surveys followed by trenching, stripping, sampling and geological mapping. Rock Tech Lithium Inc. commenced exploration of the area in 2010. Canadian Copper Core Inc. completed airborne geophysical surveys of the area in 2011. In 2016, Everton Resources Inc. and Ultra Lithium Inc. completed geological mapping rock sampling and trenching and channel sampling work programs. In 2017-2018, Infinite Ore Corp. completed geological mapping, prospecting, rock sampling, overburden stripping, trenching, channel sampling, a LiDAR survey, and 66 drill holes totalling 2,750 m. Imagine Lithium commenced exploration work on the Jackpot Property in 2021.

The historical work confirmed presence of two main granitoid pegmatite dikes in the centre of the Jackpot Property: 1) a near-surface dike (No. 1); and 2) a second dike (No. 2) lying beneath. The No. 1 pegmatite is a flat-lying body variably exposed at surface, with thicknesses ranging from 6 to 9 m. The lower No. 2 pegmatite strikes 65° east and dips 15° to 25° northwest.

The Jackpot Property occurs within the Quetico Subprovince of the Archean Superior Province. The metasedimentary Quetico Subprovince is bound by the granite-greenstone Wabigoon Subprovince to the north and the Wawa Subprovince to the south. The Quetico Subprovince consists of medium-grade regionally metamorphosed wacke, iron formation, conglomerate, and siltstone deposited originally between 2.70 and 2.69 Ga. The metasedimentary rocks are intruded by abundant felsic and intermediate plutons and suites of gabbro and ultramafic rocks. The Archean rocks are intruded by Proterozoic (Keweenawan age) diabase sills intrude the Archean rocks.

The Quetico Subprovince underwent four deformational events (2.70 to 2.66 Ga) that involved regional shortening and dextral shearing. Regional metamorphism, migmatite formation and granite intrusion occurred between 2.67 and 2.65 Ga. Metamorphic grade varies from lower greenschist to amphibolite facies. Late-stage Li-Be-Ta-Nb and Sn granitoid pegmatites are hosted by metasedimentary rocks and granitoid plutons.

Granitoid pegmatite dikes and bodies are abundant close to and within the large granitoid bodies. A regional zoning is apparent and a genetic association of pegmatites and granite implied. The pegmatites occur in two geometries: 1) as irregular-shaped bodies; and 2) as thin dikes, sills and attenuated lenses. The irregular pegmatite bodies are intimately associated with the granite bodies and located within 50 to 100 m of the contact zone. They typically are medium- to coarse-grained, up to very coarse-grained and composed of quartz, microcline, perthite and minor muscovite. These would be classified as potassic pegmatites. Accessory minerals include biotite, tourmaline, beryl, and garnet.

The pegmatite dikes, sills and lenses can be subdivided into rare-element pegmatites and granitoid pegmatites. The rare-element pegmatites are of economic significance, and contain microcline or perthite, albite, quartz, muscovite, spodumene and minor amounts of beryl, columbite-tantalite, cassiterite and apatite. Some of the pegmatites are parallel to the foliation in the metasedimentary rocks, whereas others occur in joints in either the metasediments or granites. Contacts are generally sharp and, except where dikes cut granitoid rocks, are marked by a thin border zone of aplitic or granitoid composition. Some pegmatites are zoned internally with mica-rich or tourmaline-rich rock along or close to the walls and quartz cores.

The Jackpot Li Deposit consists of the Jackpot Main Zone and the Casino Royale Zone. The Jackpot Main Zone consists of nine sub-zones that strike east-northeast and are flat-lying or dip shallowly to the north-northwest. The nine sub-zones are somewhat stacked and extend collectively for ~1,000 m along strike, up to 200 m across strike and up to 500 m down-dip. The Casino Royale Zone, located ~700 m north of the Jackpot Main Zone, consists of three stacked sub-zones that strike east-northeast and dip moderately to steeply north-northwest. The three sub-zones together extend for ~300 m along strike, 75 m across strike and 250 m down-dip.

The Jackpot spodumene-bearing granitoid pegmatites consist of quartz, feldspar and spodumene with minor muscovite and accessory apatite, beryl, garnet, and tantalite. Spodumene varies in colour from buff white to pale apple green where fresh and greyish/blackish or cream where altered. Spodumene may show alteration defined by flakes of dark green, very fine-grained micas. Elongated medium- to very coarse-grained spodumene is up to 45 cm long and interstitially intergrown with quartz. The granitic pegmatite dikes are poorly zoned and locally contain fine-grained sugary albite, muscovite, black tantalite, and blue fluor-apatite in aplite at the pegmatite to wall rock contact. A coarse-grained, spodumene-bearing zone at may occur at the core of the dikes.

Exploration work completed by Imagine Lithium on the Jackpot Property includes a very high-resolution heliborne magnetic survey totalling 9,489 linear km along 25 m-spaced flight lines, collection of grab and channel samples from granitoid outcrops, and a large till sampling survey in covered areas where granitoid pegmatite dikes were most likely to occur. The drill hole database provided by Imagine Lithium for the Jackpot Property consists of 454 historical and recent diamond drill holes totalling ~58,000 m and 48 channels totalling ~500 m in surface trenches. Since 2017, Imagine Lithium (and its precursor companies) completed 298 drill holes totalling 44,250 m.

It is the Author's opinion that sample preparation, security and analytical procedures for the Jackpot Property were adequate, and that the data are of satisfactory quality and suitable for use in the initial Mineral Resource Estimate. Verification of the Jackpot Project data, used for the current updated Mineral Resource Estimate, was undertaken by the Authors, and included a site visit, due diligence sampling, verification of drilling assay data, and assessment of the available QA/QC data from the historical drilling programs. The Authors consider that there is adequate correlation between assay values in Imagine Lithium's database and the independent verification samples collected and analysed at Actlabs and that the supplied data are of satisfactory quality and suitable for use in the initial Mineral Resource Estimate for the Jackpot Property.

SGS Lakefield has completed heavy liquid separation tests and a flotation test on a composite Jackpot sample assaying 0.71% Li_2O, which is close to the 0.85% Li_2O grade of the current Indicated Mineral Resources at Jackpot. Spodumene has a bulk density characteristic of 3.1 to 3.2 t/m^3, a value higher than most other pegmatite-containing silicates, which allows the application of gravity separation procedures in the production of spodumene concentrate.

A 20 kg portion of the composite sample was prepared and subject to "gravity" separation using a bulk density range of organic heavy liquids. A liquid density of 2.97 t/m^3 was identified as producing a reasonable grade of spodumene assaying slightly >6% Li_2O.

Iron minerals concentrated in the spodumene concentrates can be removed by magnetic separation. Mica can be selectively removed using amine flotation agents. Magnetic separation and flotation testing were completed on ground material representing HLS middlings and screened fines. Following scrubbing and desliming in advance of Low Intensity Magnetic Separation of magnetically-susceptible iron minerals (3.4% of total weight), the flotation test followed the following steps:

1. Mica conditioning and flotation;
2. High density scrubbing and desliming in alkaline conditions (pH 10.5); and
3. Rougher, scavenger, two-stage cleaner flotation of spodumene.

In the single SGS test, 58% of the Li_2O in the flotation feed reported to the second cleaner concentrate at a grade of 5.17% Li_2O. The combined HLS and flotation product contained 40.2% + (58% x 55.6%) = 72.4% of the Li_2O at a grade of 5.65% Li_2O.

Although the extent of the reported tests on the Jackpot Mineral Resource is limited, given the process strength and reliability of the selected concentration procedures, a concentrate grade of 6% Li_2O at a recovery of at least 75% can be predicted.

The initial Mineral Resource Estimate was derived by applying Li_2O% cut-off value to a block model and reporting the resulting tonnes and grades for potentially mineable areas within a conceptual optimized pit shell. The Authors consider the mineralization of the Jackpot Deposit to be potentially amenable to open pit economic extraction. At a cut-off grade of 0.30% Li_2O, the initial Mineral Resource Estimate consists of 3.1 Mt at 0.85% Li_2O in Indicated Mineral Resources and 5.3 Mt at 0.91% Li_2O in Inferred Mineral Resources. Contained metal contents are 26.2 kt of Li_2O in Indicated Mineral Resources and 49.5 kt of Li_2O in Inferred Mineral Resources. The effective date of the initial Mineral Resource Estimate is September 1, 2024.

This Technical Report is prepared in accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and in compliance with Form NI 43-101F1 of the Ontario Securities Commission ("OSC") and the Canadian Securities Administrators ("CSA"). The Mineral Resources in this estimate are considered compliant with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM"), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions (2014) and Best Practices Guidelines (2019) prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Authors recommend undertaking additional exploration and metallurgical testwork on the Jackpot Property. Exploration drilling is recommended to follow-up on anomalous areas in the Casino Royale, Salo, and Point Lithium Zones and to expand the current Mineral Resource area. Ground exploration is recommended on the eastern end of the Property to the south of Barbara Lake.

Specific recommendations for additional metallurgical testing are as follows:

- Mineralogical examination to identify mineral content and variability of the Jackpot Mineral Resource. Such examination would include spodumene mineral size and association, which would assist in selecting crushing and grinding size objectives;

- Whole rock analyses ("WRA") ICP-MS, sulphide sulphur, and LOI (loss in ignition) carbonate of (a) representative sample(s) of the Mineral Resource;

- Refinement of the gravity separation process, involving bench-scale pilot testing to represent selected industrial scale techniques; for example, Dense Media Separation ("DMS") with and without the assistance of spiral classification. In DMS, a dense aqueous fluid prepared to a target bulk density value is created using finely divided magnetically-susceptible minerals, such as magnetite. Pilot-scale DMS devices and set-ups are available for testing tonnage sized samples; and

- Additional magnetic separation, scrubbing/desliming and froth flotation testing on samples of DMS middlings and fines are needed to confirm the reliable production of a high quality spodumene concentrate. More than two stages of cleaning are likely needed; and

- In addition, a pyrometallurgical and chemical test program on a high-quality gravity-LIMS-flotation spodumene concentrate is recommended.

The total cost estimate for the recommended work programs is CAD$5.0M (Table 26.1). The recommended work programs should be completed in the next 12 months.

Table 26.1 Cost Estimate for Recommended Work Programs at Jackpot		
Item	**Description**	**Cost Estimate (CAD$)***
Drilling	10,000 m (including assays)	3,000,000
Exploration	Mineral Prospecting, Sampling, Geological Mapping, and Assaying	600,000
Reporting		100,000
Metallurgical Testing**	Mineralogy, Geochemistry, Gravity Separation, Magnetic Separation and Cleaning	500,000
Contingency (20%)		840,000
Total		**5,040,000**

** Not including applicable taxes.*
*** Not including costs of sampling, transportation, preparation, and compositing.*

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28.0 CERTIFICATES

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON
DAVID BURGA, P.GEO.

I, David Burga, P. Geo., residing at 3884 Freeman Terrace, Mississauga, Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent geological consultant contracted by P & E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Initial Mineral Resource Estimate of the Jackpot Lithium Property, Georgia Lake Area, Thunder Bay Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario, Canada", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of September 1, 2024.
3. I am a graduate of the University of Toronto with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geological Sciences (1997). I have worked as a geologist for over 20 years since obtaining my B.Sc. degree. I am a geological consultant currently licensed by the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (License No 1836).

   I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

   My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
   - Exploration Geologist, Cameco Gold 1997-1998
   - Field Geophysicist, Quantec Geoscience 1998-1999
   - Geological Consultant, Andeburg Consulting Ltd. 1999-2003
   - Geologist, Aeon Egmond Ltd. 2003-2005
   - Project Manager, Jacques Whitford 2005-2008
   - Exploration Manager – Chile, Red Metal Resources 2008-2009
   - Consulting Geologist 2009-Present
4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible for authoring Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 23, and co-authoring Sections 1, 12, 25, 26, and 27 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: September 1, 2024
Signed Date: October 18, 2024

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[David Burga]

____
David Burga, P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

WILLIAM STONE, PH.D., P.GEO.

I, William Stone, Ph.D., P.Geo, residing at 4361 Latimer Crescent, Burlington, Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent geological consultant working for P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Initial Mineral Resource Estimate of the Jackpot Lithium Property, Georgia Lake Area, Thunder Bay Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario, Canada", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of September 1, 2024.
3. I am a graduate of Dalhousie University with a Bachelor of Science (Honours) degree in Geology (1983). In addition, I have a Master of Science in Geology (1985) and a Ph.D. in Geology (1988) from the University of Western Ontario. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 35 years since obtaining my M.Sc. degree. I am a geological consultant currently licensed by the Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (License No 1569).

   I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

   My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
   - Contract Senior Geologist, LAC Minerals Exploration Ltd. 1985-1988
   - Post-Doctoral Fellow, McMaster University 1988-1992
   - Contract Senior Geologist, Outokumpu Mines and Metals Ltd. 1993-1996
   - Senior Research Geologist, WMC Resources Ltd. 1996-2001
   - Senior Lecturer, University of Western Australia 2001-2003
   - Principal Geologist, Geoinformatics Exploration Ltd. 2003-2004
   - Vice President Exploration, Nevada Star Resources Inc. 2005-2006
   - Vice President Exploration, Goldbrook Ventures Inc. 2006-2008
   - Vice President Exploration, North American Palladium Ltd. 2008-2009
   - Vice President Exploration, Magma Metals Ltd. 2010-2011
   - President & COO, Pacific North West Capital Corp. 2011-2014
   - Consulting Geologist 2013-2017
   - Senior Project Geologist, Anglo American 2017-2019
   - Consulting Geoscientist 2020-Present
4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible for authoring Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 24 and co-authoring Sections 1, 25, 26, and 27 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: September 1, 2024
Signed Date: October 18, 2024

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[William Stone]

____
William E. Stone, Ph.D., P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

CHARLES SPATH, M.SC., P.GEO.

I, Charles Spath, M.Sc., B.Sc., P.Geo., residing at 120 Longbranch Ave, Etobicoke, Ontario do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent geological consultant working for P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Initial Mineral Resource Estimate of the Jackpot Lithium Property, Georgia Lake Area, Thunder Bay Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario, Canada", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of September 1, 2024.
3. I am a graduate of State University of New York at Oswego with a Bachelor of Science (Honours) degree in Geology (2013). In addition, I have a Masters of Science in Geology (2016). I have worked as a geologist for a total of 10 years since obtaining my B.Sc degree. I am a geological consultant currently licensed by the Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (License No 3421).

   I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

   My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
   - Exploration Geologist, Cleveland-Cliffs 2013-2014
   - Mine Geologist, Vale Canada 2015-2016
   - Exploration Geologist, Ivanhoe Mines 2016-2017
   - Mine Geologist, Newmont Mining 2017-2018
   - Project Exploration Geologist, Hecla Mining Company 2018-2022
   - Consulting Geologist 2022-Present
4. I have visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report on September 20 and 21, 2023.
5. I am responsible for co-authoring Sections 1, 14, 25, 26, and 27 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: September 1, 2024
Signed Date: October 18, 2024

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[Charles Spath]

Charles Spath, P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

ANTOINE R. YASSA, P.GEO.

I, Antoine R. Yassa, P.Geo. residing at 3602 Rang des Cavaliers, Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec, J0Z 1Y2, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent geological consultant contracted by P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Initial Mineral Resource Estimate of the Jackpot Lithium Property, Georgia Lake Area, Thunder Bay Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario, Canada", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of September 1, 2024.
3. I am a graduate of Ottawa University at Ottawa, Ontario with a B. Sc (HONS) in Geological Sciences (1977) with continuous experience as a geologist since 1979. I am a geological consultant currently licensed by the Order of Geologists of Québec (License No 224) and by the Association of Professional Geoscientist of Ontario (License No 1890);

   I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

   My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
   - Minex Geologist (Val d'Or), 3-D Modeling (Timmins), Placer Dome 1993-1995
   - Database Manager, Senior Geologist, West Africa, PDX, 1996-1998
   - Senior Geologist, Database Manager, McWatters Mine 1998-2000
   - Database Manager, Gemcom modeling and Resources Evaluation (Kiena Mine) 2001-2003
   - Database Manager and Resources Evaluation at Julietta Mine, Bema Gold Corp. 2003-2006
   - Consulting Geologist 2006-present
4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible for co-authoring Sections 1, 14, 25, 26, and 27 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I am independent of the Vendor and the Property.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. This Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: September 1, 2024
Signed Date: October 18, 2024

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[Antoine R. Yassa]

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Antoine R. Yassa, P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

D. GRANT FEASBY, P. ENG.

I, D. Grant Feasby, P. Eng., residing at 12,209 Hwy 38, Tichborne, Ontario, K0H 2V0, do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently the Owner and President of:
   FEAS - Feasby Environmental Advantage Services
   38 Gwynne Ave, Ottawa, K1Y1W9
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Initial Mineral Resource Estimate of the Jackpot Lithium Property, Georgia Lake Area, Thunder Bay Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario, Canada", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of September 1, 2024.
3. I graduated from Queens University in Kingston Ontario, in 1964 with a Bachelor of Applied Science in Metallurgical Engineering, and a Master of Applied Science in Metallurgical Engineering in 1966. I am a Professional Engineer registered with Professional Engineers Ontario. I have worked as a metallurgical engineer for over 50 years since my graduation from university.

