



Wealth Minerals
LTD

Wealth Minerals | Corporate Presentation

December 2018

Forward-Looking and Cautionary Information I

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LITHIUM PERMITS IN CHILE

The mining and export of lithium in Chile is subject to stringent government control, and will require the issuance of specific permits by various Chilean governmental authorities. The issuance of such permits will require the Chilean government to first develop the applicable regulations under which such permits will be granted. The Company understands that this process is currently underway, but the timing for the release and implementation of any such regulations is uncertain and there can be no certainty that they will, in fact, be issued or that, once issued, the Company will be successful in any application that may be made by the Company thereunder. Failure to receive any such necessary permit(s) would limit or prohibit the development and export of any lithium deposits that may exist on the Company’s Chilean projects.

Readers are cautioned that WML has not yet been granted any exploitation mining concessions for any of its Chilean assets and that any reference to “concessions” on any of the Company’s properties mean exploration mining concessions. Readers are referred to slide 23 – *Overview of Chile License System* of this Presentation for further information regarding the rights and restrictions attached to exploration and exploitation mining concessions in Chile.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

John Hiner, a qualified person as defined by National Instrument 43-101, has reviewed the scientific and technical information that forms the basis of this presentation, and has approved the disclosure herein. John Hiner is independent of the Company.

Forward-Looking and Cautionary Information II

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION AND THIRD PARTY SOURCES

Except for the statements of historical fact contained herein, the information in this Presentation and the information incorporated by reference herein, constitutes “forward-looking information” within the meaning of applicable Canadian and U.S. securities laws concerning the business, operations and financial performance and condition of the Company and the industry in which it operates. All statements, except for statements of historical fact, that address activities, events or developments that management of the Company expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future, including such things as future capital expenditures (including the amount and nature thereof), business strategies and measures to implement strategies, competitive strengths, goals, expansion and growth of the business and operations, the Company’s expectation that it will be able to enter into agreements to acquire interests in additional mineral properties, entry into definitive option agreements and plans and references to the future success of the Company, and such other matters, including matters cited from third party sources, are forward-looking information. Often, but not always, forward-looking information can be identified by words such as “pro forma”, “plans”, “expects”, “may”, “should”, “budget”, “scheduled”, “estimates”, “forecasts”, “intends”, “anticipates”, “believes”, “potential”, “predicts”, “projects”, “aims”, “continue” or variations of such words including negative variations thereof, and phrases that refer to certain actions, events or results that may, could, would, might or will occur or be taken or achieved. Forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking information. Such risks and other factors include, among others, operating and technical difficulties in connection with mining development, actual results of exploration activities, estimation or realization of mineral reserves and mineral resources, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, capital expenditures, the costs and timing of the development of new deposits, the availability of a sufficient supply of water and other materials, requirements for additional capital, future prices of metal, changes in general economic conditions, changes in the financial markets and in the demand and market price for commodities, possible variations in ore grade or recovery rates, possible failures of plants, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated, accidents, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry, delays or failures in obtaining governmental approvals, permits or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities, changes in laws, regulations and policies affecting mining operations, the inability of the Company to obtain any necessary permits, consents, approvals or authorizations (including acceptance by the TSX Venture Exchange), hedging practices, currency fluctuations, title disputes or claims limitations on insurance coverage and the timing and possible outcome of pending litigation, environmental issues and liabilities, risks related to joint venture operations, risks related to the integration of acquisitions, as well as risks and uncertainties discussed in the latest Management’s Discussion and Analysis Reports and Financial Statements (refer to the Financial Section on the Company’s website under Investors, and the Company’s filings on www.sedar.com).

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information. None of the Company, the Financial Advisors or their respective Representatives provides any assurance that the assumptions underlying such forward-looking statements are free from errors, nor do any of them accept any responsibility for the future accuracy of opinions expressed in this Presentation or the actual occurrence of forecasted developments. The Company, the Financial Advisors and their respective Representatives undertakes no obligation to update any of the forward-looking information in this presentation or incorporated by reference herein, except as otherwise required by law.

Investment highlights – Wealth is the premier junior play on lithium

Access to lithium assets managed by highly experienced team with strong track record

1

Portfolio of lithium assets in Chile, the lowest cost region in the world with long and stable mining track record

5

Proven ability to source and execute asset deals and expand portfolio with quality assets

2

Highly attractive outlook for lithium demand and prices, driven by the rapid growth in Electric Vehicles

4

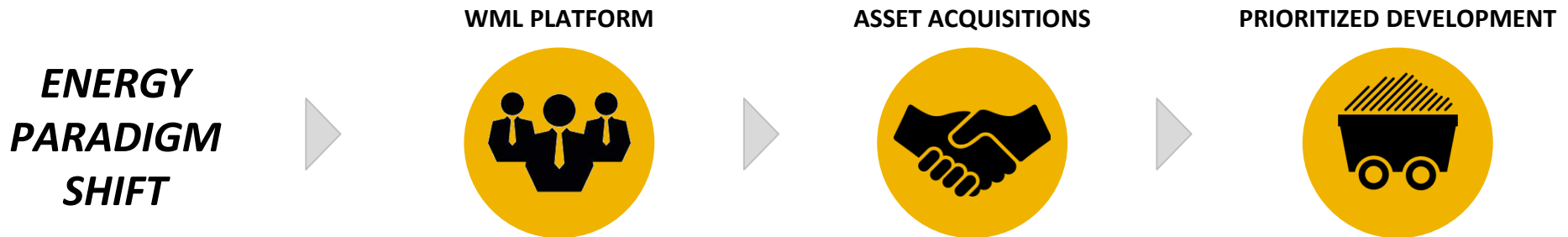
Strong network in Chilean mining industry and regulatory bodies, key to obtaining permits and licenses

3

Highly experienced team with industrial background and excellent track record of developing mineral resources companies

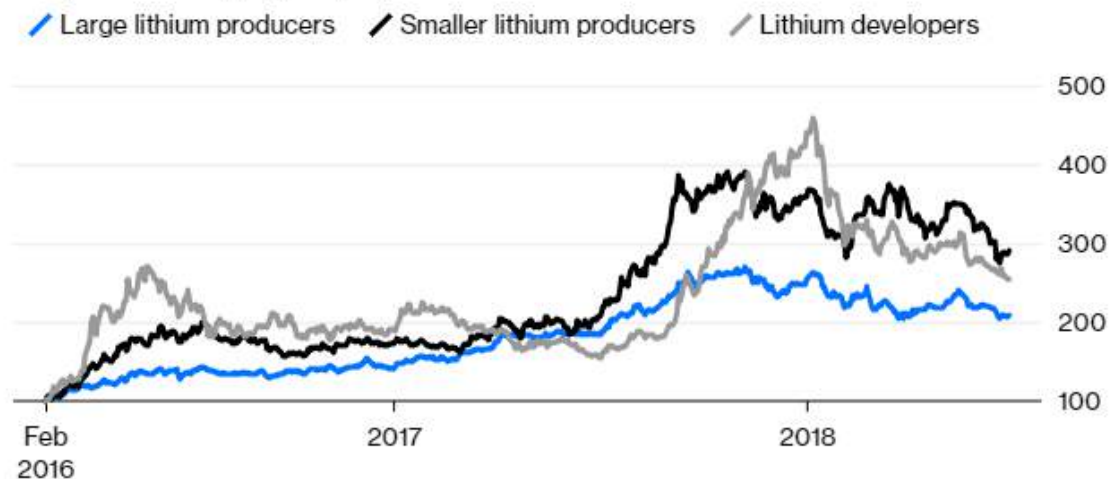
Business model – establish capability, execute development

