

Number/Numero:

PR-22-000283

This permit is issued under the authority of section 78.3 of the *Mining Act* and the Exploration Plans and Exploration Permits Regulation (O. Reg. 308/12). It is subject to the provisions of the Act and regulation as well as the terms and conditions included in this permit.

Ce permis est émis conformément aux dispositions de section 78.3 de la *Loi sur les mines* et des règlements et est sujet aux restrictions et dispositions de ce lois et règlements ainsi qu'aux conditions ci-énoncées.

Note: The issuance of this permit does not relieve the applicant from the responsibility of acquiring any other agency, board, government, etc. approval as may be required nor does it relieve the permittee from the requirements of any other legislation or guarantee access to the land.

Remarque : La délivrance de ce permis n'exempte pas le demandeur de l'obligation d'obtenir l'autorisation de tout autre organisme, commission, gouvernement, etc. qui pourrait être exigée, n'exempte pas le titulaire des dispositions de toute autre loi et ne garantit pas l'accès à la terre.

Project Details/ Détails sur le projet

Project Name/ Titre du projet

Jackpot West

Qualified Supervisor/Superviseur qualifié

Michel Boily

This Permit is issued to: Ce Permis est délivré a:

Name of Permittee:/Nom du détenteur:

Infinite Ore Corp.

Mailing Address:/Adresse postale:

Infinite Ore Corp. 1240-789 Pender St., Vancouver, BC V6C 1H2

To conduct early exploration activities from/ Pour effectuer des activités d'exploration du (yyyy/mm/dd):

2022/11/30

to:

2025/11/29

On claim/lease/licence of occupation number(s):/Sur le numéro(s) du claim/bail/permis d'occupation:

138728, 155786, 171772, 200957, 217481, 220553, 236042, 286579, 304762, 311533, 324474

As per the project map(s) and Activity Details Report, all of which are attached hereto and which form part of this permit/
Selon la/les carte(s) du projet et le Rapport Détaillé des Activités, tous qui sont attachés ici et qui forment partie du permis

for the purpose of Permit activities:

- Mechanized Drilling (assembled weight >150kg)/ Forage mécanisé (poids assemblé >150 kg)
- Mechanized Stripping (>100m² in 200m radius)/ Décapage mécanisé (>100 m² dans un rayon de 200 m)
- Pitting and Trenching (>3m³ in 200m radius)/ Creusement de fosses et de tranchées (>3 m³ dans un rayon de 200 m)
- Line Cutting (>1.5m width)/ Découpage des quadrillages (>1,5 m de largeur)
- Other (Early exploration activities for which Director has required a permit)/Autre (Activités d'exploration préliminaires pour laquelle le Directeur a demandé un permis):

for the purpose of Plan activities:

- Ground geophysical survey requiring a generator (Les levés géophysiques au sol qui nécessitent l'utilisation d'une génératrice)
- Mechanized Drilling (assembled weight <150kg)/ Forage mécanisé (poids assemblé <150 kg)

- Mechanized Stripping (<100m² in 200m radius)/ Décapage mécanisé (<100 m² dans un rayon de 200 m)
- Pitting and Trenching (1-3m³ in 200m radius)/ Creusement de fosses et de tranchées (1-3 m³ dans un rayon de 200 m)
- Line Cutting (<1.5m width)/ Découpage des quadrillages (<1,5 m de largeur)

Subject to the following conditions:/Et sous les conditions suivantes:

1. The Permittee shall keep this permit or a true copy thereof on the permit area./Le détenteur conserver ce permis ou une copie conforme sur les lieux des travaux.
2. The person in charge of the operation conducted under this permit shall produce and show this permit or the true copy kept on the exploration permit area to any inspector whenever requested by the officer./Le responsable des travaux couverts par ce permis doit produire le permis ou sa copie conforme si un inspecteur lui demande.
3. The requirements outlined in Schedule 1 of Ontario Regulation 308/12 and applicable Provincial Standards for Early Exploration/ Les exigences générales identifier à l'annexe 1 du Règlement de l'Ontario 308/12 et les normes provinciales relatives à l'exploration préliminaire.
4. Other terms and conditions as listed on this permit./Autres termes et conditions énoncées sur ce permis.

