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Kootenay Project: VMS Ni-Cu and Orogenic Gold

B.C., CANADA

www.wealthminerals.com

TSX-V: WML.V
OTCQB: WMLLF
FSE: EJZ

FORWARD LOOKING & CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

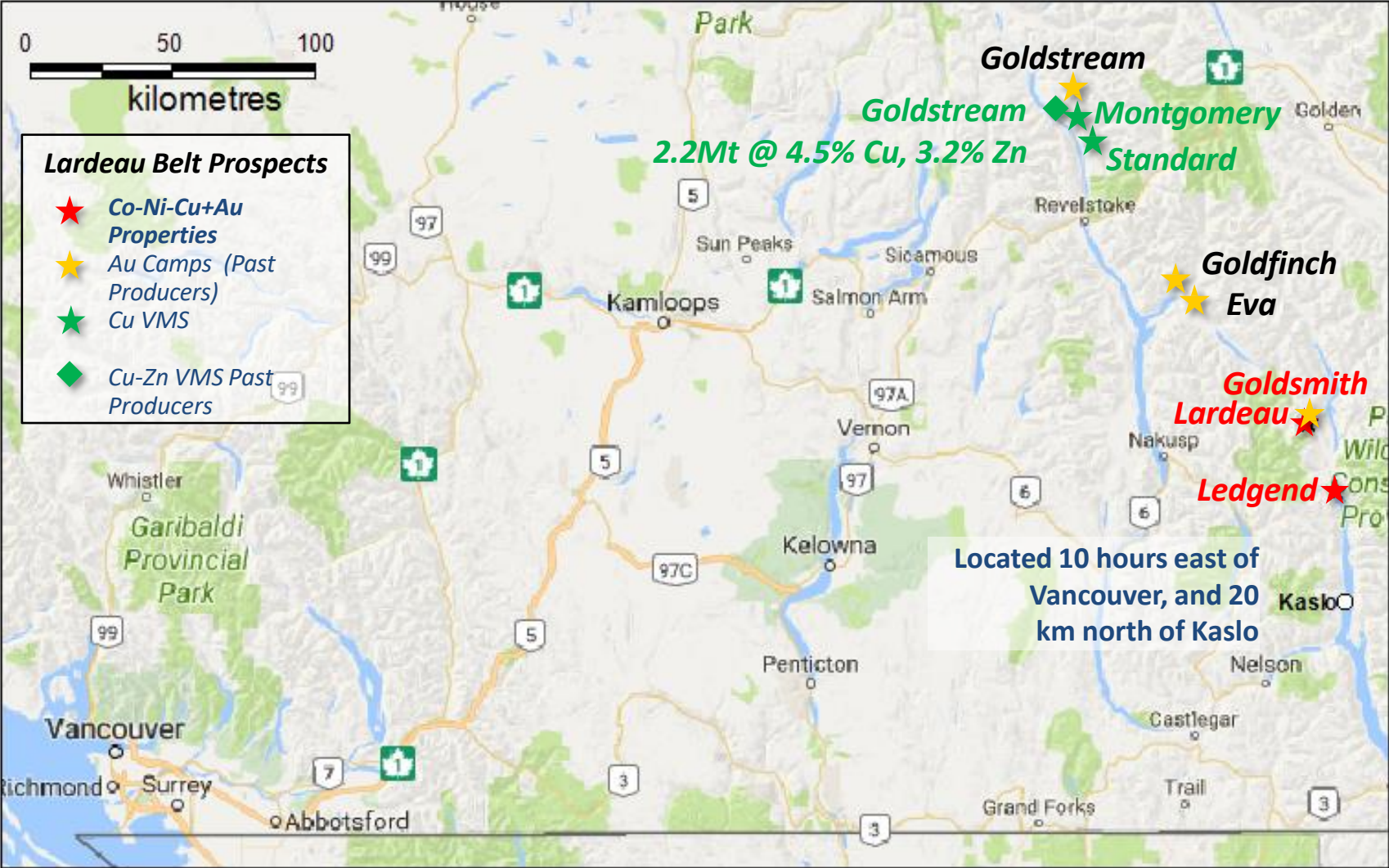


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Accordingly, the Company cautions that any forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future results or performance, and that actual results may differ, and such differences may be material, from those set out in the forward-looking statements as a result of, among other factors, variations in the nature, quality and quantity of any mineral deposits that may be located, the Company’s inability to obtain any necessary permits, consents or authorizations required for its activities, material adverse changes in economic and market conditions, changes in the regulatory environment and other government actions, fluctuations in commodity prices and exchange rates, the inability of the Company to raise the necessary capital for its ongoing operations, and business and operational risks normal in the mineral exploration, development and mining industries, as well as the risks and uncertainties disclosed in the Company’s most recent management discussion and analysis filed with various provincial securities commissions in Canada, available at www.sedar.com. The Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this presentation or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events except as required by law. All subsequent written or oral forward-looking statements attributable to the Company or any person acting on its behalf are qualified by the cautionary statements herein.

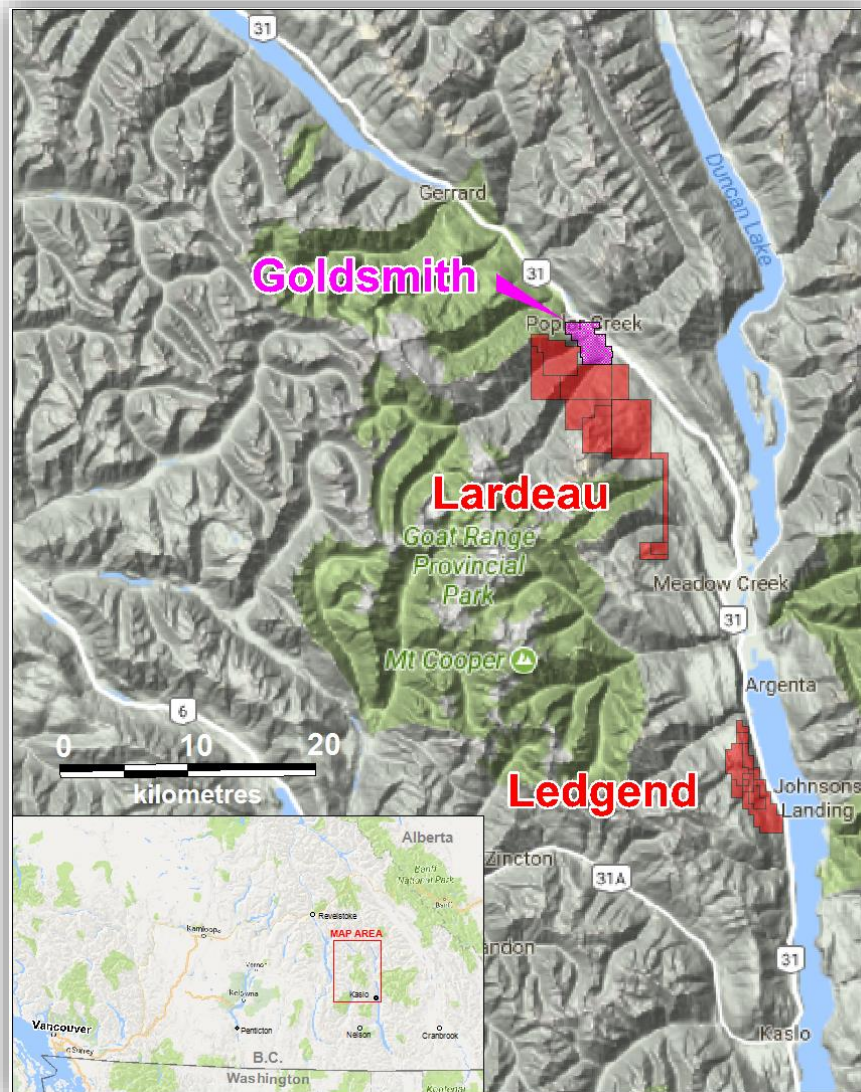
Located in Southeast British Columbia

- Located 10 hours east of Vancouver, accessible by paved highway
- Within prospective Lardeau Group greenstone rocks, host to gold & VMS mineralization



Kootenay Project Claims Configuration

- Initial work concentrated on the Ledgend claim block (1728 Ha), which was the first discovery of Ni-Co bearing massive sulphides in the belt
- The Lardeau claim block (earlier configuration) was staked and silt sampled (157 samples) in 2017, generating several targets for follow-up soil sampling and prospecting; claims were expanded in 2019
- The Goldsmith claim block was added May, 2020 to expand over ground with favourable VMS stratigraphy and strong orogenic gold potential



Option Agreement – Ledgend and Lardeau

Date	Wealth Cash & Shares
Closing	-
Year 1 Anniversary	\$200,000 and 0.5M shares
Year 2 Anniversary	\$300,000 and 1M shares
Year 3 Anniversary	\$500,000 and 1.5M shares
Total	\$1,000,000 and 3M shares

- Underlying owners are Crockite Resources Ltd. and Dawson Geological Consultants Ltd., both corporations at arm's length to the Company.
- Wealth has the exclusive option to acquire a 100% interest by issuing an aggregate of 3 million common shares and CAD\$1,000,000 over a four year term (see table above)
- Claims are subject to a 2% net smelter returns royalty; Lardeau1 claim (1439 Ha) has a Net Profit Interest ("NPI") of 2.5% to Cardero Resource Corp.
- Wealth will have the right to purchase ½ of the royalty for a payment of \$1,500,000 in cash at any time following date Wealth exercises its right to acquire the properties