   I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

   My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report has been acquired by the following activities:
   - Metallurgist, Base Metal Processing Plant.
   - Research Engineer and Lab Manager, Industrial Minerals Laboratories in USA and Canada.
   - Research Engineer, Metallurgist and Plant Manager in the Canadian Uranium Industry.
   - Manager of Canadian National Programs on Uranium and Acid Generating Mine Tailings.
   - Director, Environment, Canadian Mineral Research Laboratory.
   - Senior Technical Manager, for large gold and bauxite mining operations in South America.
   - Expert Independent Consultant associated with several companies, including P&E Mining Consultants, on mineral processing, environmental management, and mineral-based radiation assessment.
4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible for authoring Section 13, and co-authoring Sections 1, 25, 26, and 27 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: September 1, 2024
Signed Date: October 18, 2024

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[D. Grant Feasby]

____
D. Grant Feasby, P.Eng.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

EUGENE PURITCH, P. ENG., FEC, CET

I, Eugene J. Puritch, P. Eng., FEC, CET, residing at 44 Turtlecreek Blvd., Brampton, Ontario, L6W 3X7, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent mining consultant and President of P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Initial Mineral Resource Estimate of the Jackpot Lithium Property, Georgia Lake Area, Thunder Bay Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario, Canada", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of September 1, 2024.
3. I am a graduate of The Haileybury School of Mines, with a Technologist Diploma in Mining, as well as obtaining an additional year of undergraduate education in Mine Engineering at Queen's University. In addition, I have also met the Professional Engineers of Ontario Academic Requirement Committee's Examination requirement for a Bachelor's degree in Engineering Equivalency. I am a mining consultant currently licensed by the: Professional Engineers and Geoscientists New Brunswick (License No. 4778); Professional Engineers, Geoscientists Newfoundland and Labrador (License No. 5998); Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists Saskatchewan (License No. 16216); Ontario Association of Certified Engineering Technicians and Technologists (License No. 45252); Professional Engineers of Ontario (License No. 100014010); Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (License No. 42912); and Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (No. L3877). I am also a member of the National Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

   I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

   I have practiced my profession continuously since 1978. My summarized career experience is as follows:
   - Mining Technologist - H.B.M.& S. and Inco Ltd., 1978-1980
   - Open Pit Mine Engineer – Cassiar Asbestos/Brinco Ltd., 1981-1983
   - Pit Engineer/Drill & Blast Supervisor – Detour Lake Mine, 1984-1986
   - Self-Employed Mining Consultant – Timmins Area, 1987-1988
   - Mine Designer/Resource Estimator – Dynatec/CMD/Bharti, 1989-1995
   - Self-Employed Mining Consultant/Resource-Reserve Estimator, 1995-2004
   - President – P&E Mining Consultants Inc, 2004-Present
4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible for co-authoring Sections 1, 14, 25, 26, and 27 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. This Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

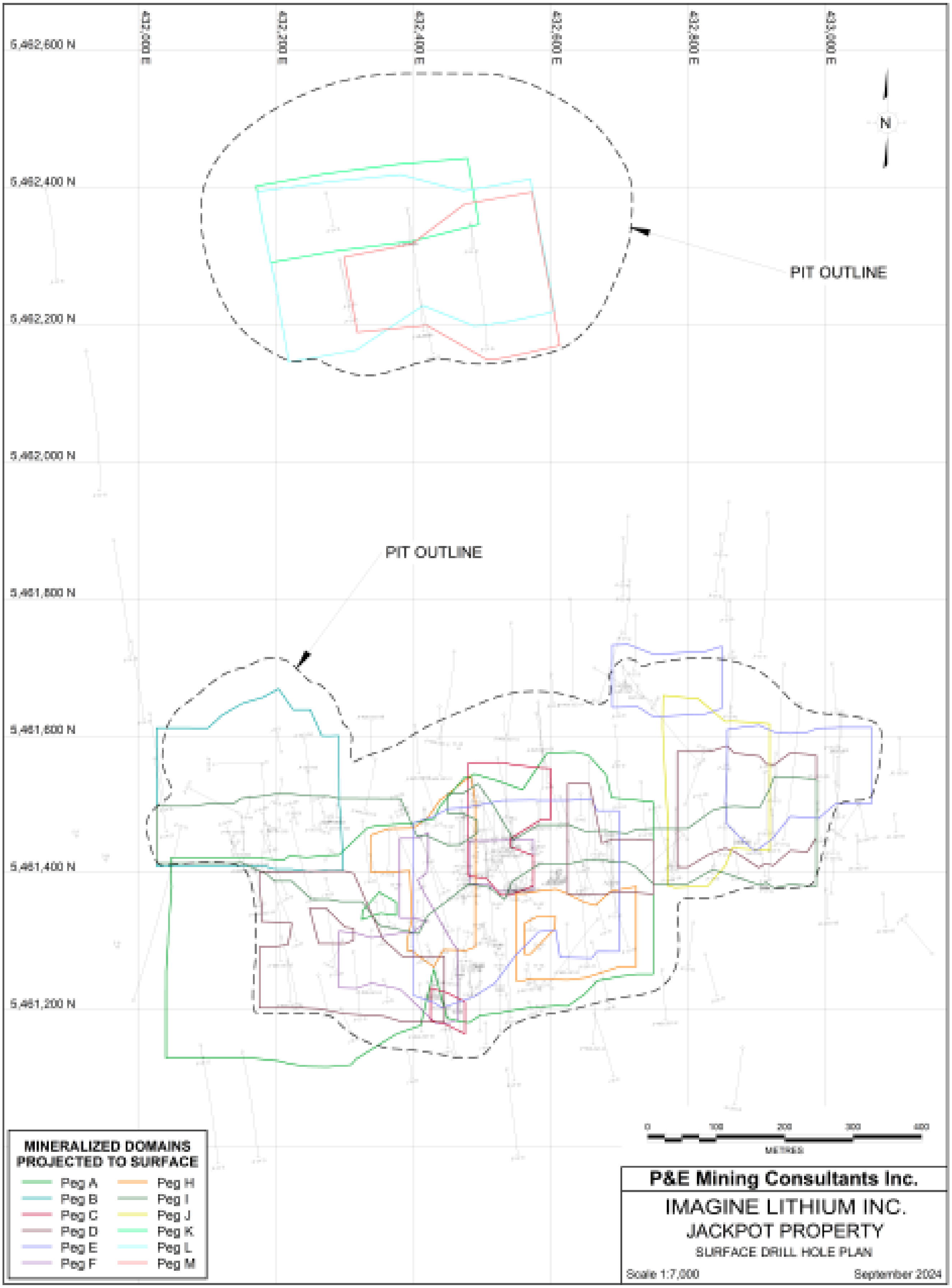
Effective Date: September 1, 2024
Signed Date: October 18, 2024

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[Eugene Puritch]

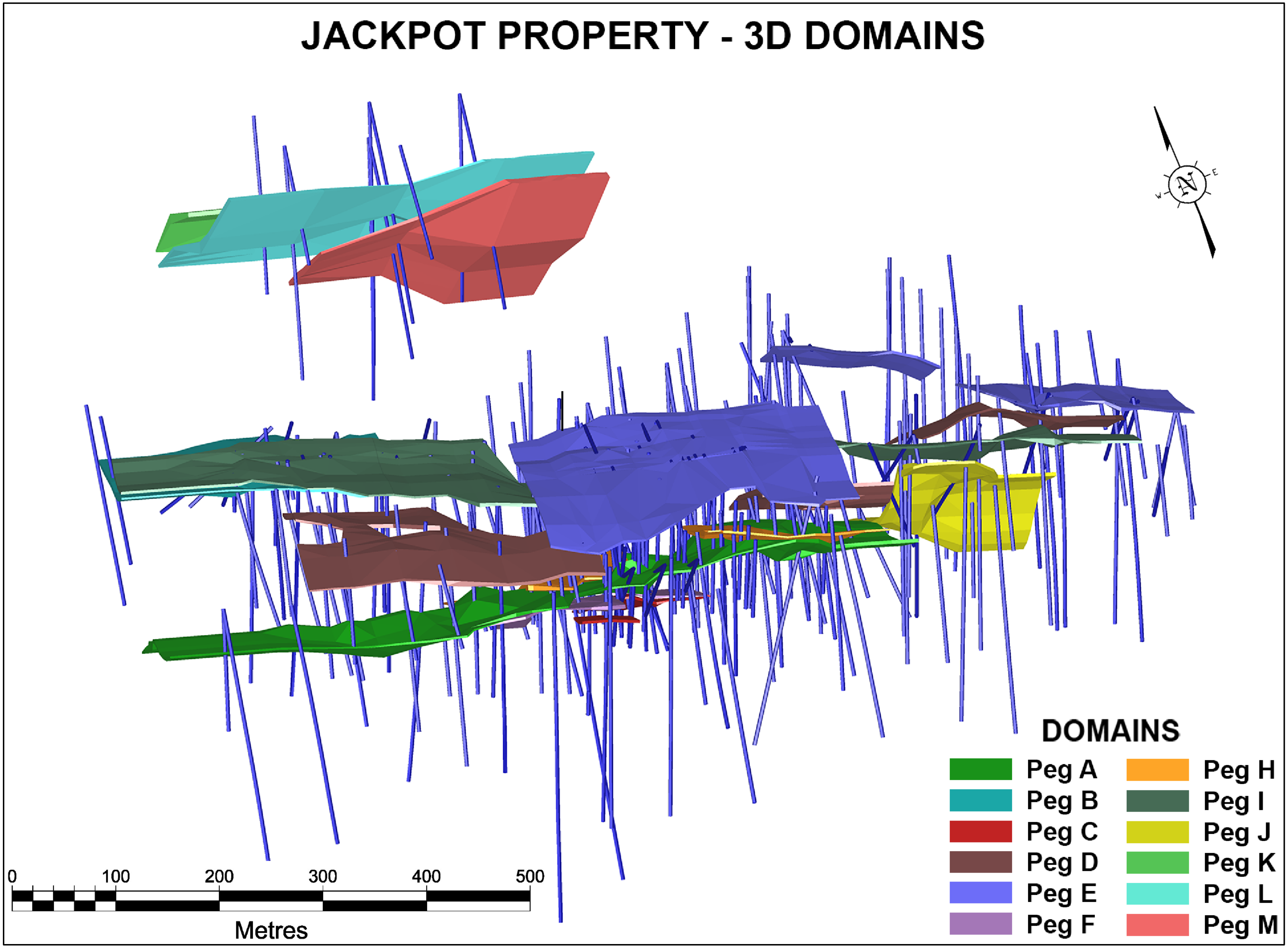
____

Eugene Puritch, P.Eng., FEC, CET

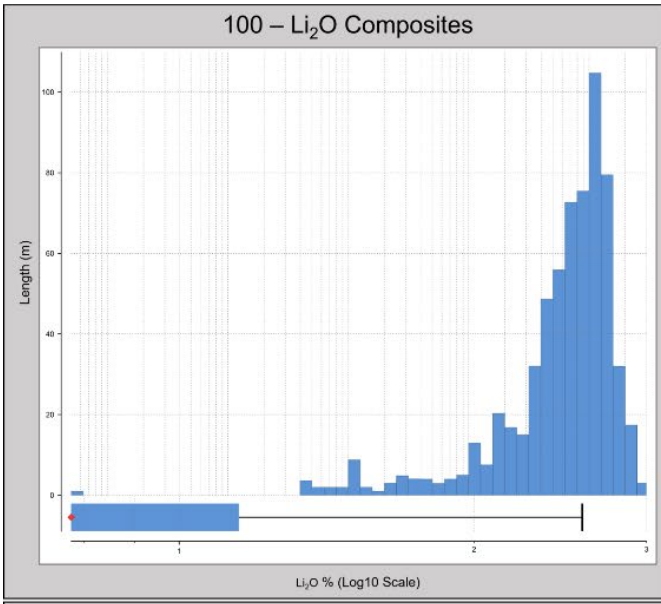
APPENDIX A SURFACE DRILL HOLE PLAN

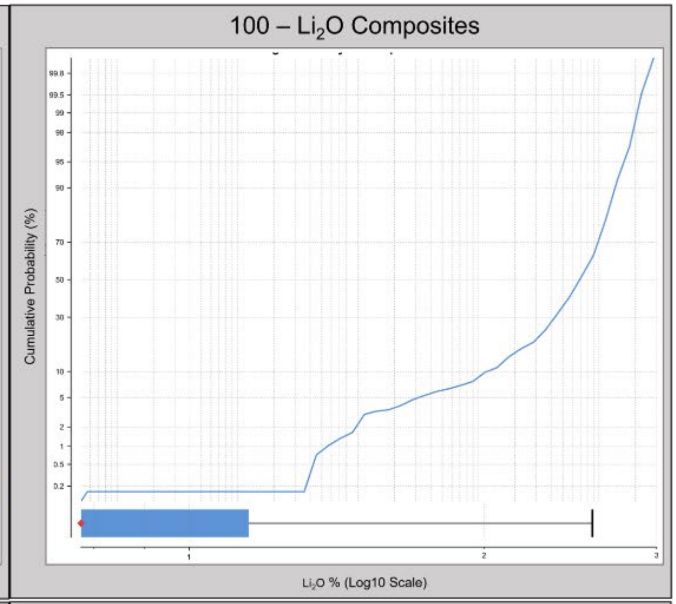

5,462,600 N
5,462,400 N
5,462,200 N
5,462,000 N
5,461,800 N
5,461,600 N
5,461,400 N
5,461,200 N
432,000 E
432,200 E
432,400 E
432,600 E
432,800 E
433,000 E
N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
0
100
200
300
400
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SURFACE
Peg A
Peg B
Peg C
Peg D
Peg E
Peg F
Peg H
Peg I
Peg J
Peg K
Peg L
Peg M
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
IMAGINE LITHIUM INC.
JACKPOT PROPERTY
SURFACE DRILL HOLE PLAN
Scale 1:7,000
September 2024

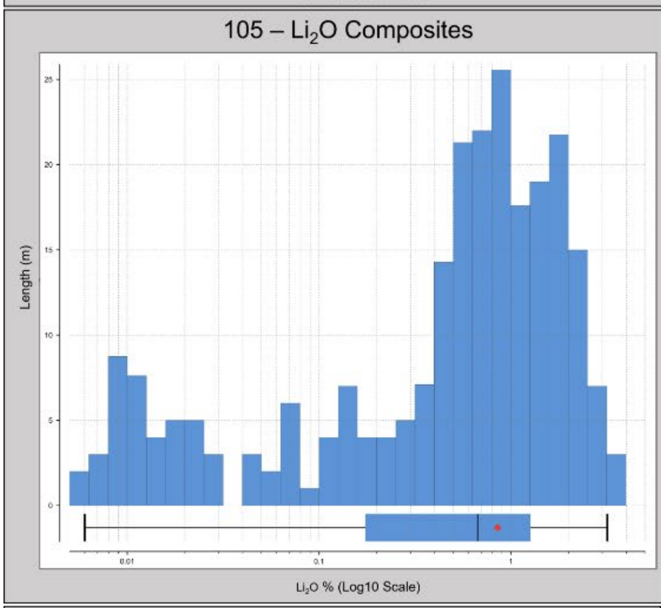
APPENDIX B 3-D DOMAINS

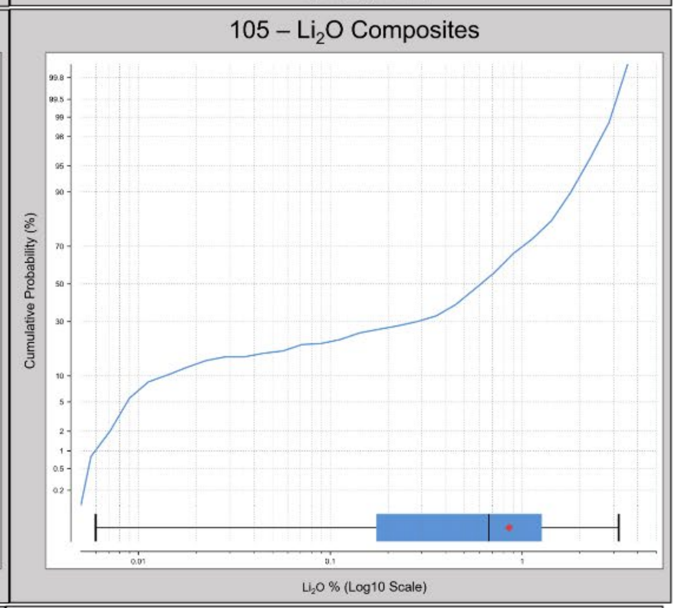

JACKPOT PROPERTY - 3D DOMAINS
N
E
W
0
100
200
300
400
500
Metres
DOMAINS
Peg A
Peg B
Peg C
Peg D
Peg E
Peg F
Peg H
Peg I
Peg J
Peg K
Peg L
Peg M