- WML strongly believes that there is an ongoing paradigm shift in the way the world uses and consumes energy. Lithium is a major part of that paradigm shift, and WML has a competitive advantage in the lithium mining industry due to the collective know-how of the team
- WML's business model is to 1: create a corporate platform (successfully created), 2: acquire assets at reasonable prices where the Company can add value (successfully done), 3: prioritize the development of assets to those which have the quickest route to cash flow generation, while using the remaining asset portfolio to position the Company at the forefront of lithium resource industry consolidation (ongoing)
- WML is now transitioning from an asset acquirer to a developer. The Company's funding needs are for future vendor payments (asset acquisitions), as well as to fund development work, such as geophysics, drilling, team expansion, and process testing



Industry outlook – capital markets viewpoint

Lithium leveling off hit stocks hard this year, particularly those of junior producers and companies developing new projects



Source: Bloomberg

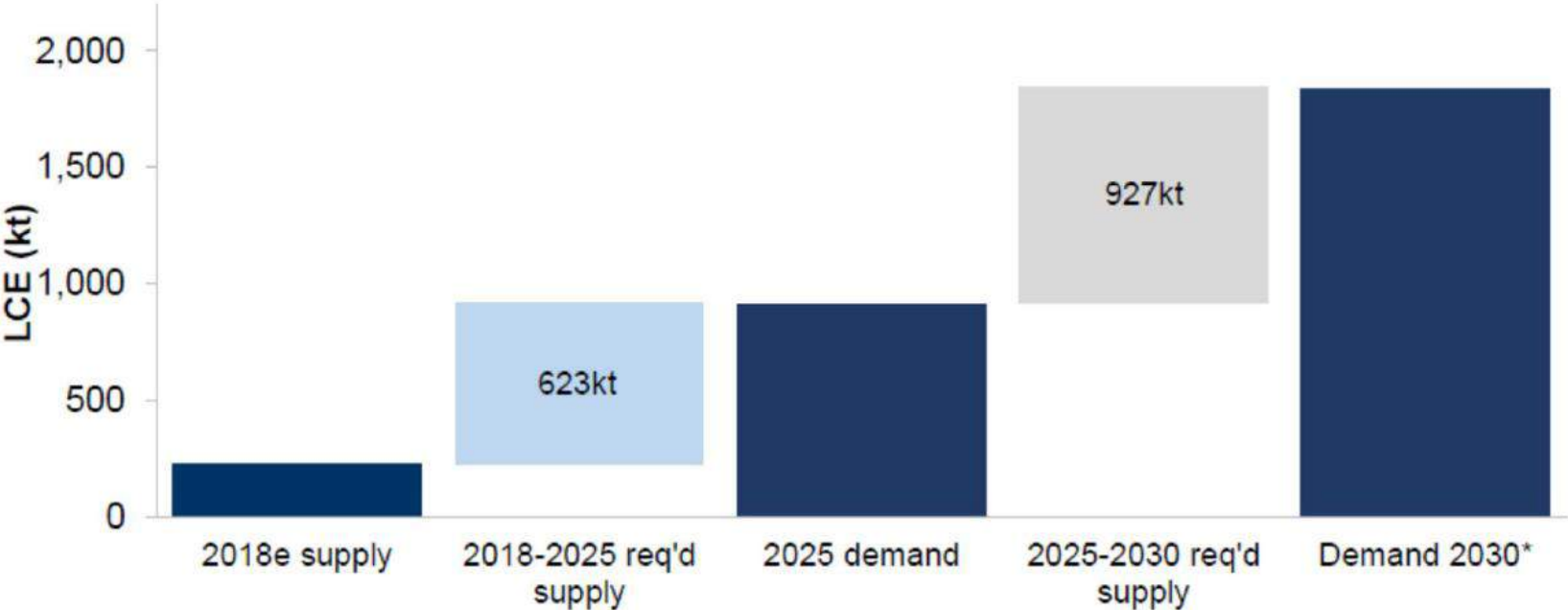
Note: Market cap-weighted baskets of lithium producing and asset-development companies. Performance indexed to 100.

Benchmark Minerals Intelligence, a research and data firm, projects demand to rise from about 220,000 tonnes of lithium-carbonate equivalent last year to more than 900,000 in 2025 and around 2 million by the early 2030s.

But the route is fraught with doubt.\$15 billion to boost supply over the next seven years or so. When lithium's top three producers have a collective market cap of only \$31 billion or so, though, it's a heavy lift.....

– excerpts from Bloomberg article from 29 June 2018

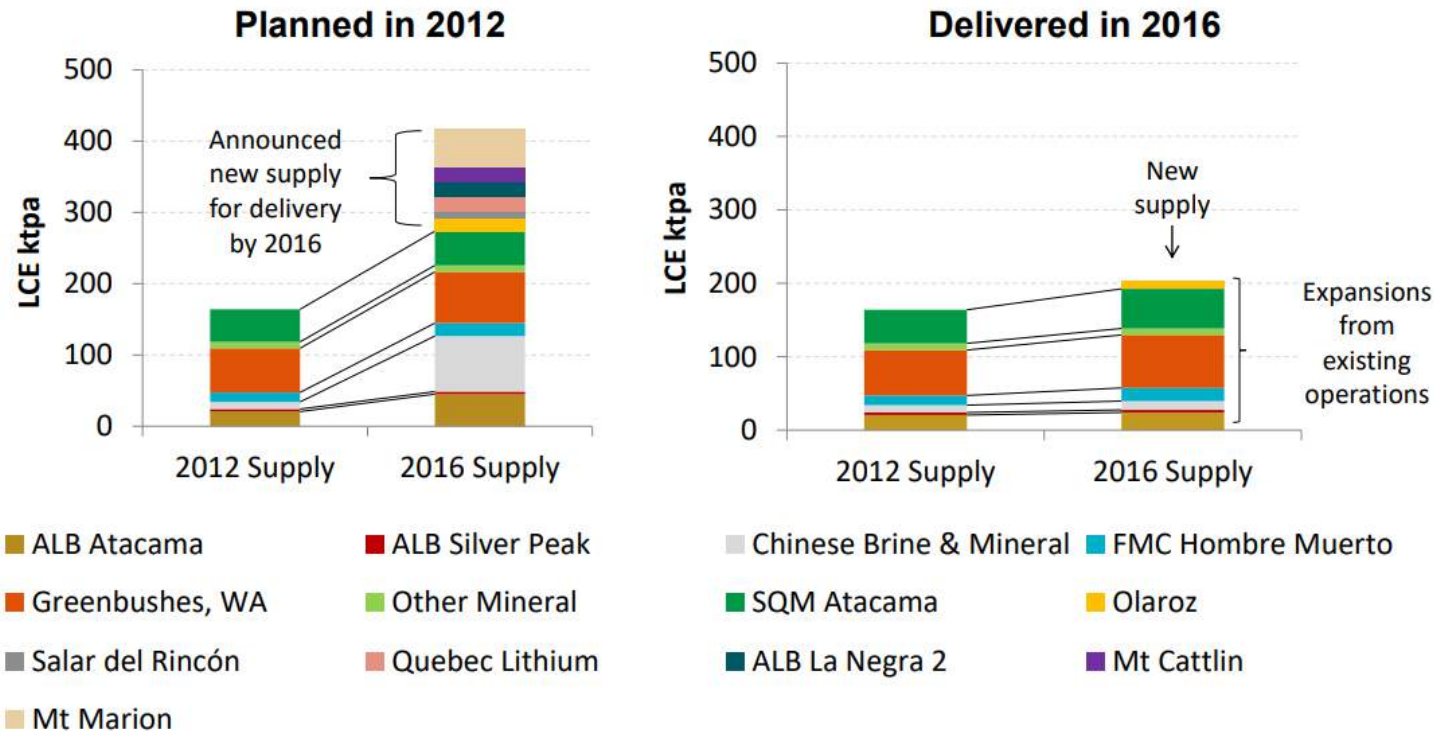
Industry outlook – demand shows strong growth