Option Agreement – Goldsmith

Date	Wealth Cash & Shares
Closing	\$5,000 and 100,000 shares
Year 1 Anniversary	\$15,000 and 100,000 shares
Year 2 Anniversary	\$20,000 and 100,000 shares
Year 3 Anniversary	\$30,000 and 100,000 shares
Year 4 Anniversary	\$30,000 and 100,000 shares
Total	\$100,000 and 500,000 shares

- Underlying owners are Jack and Bob Denny
- Wealth has the exclusive option to acquire a 100% interest by issuing 500,000 common shares and CAD\$100,000 over a four-year term
- Claims are subject to a 2% net smelter returns royalty
- Wealth will have the right to purchase the royalty for a payment of \$1,000,000 in cash at any time following date Wealth exercises its right to acquire the properties

Ledgend – the deposit model for the district

- Initial massive sulphide discovery, mostly subcrop, in 1981 where forestry road crossed a creek
- First staked in 1997 and described in 1988 Minfile by Tom Schroeter, whose field notes commented “needs to be drilled”
- No further work done until McClaren and Dawson began prospecting in 2015
- Outcrop near the discovery showing was chip sampled in 2016: 4m @ 0.22% Ni, 161ppm Co



Grab samples up to 0.76% Ni, 0.06% Co

Ledgend massive pyrrhotite + pyrite ± pentlandite float

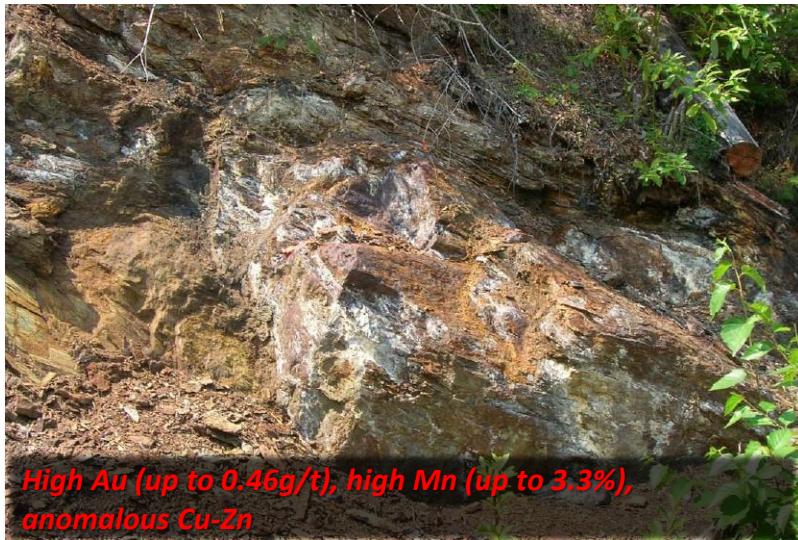


Ledgend ‘Creek Outcrop’ re-exposed in tributary to main creek

Ledgend Mineralized Horizon: related to high-Ni, altered, actinolite-tremolite-talc schist, traced for 700m along strike



Silicified, chrome-rich exhalite horizon from outcrop east of TR1000N



Gossanous manganese-sulphide exhalite horizon above actinolite-talc schist at the Road Showing, 550m north of the Main Showing



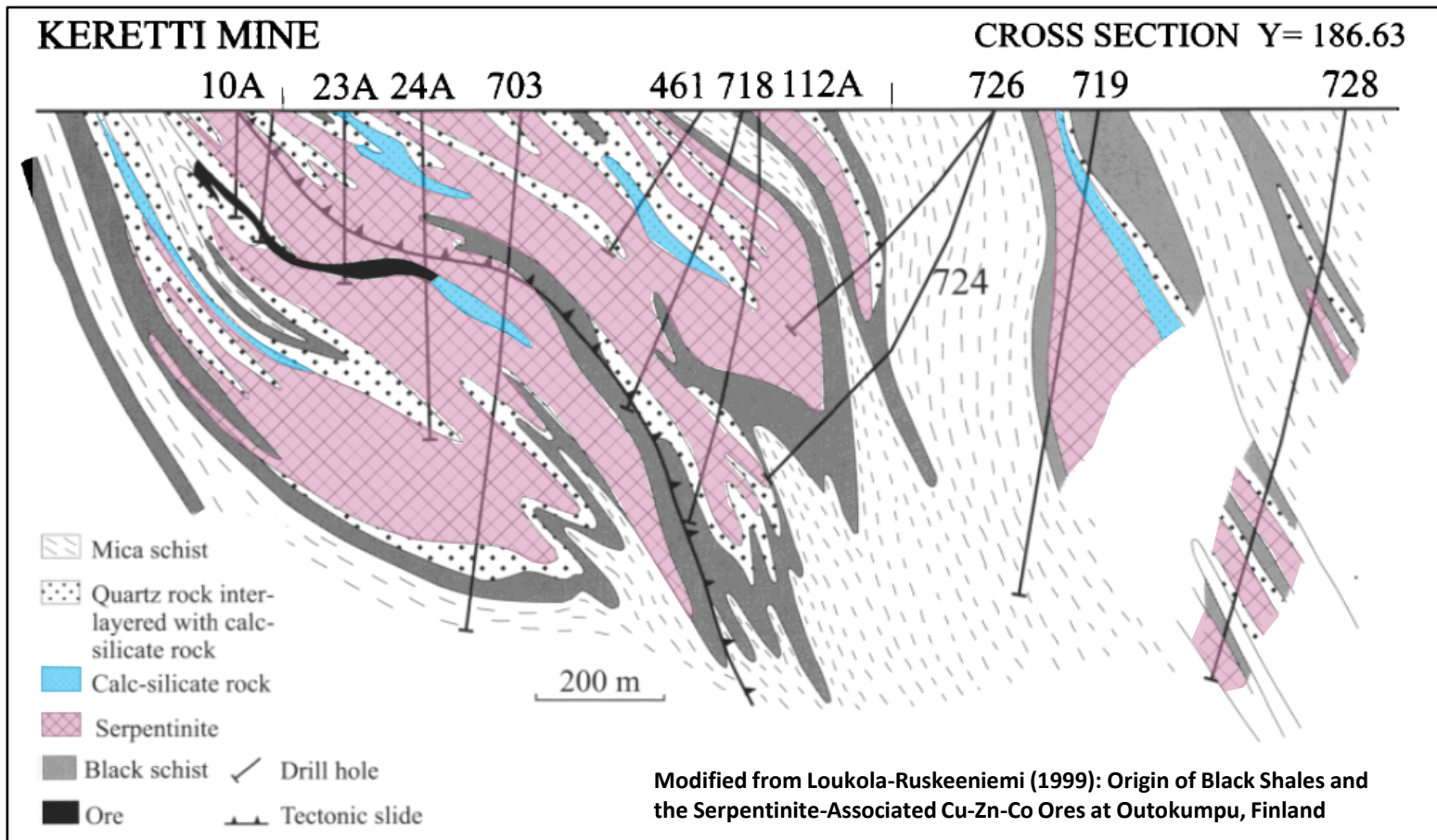
Tremolite-talc-carbonate schist from central Ni-Co soil anomaly (8400ppm Ni), 200m SE of the Main Showing

2016 - 2018 Exploration: developing a deposit model

- The work on the Ledgend property, on the North Soil Grid anomalies generated in 2016-2017 (see previous slides), allowed an exploration model to develop
- In 2018, Cardero Resource Corp. completed 10 hand excavated trenches, totaling 775m, on the three main zones: Central (5 trenches plus outcrops sampled), East (4 trenches), and West (1 trenches); 205 trench and outcrop samples were analyzed by portable XRF analyzer (Niton XL3T-500)
- Due to the dip-slope orientation of the host sequence (talc-tremolite-actinolite schist with siliceous chrome-rich exhalite), the trenches were not as effective as hoped, as they could not expose further sulphide mineralization and samples were oxidized and partly leached
- However, 90 line-kilometres of drone (“UAV”) airborne magnetometry, covering 375 hectares over the Ledgend North Grid, was flown and demonstrated that the massive sulphide horizon was best traced using geophysics: the target horizon forms a coherent anomaly
- Altered ultramafic rocks (listwanite and talc-schist) on the neighbouring Goldsmith property to the north are associated with Au-rich quartz-arsenopyrite veins exploited historically: these horizons also have high Ni-Co and adjacent elevated Cu-Zn mineralization

Deposit Model: what type of Ni-Co-Cu±Zn VMS?

- The Outokumpu VMS Cu-Zn deposits of Finland are probably the closest analogue for Ledgend in terms of geological setting: similar host rocks (more serpentinite than Ledgend)
- These share characteristics of both **Cyprus (Cu>Zn)** and **Besshi (Cu-Zn-Au) type VMS**
- The two largest mines, **Keretti** (below) and Vuonos, are similar in strike length to the soil anomalies at Ledgend: orebodies are 3500-4000m long, 100-250m wide, and 5-10m thick



The Outokumpu VMS deposits of Finland and the Ledgend mineralization share characteristics of both **Cyprus (Cu>Zn)** and **Besshi (Cu-Zn-Au)** type VMS

Similarities

- Biotite schist and calcareous quartzite host rocks
- High proportion of ultramafic rocks or the altered equivalent (talc-tremolite schist, listwanite)
- High concentration of chromium (Ledgend sulphides have ~1:1 correlation Ni:Co)
- Low lead
- Separation of Cu-Co-Zn from Ni: the Ni-Co soil anomalies at Ledgend are both distinct and overlap with Cu-Co-Zn
- Polyphase deformation