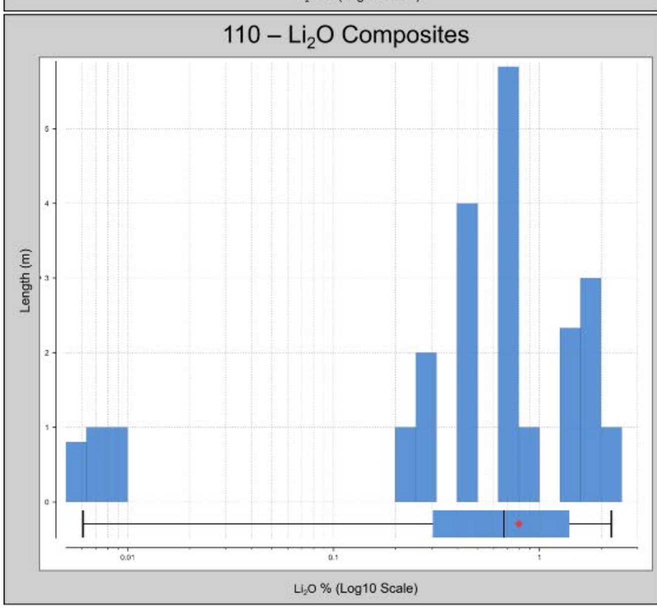
APPENDIX C LOG NORMAL HISTOGRAMS AND PROBABILITY PLOTS

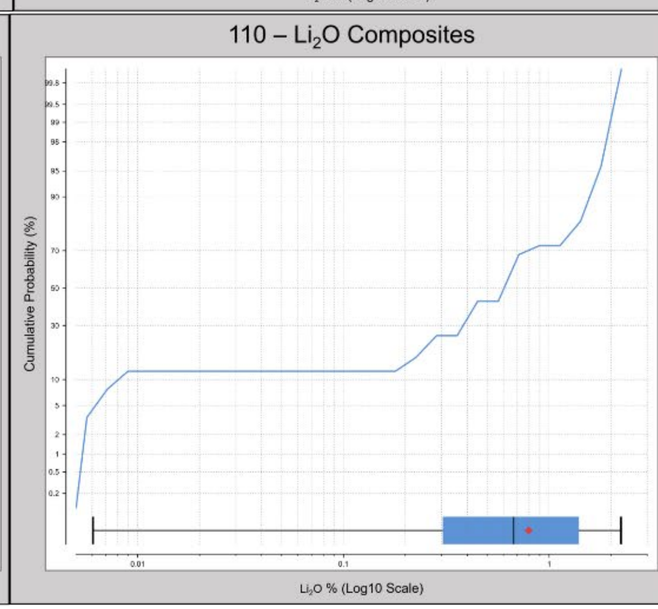

100 – Li_2O Composites
Length (m)
Li_2O % (Log10 Scale)

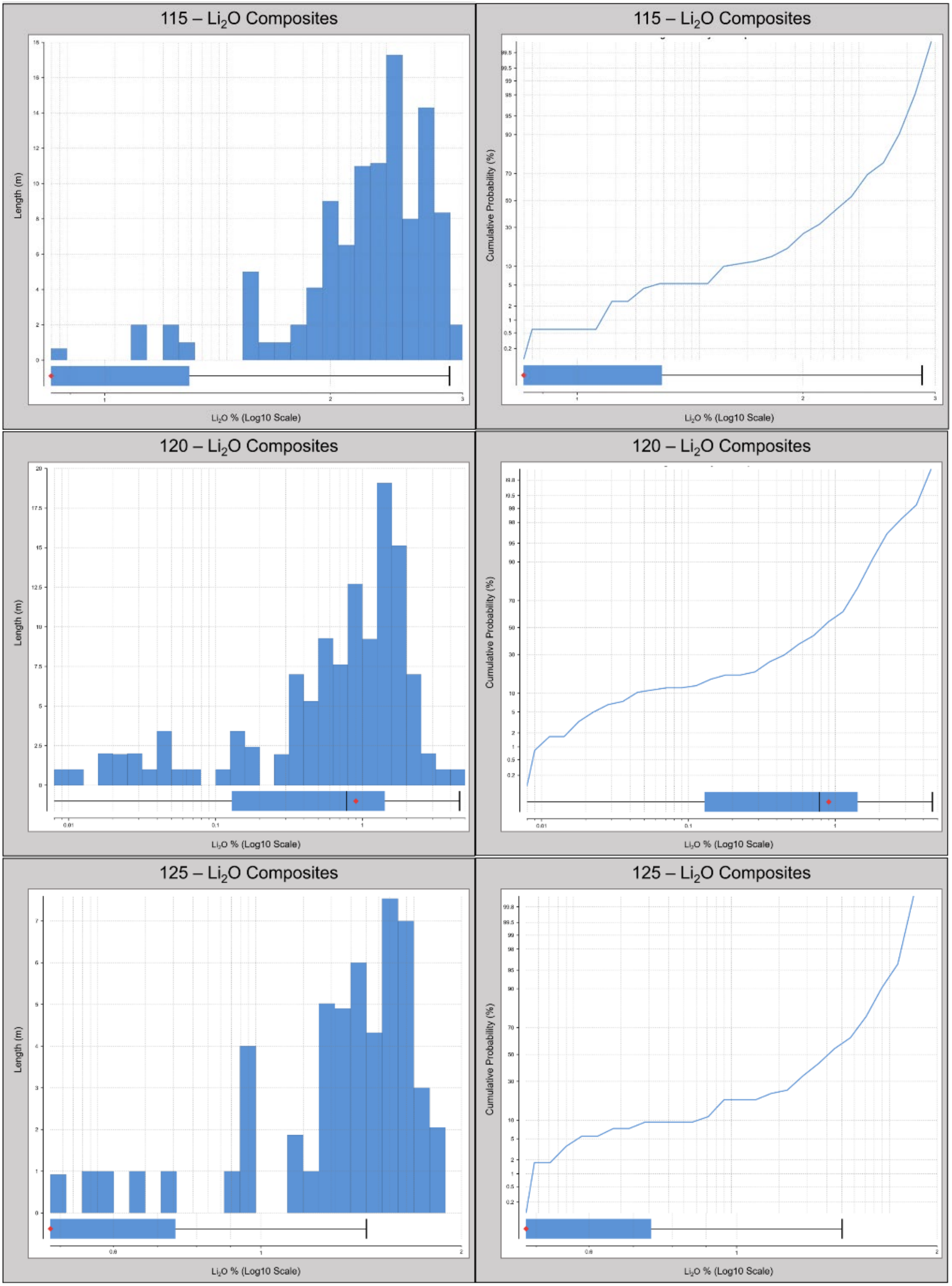

100 – Li_2O Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Li_2O % (Log10 Scale)

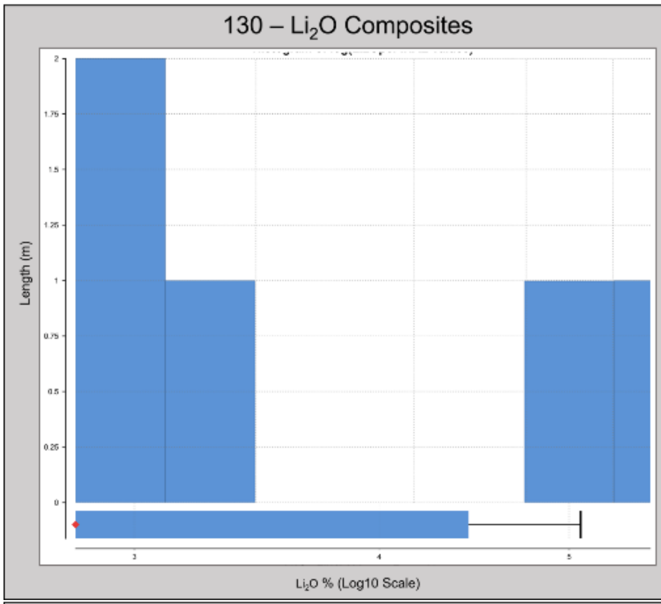

105 – Li_2O Composites
Length (m)
Li_2O % (Log10 Scale)

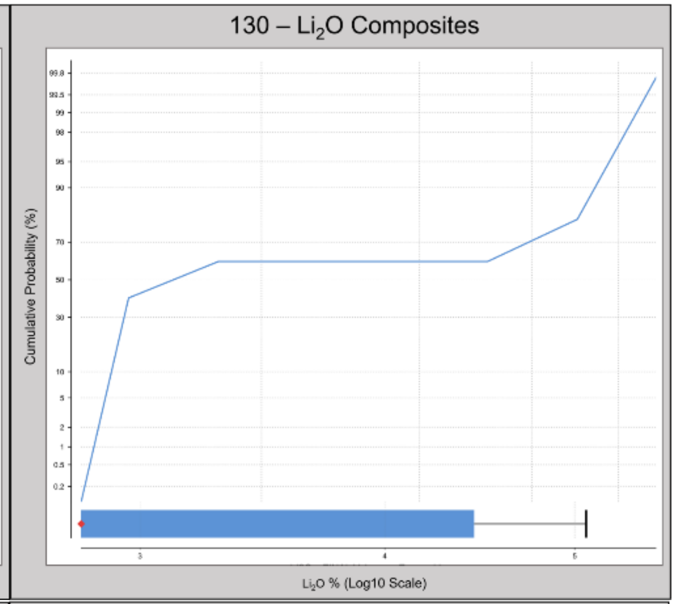

105 – Li_2O Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Li_2O % (Log10 Scale)

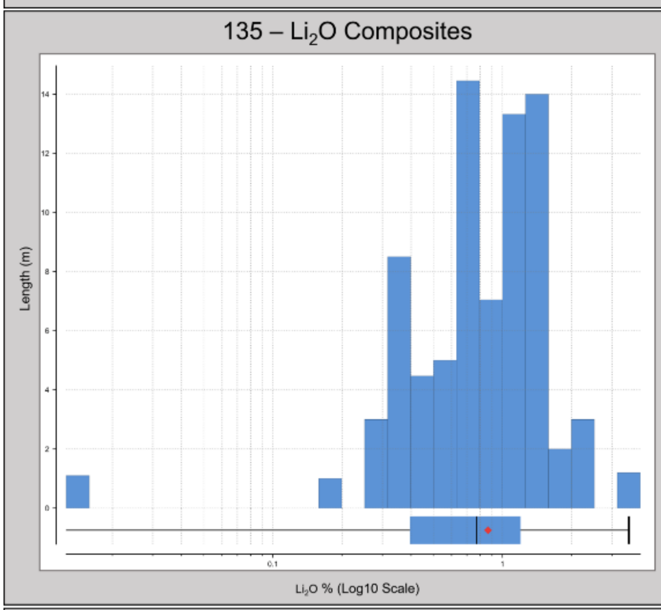

110 – Li_2O Composites
Length (m)
Li_2O % (Log10 Scale)

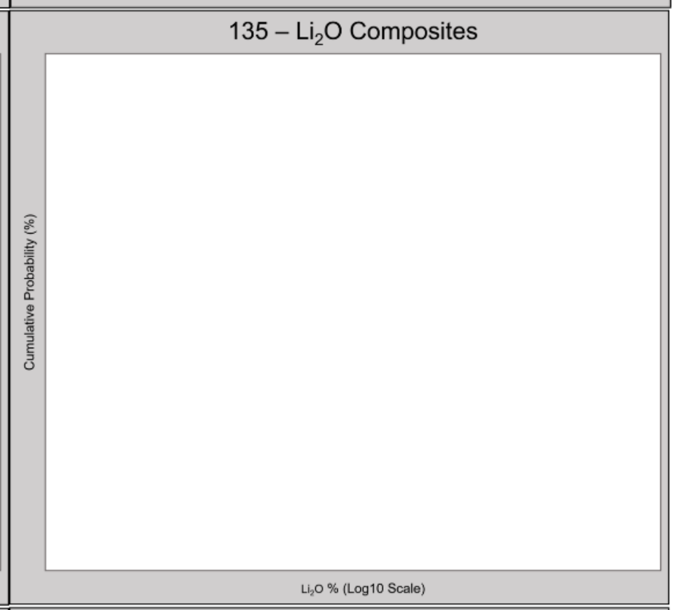

110 – Li_2O Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Li_2O % (Log10 Scale)

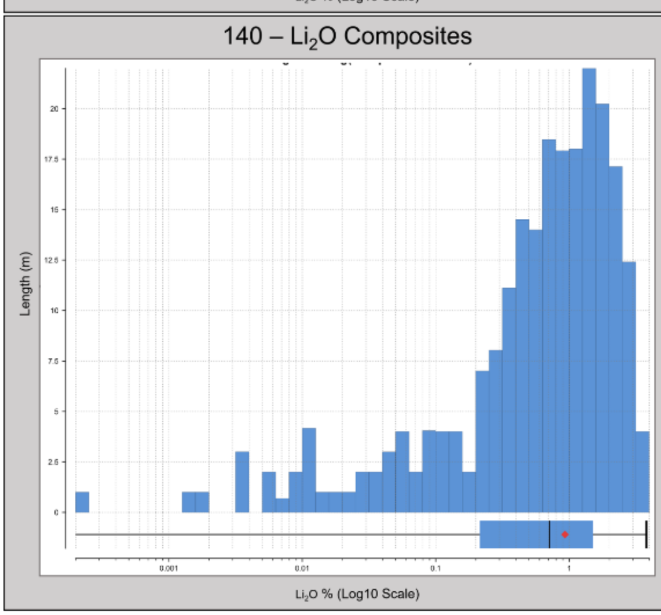

115 – Li2O Composites
Length (m)
Li2O % (Log10 Scale)
115 – Li2O Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Li2O % (Log10 Scale)
120 – Li2O Composites
Length (m)
Li2O % (Log10 Scale)
120 – Li2O Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Li2O % (Log10 Scale)
125 – Li2O Composites
Length (m)
Li2O % (Log10 Scale)
125 – Li2O Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Li2O % (Log10 Scale)

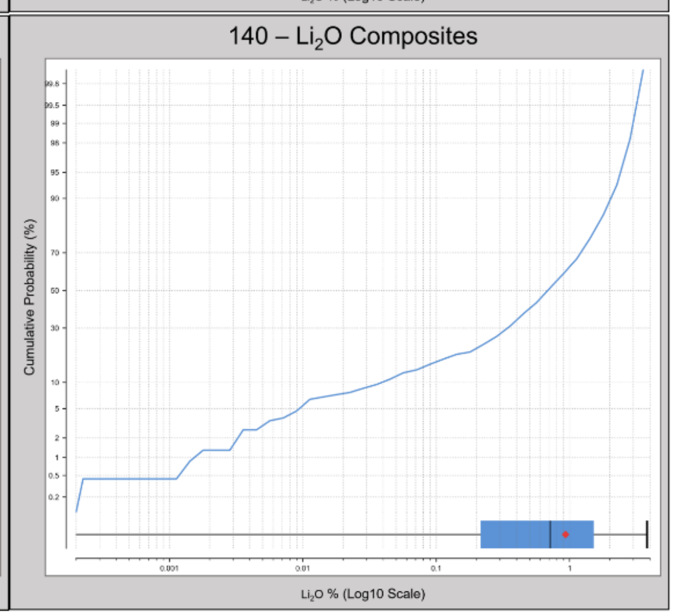

130 – Li2O Composites
Length (m)
Li2O % (Log10 Scale)


130 – Li2O Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Li2O % (Log10 Scale)

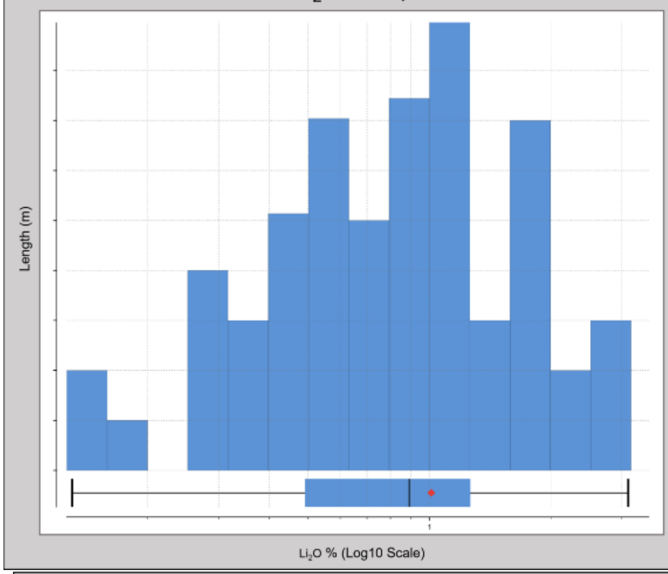

135 – Li2O Composites
Length (m)
Li2O % (Log10 Scale)


135 – Li2O Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Li2O % (Log10 Scale)

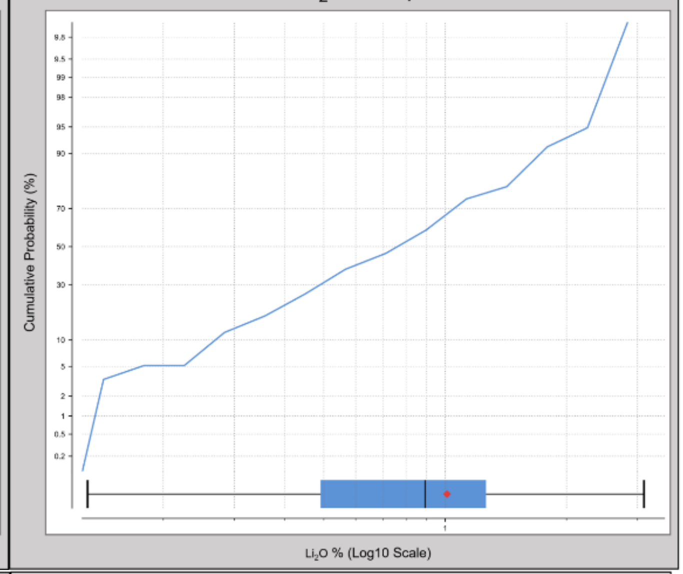

140 – Li2O Composites
Length (m)
Li2O % (Log10 Scale)


140 – Li2O Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Li2O % (Log10 Scale)