Place of Issue/Emis a:

Thunder Bay

Issued by/Emis par:

Paula Allen, Director of Exploration

Date of Issue/Date émis (yyyy/mm/dd, aaaa/mm/jj):

2022/11/30

Signature of Director/Signature du directeur:



Additional Terms and Conditions:

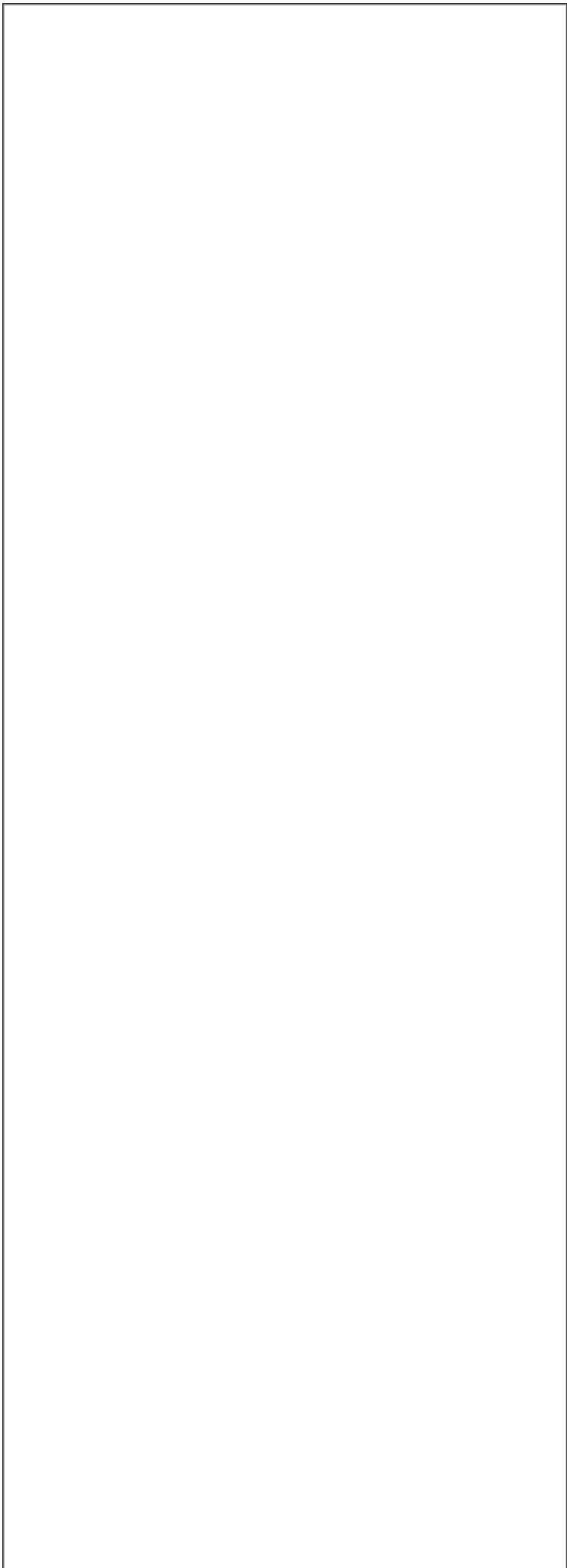
No early exploration activities authorized by this Permit shall be carried out on or between (04/20) and (05/03) and (09/28) and (10/11), each year.

Written notice shall be provided to the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines as follows:

- a) not less than two (2) weeks prior to commencing the early exploration activities authorized by this Permit which, for greater certainty, shall include the mobilization of personnel and equipment to the site required for carrying out those activities;
- b) after a period of temporary suspension of activities of greater than four (4) weeks, not less than one (1) week prior to recommencing the early exploration activities authorized by this permit;
- c) not less than two (2) weeks prior to the anticipated final demobilization of personnel and equipment required for carrying out the early exploration activities authorized by this Permit; and
- d) delivered by email to MNDM.PlansAndPermits@ontario.ca

Autre termes et conditions:

If working near a surface water body, the proponent shall follow and implement the mitigation plan entitled Imagine Lithium Inc. Mineral Exploration Mitigation Plan dated November 28, 2022, prepared by Imagine Lithium Inc.



Collection of personal information, if any, on this form is authorized by sections 7, 78.2, 78.3, and subsection 178.2(1) of the Mining Act for the purpose of creating a public record as described in section 37 of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act. This information may also be posted in a modified form on the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines website and on the Environmental Registry for public comment. Questions about this collection should be directed to the Mineral Exploration and Development Section, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, 933 Ramsey Lake Road, Sudbury ON P3E 6B5. Telephone 705-670-5815.