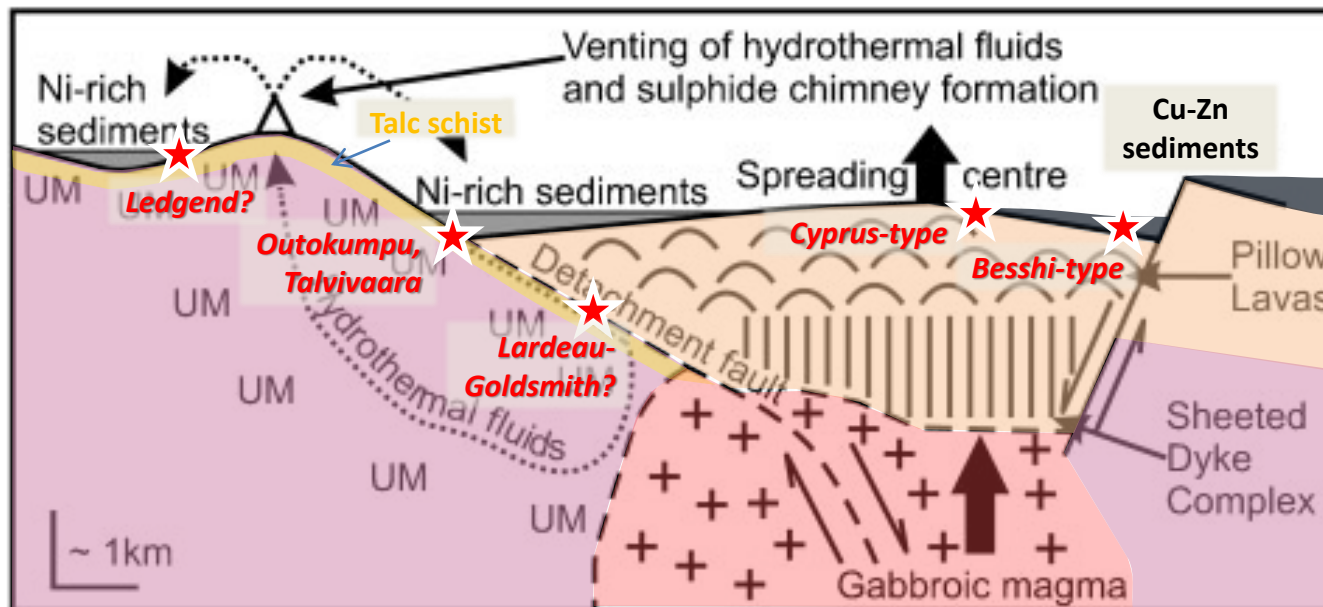
Differences

- Outokumpu has much lower Ni levels relative to other metals: i.e., Cu>Zn>Co>Ni, whereas Ledgend sulphides have Ni>>Co>Cu-Zn (however flanking soil anomalies have higher Cu-Zn)
- Lower metamorphic grade for the Kootenay prospects: greenschist versus middle amphibolite: this may not be important to grade, affects the shales more than the massive sulphides
- Sulphides sampled to data are deficient in Zn relative to Outokumpu

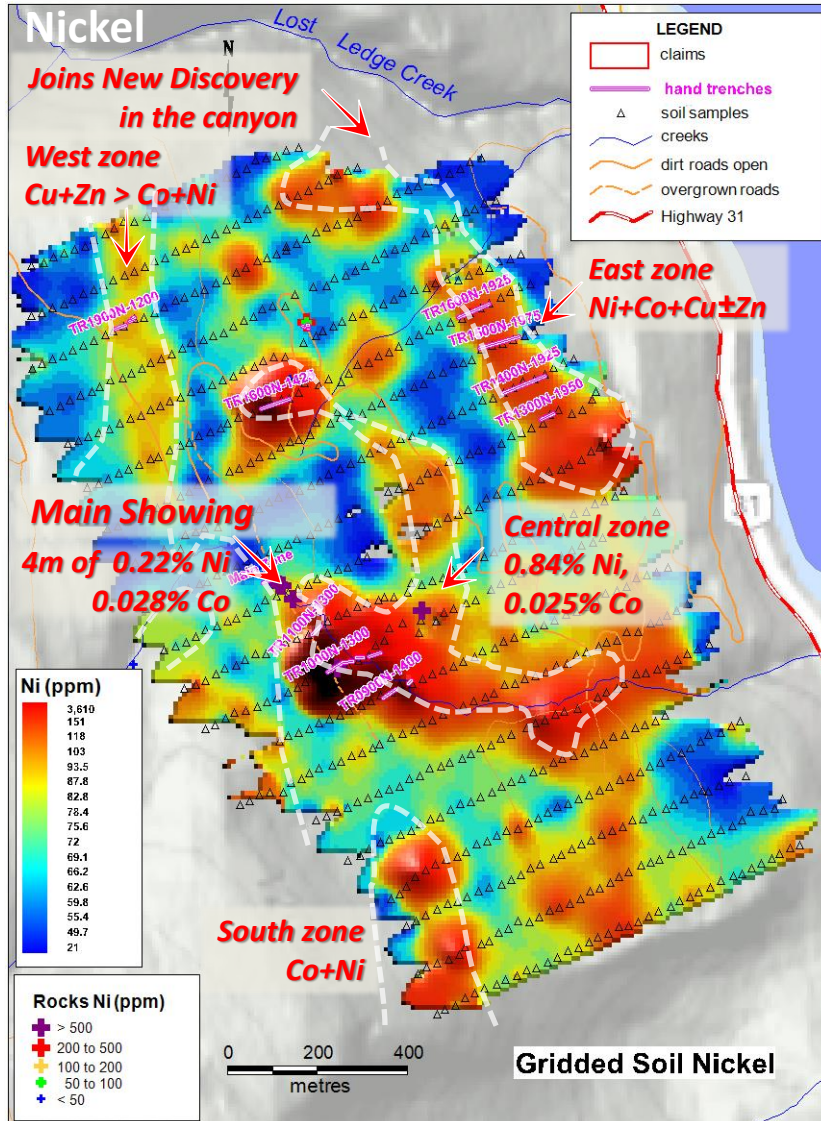
How to explain the higher Ni content and relationship to shale that is absent in Cyprus/Besshi type VMS?

Alternate Model:

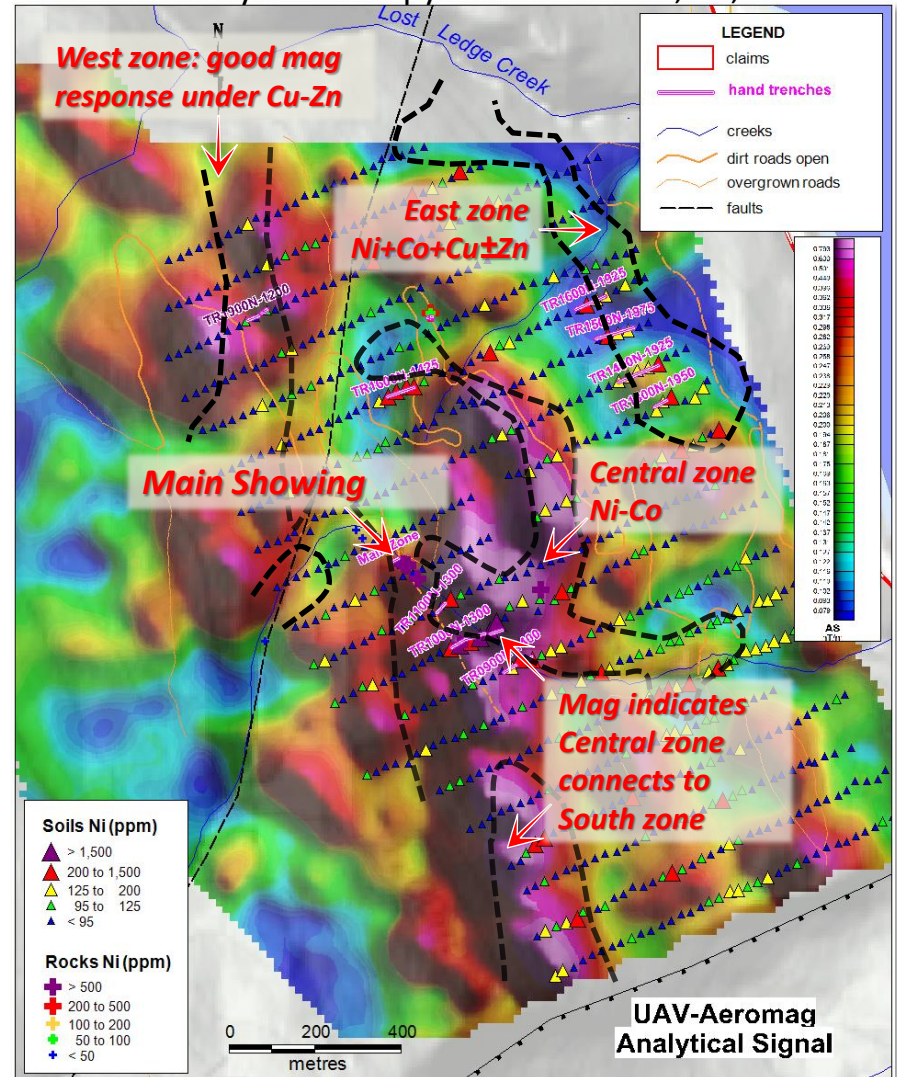
- Recognition of oceanic detachment faults on modern day ocean floor that focus large volumes of black smoker fluids along ultramafic – volcanic (or sediment) contact
- Metasomatic alteration of ultramafics to talc-tremolite-chlorite schists along fault
- Distal venting of Ni-rich fluids can form “VMS” deposits far from spreading ridge, in or under quiet basins where shales deposit, or...
- If fault involves a sedimentary package, the fluids can precipitate subsurface in sandstone capped with shales, which are later metamorphosed to black schist and quartzite