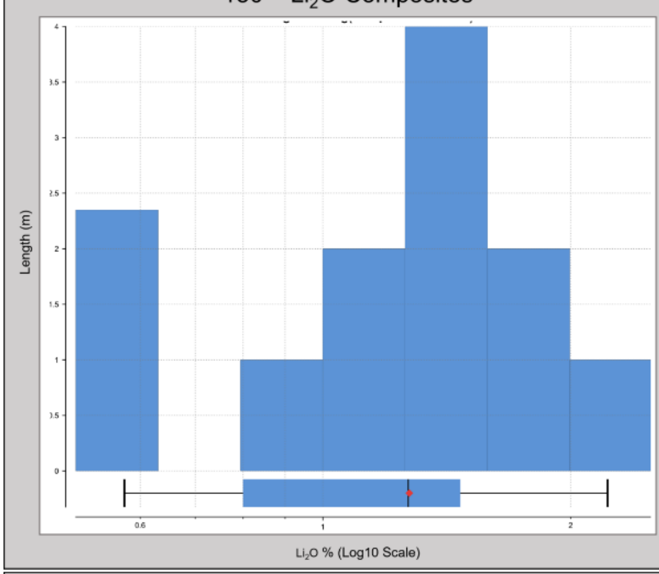
145 – Li_2O Composites



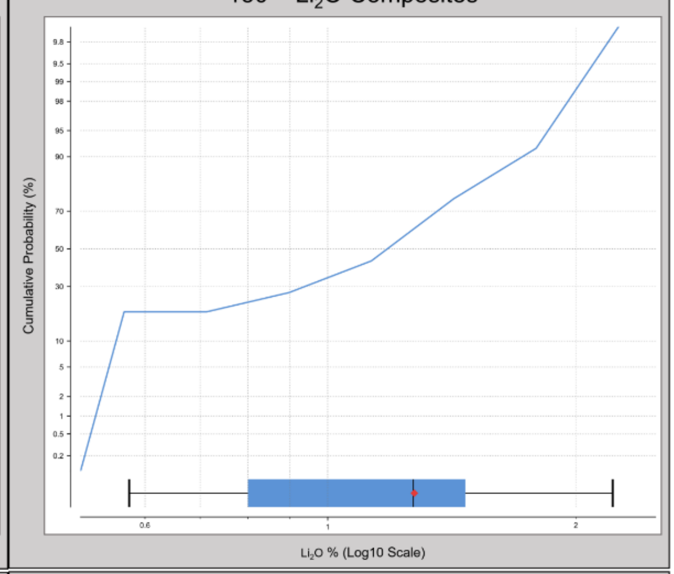
145 – Li_2O Composites



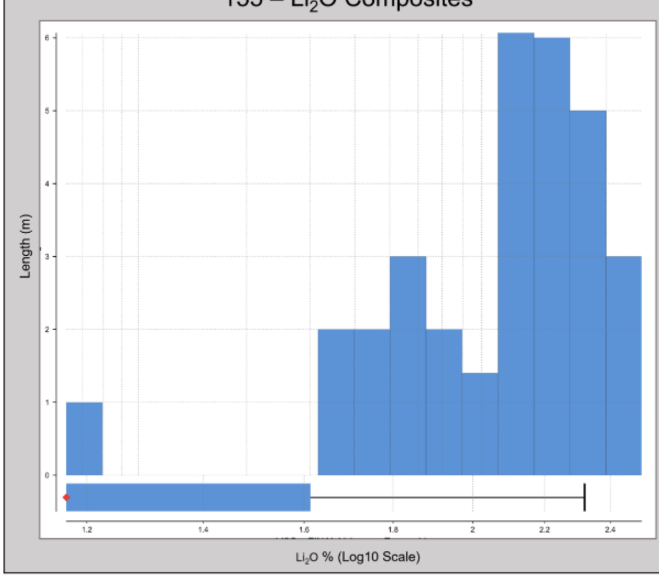
150 – Li_2O Composites



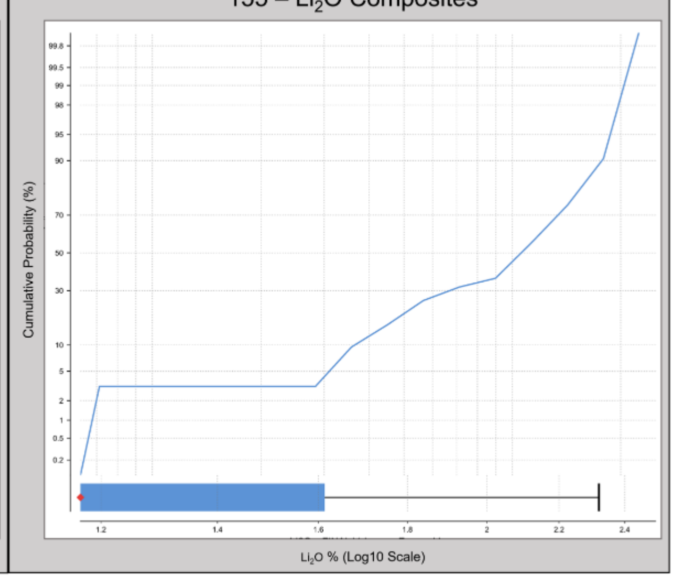
150 – Li_2O Composites

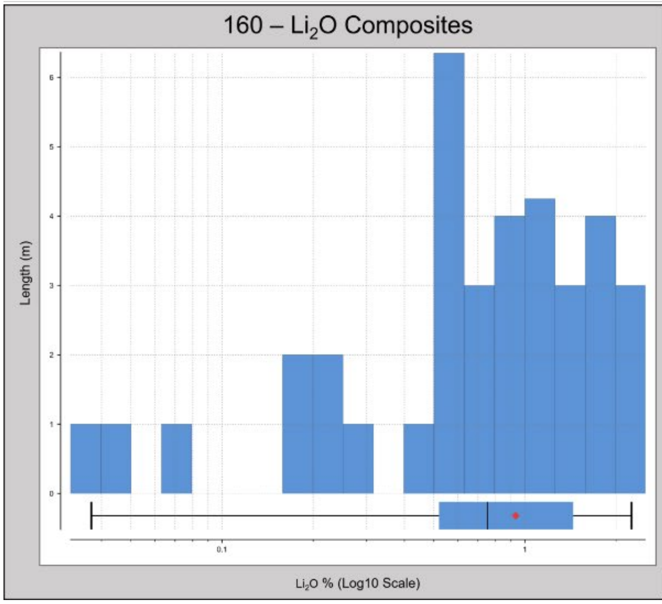


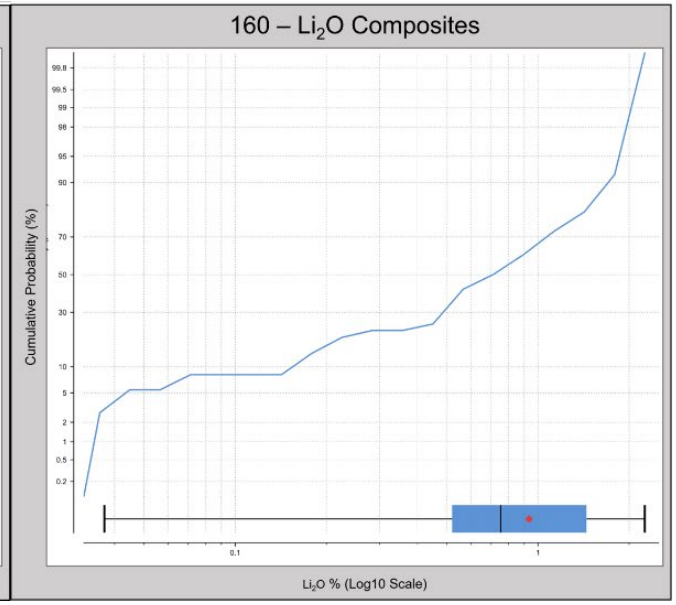
155 – Li_2O Composites



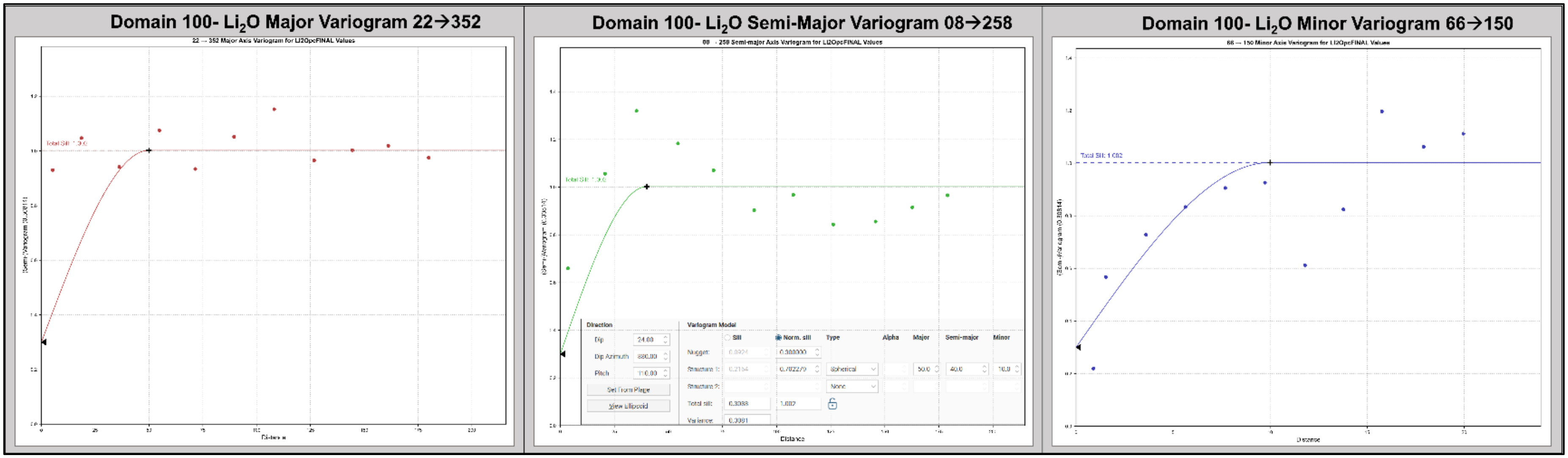
155 – Li_2O Composites



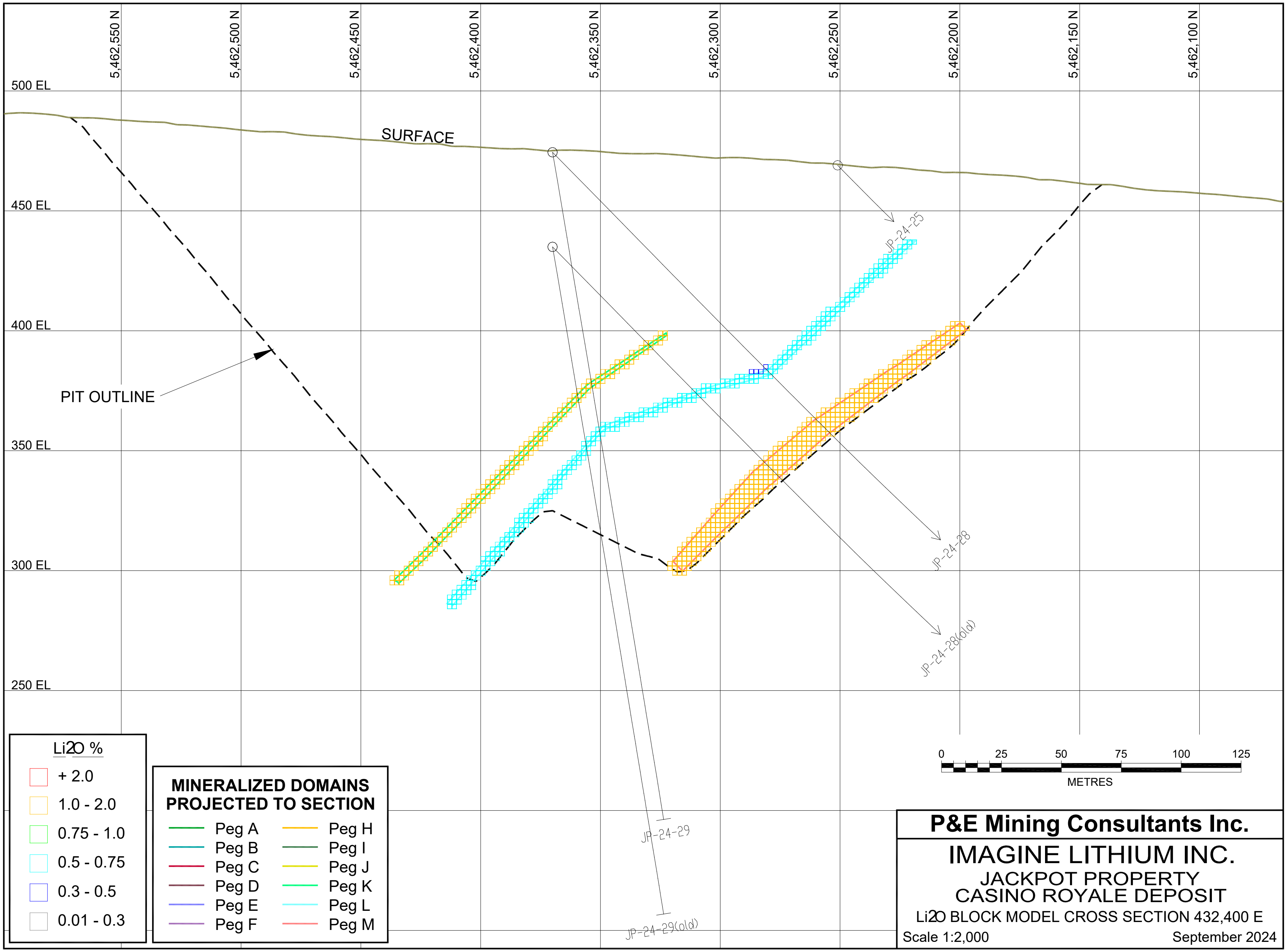

160 – Li2O Composites
Length (m)
Li2O % (Log10 Scale)

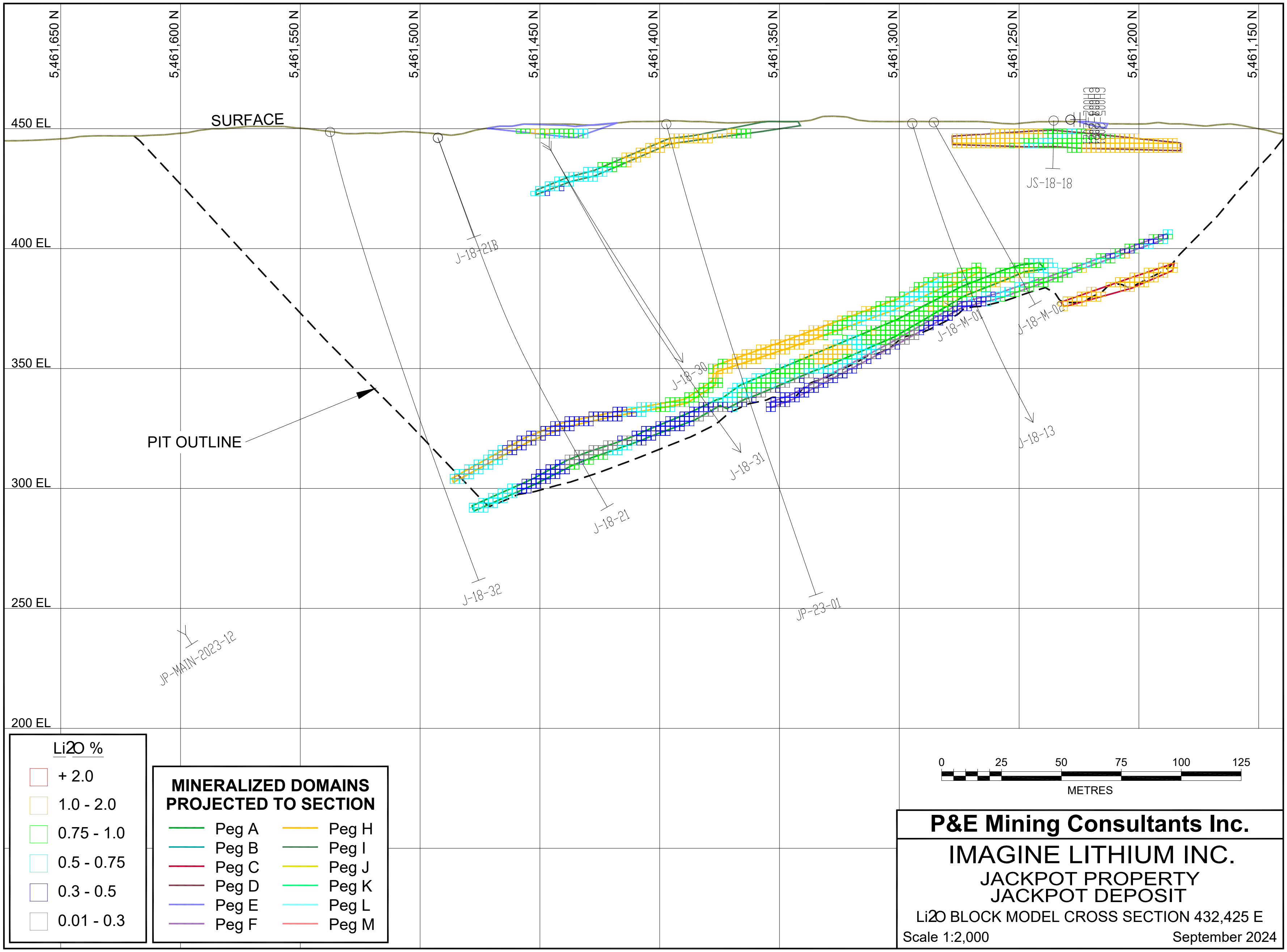

160 – Li2O Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Li2O % (Log10 Scale)