Source: Canaccord Genuity estimates

Lithium is the clear incumbent metal in the race to use rechargeable batteries as part of future energy consumption. The paradigm shift is accelerating, and as lithium-ion batteries are more widely used in automobiles and power storage devices, demand is accelerating as well. Continual resetting of future demand estimates by market observers indicates that events are moving faster than understood, as is usually the case with paradigm shifts.

Industry outlook – poor track record of delivering production to market



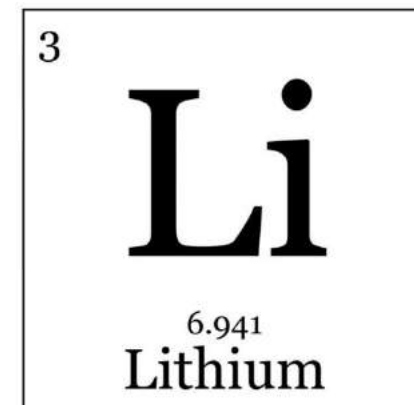
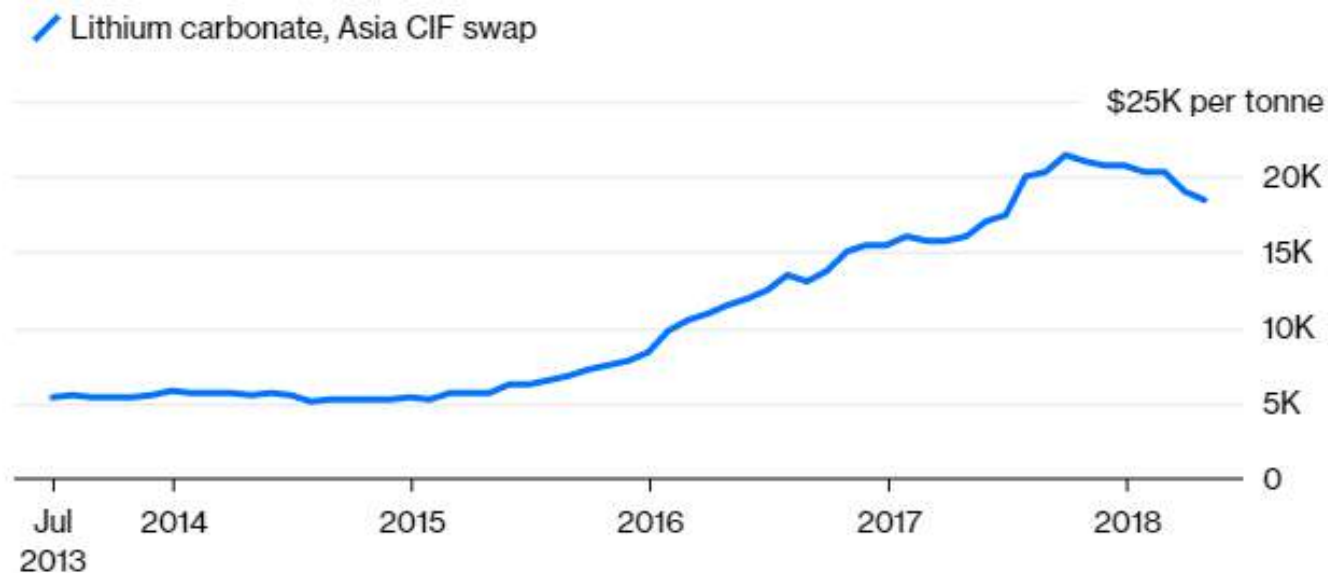
Source: Orocobre (Company reports, Roskill, USGS, Industrial Minerals)

The lithium industry has a poor track record of delivering supply to the market as demonstrated by multiple projects announced earlier this decade not being built, and multiple expansion plans of existing operations not being realized. Main reasons for this lack of success include: limited pool of know-how from where to draw talent, challenging technological implementation with few peer assets to use as guidance, limited number of assets globally.

Wealth management sees two trends: 1) there is little to suggest oversupply of lithium in the near to medium term, 2) current capital market malaise for juniors practically ensures new supply will be difficult to bring to market, thus ensuring high lithium prices.

The lithium price has increased substantially after Electric Vehicle disruption of long-period of stable supply and demand

Lithium price development



Source: Benchmark Mineral Intelligence

▶ Key drivers for lithium prices



Electric vehicles



E-bikes



Energy storage

Highly experienced management team



Henk van Alphen | CEO and Director

- Mr. van Alphen founded Wealth Minerals in 2005
- More than 30 years of experience in the mining industry. He has been a key player in companies such as Corriente Resources, Cardero Resources, Trevali Mining, Balmoral Resources, and International Tower Hill
- Over \$1B raised in various financial transactions via Mr. van Alphen's involvement



Marcelo Awad | Executive Director Wealth Chile

- Mr. Awad has a long and distinguished career in the mining industry
- 18 years with Codelco, most recently as Executive Vice President
- 16 years with Antofagasta Minerals S.A., the Mining Division of Antofagasta Plc, including 8 years as CEO from 2004 to 2012, a period of significant growth for Antofagasta
- In the 2011 Harvard Business Review, Mr. Awad was ranked as the number one CEO in Chile, 18th in Latin America and 87th in the world



Tim McCutcheon | President

- Mr. McCutcheon is a capital markets professional and corporate manager with over 20 years' business experience
- In 2006 he was a founder of DBM Capital Partners, a boutique mining resource merchant bank with AUM of \$130M and \$100M completed M&A transactions
- Mr. McCutcheon has been a director/CEO of several public Emerging Market natural resource companies with assets in Russia, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, Mali and Ghana.



Jonathan Lotz | Corporate Counsel

- Mr. Lotz is a member of the Bars of British Columbia & New York and is a founding partner at the firm Lotz & Company, which has a significant mining and securities law practice.
- Previously Mr. Lotz was a partner at the national law firm of Heenan Blaikie LLP, where he headed the Vancouver mining and securities law practice group.



César Jil | Chief Technology Officer

- Mr. Jil most recently served as Manager of Lithium Extraction Technologies of Albemarle's Lithium and Advanced Materials global business and was with that company for 5 years.
- Mr. Jil is an expert in the latest technologies and methodologies regarding lithium beneficiation from natural brines to produce Lithium Carbonate and Lithium Chloride for the global chemical industry, and has worked in the Atacama, Antofalla, and Silver Peak salars/salt lake beds.