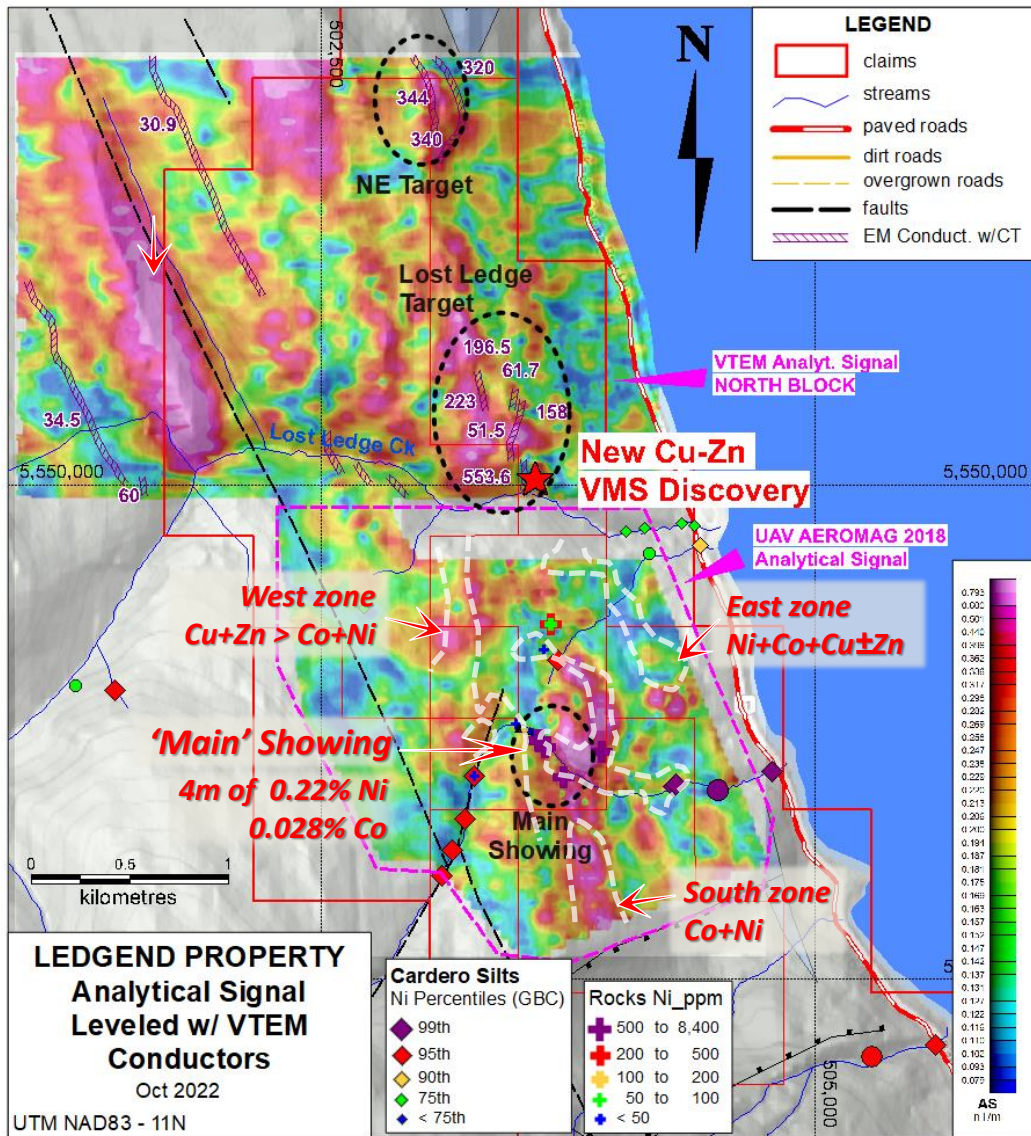
*modified from Jowitt and Keays (2012): Shale-hosted Ni-(Cu-PGE) mineralisation: A global overview



Analytical Signal anomaly closely follows soil geochemical anomaly: massive pyrrhotite with Ni, Co, Cu



Ledgend North: VTEM and Sulphide Discovery

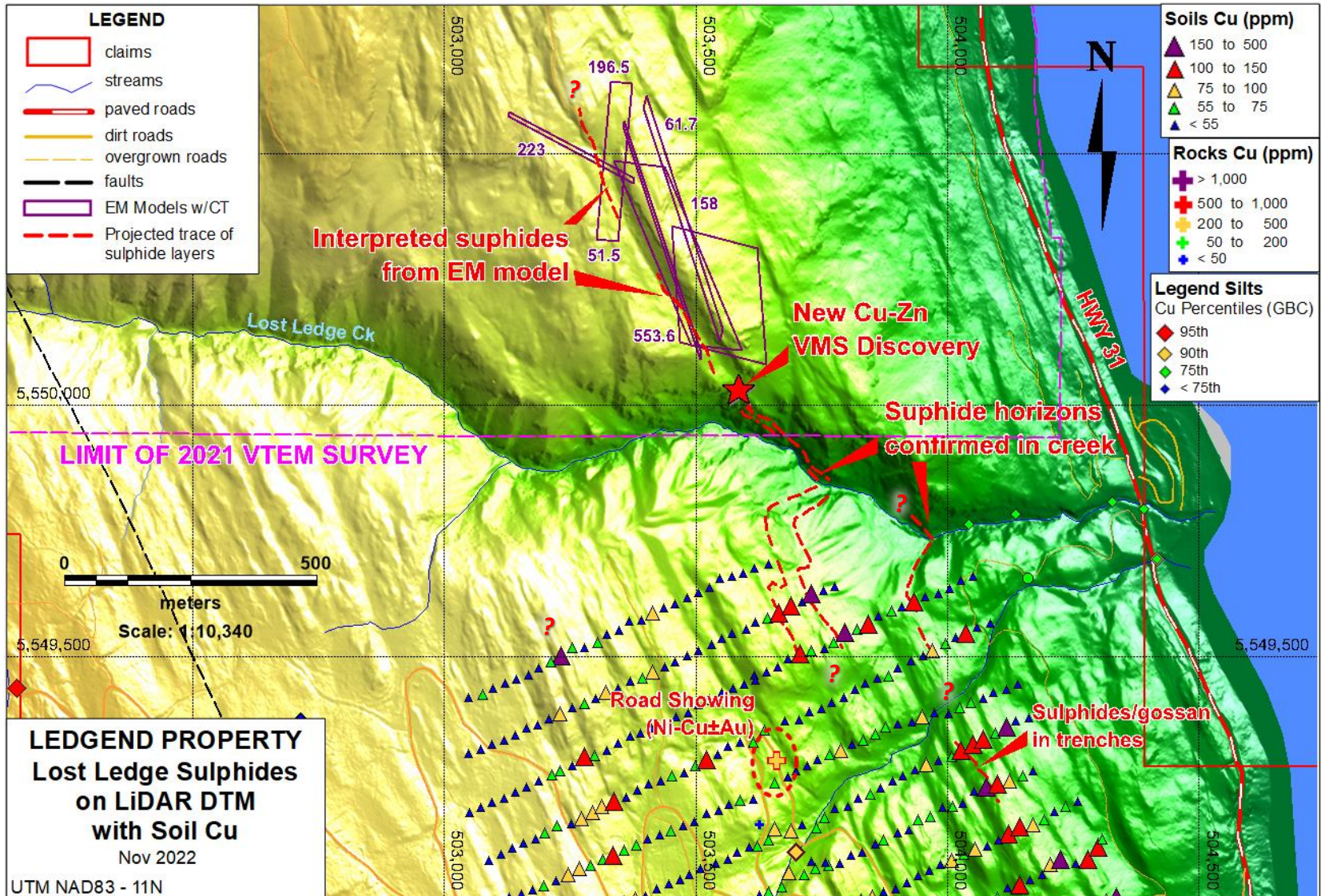


- VTEM flown in late 2021, interpreted/modeled in mid-2022, with first field checking of strong EM conductors in fall 2022
- At 554 siemens, the southernmost conductor was so strong that sulphides were predicted to crop out at southern edge of survey, at the rim of the canyon
- The NE Target was prospected but no sulphides were found; needs more work, access and terrain is difficult
- All conductors are predicted to plunge shallowly to the NNW, parallel to regional lineaments (fold axis)