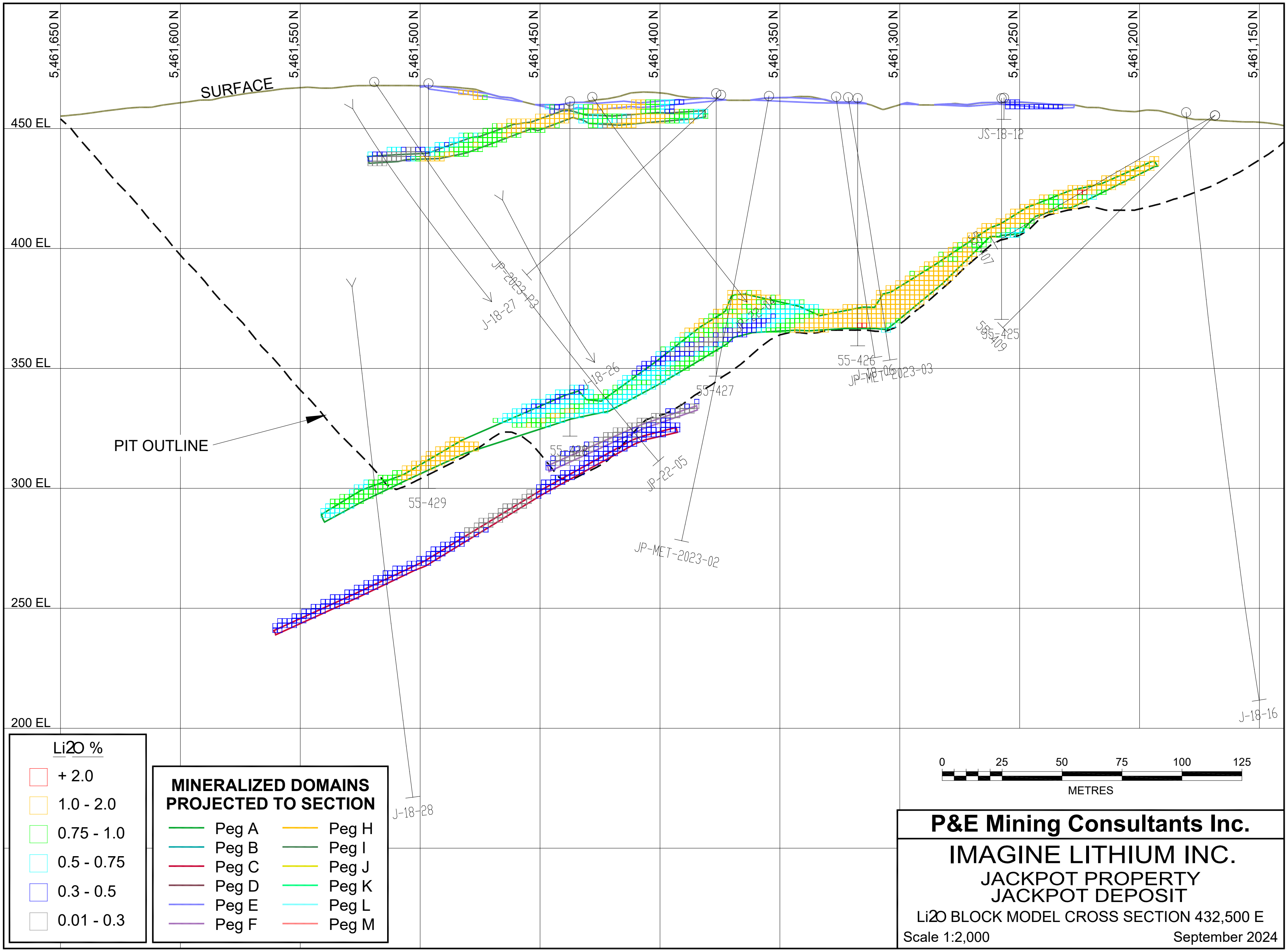
APPENDIX D VARIOGRAMS

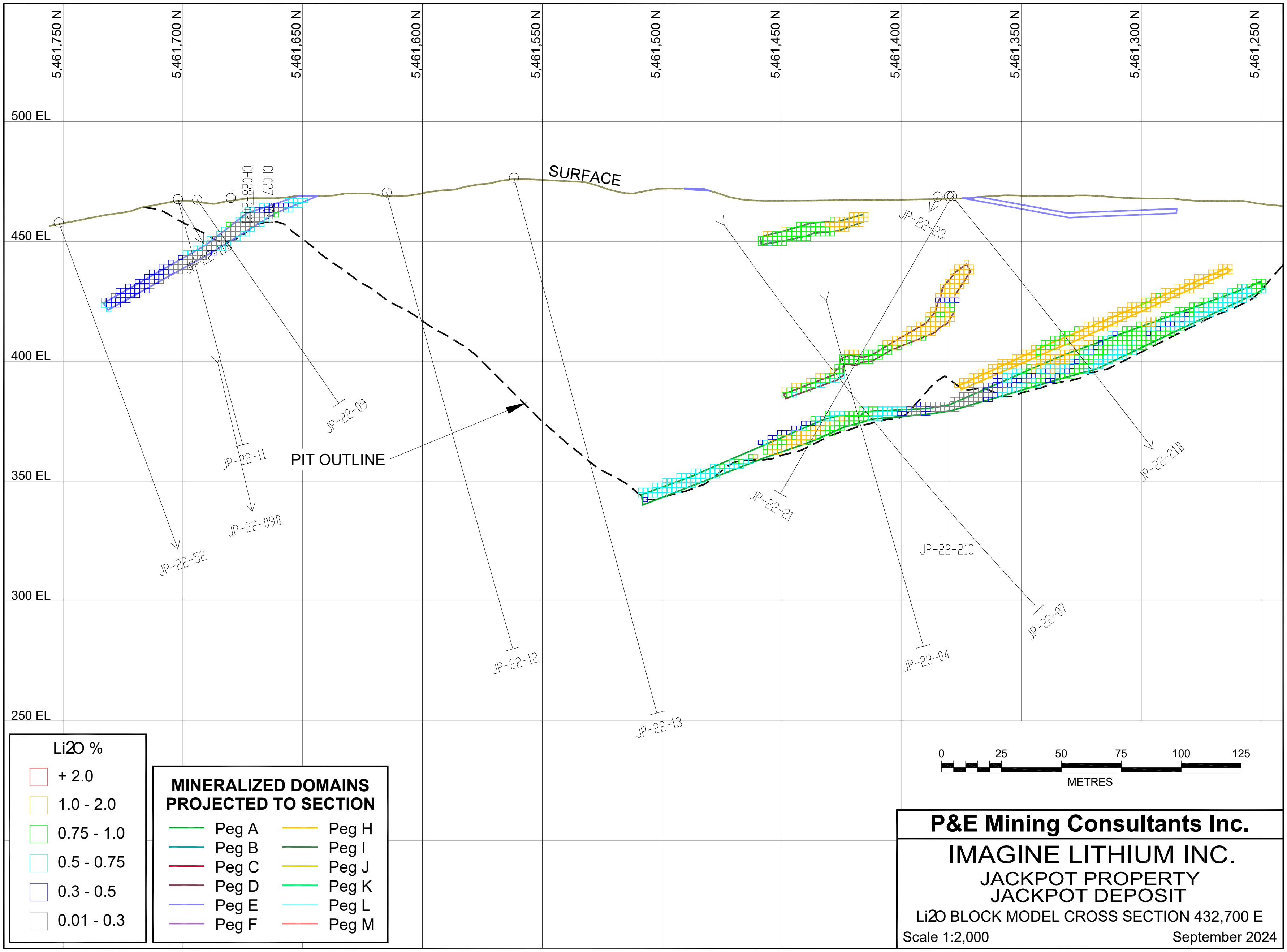


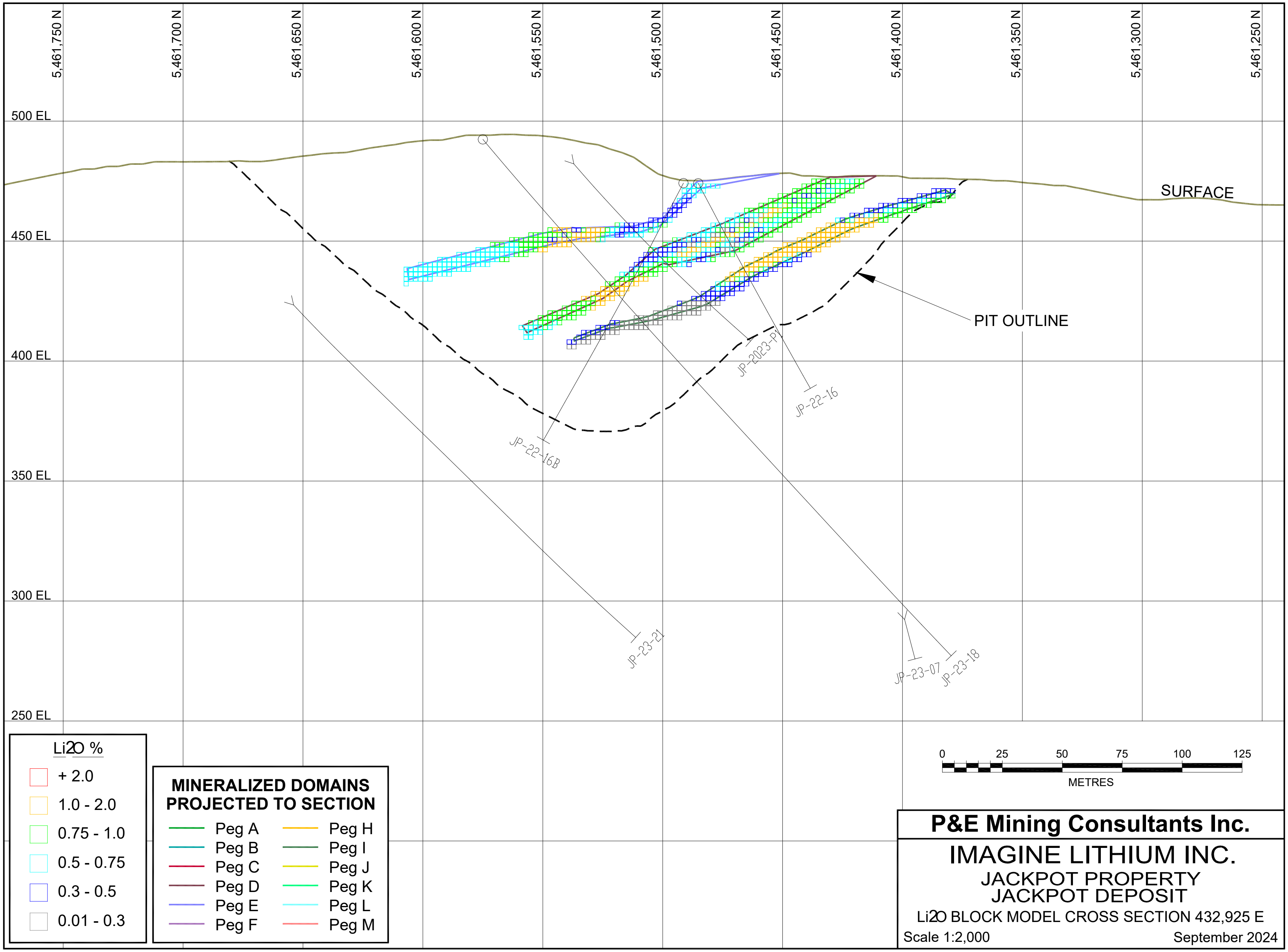
APPENDIX E LI$_2$O BLOCK MODEL CROSS-SECTIONS AND PLANS


5,462,550 N
5,462,500 N
5,462,450 N
5,462,400 N
5,462,350 N
5,462,300 N
5,462,250 N
5,462,200 N
5,462,150 N
5,462,100 N
500 EL
450 EL
400 EL
350 EL
300 EL
250 EL
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
JP-24-25
JP-24-28
JP-24-28(old)
JP-24-29
JP-24-29(old)
Li2O %
+ 2.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.75 - 1.0
0.5 - 0.75
0.3 - 0.5
0.01 - 0.3
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
Peg A
Peg B
Peg C
Peg D
Peg E
Peg F
Peg H
Peg I
Peg J
Peg K
Peg L
Peg M
0 25 50 75 100 125
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
IMAGINE LITHIUM INC.
JACKPOT PROPERTY
CASINO ROYALE DEPOSIT
Li2O BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 432,400 E
Scale 1:2,000
September 2024

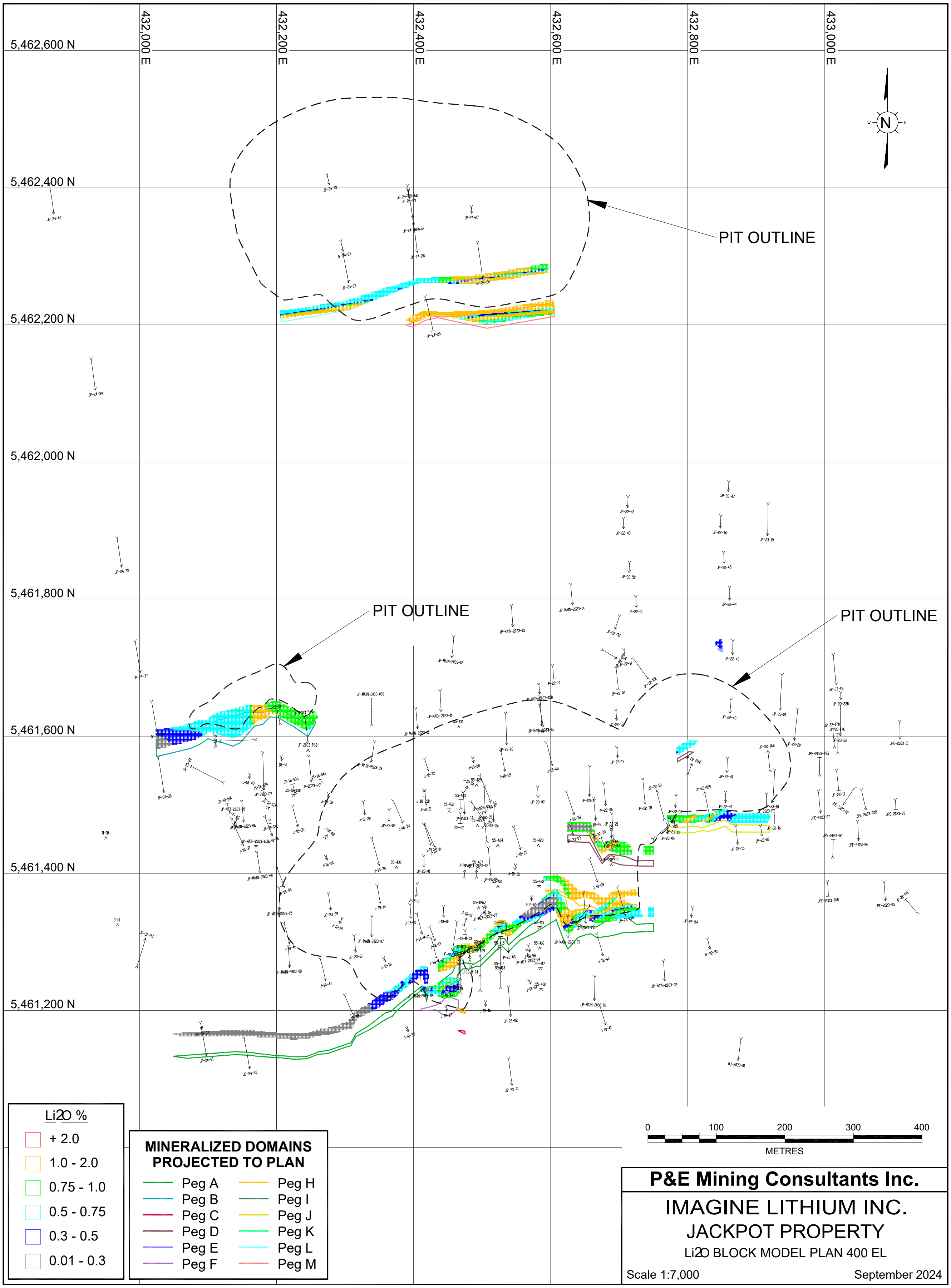

5,461,650 N
5,461,600 N
5,461,550 N
5,461,500 N
5,461,450 N
5,461,400 N
5,461,350 N
5,461,300 N
5,461,250 N
5,461,200 N
5,461,150 N
450 EL
400 EL
350 EL
300 EL
250 EL
200 EL
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
JS-18-18
J-18-21B
J-18-30
J-18-31
J-18-21
J-18-32
JP-23-01
J-18-M-01
J-18-M-02
J-18-13
JP-MAIN-2023-12
Li2O %
+ 2.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.75 - 1.0
0.5 - 0.75
0.3 - 0.5
0.01 - 0.3
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
Peg A
Peg B
Peg C
Peg D
Peg E
Peg F
Peg H
Peg I
Peg J
Peg K
Peg L
Peg M
0 25 50 75 100 125
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
IMAGINE LITHIUM INC.
JACKPOT PROPERTY
JACKPOT DEPOSIT
Li2O BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 432,425 E
Scale 1:2,000
September 2024