Preferred language of
correspondence

English

French

Fields marked with an asterisk (*) are mandatory.

1. Project Details

Project Name *

Jackpot West

Name of Early Exploration Proponent *

Imagine Lithium (formely Infinite Ore Corp.)

Is the proposed early exploration area within the project area for an existing filed closure plan? *

Yes No

Are there any mine hazards identified in the [Abandoned Mines Information System \(AMIS sites\)](#) in your project area? *

Yes No

Enter the Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates (UTM) in North American Datum 83 (NAD 83) Grid for the centre of your project area

Zone (N) *

16N

Easting (m) *

431828

Northing (m) *

5461427

2. Exploration Logistics and Detailed Information

Will explosives be used for any activity/activities? If yes describe in detail which activities require the explosives, where they will be stored, and any other relevant information.

No

What commodity or commodities are being sought in the work program?

Lithium

How will you be transporting personnel to the exploration site for all activities? Describe in detail.

Transport of personnel will be by ATV or 4 x 4 vehicles by already existing access roads on the property connecting to Highway 11.

How will you be mobilizing/demobilizing equipment to and from the exploration site for all activities? Describe in detail.

The Company will mobilize a backhoe or excavator, pumps, hoses, portable saw to the various sites using the already existing access roads on the property connecting to Highway 11.

What type of equipment will you be using for all of the early exploration activities?

Backhoe or excavator, pumps, hoses, portable saw, shovels.

What type of drilling will take place? (e.g. core drilling, reverse circulation)

Do you anticipate the removal of the drill casing?

Yes No

If yes, when will you be removing it?

Immediately 3 to 6 months 6 to 12 months 1 to 2 years

For the exploration activities you have selected in your early exploration submission please fill in the associated details (required for all activities proposed). *

Geophysical surveys requiring a generator ▶ Type of Survey _____

Line cutting ▶ Estimated total line length _____ metres

Mechanized Stripping ▶ Planned Number of stripped locations 9

Estimated total area of stripping 25,340 (potential zone) square metres

Pitting and Trenching of Bedrock ▶ Planned Number of Pits/Trenches _____

Mechanized Drilling ▶ Planned drill hole diameter _____ centimetres

- 1 - 5 pads
- 6 - 10 pads
- 11 - 15 pads
- 16 - 20 pads
- > 20 pads

Please identify any non-prescribed activity/activities you will be undertaking to support the prescribed early exploration activity/activities

- Creating trails for the purposes of early exploration
- Creating roads for the purposes of early exploration
- Creating/setting up camp(s) to house personnel to perform your prescribed early exploration activities

Number of people in camp _____ Number of camps _____

- Ground geophysical surveys without a generator
- Airborne geophysical surveys

Are you planning to store fuel or other hazardous materials on the property? *

Yes No

Please provide any other information relevant to this project.

3. Signature

Name (Last Name, First Name)

Boily, Michel

Email Address

MB@imaginelithium.com

Signature



Date (yyyy/mm/dd)