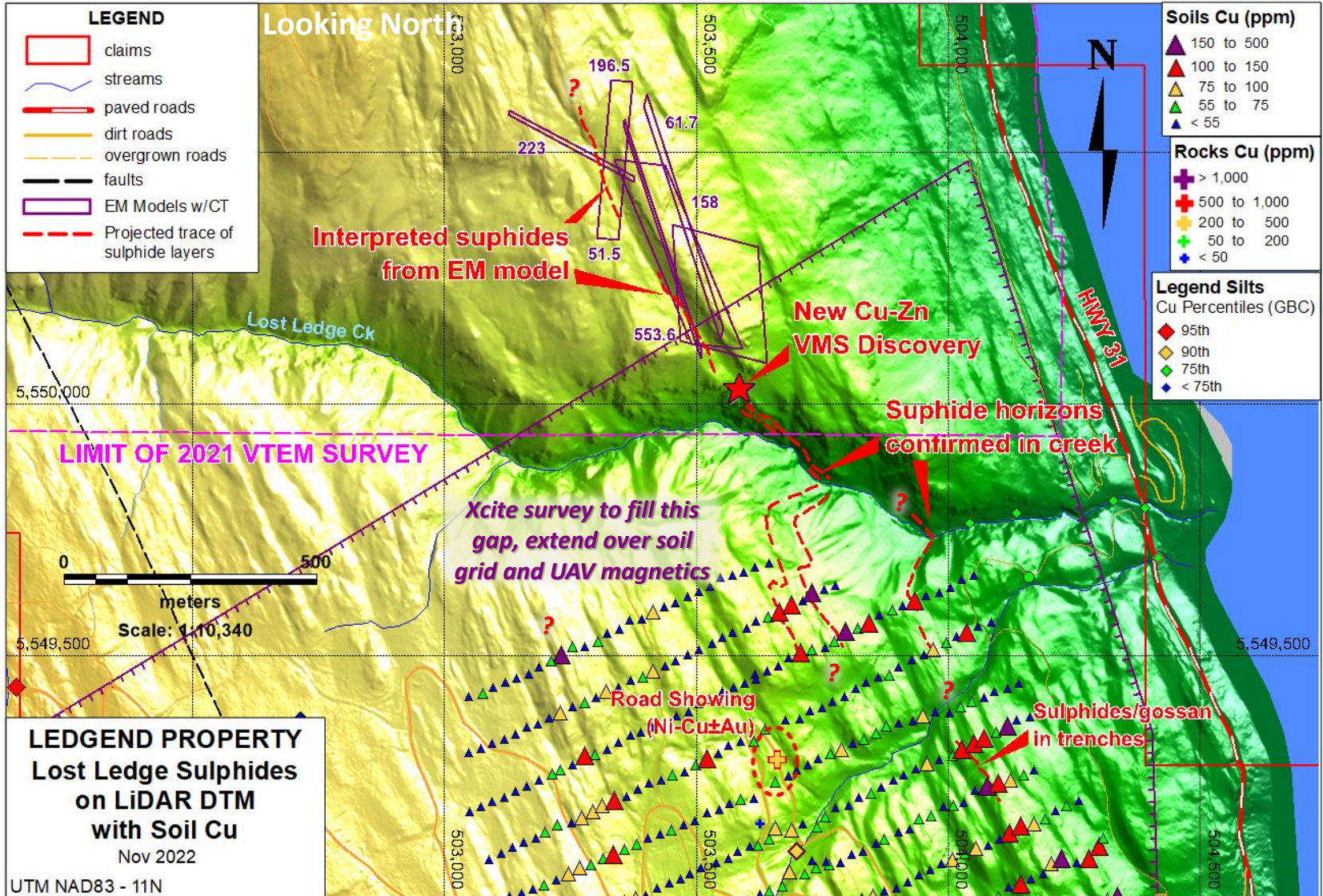


- The Lost Ledge semi-massive sulphides comprise 6 metres of pyrite>pyrrhotite>chalcopyrite>> sphalerite forming an east-dipping horizon
- Subsequently the horizon was picked up in the creek bottom, along with two other weaker horizons structurally above and below
- The upper horizon (occurs lower in the canyon) has higher Ni-Co and appears to link with NE soil anomaly on the Ledgend soil grid

Ledgend: Lost Ledge to Main Soil Grid

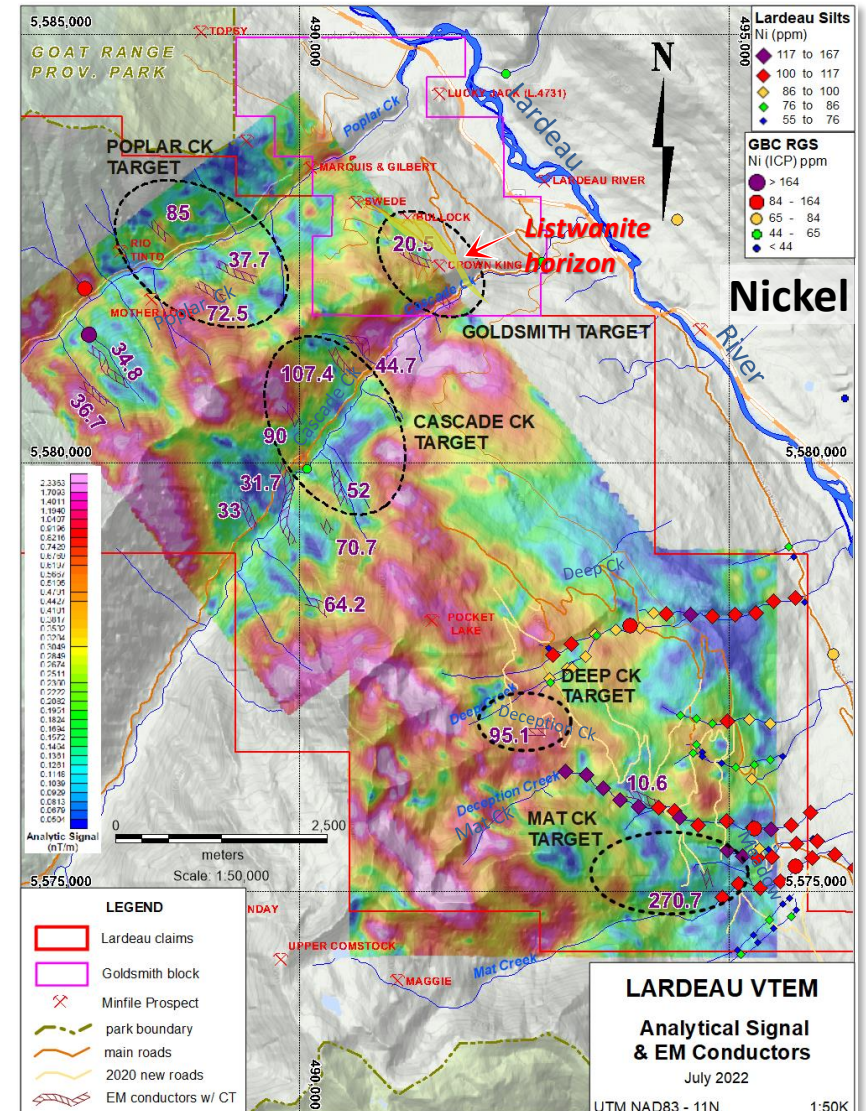
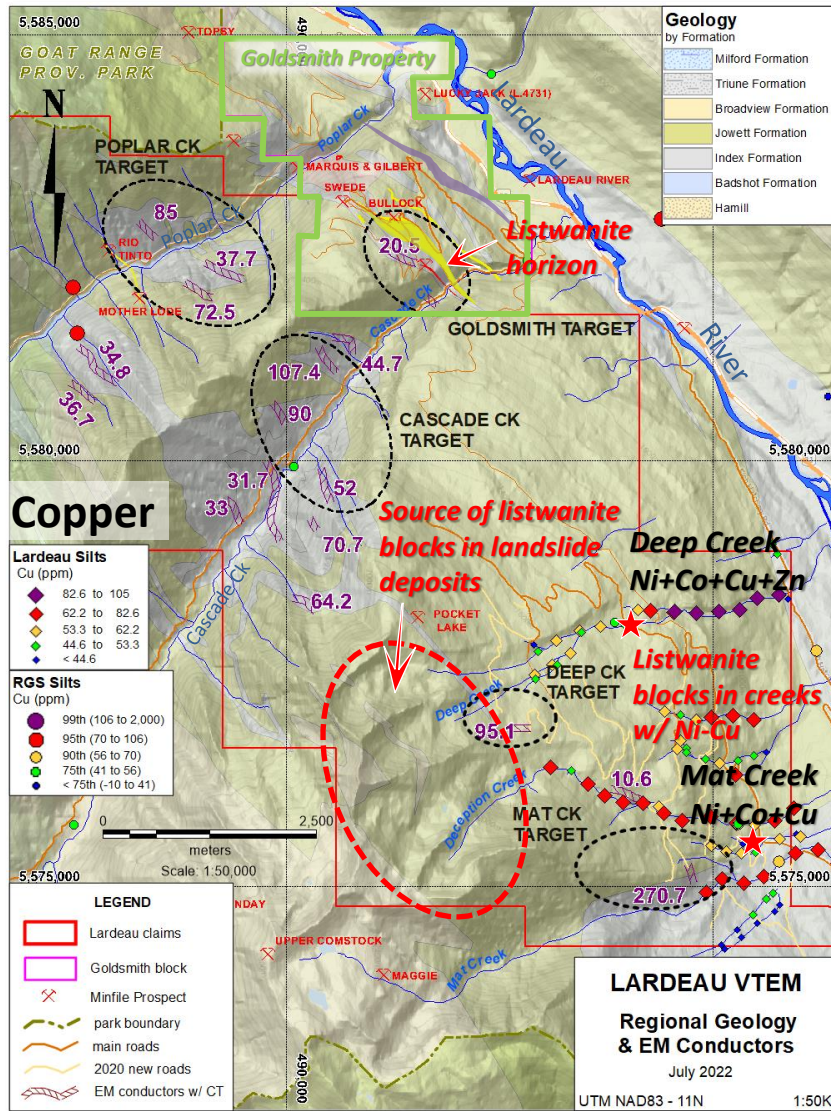