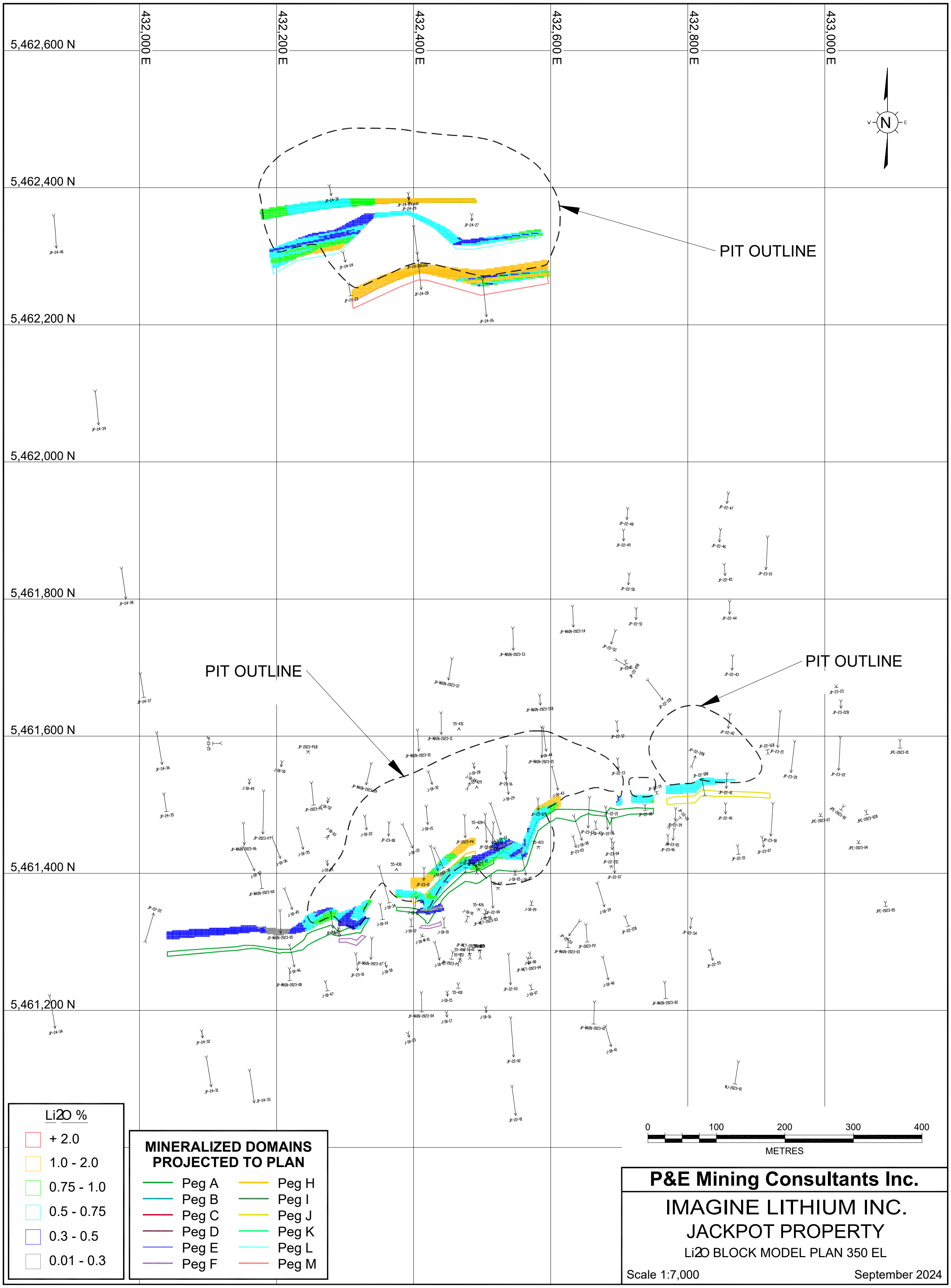

5,461,650 N
5,461,600 N
5,461,550 N
5,461,500 N
5,461,450 N
5,461,400 N
5,461,350 N
5,461,300 N
5,461,250 N
5,461,200 N
5,461,150 N
SURFACE
450 EL
400 EL
350 EL
300 EL
250 EL
200 EL
PIT OUTLINE
JS-18-12
J-18-27
JP-2023-P3
J-18-26
55-429
55-427
JP-22-05
JP-MET-2023-02
55-426
J-18-05
JP-MET-2023-03
55-425
55-409
J-18-16
J-18-28
Li2O %
+ 2.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.75 - 1.0
0.5 - 0.75
0.3 - 0.5
0.01 - 0.3
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
Peg A
Peg B
Peg C
Peg D
Peg E
Peg F
Peg H
Peg I
Peg J
Peg K
Peg L
Peg M
0
25
50
75
100
125
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
IMAGINE LITHIUM INC.
JACKPOT PROPERTY
JACKPOT DEPOSIT
Li2O BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 432,500 E
Scale 1:2,000
September 2024


5,461,750 N
5,461,700 N
5,461,650 N
5,461,600 N
5,461,550 N
5,461,500 N
5,461,450 N
5,461,400 N
5,461,350 N
5,461,300 N
5,461,250 N
500 EL
450 EL
400 EL
350 EL
300 EL
250 EL
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
JP-22-52
JP-22-09B
JP-22-11
JP-22-09
JP-22-12
JP-22-13
JP-22-21
JP-22-23
JP-22-21C
JP-23-04
JP-22-07
JP-22-21B
Li2O %
+ 2.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.75 - 1.0
0.5 - 0.75
0.3 - 0.5
0.01 - 0.3
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
Peg A
Peg B
Peg C
Peg D
Peg E
Peg F
Peg H
Peg I
Peg J
Peg K
Peg L
Peg M
0 25 50 75 100 125
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
IMAGINE LITHIUM INC.
JACKPOT PROPERTY
JACKPOT DEPOSIT
Li2O BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 432,700 E
Scale 1:2,000
September 2024



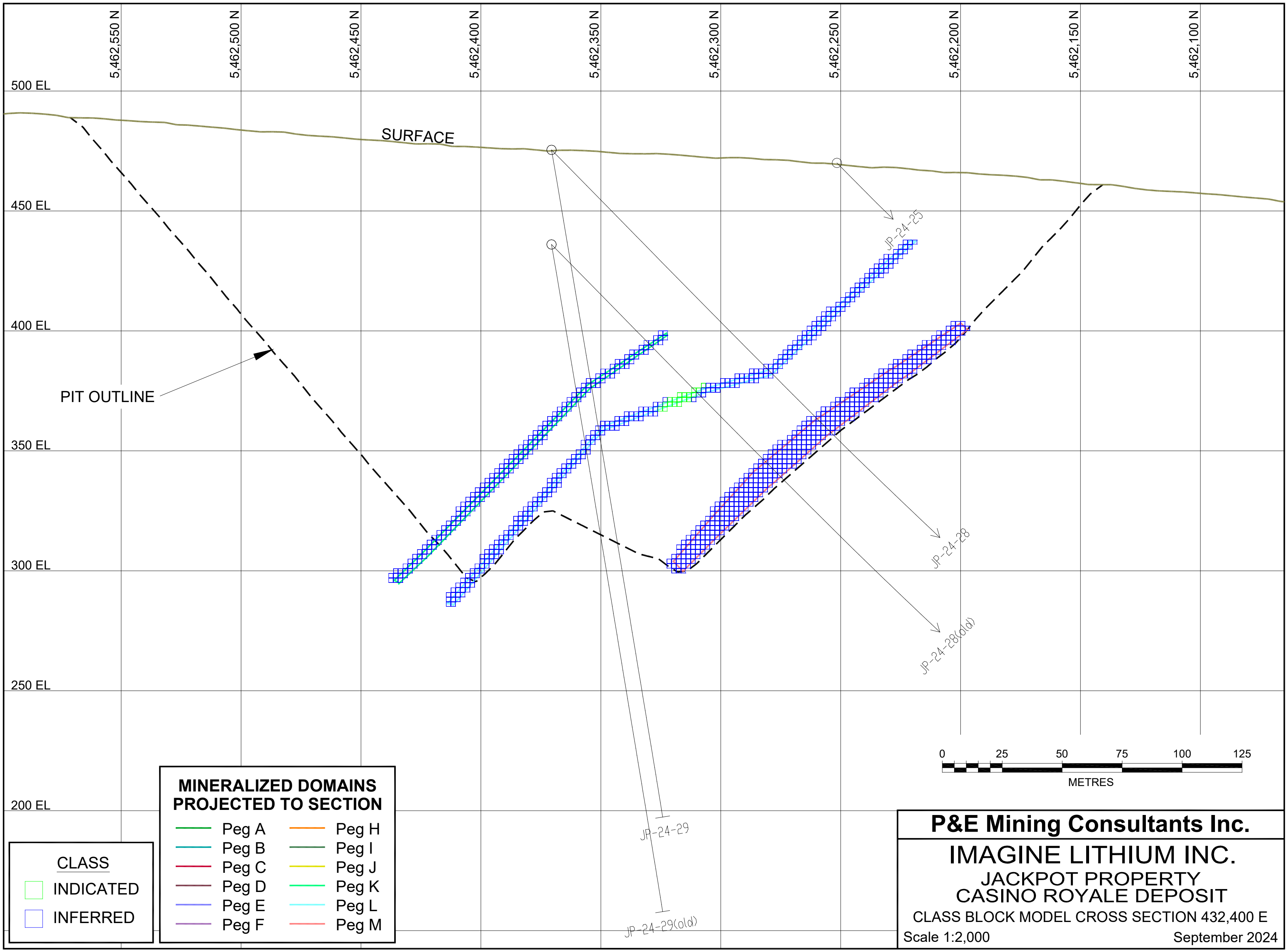
5,461,750 N
5,461,700 N
5,461,650 N
5,461,600 N
5,461,550 N
5,461,500 N
5,461,450 N
5,461,400 N
5,461,350 N
5,461,300 N
5,461,250 N
500 EL
450 EL
400 EL
350 EL
300 EL
250 EL
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
JP-2023-P1
JP-22-16
JP-22-16B
JP-23-21
JP-23-07
JP-23-18
Li2O %
+ 2.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.75 - 1.0
0.5 - 0.75
0.3 - 0.5
0.01 - 0.3
MINERALIZED DOMAINS
PROJECTED TO SECTION
Peg A
Peg B
Peg C
Peg D
Peg E
Peg F
Peg H
Peg I
Peg J
Peg K
Peg L
Peg M
0
25
50
75
100
125
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
IMAGINE LITHIUM INC.
JACKPOT PROPERTY
JACKPOT DEPOSIT
Li2O BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 432,925 E
Scale 1:2,000
September 2024


5,462,600 N
5,462,400 N
5,462,200 N
5,462,000 N
5,461,800 N
5,461,600 N
5,461,400 N
5,461,200 N
432,000 E
432,200 E
432,400 E
432,600 E
432,800 E
433,000 E
N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
Li2O %
+ 2.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.75 - 1.0
0.5 - 0.75
0.3 - 0.5
0.01 - 0.3
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
Peg A
Peg B
Peg C
Peg D
Peg E
Peg F
Peg H
Peg I
Peg J
Peg K
Peg L
Peg M
0
100
200
300
400
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
IMAGINE LITHIUM INC.
JACKPOT PROPERTY
Li2O BLOCK MODEL PLAN 400 EL
Scale 1:7,000
September 2024



5,462,600 N
5,462,400 N
5,462,200 N
5,462,000 N
5,461,800 N
5,461,600 N
5,461,400 N
5,461,200 N
432,000 E
432,200 E
432,400 E
432,600 E
432,800 E
433,000 E
N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
Li2O %
+ 2.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.75 - 1.0
0.5 - 0.75
0.3 - 0.5
0.01 - 0.3
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
Peg A
Peg B
Peg C
Peg D
Peg E
Peg F
Peg H
Peg I
Peg J
Peg K
Peg L
Peg M
0
100
200
300
400
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
IMAGINE LITHIUM INC.
JACKPOT PROPERTY
Li2O BLOCK MODEL PLAN 350 EL
Scale 1:7,000
September 2024