2022/09/14

Save Form

Print Form

Clear Form


430000

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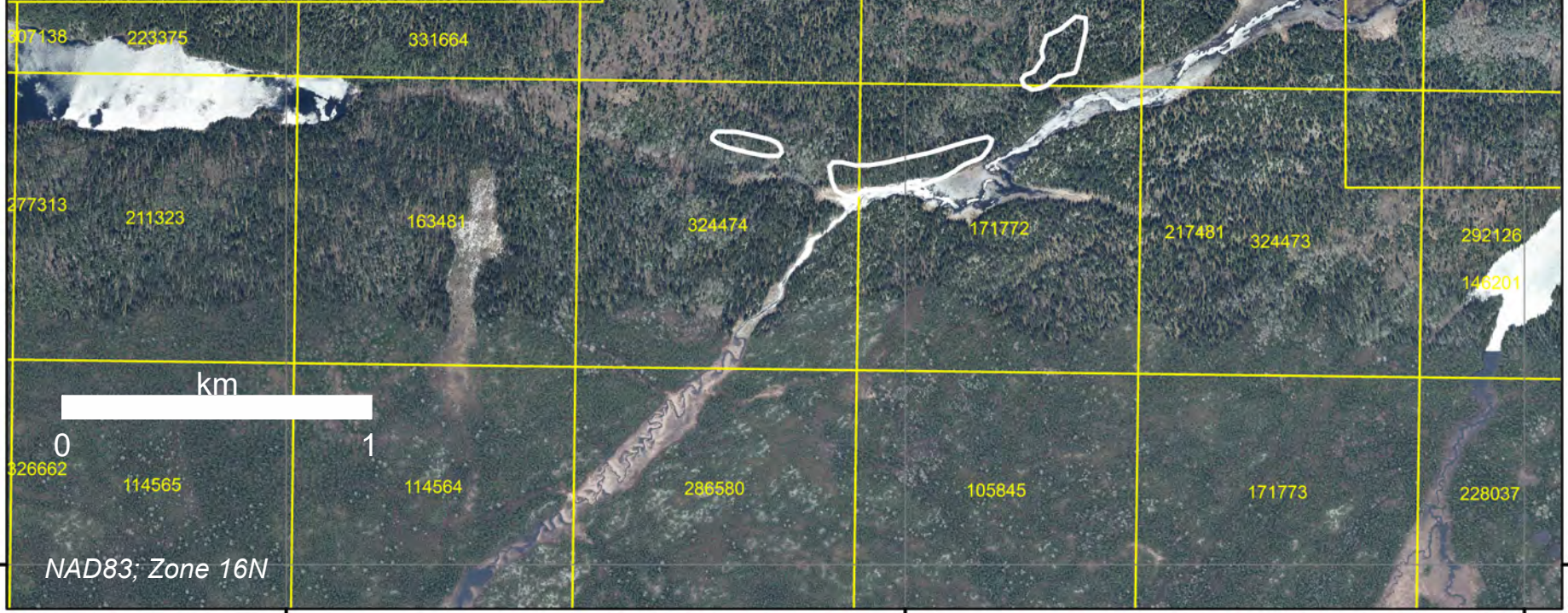


Jackpot Property

 Potential zone of overburden stripping

5461000

5461000



5460000

5460000

430000

431000

432000

NAD83; Zone 16N

245489

166526

255543 233314

311532
151543

286579

220553

Access road

304762 190749

311533
113822

155786

138728

127277

236042

200957

307138

223375

331664

277313

211323

163481

324474

171772

217481

324473

292126

146201

326662

114565

114564

286580

105845

171773

228037

Imagine Lithium Inc.
Mineral Exploration Mitigation Plan

November 28, 2022

Prepared by Imagine Lithium Inc.

Imagine Lithium Inc. (ILI) will use Best Management Practices (BMP) with respect to all of its exploration activities including prospecting, channel sampling, trenching, and drilling. The General BMPs and Activity Specific BMPs, where appropriate, should be applied to all activities during the planning, development, operational and rehabilitation stages of a project. The General and Activity Specific BMPs are further organized into avoidance, minimization, and rehabilitation practices. Avoidance practices provide guidance to properly plan activities to limit the impact to the environment before commencing operations. Minimization practices provide guidance to minimize impacts while conducting activities in situations when avoidance practices cannot be employed. Rehabilitation practices should be used during all stages of resource development to ensure the long-term habitat disturbance from conducting the activity is remediated.

Activities and Best Management Practices can change from time to time based on new information. Not all activities related to the mineral exploration may be listed in the Activity Specific BMPs. In these cases, ILI will aim to meet the principles of these BMPs by applying the General BMPs, and other relevant specific activity guidance where necessary.

Best management practice principles

During **planning, developing, operations and rehabilitation** of any mineral exploration and development activity, ILI and its employees and contractors will:

- Minimize the disturbance footprint of the activity, and its overall contribution to cumulative disturbance and loss of habitat to local wildlife
- Minimize habitat changes, disturbance and sensory disturbance
- Minimize activities that increase the risk of animal mortality (i.e. vehicle collisions)
- Avoid any disturbance to watercourses, waterbodies and habitats

General best management practices

Proper planning such as employing BMPs for activities and rehabilitation will help to avoid or minimize habitat and sensory disturbance. When employing the BMP

Principles, ILI will consider the use of the following General BMP for avoidance, minimization, and rehabilitation of any mineral exploration and development activity:

Avoidance

- Plan to restrict field practices to only what is necessary (e.g. conduct desktop exercises when possible).
- As much as possible avoid drilling and stripping activities within 100 m of a waterbody or watercourse
- Use existing infrastructure (e.g. trails, roads, etc.) for person and equipment travel as well as set-ups (e.g. drill and pump set-ups) rather than creating new infrastructure.
- Plan to provide local species awareness and education to field staff when working in sensitive areas.
- Plan exploration activities as far away from watercourses and waterbodies as possible.
- When activities must be conducted within 100 of a waterbody or watercourse, plan to avoid water runoff from drilling activities carrying soil and silt into nearby watercourses and waterbodies.
- In areas where water runoff is not sufficiently absorbed by the ground
 - Create diversion channels to allow water to be dissipated into the ground before it reaches watercourses and waterbodies.
 - If required, install silts screens to capture any sediments before they enter watercourses.
- Use best practices to avoid fuel and oil spills.
- Any rubbish is to be collected and removed from all activity areas.
- Avoid exploration activities during local hunting seasons
 - April 20th to May 3rd and September 28th to October 11th of every year

Minimization

- Minimize the cumulative disturbance of the activities by maximizing the use of existing infrastructure (e.g. trails, roads, etc.) for person and equipment travel when conducting operations.
- Minimize sensory disturbance (e.g. noise, dust, light, etc.)
- Minimize the footprint; only make it as large as necessary to conduct the activity safely.
- Minimize the amount of time the activities take, plan to carry out scheduled activities in the shortest time frame possible.
- Minimize all activities that disturb the ground surface in such a way that the amount of topsoil that is moved is minimal.
- Minimize the amount of disturbance by restricting the size of area cleared with heavy machinery.

- Ensure that any water that reaches watercourses or waterbodies from stripping or drilling activity is free of soil and silt particles.
- Any soil that is contaminated with fuel or oil spills will be removed from site and disposed of according to hazardous disposal regulations.
- Do not feed, follow or disturb animals.

Rehabilitation

- Ensure funding is in place before for rehabilitation before operations begin.
- Preserve organic material where possible or stockpile material on site when not possible.
- Store removed vegetation so that it can be later used as a seed source, moisture retention aid and shade for new growth during reclamation.
- Avoid seeding of non-native or invasive grass and legume based mixes which will create competition for native species and alternate food sources for local wildlife.
- Rehabilitate and restore habitat that was disturbed at the activity site:
- Rehabilitate progressively, rather than waiting until project is complete.
- Remove all extraneous materials – bring out what you bring in.

Activity specific best management practices

The following outlines activities and potential impacts associated with mineral exploration and development activities during planning, development, operations and closure. The BMPs provided below should be used with the General BMPs to avoid, minimize or mitigate. Moreover, they can be applied to other activities, where applicable. Other BMPs not listed here may be developed and applied to exploration activities.

Mineral exploration

Mineral exploration is the first phase of the mining sequence; it includes prospecting, early and advanced exploration. Once lands have been staked, preliminary exploration of the lands may be undertaken to assess the potential or extent of mineral deposits. Activities associated with prospecting and early exploration may include: various ground and air surveys; limited stripping and trenching of soil at the ground surface; limited sampling of ground materials; various forms of drilling; and limited bulk sampling.

Infrastructure associated with mineral exploration and development

To be employed in addition with General Best Management Practices

Trails

Typically, trail construction involves the removal of only enough trees and vegetation for off-road vehicles (e.g. all-terrain vehicles, snowmobiles, skidders)

- Minimize traffic volume and only use as required.

Roads and linear corridors

Traffic from large vehicles may lead to an increased risk of road mortality and may deter animals from using due increases in sensory disturbance (i.e. noise).

- Ensure employee and contractor awareness of local species and limit speeds.
- Post speed limits, to prevent public use, and to discourage recreational use, etc.
- Allow for breaks along roads in long windows (e.g., slash or rock, snow berms), unobstructed access routes across the right-of-way.

Roads can provide favourable areas for the growth of deciduous shrubs and trees, resulting in increased availability of browse for moose and deer, and potential wolf and bear predation.

- Use appropriate vegetation control measures to prevent growth of deciduous shrubs and trees within the right of way.

Plowing of roads not required for operations or maintenance during winter adds to the density of linear features and may leave additional travel corridors for predators and increased vehicular traffic.

- Limit snow plowing of access and maintenance roads to only those required for current operations, maintenance and/or emergency access. Wing snow banks to reduce height.

Field camps

Permanent land clearing for development including infrastructure such as field camps and buildings etc. may impact local wildlife and their habitat by increasing disturbance, amount of habitat loss and fragmentation.