Ledgend: Lost Ledge to Main Grid: Xcite Survey



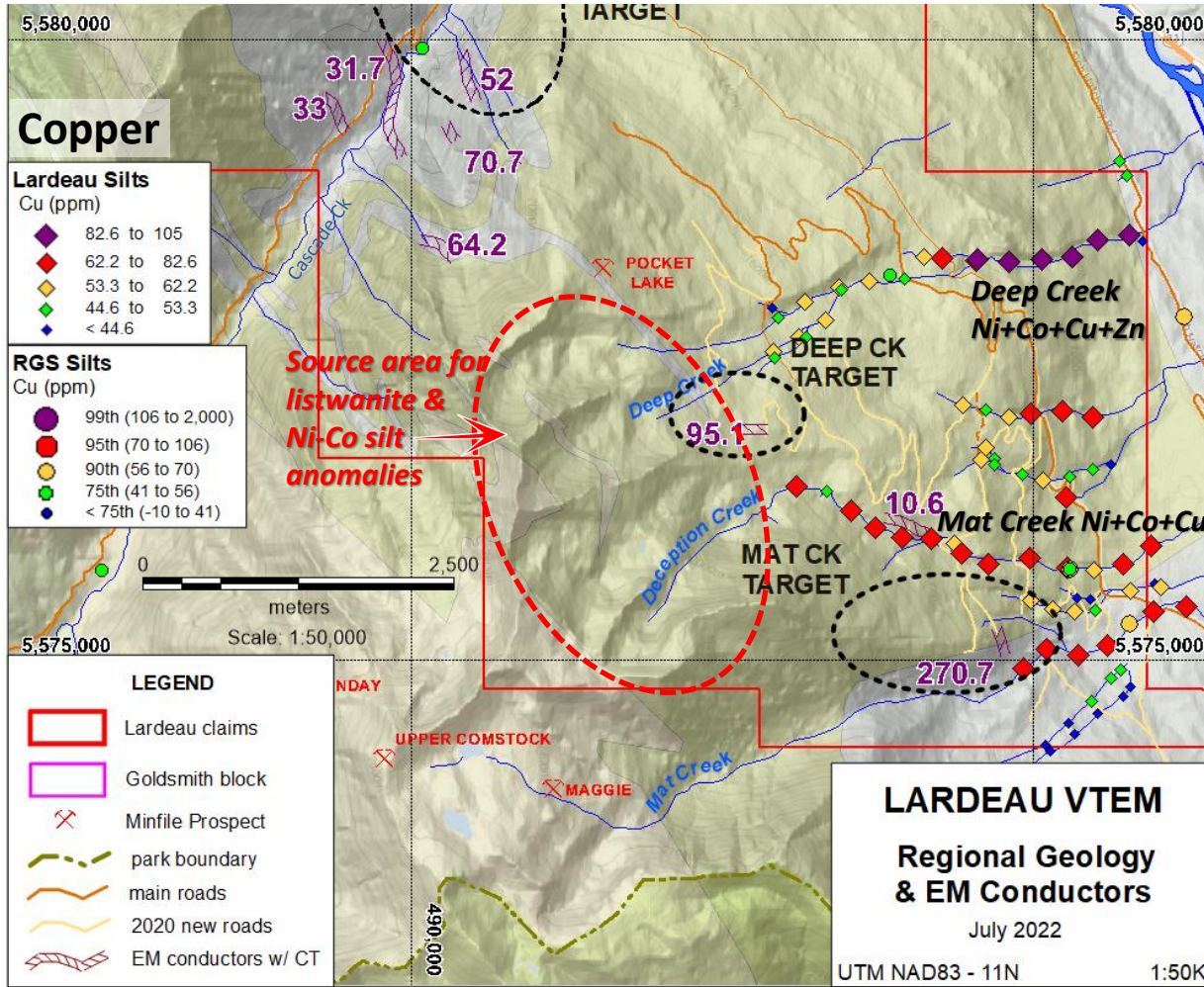
Lardeau-Goldsmith Claims: 2021 VTEM EM Anomalies

Accessible EM conductors were field-checked in fall 2022



Lardeau-Goldsmith Claims: 2021 VTEM EM Anomalies

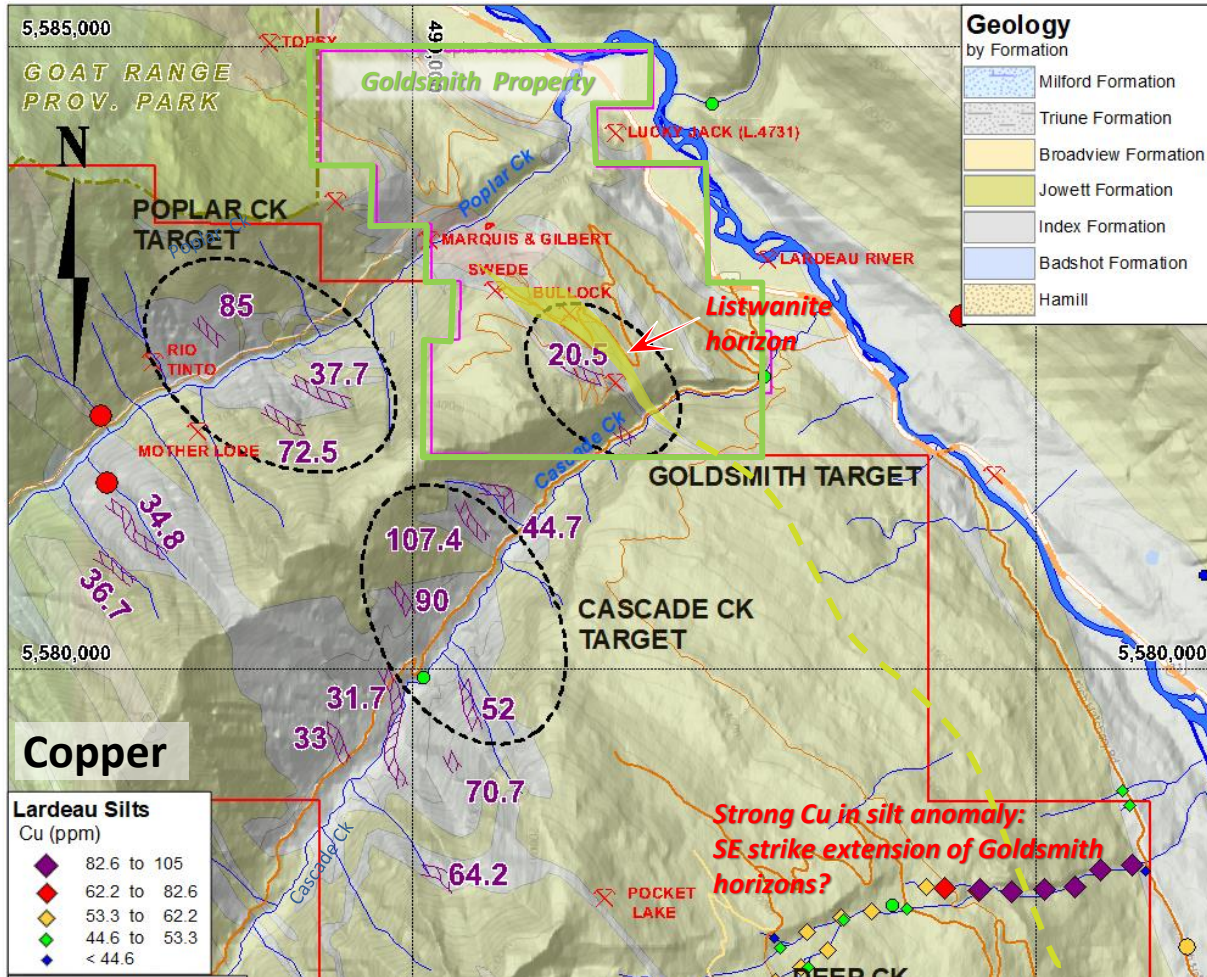
Deep Creek and Mat Creel Silt anomalies: field check



- In fall 2022, the new logging roads were used to access the Mat Ck and Deep Ck silt anomalies and EM conductors
- Most of the area is covered in land slide debris
- The few outcrops that were found were barren Jowett Fm metavolcanics (greenschist), including decent outcrop on the 271 siemen anomaly at the south edge: source might be Index phyllite in Mat Ck?
- The subalpine to alpine elevations to the west need to be mapped & sampled, but there are no EM anomalies so low priority for now

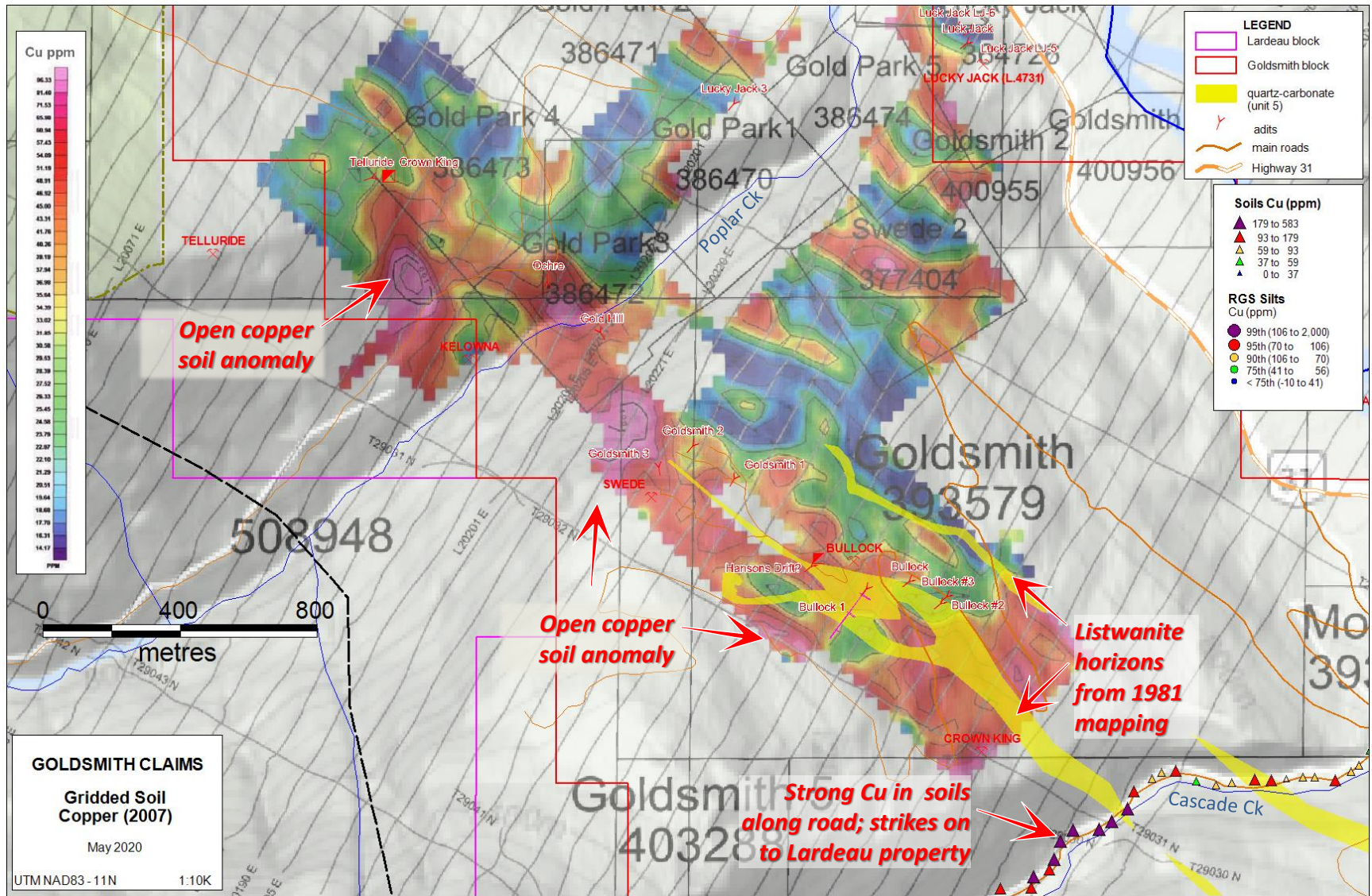
Lardeau-Goldsmith Claims: 2021 VTEM EM Anomalies