Steven Foot | Head Geologist - Chile

- Mr. Foot is a geoscientist with over 30 years' experience managing water resources gained principally in the mining industry and has lived in Chile for more than 25 years. He has extensive experience in salar hydrogeology and wetlands as well as the Chilean water and environmental legislation.
- Previous experience includes working as the hydrogeologist for what is now SQM's lithium operations on the Atacama salar.



John Drobe | Senior Geologist

- Mr. Drobe is a geologist with over 30 years' experience specializing in porphyry copper-gold, epithermal and skarn deposits throughout the Americas.
- Mr. Drobe has a deep experience with organizing and managing exploration campaigns, particularly in South America, which he has participated in the exploration and development of projects in Peru, Argentina, Ecuador and Chile.



Marla Ritchie | Corporate Secretary

- Ms. Ritchie brings over 25 years' experience in public markets working as an Administrator and Corporate Secretary specializing in resource based exploration companies
- Currently, she is also the corporate secretary for several companies, including International Tower Hill Mines Ltd. and Trevali Mining Corporation.

Partnership with ENAMI – foundation for success in Chile

ENAMI (National Mining Company of Chile)

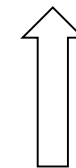
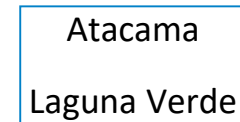
- ENAMI was established in the 1960s as a state company tasked with promoting the Chilean mining industry, by buying and processing the production of small and medium sized national mining companies. ENAMI is one of two state-owned companies in Chile involved in the mining industry, the other one being CODELCO
- ENAMI signed in December 2017 a collaboration agreement with the Chilean Nuclear Energy Commission (CCHEN), currently a key regulator for the mining and sale of lithium in Chile. The collaboration agreement specifically addresses joint work to stimulate lithium production and CCHEN is a key regulator of lithium production.

WEALTH - ENAMI partnership terms

- Formation of Joint Venture (“JV”) to develop the Atacama and Laguna Verde projects: WML @ 90% - ENAMI @ 10%
- JV formation on the subsidiary level (Wealth Minerals SpA in Chile)
- 24 month time window starting in March 2018 to effect JV formation as both sides determine optimum legal format
- JV agreement allows Wealth, along with ENAMI, the ability to apply for the grant of required permits to explore, develop, produce and export lithium in accordance with the current regulatory framework
- ENAMI, as a state-owned enterprise, has a key position in any dialog with government agencies regarding the projects in the JV, as the JV is part of a broader government policy of advancing lithium mining in Chile



10%



90%



WML's lithium brine project portfolio (over 75,000 hectares in Chile)

A Atacama

- 100% royalty-free interest in 144 exploration concessions
- Located in the Atacama Salar in Region II of Antofagasta, northern Chile
- 46,200 hectares
- WML's core focus over the next 12-24 months

B Laguna Verde

- Option to acquire a 100% royalty-free interest in the Laguna Verde project
- Package of concessions for a total of 8,700 hectares in Region III
- Located 193km east of Copiapo, adjacent to Highway 60 and 15km west of Argentinian border

C Trinity

- Several properties comprise WML's Trinity project (Quisquiro North and South)
- Close proximity to each other (potential infrastructure synergies)
- In total 10,100 hectares

D Five Salars

- Option to acquire a concession portfolio of 5 salars in Northern Chile; Ascotan, Piedra Parada, Huasco, Siglia and Leija
- The concessions comprise a total of 10,500 hectares



A Atacama – WML’s flagship project

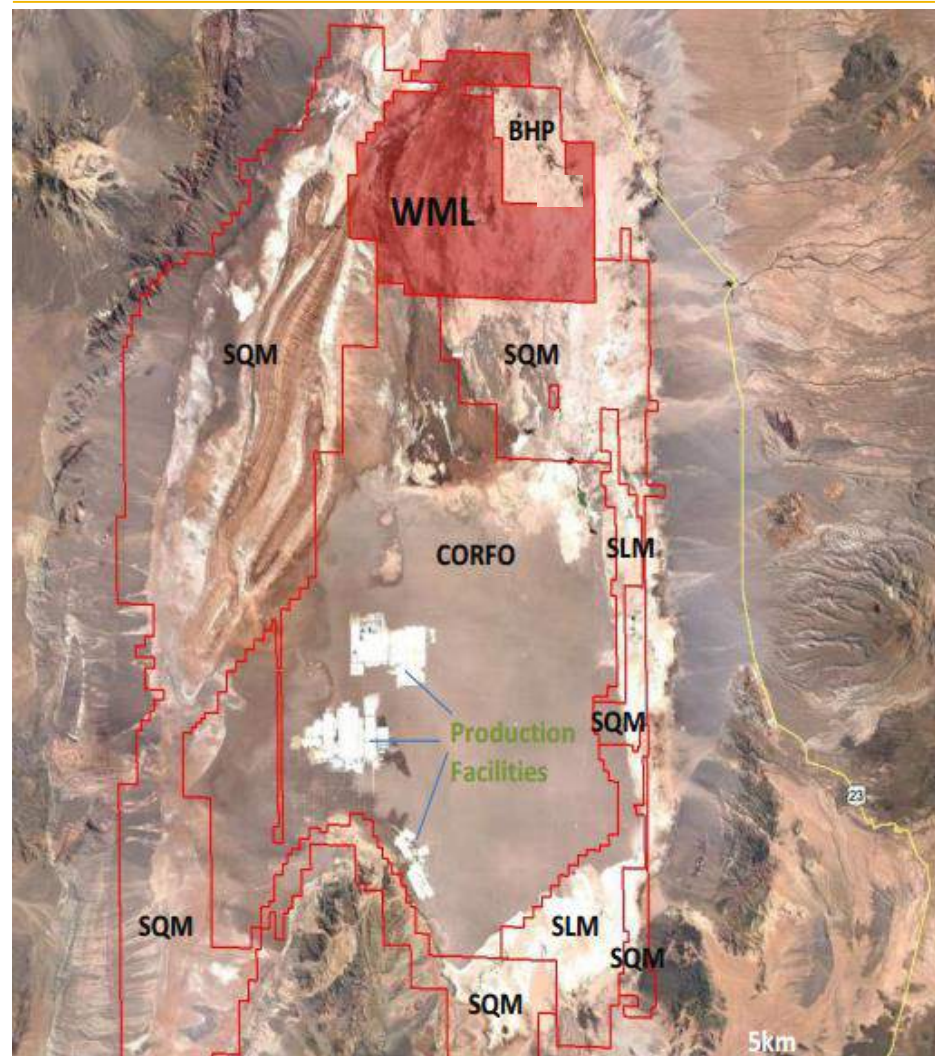
The Atacama Salar

- The world’s highest grade and largest producing lithium brine deposit
- Currently producing ~1/3 of global lithium output
- High grade of both lithium (1,840mg/l) and potassium (22,630mg/l)
- Current production positioned on the low end of the global lithium cost curve
- Adjacent to Highway 23 which connects northern Chile and Argentina
- WML entered into option agreements in November 2016 which granted a 100% royalty-free interest in 144 exploration concessions
- WML concessions cover 46,200 hectares in the northern part of the Salar
 - Contiguous with concessions owned by BHP Billiton, SQM, and CORFO (Chilean Economic Development Agency)
 - SQM and Albemarle have largescale production facilities in the salar, located on the ground held by CORFO