- Use existing clearings instead of creating new ones.

Camps and operational facilities may have predator attractants or alternate food sources such as food, garbage, and grey water. Predator-proofing areas with the use of fences and bear-resistant containers will reduce the potential attractants and access by predators.

- Install suitable and efficient fencing around potential predator attractants (e.g. food, garbage, etc.).
- Use bear-resistant garbage containers and receptacles.

Prospecting

To be employed in addition with General Best Management Practices:

Airborne geophysical surveys

Geophysics is used to help “see” rocks and minerals that are hidden below the surface. In many areas, because there is little rock exposed at surface, geologists and mineral prospectors must use geophysics to help them with their work. When performed from the air, using specially modified aircraft, geophysical surveys can quickly cover very large and remote areas.

- Plan geophysics activities outside of any potential migration periods, maintain higher flight altitudes during sensitive periods; and if large animals are startled ascend to a higher flight path or veer away from the animals.

Line blazing, rock sampling and geological mapping

Rock sampling is conducted to gather information about the potential for ore and minerals to be found at the site.

Animals may exhibit avoidance of high use areas due to sensory disturbance from carrying out prospecting activities (e.g. ATV, chain saw, other equipment).

- If possible, minimize cutting, or pruning standing trees of any type. Clearly mark the perimeter by securely affixing durable flagging tape to the trees, pegging, or by painting them on two sides in the direction of travel.

Early exploration

To be employed in addition with General Best Management Practices:

Line cutting

Line cutting involves cutting a main base line through the middle of the mining claim with a series of grid or wing lines running off of the base line at 90-degree angles. When there is ground cover present, an individual walks through the bush in a straight line cutting trees and vegetation with an axe, machete or a chainsaw. People and equipment are able to move more easily around an area and can use the grid for conducting work such as geophysical surveys.

- Line cutting with a width of 1.5 metres or less requires an exploration plan.
- Line cutting done with a width greater than 1.5 metres requires an exploration permit.

Survey lines create potential travel corridors that can facilitate movement and search efficiency of predators within the forest. Line cutting can also lead to growth of early successional species such as deciduous trees and shrubs, which can convert the forest composition.

- Minimize the amount of line cutting when avoidance is not possible and avoid cutting lines greater than 1.5 m.
- Minimize the amount of lines greater than 1.5 m.
- Establish cut lines using hand tools only (e.g. machete, fern hook, axe, chainsaw).
- Flag and peg lines less than 1.5 m when possible.
- Stagger base lines and leave vegetation breaks to limit predator travel and search efficiency.

Ground geophysical surveys requiring generator

Geophysical surveys use power generators to measure differences in electromagnetic properties in bedrock to find areas that likely contain minerals or ores. Ground surveys can involve laying out kilometres of wire and driving metal rods into the ground. At the end of the survey companies will recover all of the wire, rods, and materials used and remove them from the site.

Wires can be difficult to see and may harm large animals.

- Ensure survey wires are kept close to the ground to avoid large animals from becoming entangled; remove wires as soon as possible after the survey is completed.

Drilling

There are several types of drilling; Diamond produces cylindrical pieces of rock called core, reverse circulation or rotary drilling produces chips of rock, overburden drilling is conducted to sample glacial deposits, augur drilling is used to sample soils for geotechnical purposes. Drilling can be conducted with small units to drill rigs the size of a small house, which are typically mounted on skids or runners and are dragged through the bush behind bulldozers or timber skidders.

For larger scale drilling, small areas of land must be cleared to make a drill pad. It must be large enough for safe operation of the drill and bulldozer or skidder. A typical drill pad is 20 to 40 meters in diameter. Helicopters are sometimes used, especially in remote areas. The drill pad for helicopter supported drilling is typically 40 to 50 meters in diameter.

Some types of drilling, including diamond drilling, pump water to the drill and down the hole. The water pumps may be placed on the shores of lakes, rivers and streams. The water is pumped through heavy hoses to the drill rig.