Cascade and Poplar Creeks EM anomalies: success with the 1st one

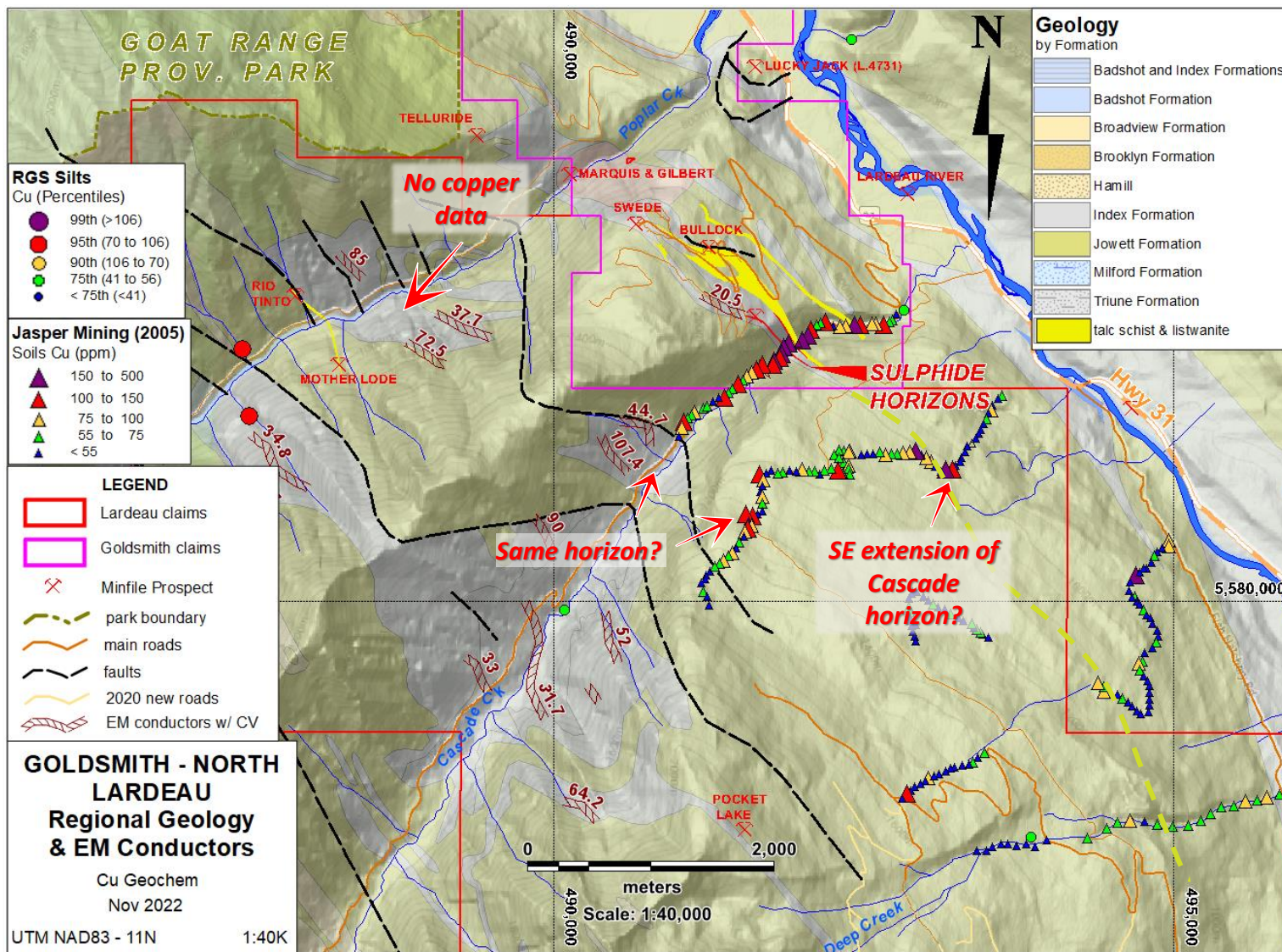


- In fall 2022, the new logging roads on the Goldsmith claims were used to sample the thick listwanite and quartz veins exposed in fresh cuts
- The area of the 20.5 siemen EM anomaly, also a Cu-Zn soil anomaly, had poor outcrop; only barren Index phyllite observed
- Follow-up reconnaissance mapping up Cascade Ck found two sulphide-rich horizons on strike with the EM anomaly and the SE extension of the listwanite horizon as thick talc-carbonate schist
- The stronger EM anomalies farther up Cascade and Poplar Cks will be investigated next field season

Goldsmith: Untested Copper (VMS) Potential: 2005 Soil Lines and 2007 Soil Grid Data compiled



Lardeau - Goldsmith: many untested targets and target extensions



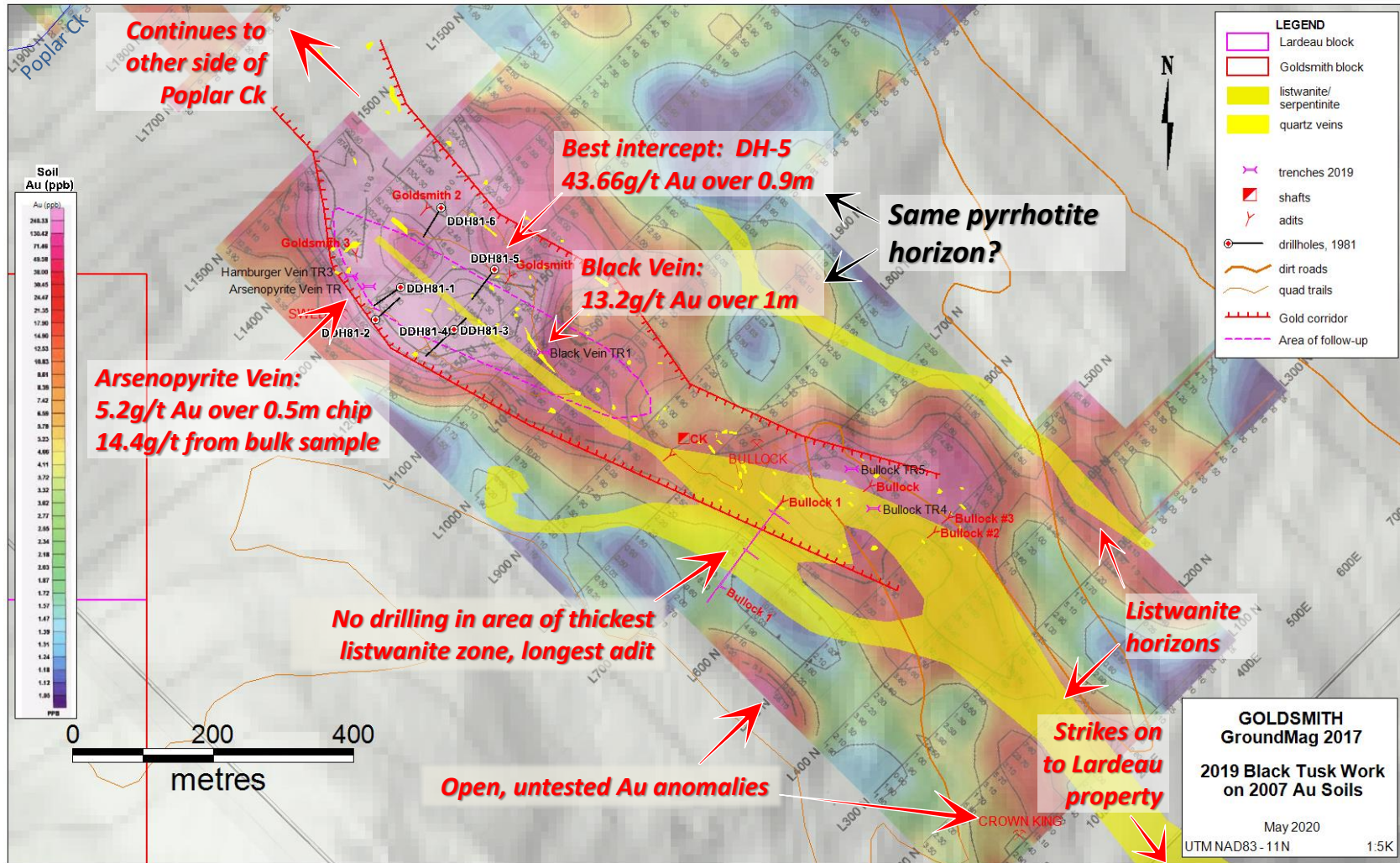
Goldsmith Property: Long History of High-Grade Gold Discovery

- Adjoins the Lardeau claim block on the northeast edge, with good road access via highway 31 and logging roads up Cascade and Poplar creeks.
- The property covers several historical prospects, some with small-scale, high-grade gold production: (from SE to NW) Crown King, Bullock, Goldsmith (formerly Swede), Gold Hill, Ochre, and Telluride.
- The main rush to the area was in June 1903, with the discovery of coarse visible gold in quartz and sulphide veins on the Gold Park, Swede (later the Goldsmith) and Lucky Jack claims. The initial gold rush only lasted several months, but significant workings remained active until 1930.
- In 1980 - 1981, Westmin conducted geological mapping, soil and rock geochemistry, trenching and 409m of diamond drilling in six short holes.