Salar comparison

	Salar de Atacama ¹	Salar de Maricunga ²	Salar de Olaroz ²	Salar de Hombre Muerto ²	Salar de Cauchari ³
Country	Chile	Chile	Argentina	Argentina	Argentina
Lithium	1 840	1 250	690	740	590
Potassium	22 630	8 970	5 730	7 400	4 850
Magnesium	11 740	8 280	1 660	1 020	1 420
Mg/Li	6.40	6.63	2.40	1.40	2.43
K/Li	12.33	7.18	8.30	9.95	8.30
K/Mg	1.93	1.08	3.46	7.26	3.58

Overview map of WML concessions



Sources: Deutsche Bank (2016), LiCo Energy Metals (2017), Technical Report on the Atacama Lithium Project El Loa Province Region II Republic of Chile (2017)

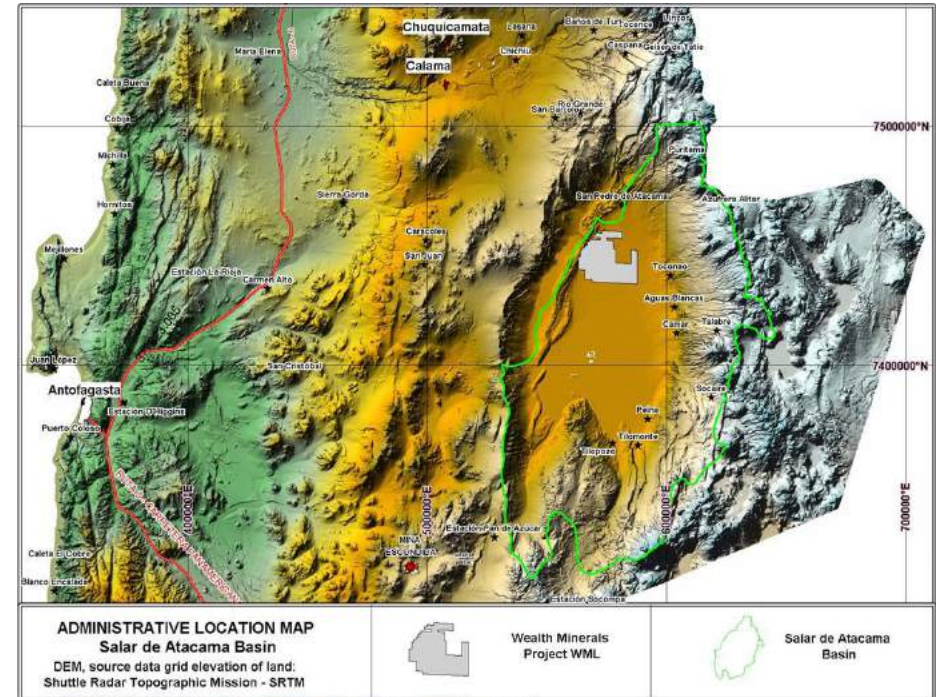
Notes: (1) NI 43-101 report prepared for Orocobre Ltd., May 13, 2011. (2) NI 43-101 amended report prepared for LI3 Energy Inc., May 23, 2012. (3) NI 43-101 report prepared for Lithium Americas Corp., July 11, 2012

A Atacama – WML’s flagship project (II)

Executive Summary from NI 43-101 Report⁽¹⁾

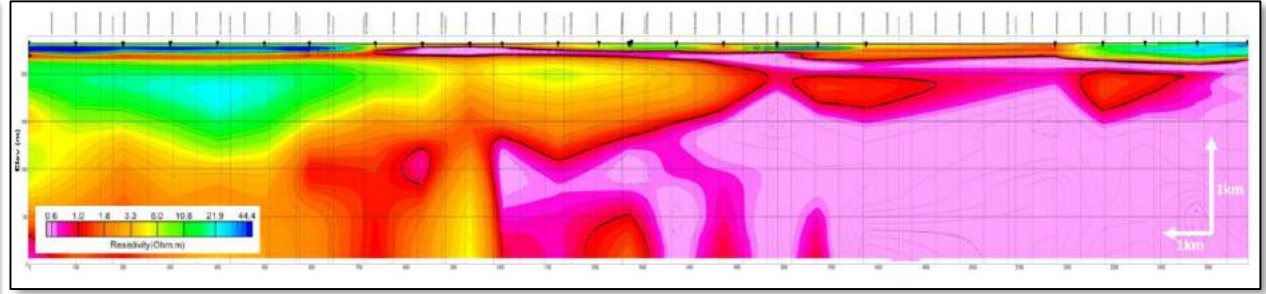
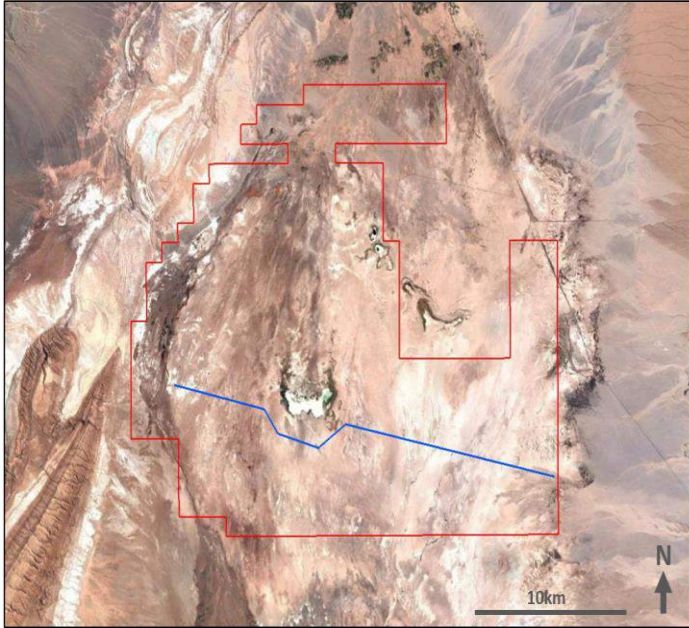
- The Salar de Atacama is host to more than 15% of the world’s known lithium reserves, and yet exploration and production of lithium has occurred only in the southern portion of the salar. The proximity of the Project to existing producers strongly suggests that exploration potential is good for the discovery of brines in the northern portion of the salar, underlying the project.
- The principal origin of lithium in the Salar de Atacama is interpreted to be the lithium-bearing geothermal waters from the El Tatio Geyser Field, located north of the salar. The geothermal fluids enter the northern part of the Salar de Atacama via surface and subsurface flow. Further, the chemistry of the salar brines is almost identical to the chemistry of the geothermal fluids of El Tatio, further strengthening the interpretation that the El Tatio geothermal fluids are the source of lithium and potassium in the salar.
- The geology of the Project is similar to the sedimentary settings of other salars such as Maricunga, La Isla, Olaroz, and Cauchari, where potentially economic lithium resources have been reported by other public and private lithium exploration companies. Regional studies of the Salar de Atacama’s geology, hydrogeology, climate and other factors provide a high-level of understanding of the lithium brine processes in the region, lending credence to the exploration potential of the Project.
- WML intends to evaluate the brine potential of the Project by utilizing geophysical methods to better evaluate basin configuration, geologic structure, and the hydrogeology of the concessions, followed by drill testing any targets developed by the initial work.