APPENDIX F CLASSIFICATION BLOCK MODEL CROSS-SECTIONS AND PLANS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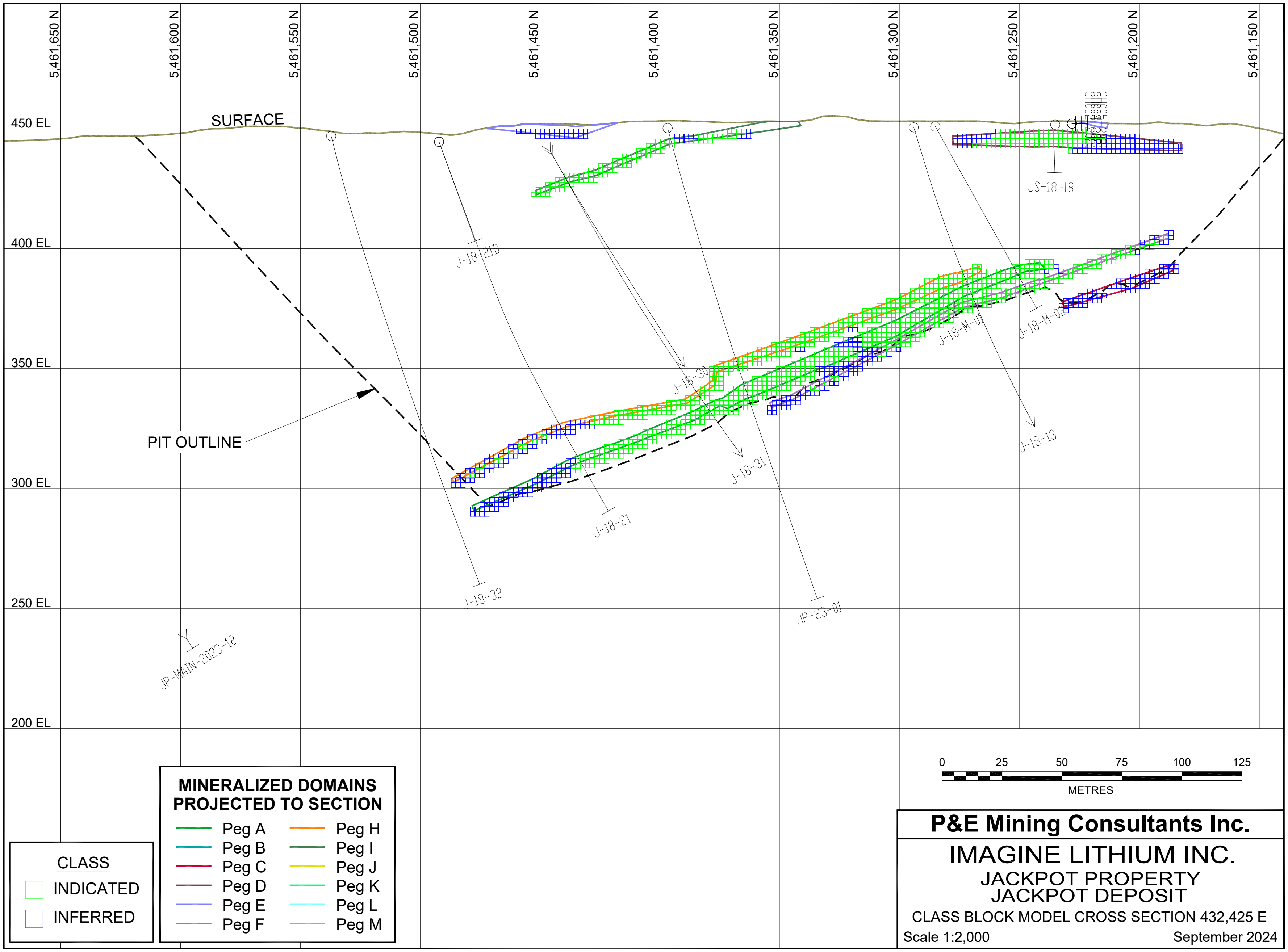
5,462,450 N
5,462,400 N
5,462,350 N
5,462,300 N
5,462,250 N
5,462,200 N
5,462,150 N
5,462,100 N
500 EL
450 EL
400 EL
350 EL
300 EL
250 EL
200 EL
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
JP-24-25
JP-24-28
JP-24-28(old)
JP-24-29
JP-24-29(old)
0 25 50 75 100 125
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
Peg A
Peg B
Peg C
Peg D
Peg E
Peg F
Peg H
Peg I
Peg J
Peg K
Peg L
Peg M
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
IMAGINE LITHIUM INC.
JACKPOT PROPERTY
CASINO ROYALE DEPOSIT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 432,400 E
Scale 1:2,000
September 2024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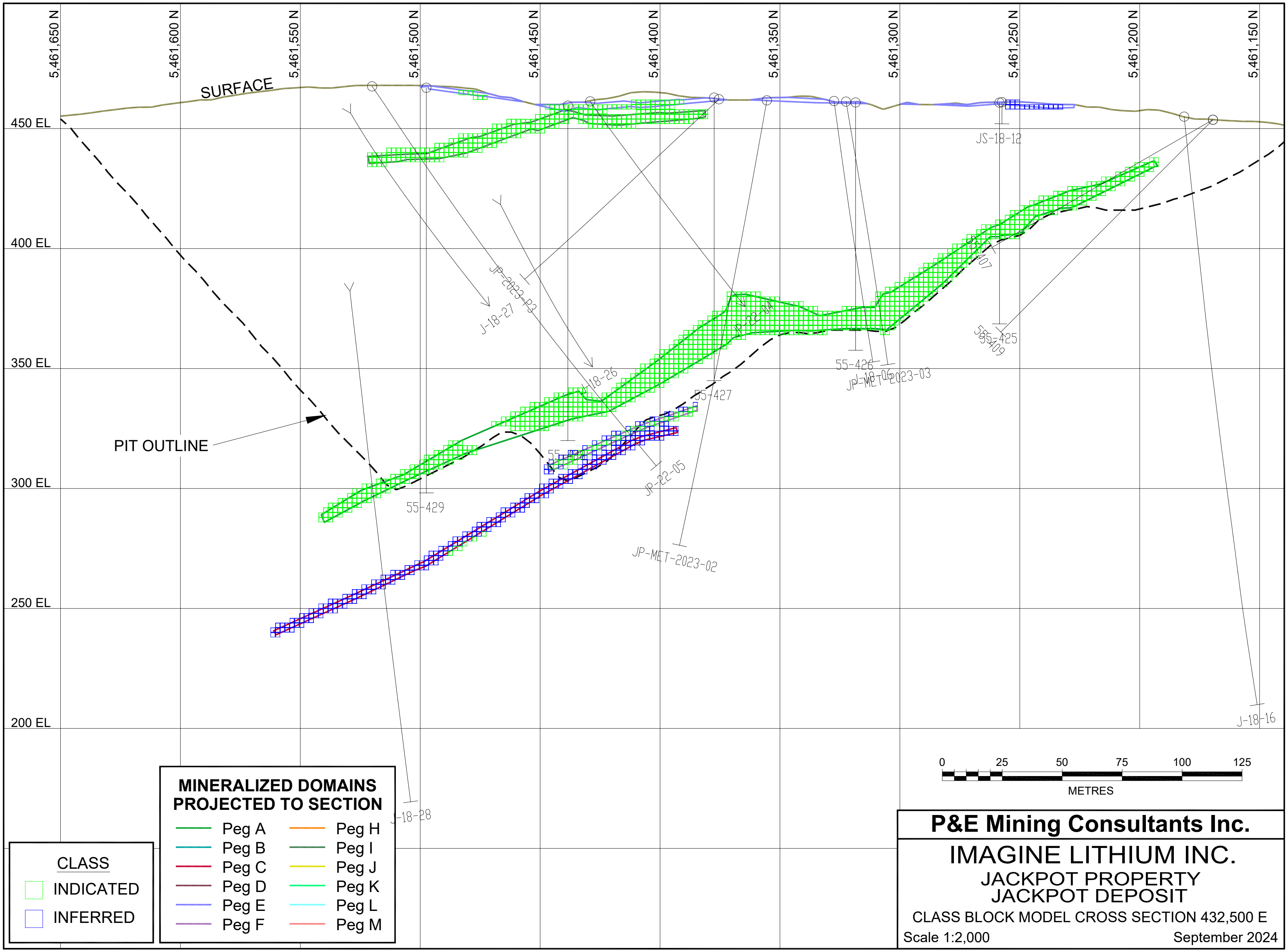
5,461,600 N
5,461,550 N
5,461,500 N
5,461,450 N
5,461,400 N
5,461,350 N
5,461,300 N
5,461,250 N
5,461,200 N
5,461,150 N
450 EL
400 EL
350 EL
300 EL
250 EL
200 EL
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
J-18-21B
J-18-30
J-18-31
J-18-21
J-18-32
JP-23-01
J-18-M-01
J-18-M-02
J-18-13
JS-18-18
JP-MAIN-2023-12
0 25 50 75 100 125
METRES
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
Peg A
Peg B
Peg C
Peg D
Peg E
Peg F
Peg H
Peg I
Peg J
Peg K
Peg L
Peg M
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
IMAGINE LITHIUM INC.
JACKPOT PROPERTY
JACKPOT DEPOSIT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 432,425 E
Scale 1:2,000
September 2024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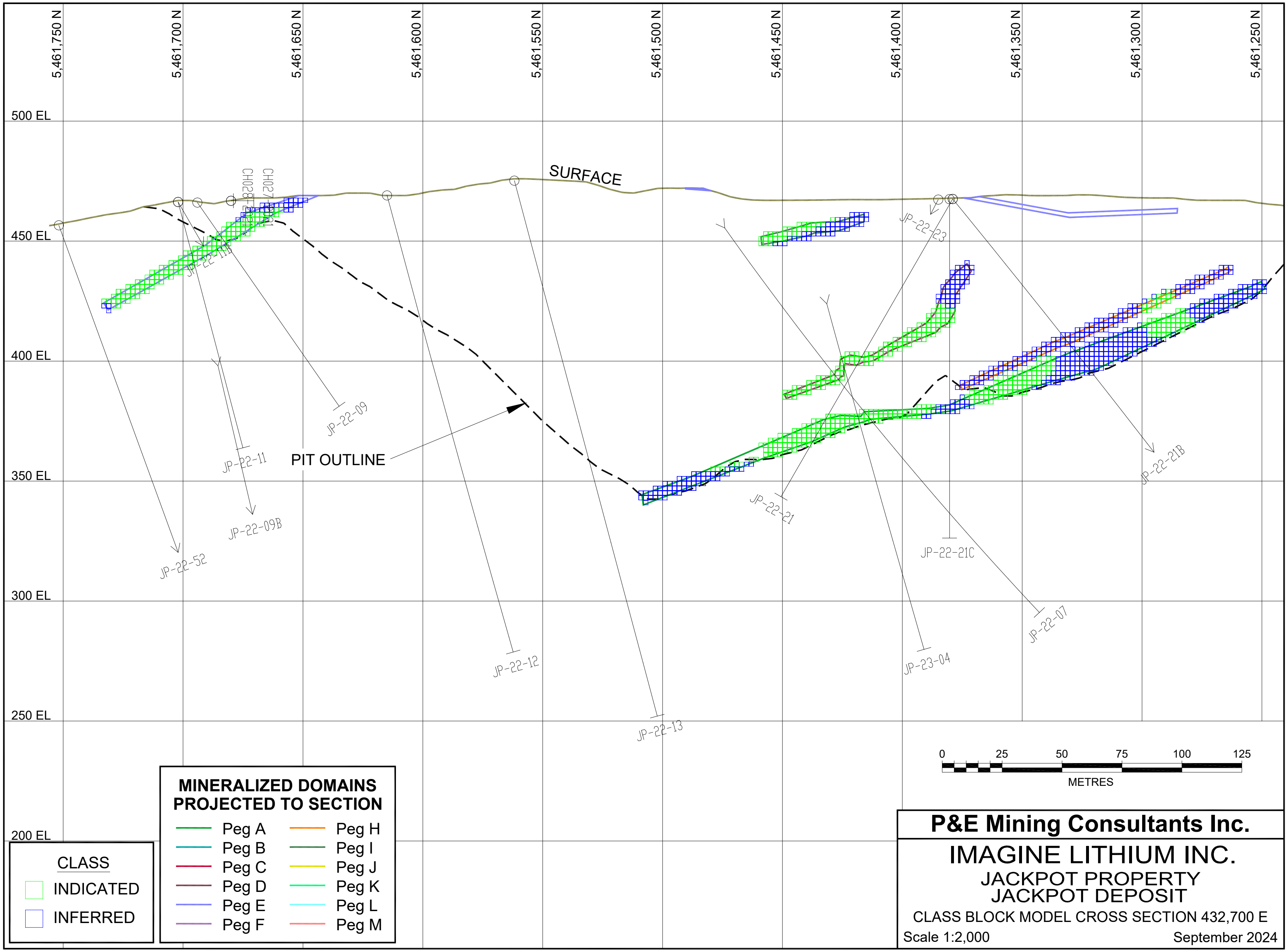
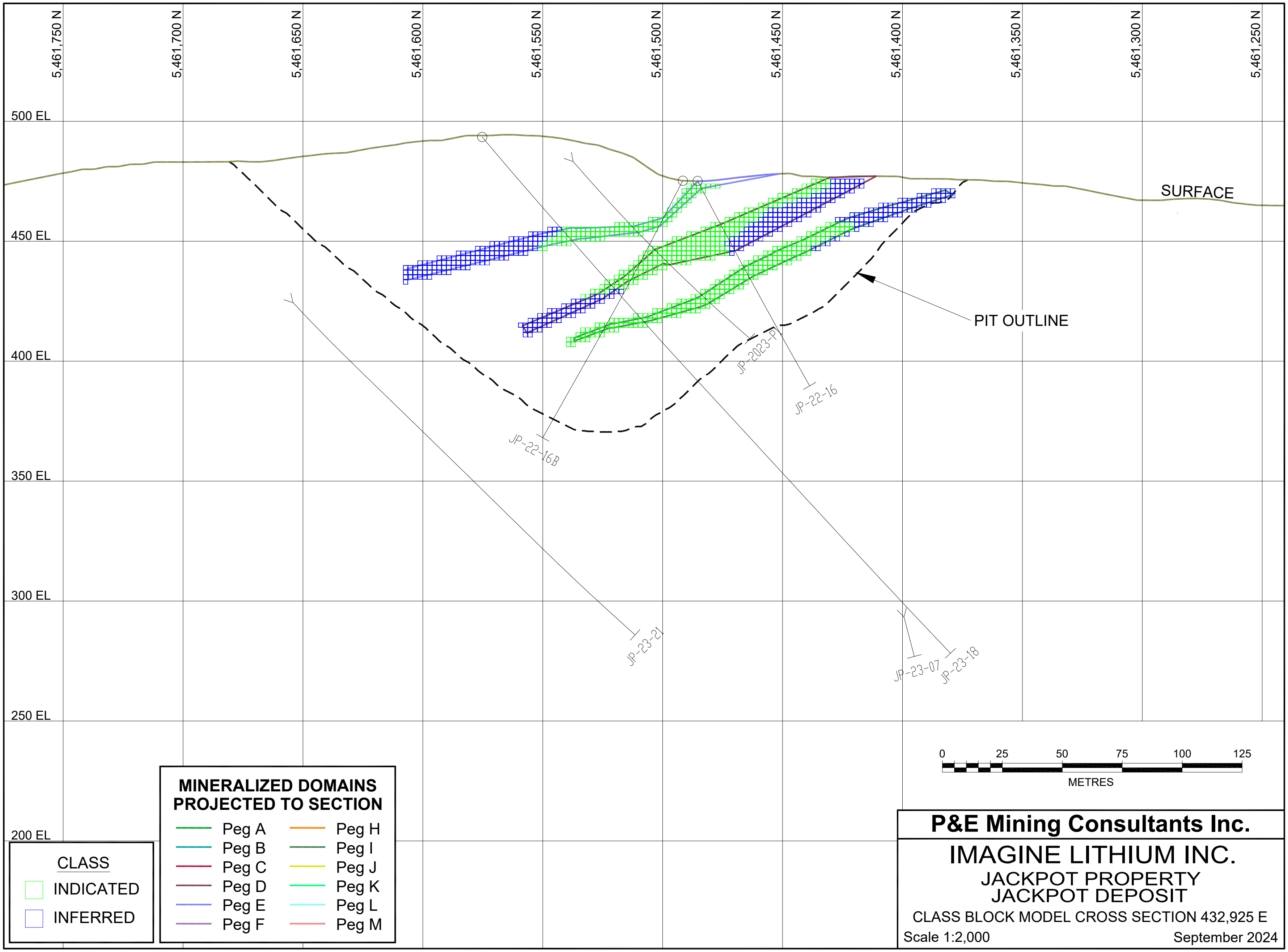
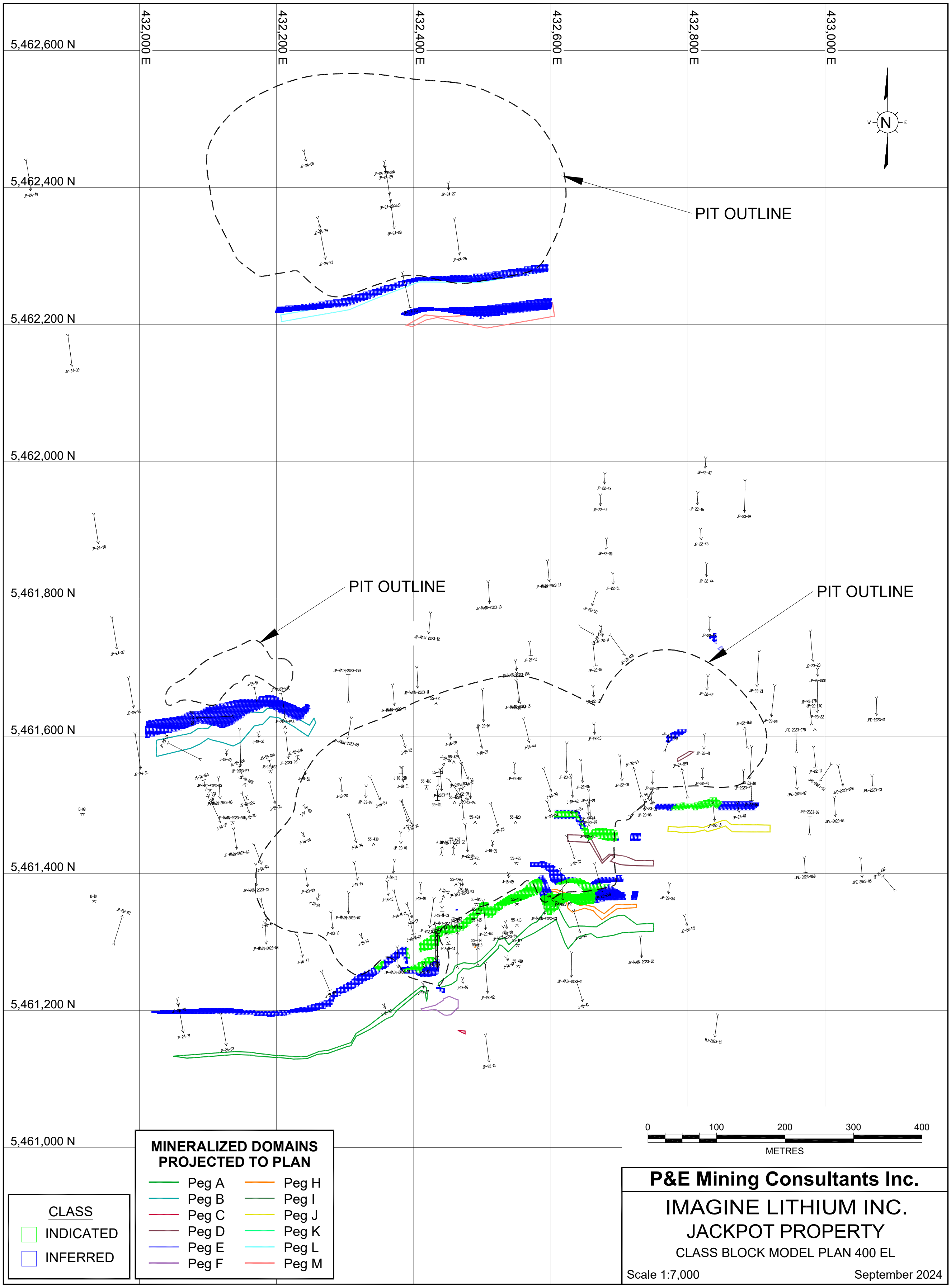
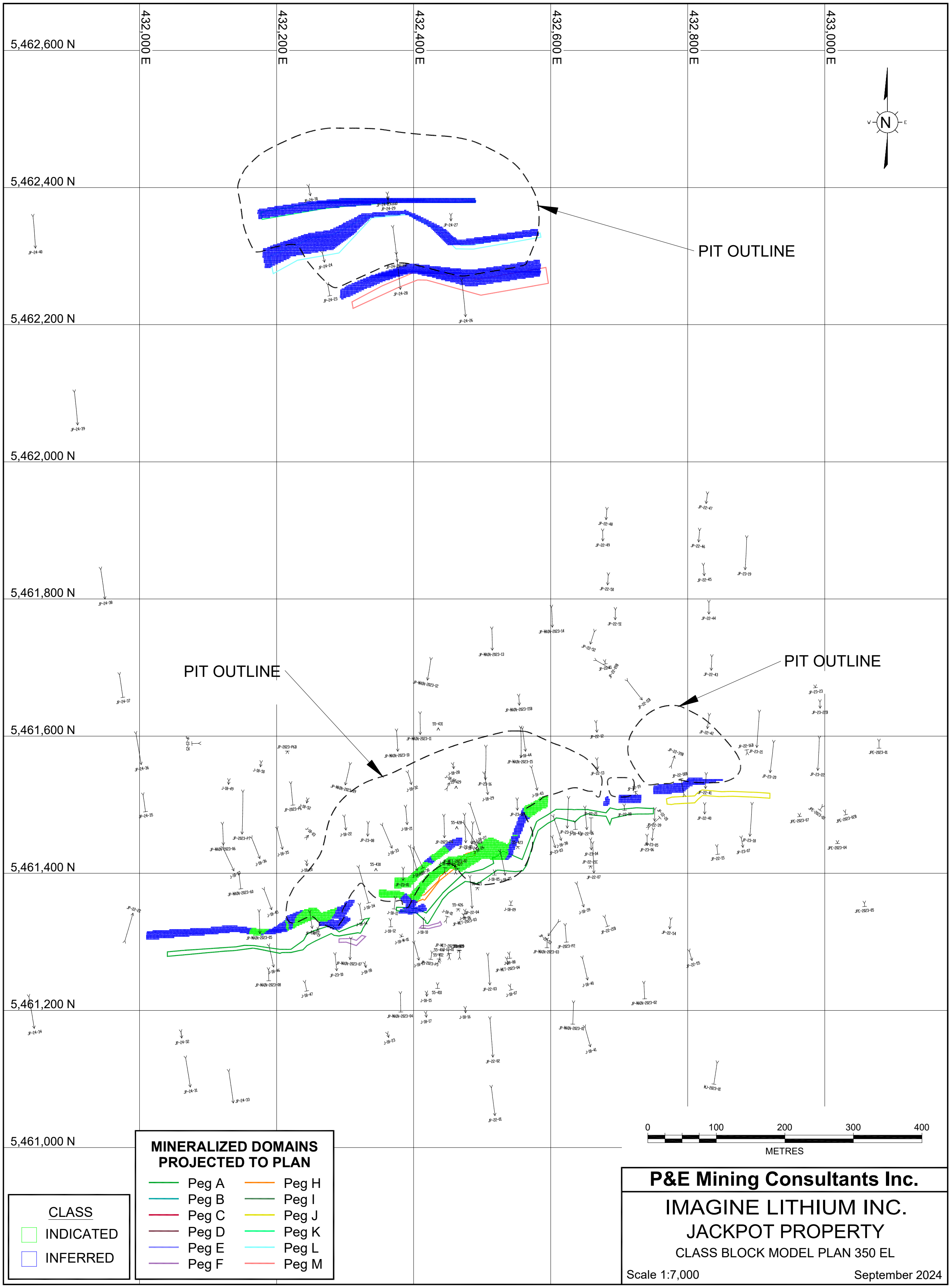
5,461,600 N
5,461,550 N
5,461,500 N
5,461,450 N
5,461,400 N
5,461,350 N
5,461,300 N
5,461,250 N
5,461,200 N
5,461,150 N
SURFACE
450 EL
400 EL
350 EL
300 EL
250 EL
200 EL
PIT OUTLINE
JS-18-12
J-18-27
JP-2023-P3
J-18-26
JP-22-04
JP-22-05
55-427
55-429
55-426
55-425
55-407
55-409
J-18-06
JP-MET-2023-03
JP-MET-2023-02
J-18-28
J-18-16
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
Peg A
Peg B
Peg C
Peg D
Peg E
Peg F
Peg H
Peg I
Peg J
Peg K
Peg L
Peg M
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
0 25 50 75 100 125
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
IMAGINE LITHIUM INC.
JACKPOT PROPERTY
JACKPOT DEPOSIT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 432,500 E
Scale 1:2,000
September 2024