- An exploration plan is required for drilling that uses a drill that weighs less than 150 kilograms.
- An exploration permit is required for drilling that uses a drill that weighs more than 150 kilograms.
- Minimize noise and frequency of activities from drill rigs and drilling equipment.
- At pump set-up sites, minimize the number of trails to the shoreline and set-up areas (i.e. use the same pump set-up as much as possible).
- As much as possible avoid drilling activities within 100 m of a waterbody or watercourse
- When activities must be conducted within 100 of a waterbody or watercourse, plan to avoid water runoff from drilling activities carrying soil and silt into nearby watercourses and waterbodies.
- In areas where water runoff is not sufficiently absorbed by the ground
 - Create diversion channels to allow water to be dissipated into the ground before it reaches watercourses and waterbodies.
 - If required, install silts screens to capture any sediments before they enter watercourses.
- Use best practices to avoid fuel and oil spills.
- Any rubbish is to be collected and removed from all activity areas.

Manual and mechanical stripping

Manual Stripping is washing the overburden off of rocks with pressurized water pumps and hand drilling for samples. Mechanized surface stripping uses heavy equipment to remove vegetation and soil from areas of rock. Next, pressurized water pumps with water hoses, similar to those used to fight forest fires, may be used to wash soil and debris off of the rock. The exposed rock can give information about the type of rock and the minerals present. Equipment such as bulldozers, backhoes or excavators may be used. Washing the outcrops requires water to be pumped to the location.

- Mechanized stripping with a total surface area of less than 100 square metres within a 200-metre radius needs an exploration plan.
- Mechanized stripping with a total surface area of more than 100 square metres within a 200-metre radius needs an exploration permit.
- As much as possible avoid stripping activities within 100 m of a waterbody or watercourse
- When activities must be conducted within 100 of a waterbody or watercourse, plan to avoid water runoff from stripping activities carrying soil and silt into nearby watercourses and waterbodies.
- In areas where water runoff is not sufficiently absorbed by the ground
 - Create diversion channels to allow water to be dissipated into the ground before it reaches watercourses and waterbodies.
 - If required, install silts screens to capture any sediments before they enter watercourses.

Surface soil horizons removed during mechanical stripping contributes to the disturbance footprint and amount of habitat loss. It can also provide favourable areas for the growth of deciduous shrubs and trees, resulting in increased availability of browse for moose and deer and potential wolf and bear predation.

- Leave large trees standing, if possible.
- All stripped overburden stockpiled on site should be backfilled and contoured to a stable angle of repose.

Test pitting and trenching <1.0 hectares

Pitting and Trenching are used to see a more complete picture of the rock. Heavy equipment is used to remove the surface soil and expose the bedrock. Trenches or pits are then excavated or blasted into the rock to expose mineralized zones for

sampling and testing. Pits are shallow, square shaped holes while trenches are longer, linear and variable in depth.

- An activity that removes less than one cubic metre of material within a 200-metre radius does not need an exploration plan or permit.
- An activity that removes one cubic metre of material and up to three cubic metres within a 200-metre radius needs an exploration plan.
- An activity that removes more than three cubic metres of material within a 200-metre radius needs an exploration permit.

Activities near known or potential high use may deter large animals from using those areas due to habitat loss and fragmentation leading to increased predator efficiency in the area or increases in sensory disturbance (i.e. noise).

- Construct trenches to allow for easy escape of wildlife.
- Fence excavations until they are backfilled.
- Backfill and/or contour pits and trenches to a stable angle of repose.

Blasting activities near known or potential high use areas may deter large animals from using those areas due to habitat loss and fragmentation, and increases in sensory disturbance (i.e. noise).

- Minimize noise from drill rigs and drilling equipment.

Advanced exploration

To be employed in addition with General Best Management Practices

Advanced exploration refers to the excavation of an exploratory shaft, adit or decline; the extraction of material in excess of 1000 tonnes; the installation of a mill for test purposes; or any other prescribed work. The purpose of this stage is to establish the feasibility of developing a full-scale mine for material extraction and processing. This phase may involve removal of significant amounts of rock for testing (bulk sample), underground exploration, and stripping or trenching of large areas.

Trenching >1.0 hectare

Trenching is conducted to see a more complete picture of the rock. Heavy equipment is used to remove the surface soil and expose the bedrock. Trenches or pits are then excavated or blasted into the rock to expose mineralized zones for sampling and testing. Trenches are longer, linear and variable in depth.

Activities near known or potential high use areas may deter larger animals from using those areas due to habitat loss and fragmentation leading to increased predator efficiency in the area or increases in sensory disturbance (i.e. noise).

- Construct trenches to allow for easy escape of wildlife.
- Fence excavations until they are backfilled.
- Backfill and/or contour pits and trenches to a stable angle of repose.