Goldsmith Property: Long History of High-Grade Gold Discovery

- Westmin in 1981 completed six short drill holes, totaling 409m, at the Goldsmith prospect, targeting quartz-arsenopyrite veins mapped in their trenches and older historical workings.
- Five of the drill holes intercepted quartz-arsenopyrite veins without significant gold values, but hole DH-05 intercepted 43.66g/t Au in a 0.9m sample containing a 2-centimetre-wide quartz-carbonate vein within a wide altered halo containing pyrrhotite.
- This mineralization was within what they described as “carbonate mafic volcanic strata”, and was not recognized as listwanite alteration, commonly associated with the other orogenic gold deposits in the Kootenay belt and world-wide.
- Despite much untested mapped listwanite, most anomalous in gold, they discontinued exploration.

Goldsmith: Untested Gold Potential



Goldsmith Property: Long History of High-Grade Gold Discovery

- From 2003 to 2009, Cream Minerals confirmed the existence of the historical high grade gold mineralization by locating and sampling many of the historical workings. They also completed trenching, soil sampling and 200 line-kilometres of airborne magnetics and electromagnetics.
- Highlights from this adit and trench sampling included 101.78g/t over 0.2m, 63.78g/t over 0.8m, and 27.63g/t over 0.35m.
- Between 2016 and 2019, Black Tusk Resources conducted 32.5 line-km of ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveys, trenching, rock sampling, and brushing out roads, trails and historical workings.
- Several northwest-trending gold structures were tested along the Bullock-Goldsmith zone, which contains an abundance of quartz veining as well as sulphide minerals including arsenopyrite, pyrite, and pyrrhotite associated with a quartz-vein bearing listwanite horizon with at least 2 km strike length.

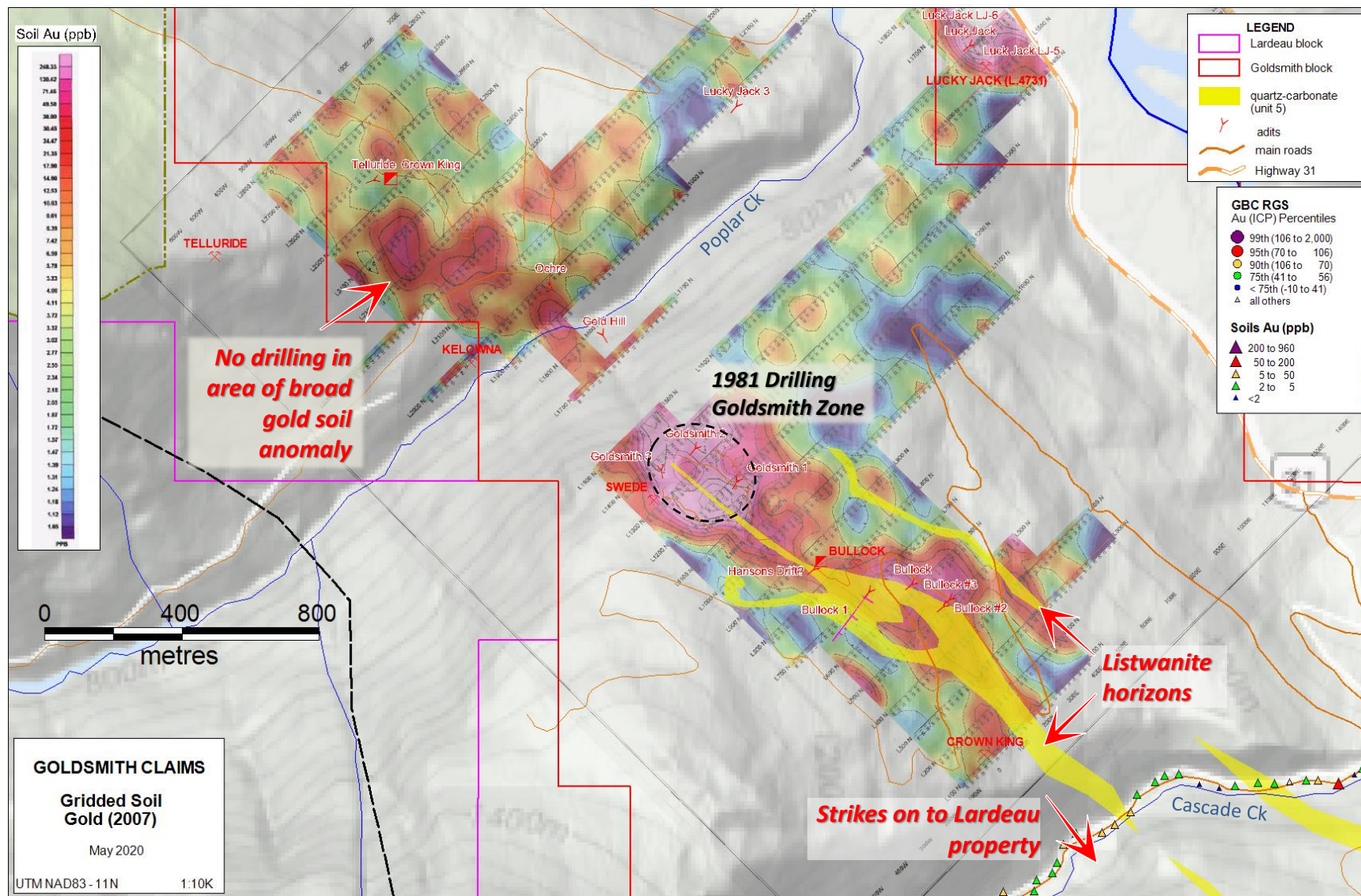
Goldsmith Property: Long History of High-Grade Gold Discovery

- Because the gold can be “nuggety”, Black Tusk collected large (20-90kg) trench samples and subjected these to bench-scale processing for gold recovery, which indicated that most of the samples were amenable to centrifugal gravity concentration of gold.
- Calculated head grades included 14.42g/t gold from the Arsenopyrite Vein, 5.34g/t gold from the Black Vein (fine pyrrhotite), and 5.26g/t gold from Hamburger Vein (layered quartz stockwork).
- Additional normal chip and grab sampling indicated variability of grades:

Black Tusk Trench and Adit Sampling Results

sample_id	utm_x	utm_y	type	description	auppm
18PG01	490660	5583098	grab	Old trench qtz veins 130/80E seric_aspy	<0.05
18PG02	491518	5582990	grab	QV pits and trenches beside road at az 120	<0.05
BVINSITU	490946	5582995	chip	1m chip sample across massive sulphide vein	13.15
BLKVNWALLROCK	490947	5582994	chip	chips from each side of massive sulphide vein, 1m total	0.2
ASPYINSITU	490695	5583087	chip	0.5m chips taken from block exposed in trench, massive aspy	5.2
18PGHAM2	490679	5583115	chip	chips across series of 1cm qtz veinlets over 1.5m, south end of trench	0.53
PGBU2chip	491417	5582772	chip	0.5m chip across quartz vein exposed in trench 4 at bullock mine area	<0.05
18PGBU001	491385	5582828	chip	1m chip across quartz vein exposed in old trench	<0.05
18BU002	491391	5582816	grab	selected grab pieces from old collapsed shaft portal, cross vein?	<0.05
18PGBU003	491442	5582809	grab	quartz vein with mariposite exposed along road cut, 30cm width	<0.05

Goldsmith: Untested Gold Potential Poplar Ck



Current Exploration Objectives (Fall 2022)

- The VTEM™ survey flown over the north third of the Ledgend property demonstrated that recessive, hidden massive sulphide horizons are best traced using geophysics: a 400 line-kilometre XCITE™ survey is underway covering the middle and southern thirds of the claim block, as well as extend the north edge: this will lock down the prospective horizons for drilling.
- A Notice of Work for a 4500m drill programme at Ledgend has been filed, expected start will be May 2023; it will be combination of truck and helicopter supported.
- The Lardeau-Goldsmith claim block has good road access to areas of anomalous EM and three historical workings (Motherlode, Rio Tinto, and Pocket Lake minfile prospects), which are on-strike, and possibly associated, with a talc-schist ± listwanite horizon stretching for at least 10 kms.
- The cut-banks of the Poplar and Cascade creek roads will be used for detailed 25m spaced soil sampling and have excellent exposure for preliminary mapping: they are perpendicular to the main NW lithological trend.
- Work will continue with follow-up prospecting, rock & soil sampling, and trenching on the best anomalies; Lardeau-Goldsmith drill targets could be outlined by summer 2023.



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