5,461,750 N
5,461,700 N
5,461,650 N
5,461,600 N
5,461,550 N
5,461,500 N
5,461,450 N
5,461,400 N
5,461,350 N
5,461,300 N
5,461,250 N
500 EL
450 EL
400 EL
350 EL
300 EL
250 EL
200 EL
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
JP-22-09
JP-22-11
JP-22-09B
JP-22-52
JP-22-12
JP-22-13
JP-22-21
JP-22-21C
JP-22-23
JP-22-21B
JP-22-07
JP-23-04
0 25 50 75 100 125
METRES
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
Peg A
Peg B
Peg C
Peg D
Peg E
Peg F
Peg H
Peg I
Peg J
Peg K
Peg L
Peg M
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
IMAGINE LITHIUM INC.
JACKPOT PROPERTY
JACKPOT DEPOSIT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 432,700 E
Scale 1:2,000
September 2024


5,461,750 N
5,461,700 N
5,461,650 N
5,461,600 N
5,461,550 N
5,461,500 N
5,461,450 N
5,461,400 N
5,461,350 N
5,461,300 N
5,461,250 N
500 EL
450 EL
400 EL
350 EL
300 EL
250 EL
200 EL
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
JP-22-16B
JP-2023-P
JP-22-16
JP-23-21
JP-23-07
JP-23-18
0
25
50
75
100
125
METRES
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
MINERALIZED DOMAINS
PROJECTED TO SECTION
Peg A
Peg B
Peg C
Peg D
Peg E
Peg F
Peg H
Peg I
Peg J
Peg K
Peg L
Peg M
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
IMAGINE LITHIUM INC.
JACKPOT PROPERTY
JACKPOT DEPOSIT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 432,925 E
Scale 1:2,000
September 2024

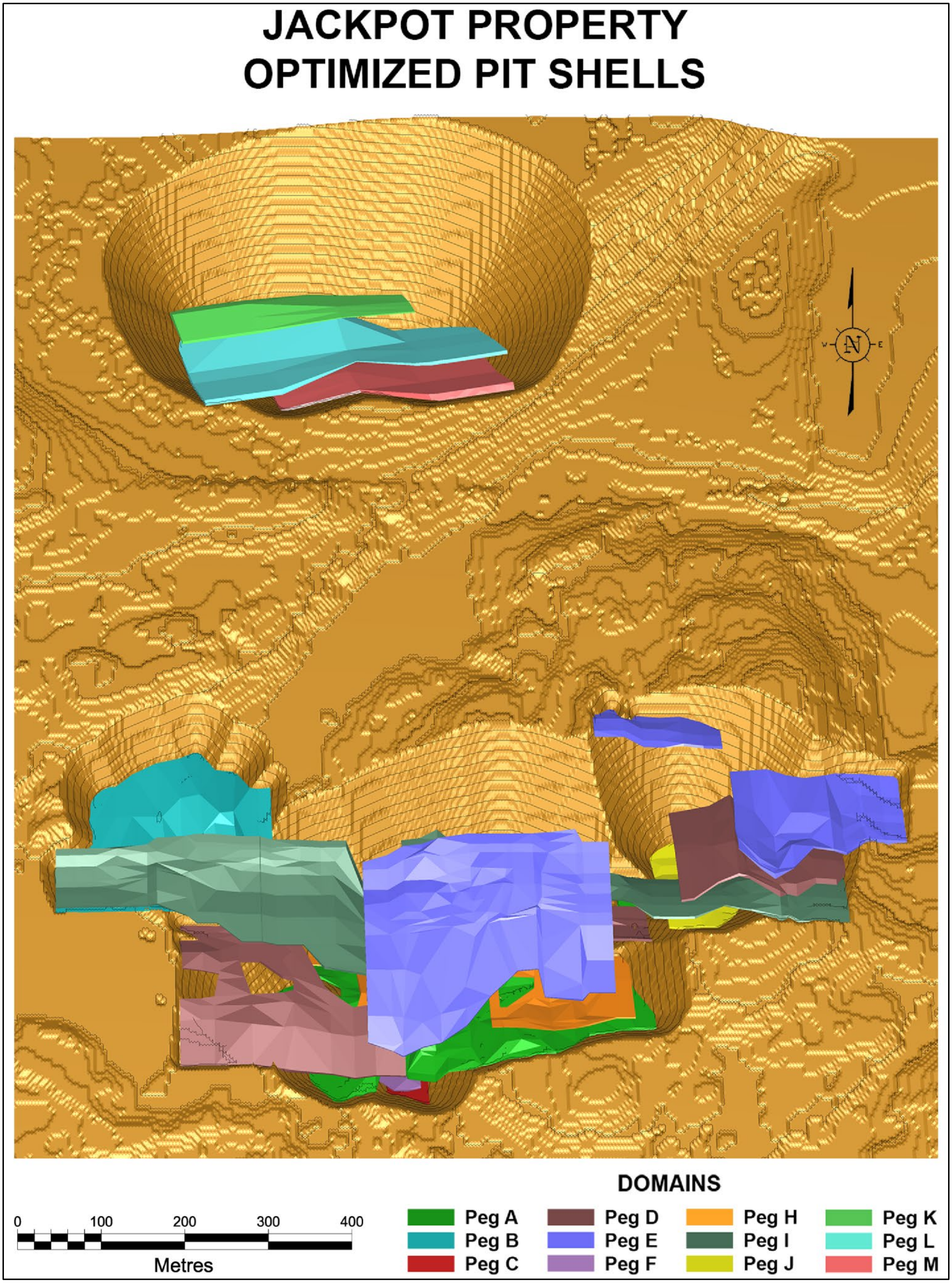


5,462,600 N
5,462,400 N
5,462,200 N
5,462,000 N
5,461,800 N
5,461,600 N
5,461,400 N
5,461,200 N
5,461,000 N
432,000 E
432,200 E
432,400 E
432,600 E
432,800 E
433,000 E
N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
0
100
200
300
400
METRES
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
Peg A
Peg B
Peg C
Peg D
Peg E
Peg F
Peg H
Peg I
Peg J
Peg K
Peg L
Peg M
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
IMAGINE LITHIUM INC.
JACKPOT PROPERTY
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 400 EL
Scale 1:7,000
September 2024



5,462,600 N
5,462,400 N
5,462,200 N
5,462,000 N
5,461,800 N
5,461,600 N
5,461,400 N
5,461,200 N
5,461,000 N
432,000 E
432,200 E
432,400 E
432,600 E
432,800 E
433,000 E
N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
0
100
200
300
400
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
Peg A
Peg B
Peg C
Peg D
Peg E
Peg F
Peg H
Peg I
Peg J
Peg K
Peg L
Peg M
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
IMAGINE LITHIUM INC.
JACKPOT PROPERTY
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 350 EL
Scale 1:7,000
September 2024

APPENDIX G OPTIMIZED PIT SHELLS


JACKPOT PROPERTY
OPTIMIZED PIT SHELLS
N
W
E
DOMAINS
Peg A
Peg B
Peg C
Peg D
Peg E
Peg F
Peg H
Peg I
Peg J
Peg K
Peg L
Peg M
0
100
200
300
400
Metres

APPENDIX H JACKPOT PROPERTY MINERAL CLAIMS

TABLE APPENDIX H.1
CLAIMS LISTING FOR JACKPOT PROPERTY*

Claim No.	Claim Type	Holder (100%)	Issue Date	Anniversary Date	Status
507922	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250410	Active
507923	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250410	Active
507924	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250410	Active
507925	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250410	Active
507926	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250410	Active
507927	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250410	Active
507928	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250410	Active
507929	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250410	Active
507930	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250410	Active
507931	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250410	Active
507932	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250410	Active
507933	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250410	Active
507934	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250410	Active
507935	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250410	Active
507936	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250410	Active
507937	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250410	Active
507938	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250410	Active
507939	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250410	Active
507940	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250410	Active
507941	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250410	Active
507942	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250410	Active
507943	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250410	Active
511281	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250410	Active
511282	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250410	Active
515942	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515943	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515944	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515945	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515946	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515947	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515948	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515949	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515950	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515951	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515952	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515953	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515954	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515955	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515956	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active

TABLE APPENDIX H.1 CLAIMS LISTING FOR JACKPOT PROPERTY*					
Claim No.	**Claim Type**	**Holder (100%)**	**Issue Date**	**Anniversary Date**	**Status**
515957	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515958	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515959	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515960	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515961	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515883	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515884	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515885	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515886	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515887	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515888	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515889	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515890	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515891	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515892	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515893	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515894	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515895	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515896	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515897	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515898	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515899	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515900	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515901	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515902	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515974	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515975	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515976	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515977	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515978	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515979	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515980	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515981	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515982	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515983	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515984	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515985	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515986	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515987	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active

TABLE APPENDIX H.1 CLAIMS LISTING FOR JACKPOT PROPERTY*					
Claim No.	**Claim Type**	**Holder (100%)**	**Issue Date**	**Anniversary Date**	**Status**
515988	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515989	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515990	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515991	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515992	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515993	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515994	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515995	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515996	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515997	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
107377	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
124776	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
127477	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
127478	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
127479	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
127497	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
127498	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
138728	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
139529	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
166526	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
171772	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
174074	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
185536	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
191503	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
220553	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
225312	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
225313	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
225314	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
236040	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
287310	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
292125	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
307525	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
314235	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
314236	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
105845	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
114564	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
114565	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
114566	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
114567	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active

TABLE APPENDIX H.1 CLAIMS LISTING FOR JACKPOT PROPERTY*					
Claim No.	**Claim Type**	**Holder (100%)**	**Issue Date**	**Anniversary Date**	**Status**
134927	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
136526	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
144604	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
146202	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
163481	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
171233	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
171773	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
191504	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
192242	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
199745	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
204351	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
211323	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
223376	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
228036	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
228037	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
240897	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
248903	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
248904	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
274710	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
277314	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
286580	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
288030	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
288031	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
290865	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
296045	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
308249	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
308250	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
320356	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
324474	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
326662	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
336337	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
341731	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
341732	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
334444	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
755362	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20221109	20250809	Active
755363	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20221109	20250809	Active
531555	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180918	20250918	Active
200957	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20251105	Active
535603	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20181202	20251202	Active

Table Appendix H.1 **Claims Listing for Jackpot Property***					
Claim No.	**Claim Type**	**Holder (100%)**	**Issue Date**	**Anniversary Date**	**Status**
535604	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20181202	20251202	Active
535605	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20181202	20251202	Active
535606	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20181202	20251202	Active
535607	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20181202	20251202	Active
535608	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20181202	20251202	Active
535609	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20181202	20251202	Active
535610	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20181202	20251202	Active
535611	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20181202	20251202	Active
535612	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20181202	20251202	Active
535613	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20181202	20251202	Active
535614	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20181202	20251202	Active
535615	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20181202	20251202	Active
535616	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20181202	20251202	Active
535617	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20181202	20251202	Active
535618	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20181202	20251202	Active
535619	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20181202	20251202	Active
535620	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20181202	20251202	Active
535621	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20181202	20251202	Active
535622	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20181202	20251202	Active
535623	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20181202	20251202	Active
535624	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20181202	20251202	Active
535625	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20181202	20251202	Active
535626	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20181202	20251202	Active
522447	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180603	20251203	Active
522448	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180603	20251203	Active
522449	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180603	20251203	Active
522450	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180603	20251203	Active
522451	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180603	20251203	Active
522452	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180603	20251203	Active
522453	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180603	20251203	Active
522454	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180603	20251203	Active
522455	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180603	20251203	Active
522456	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180603	20251203	Active
522457	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180603	20251203	Active
522458	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180603	20251203	Active
522459	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180603	20251203	Active
522460	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180603	20251203	Active
522461	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180603	20251203	Active
522462	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180603	20251203	Active

TABLE APPENDIX H.1 CLAIMS LISTING FOR JACKPOT PROPERTY*					
Claim No.	**Claim Type**	**Holder (100%)**	**Issue Date**	**Anniversary Date**	**Status**
566540	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20191215	20251215	Active
536780	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20181215	20251215	Active
536781	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20181215	20251215	Active
536782	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20181215	20251215	Active
566541	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20191215	20251215	Active
566510	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20191215	20251215	Active
566509	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20191215	20251215	Active
566511	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20191215	20251215	Active
566512	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20191215	20251215	Active
566539	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20191215	20251215	Active
536787	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20181215	20251215	Active
566513	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20191215	20251215	Active
566543	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20191215	20251215	Active
566544	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20191215	20251215	Active
698251	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20211218	20251218	Active
536786	Single Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20181215	20281215	Active
536783	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20181215	20241215	Active
504392	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250410	Active
505590	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250410	Active
506152	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250410	Active
509101	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250410	Active
509874	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250410	Active
514293	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180411	20250411	Active
514292	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180411	20250411	Active
515963	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
516000	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515875	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515971	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515998	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
515999	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180412	20250412	Active
521055	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180509	20250509	Active
521056	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180509	20250509	Active
521220	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180511	20250511	Active
521215	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180511	20250511	Active
521216	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180511	20250511	Active
521217	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180511	20250511	Active
521221	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180511	20250511	Active
521223	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180511	20250511	Active
521214	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180511	20250511	Active

TABLE APPENDIX H.1
CLAIMS LISTING FOR JACKPOT PROPERTY*

Claim No.	Claim Type	Holder (100%)	Issue Date	Anniversary Date	Status
521219	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180511	20250511	Active
521222	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180511	20250511	Active
521218	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180511	20250511	Active
522262	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180530	20250530	Active
535629	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20181202	20251202	Active
535630	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20181202	20251202	Active
522445	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180603	20251203	Active
522444	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180603	20251203	Active
522446	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180603	20251203	Active
522443	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180603	20251203	Active
566542	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20191215	20251215	Active
566765	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20191216	20251215	Active
566766	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20191216	20251215	Active
113822	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250609	Active
108369	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
124777	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
127277	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
136783	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
142300	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
142301	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
178750	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
178751	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
188774	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
190749	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
200956	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
209604	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
209605	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
217480	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
217481	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
233314	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
236041	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
236042	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
245489	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
255543	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
286579	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
292126	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
304761	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
304762	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
311532	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active

Table Appendix H.1 Claims Listing for Jackpot Property*					
Claim No.	**Claim Type**	**Holder (100%)**	**Issue Date**	**Anniversary Date**	**Status**
343010	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250717	Active
140227	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
146201	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
144605	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
155786	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
223375	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
223377	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
223378	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
277312	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
277313	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
307138	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
307139	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
307140	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
324473	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
336336	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
331664	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20250809	Active
311533	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20251105	Active
343011	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20251105	Active
151543	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20260609	Active
227397	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20260609	Active
213194	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20261105	Active
172782	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20270609	Active
202344	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20270609	Active
227396	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20270609	Active
246865	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20270609	Active
312951	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Imagine Lithium Inc.	20180410	20270609	Active

** Claims information effective September 1, 2024*