Overview map



Atacama project view

A Atacama – Geophysics reveal a major prize



Magneto-Telluric (“MT”) survey line show a very low resistivity zone (less than 1 ohm-m) that ranges from 500 m to 2 km thick below the surface. This extremely thick zone is interpreted to cover an area of at least 100 km² within the Project property. The MT data showing very low resistivity material is interpreted to represent porous media with high salinity fluids. At an estimated average thickness of 1.5 km, the potential aquifer volume highlighted by the MT survey is 150 km³.

Key notes:

- Salars, geologically, are rather young phenomenon, and the Atacama Salar is an old structure at 50mn years old. As such there is usually less occurrence of faulting and other complexities within the salar
- Underground brine pools tend to be fairly homogenous horizontally, although heavier brines sink (i.e. high minerals in solution – high grade – should be deeper)
- Due to the nature of salar geology, much fewer data points (drill holes) are need to have a high statistical confidence level about the mineralization extent relative to other minerals, such as copper and gold

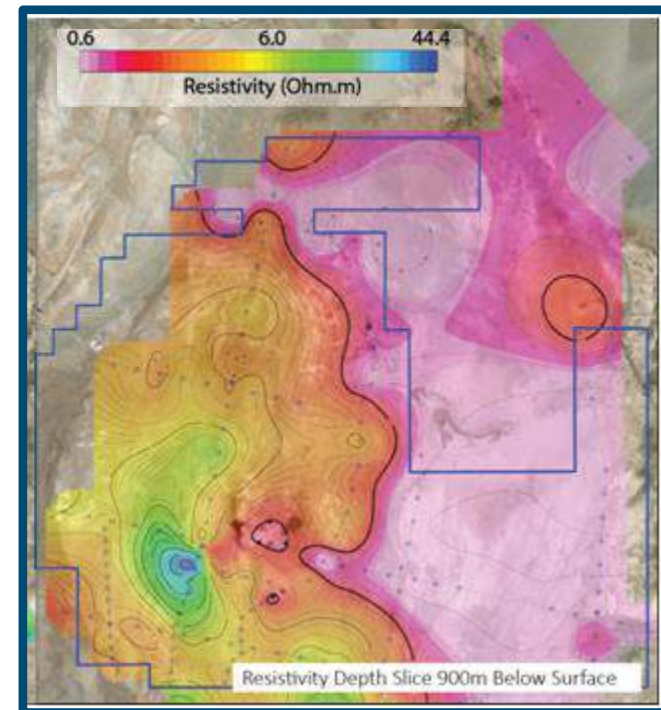
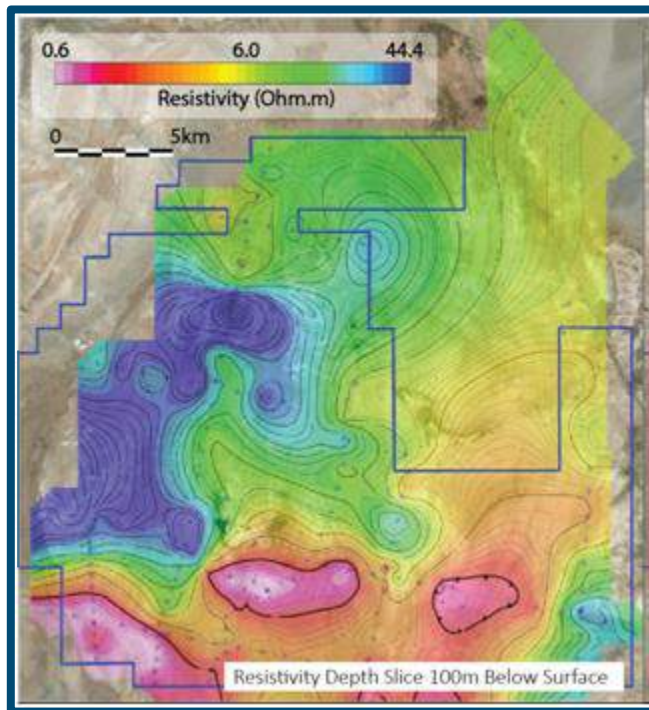
A Atacama – Geophysics reveal a major prize (II)

Magneto-Telluric (“MT”) and coincident loop Transient Electromagnetic (“TEM”) surveys identified very highly conductive zones, which are interpreted to represent porous media with high-salinity fluids (potentially lithium-bearing brines) at depth.

Geophysical survey results consisted of a total of 141 MT and coincident loop TEM sites located along 13 lines. Survey lines were carefully planned along historical seismic survey lines to minimize the environmental impact of the work. The inversion model resistivity data may be used to interpret the general character of the geoelectrical structure to depths of over 2,000m below surface.

The geophysical data identified very high conductivity (very low resistivity) zones, which are interpreted to represent porous media with high-salinity fluids (potentially lithium-bearing brines) at depth (areas highlighted in pink and red below).

1D inversion model data is presented as depth slices below, with inverted data shown at approximately 100m and 900m below surface. The most conductive domain is focused toward the southeast and extends northwest in a broad, approximately 10km-wide corridor, although the north-easterly extent of this feature is poorly constrained by the present survey coverage.



A Atacama – Perspective

Wealth Minerals' position in the Atacama is very large: 46,200 hectares or 178.4 square miles (462 km²)

The geophysical anomaly, identified as a brine area on Wealth's license package, that has been identified as a very low resistivity zone (less than 1 ohm-m) is from 500m to 2000m thick.

For comparison, **Manhattan Island** is 22.7 square miles (59 km²) in area - 13.4 miles (21.6 km) long and 2.3 miles (3.7 km) wide

For comparison, the **Freedom Tower** is 546m high.



x **7.8** =



Wealth's
Atacama
license area



3.7 x
Freedom
Tower = Max
thickness of
brine anomaly

B Laguna Verde project (I)

Description

- The total Project concession size totals 8,700 hectares and is located in Region III, northern Chile. It is 193 km east of the regional capital city of Copiapo, adjacent to Highway 60 and 15 km west of the border with Argentina.
- Throughout the Andes region, lithium occurs in surface and subsurface brines, sedimentary rocks and evaporites that comprise the salar fill and in some cases in the inflow waters into the basin. At Laguna Verde, the principal target is the lake itself. The lake waters contain relatively elevated concentrations of lithium and potassium. Historic and Wealth sampling results indicate potential exists to develop a lithium resource that merits additional examination.
- Conductivity variations within the interpreted basin suggest the presence at depth of saline groundwater (potential brine) in lateral proximity to the surface body of water at an interpreted depth of 200m to 300m, with the strongest response at the western end of the lake.

Overview map



Original Laguna Verde land position (blue outline), the 2017 property additions (green outline), and the 2017 TEM geophysical lines (red line).

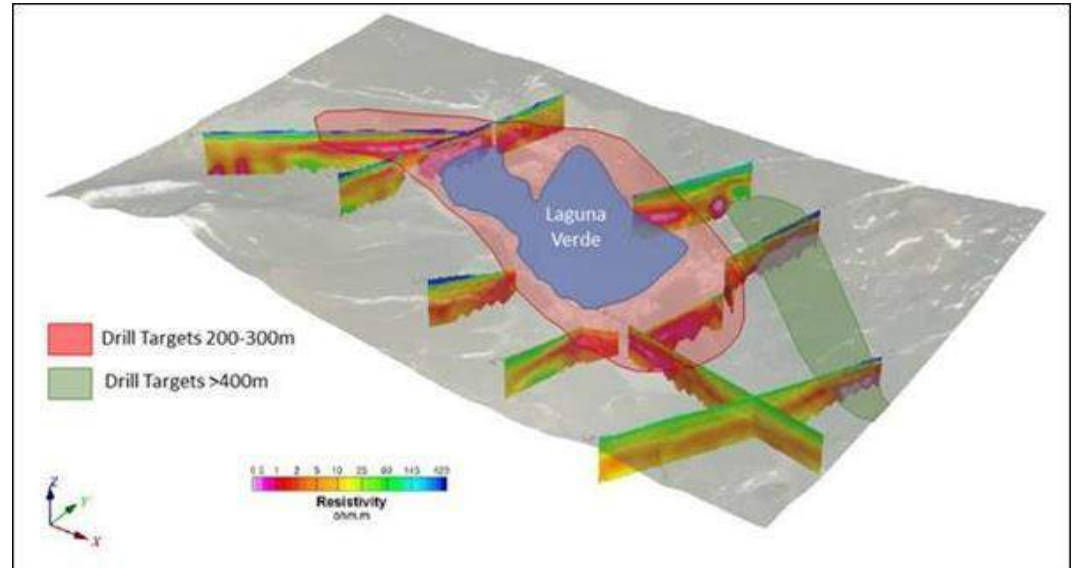
B Laguna Verde project (II)

Development

- Geophysical data collected and analyzed in 2017
 - Bathymetric data tests show surface brine water presence complementary to potential resource of subsurface brines
 - Transient electromagnetic and gravity geophysical surveys suggest the presence at depth of saline groundwater (potential brine) in lateral proximity to the surface body of water at an interpreted depth of 200 to 300m
- Lake-brine sampling and evaluation program completed by Tenova
 - Tenova LiP™ and LiSX™ processes for lithium extraction applied successfully to the Laguna Verde surface brine



Geophysical map, 3D view



Laguna Verde brine lake, 3D visualization viewed from above toward the northwest with draped inversion model sections of resistivity from the TEM survey beneath the semi-transparent satellite image draped over topography. Areas interpreted to have shallow (200-300m) brine drill targets are outlined in transparent red, while areas with potentially deeper drill targets (>400m) are outlined in transparent blue.

Wealth consultant and hydro geologist weighing sample

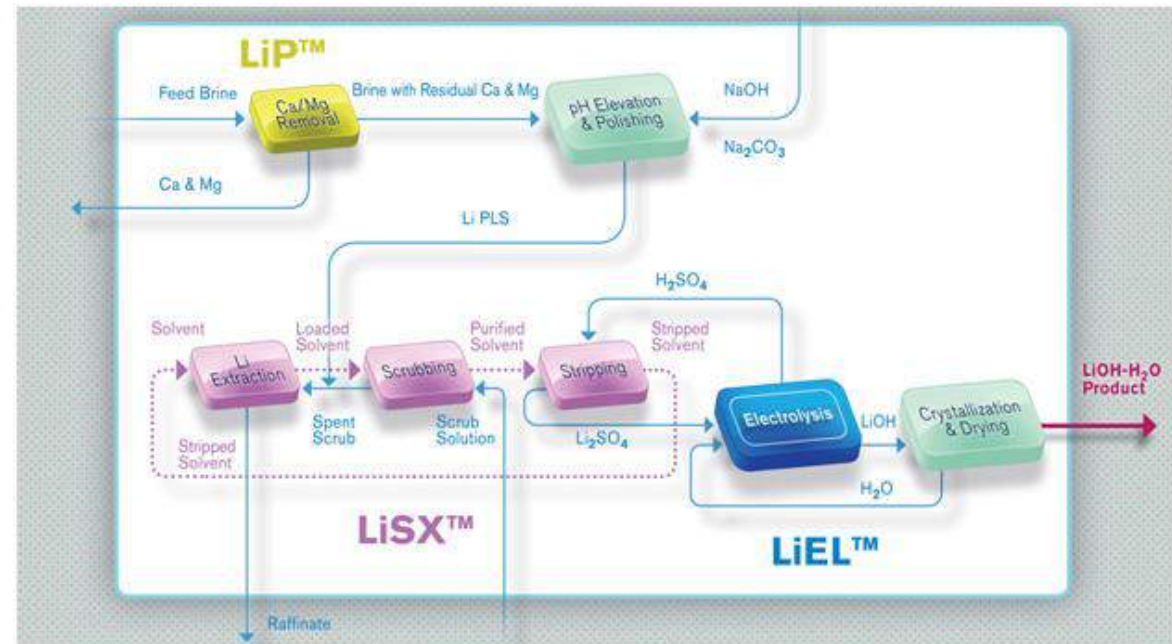
B Laguna Verde project (III)

Development

Wealth has commissioned several industry-leading consultants and advisors to produce a Preliminary Economic Assessment (“PEA”) on the Project utilizing Tenova Advanced Technologies’ (“TAT”) process technology to develop the above-ground brine pool at the Project. Wealth provided brine material from Laguna Verde to TAT to develop a lithium recovery methodology. The Laguna Verde brine was analyzed at approximately 220 mg/L of lithium. PEA plan for a plant design that can produce 6,000 tons per year lithium carbonate equivalent (LCE). The Company notes that the preferred TAT technology does not utilize solar evaporation, thus lowering the plant’s “footprint” and environmental impact on the surrounding landscape. Management anticipates that this approach at Laguna Verde for asset development will help accelerate the permitting process for a production facility.

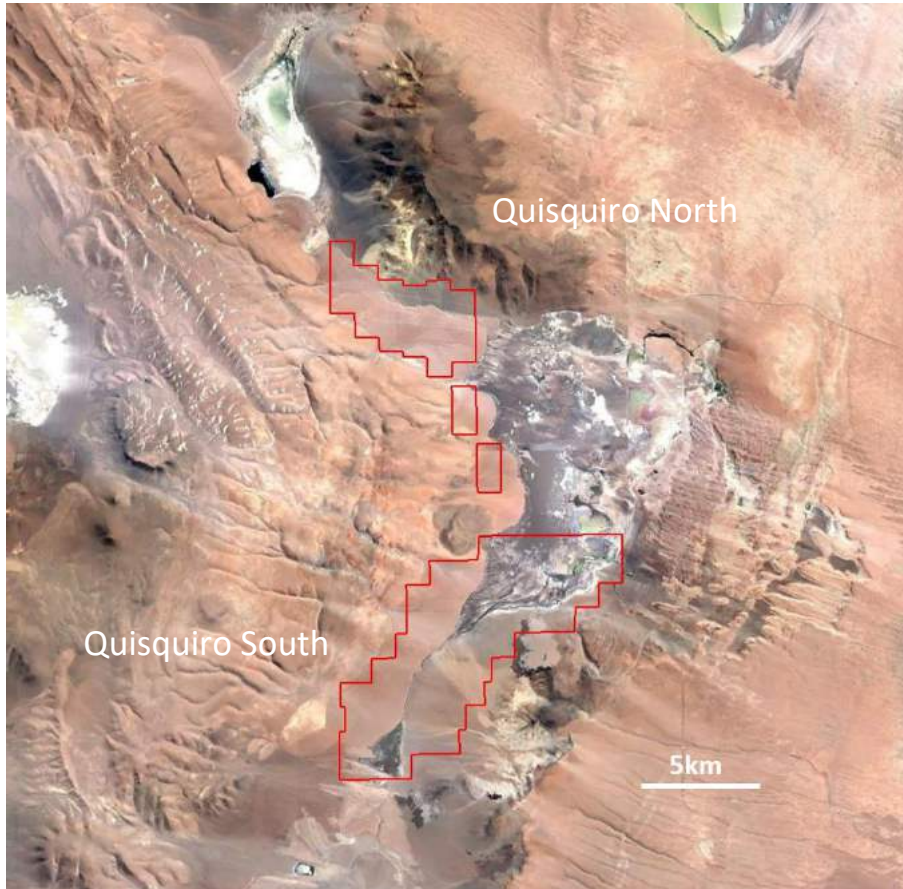
Approximately 88% of the calcium and 97% of the magnesium from the brine solution were removed in a two-pass system, processes yielded a Li_2SO_4 solution with purity greater than 99.9% and lithium recovery of approximately 100% is assumed since lithium in the waste stream was below the 3mg/l detection limit.

The PEA will only assess Project economics for the above-ground lithium-bearing brine pool. If exploration drilling is successful in defining below-ground brines, the Project may later be expanded in scope.



C Trinity project (I)

Overview map of WML concessions



The Trinity Project

- Quisquiro North and South are the Trinity Project, where anticipated future infrastructure and management synergies can help exploit the assets' lithium potential
- Exploration concessions for ~10,100 hectares in total, located east of the Atacama near the Argentinian border

Quisquiro

- Two option agreement gives WML the right to acquire a 100% royalty-free interest in exploration concessions (8,100 hectares) located in and adjacent to the Salar de Quisquiro
- Independent analysis published by signumBOX (2014) differentiates the top 15 lithium salars in Chile as Tier 1, 2 or 3. Quisquiro is listed as Tier 1, together with Atacama, Maricunga, Pedernales, and La Isla
- Salars in this Tier 1 category have an expected lithium concentration ranging from 423 mg/l to 1,080 mg/l.

Capitalization overview

Snapshot of current capital structure

Capital structure	
Shares outstanding (basic)	119,073,628
Options outstanding	8,550,000
Warrants outstanding	2,591,782
Shares outstanding (fully diluted)	130,215,410
Market capitalization ¹	CAD 54m
Debt	CAD 0m
Cash	CAD 1m
TSX-V ticker	WML-V



View of Laguna Verde

Peer group comparison

Peer Company	Ticker	Mcap (CAD\$M) ¹
Lithium Americas	LAC.TO	405
Neo Lithium	NLC.V	86
Millenium Lithium	ML.V	111
Lithium X ²	LIX.V	258
Pure Energy	PE.V	8
Bearing Lithium	BRZ.V	16
Wealth Minerals	WML.V	54

- Ongoing outreach to new investor audiences: UK, Scandinavia, Continental Europe, LatAm, China, Russia
- Broad shareholder base, over 2,500 shareholders, liquid share trading with average volume 250K shares traded/day
- 2018 volatility part of wider lithium industry trend, strong news flow going into 2019 as Company transitions to new stage of development

Board of Directors and Governance



Henk van Alphen | CEO and Director

- Mr. van Alphen founded Wealth Minerals in 2005
- More than 30 years of experience in the mining industry. He has been a key player in companies such as Corriente Resources, Cardero Resources, Trevali Mining, Balmoral Resources, and International Tower Hill
- Over \$1B raised in various financial transactions via Mr. van Alphen's involvement



Xiaohuan (Juan) Tang | Director

- Mr. Tang is an environmental engineer who most recently served as General Manager of Jinzhao Mining Peru
- Worked at Standard Bank London and Shanghai for structured mining project financing, consultant for the British Foreign Office South American Group and Peruvian think-tank Macroconsult



Stefan Schauss | Director

- Mr. Schauss has 20 years of sales and business development experience, with a particular focus in recent years on the integration of EV infrastructure in both residential and industrial areas
- Served as head of sales for Gildemeister Energy Storage GmbH, Austria - a world-leader in development of vanadium redox flow batteries
- Mr. Schauss is currently an independent consultant to several multinational technology conglomerates



Gordon Neal | Director

- Mr. Neal has more than 35 years experience in governance, corporate finance and investor relations. He founded Neal McInerney Investor Relations in 1991. Through marketing more than \$4 billion in debt and equity financings, the company grew to be the second largest full service Investor Relations firm in Canada.
- Mr. Neal was VP Corporate Development at MAG Silver Corp. where he provided capital market strategies and solutions to the board. He is currently VP Corporate Development for Silvercorp Metals Inc.

- WML has set corporate governance policies to ensure first rate management systems guide our operations
 - Ultimate decision-making rests with the Board of Directors
 - Treasury controls in place to ensure proper review and approval processes for all cash flows
 - Strict compliance with all Exchange and regulatory statutes regarding director and officer behavior on capital markets
 - Budgeting process and approval
 - Full transparency of Company financials and management decisions, reported quarterly and available on open-source websites

Overview of Chile license system

GENERAL

- Chile has a rigorous natural resource license system which is predictable and stable. Chile has consistently been ranked as a top-tier global mining jurisdiction by the Fraser Institute and a top business destination by the World Bank.
- The exploration mining concessions or “pedimento” is temporary, has a limited duration which is awarded to investigate the existence of accessible minerals and does not entitle the holder to exploit. The mining exploration concession is valid for a two-year period since the final award that declares it as constituted. Notwithstanding, before that period expires, the holder is able to request a one-time renewal for another two-year period before the expiration date of the first period but only by reducing at least 50% of the area originally granted. The license holder is entitled to file an application for converting the concession to an exploitation concession (“manifestación”) securing the original area if desired. The exploitation mining concession or “manifestación” is indefinite in time and entitles the holder both to explore and to exploit accessible minerals. The conditions to convert a concession from exploration to exploitation status is a survey study, the report of which is submitted to the regulatory bodies for verification and approval. There is no minimal work or spend requirement.

Chilean Mining code (Law N°18248 dated October 14, 1983)

- WML has not yet been granted any exploitation mining concessions for any of its Chilean assets. As such, any reference to “concessions” in this presentation as it relates to WML’s Chilean assets means exploration mining concessions having the rights and restrictions described above.

LITHIUM

- The exploitation and commercialization of lithium is carefully regulated in Chile and reserved by the state. Lithium was considered to be a strategic resource by the military government due to the possible applications lithium might have for the manufacturing of nuclear weapons and atomic energy through nuclear fusion (Organic Constitutional Law on Mining Concessions 1982: Article 3). As a result, lithium can only be exploited in the current legal framework of Chile (i) directly through the state; (ii) through the state’s enterprises; (iii) by means of administrative concessions; and (iv) by means of special operating contracts.
- WML has not yet received any approvals or entered into any agreements with the Chilean government or a state enterprise that would allow for the commercialization and export of lithium from any of its Chilean properties. The Company is evaluating its options in this regard as it transitions from exploration to the development of its Chilean assets.
- WML’s management is confident in the Chilean license system, which has proven to ensure property rights for all natural resource companies over several decades. Foreign companies such as BHP Billiton, Rio Tinto, Kinross, Albemarle, and others have all successfully operated in Chile for decades. WML employs and retains several land management specialists to ensure full compliance with all Chilean regulations.



WML - TSXV

WMLLF - OTCQX

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