



**Wealth Minerals**  
LTD

## **Wealth Minerals | Corporate Presentation**

March 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 17 – *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, the listing of the Company’s common shares on the Oslo Axess (a regulated market operated by the Oslo Stock Exchange), 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 or Oslo Axess, as applicable) required for the Oslo Axess listing, 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](http://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.

# Introduction to Wealth Minerals Ltd



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Mineral resource company with access to lithium assets in Chile, the no. 1 country for low-cost, high-purity supply in the rapidly growing lithium industry

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**2005**

*Establishment*

*First Chilean lithium asset acquisition in 2016*

**170**

*Market capitalization<sup>1</sup>*

*CAD million  
Listed on the TSX Venture Exchange in Canada under the ticker WML*

**4**

*Lithium projects*

*Exploration assets of some 75,500 hectares, with some located adjacent to existing production in Chile*

# Investment highlights

*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*

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*

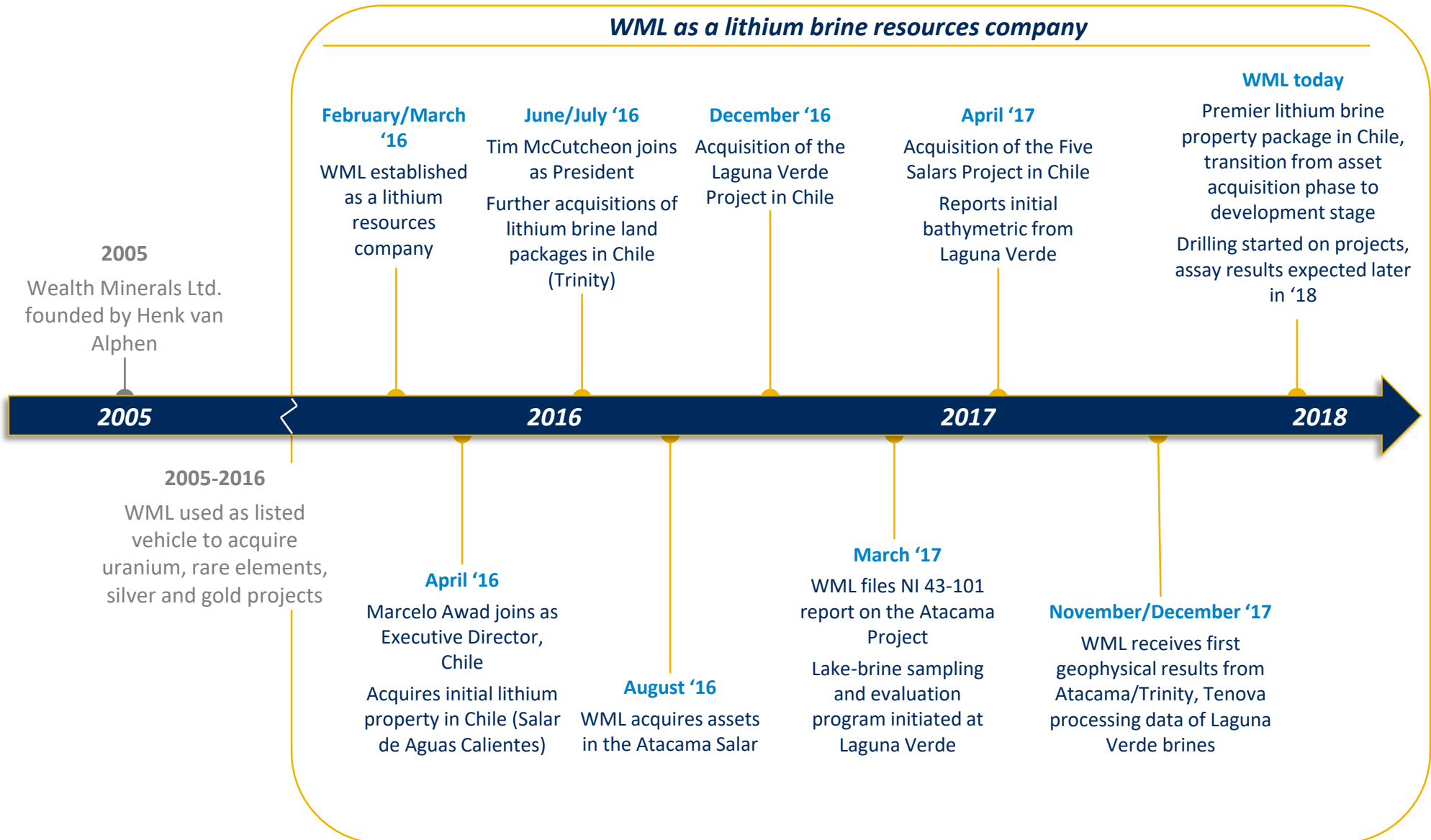
4

*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*

# The story of WML





# 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.



**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.



**Steven Foot | Head Geologist - Chile**

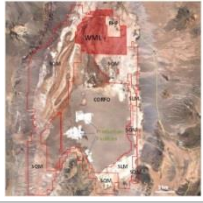
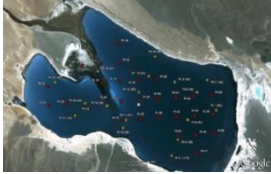

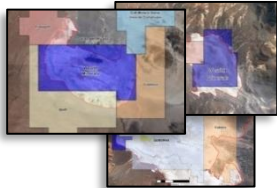
- Mr. Foot is a geoscientist with over 30 years' experience managing water resources gained principally in the mining industry and has lived in Chile for more than 25 years. He has extensive experience in salar hydrogeology and wetlands as well as the Chilean water and environmental legislation.
- Previous 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.

# WML holds a lithium brine project portfolio of ~75,500 hectares

			Hectares	
<b>A</b>	<b>Atacama</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Atacama salar is the world's highest grade and largest producing lithium brine, currently producing approx. one third of global lithium output and 100% Chilean output</li> <li>Low opex compared to global supply cost curve</li> <li>WML holds 144 concessions in the northern part of the salar, contiguous with concessions held by BHP Billiton, SQM and Corfo</li> </ul>		<b>46,200</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Laguna Verde</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aggregate total concession size approximately 8,700 hectares Region III, northern Chile</li> <li>193km east of regional capital Copiapo, adjacent to Highway 60 and 15 km west of the Argentinian border</li> <li>Tenova processes yielded a Li<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> solution with purity greater than 99.9% and lithium recovery of near 100%</li> <li>Initial bathymetric data reported April 2017</li> </ul>		<b>8,700</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Trinity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Trinity project comprises land positions in two different salars (Aguas Calientes Norte and Quisquiro), located in close proximity to each other</li> <li>The land positions totals approx. 10,100 hectares</li> <li>Historical surface samplings and analysis (signumBOX) suggests a lithium concentration of ~205-290 mg/l at Aguas Calientes Norte</li> <li>Quisquiro is listed as a Tier 1 lithium salar in signumBOX analysis published in 2014</li> </ul>		<b>10,100</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Five Salars</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In March 2017, WML's Chilean subsidiary entered into an option purchase agreement to acquire options for exploration concessions totaling 10,500 hectares</li> <li>The acquisition is part of WML's strategy to consolidate land positions in Chile</li> <li>The concessions are divided into 5 projects; Ascotan, Piedra Parada, Huasco, Lejia, and Siglia (collectively "Five Salars")</li> </ul>		<b>10,500</b>

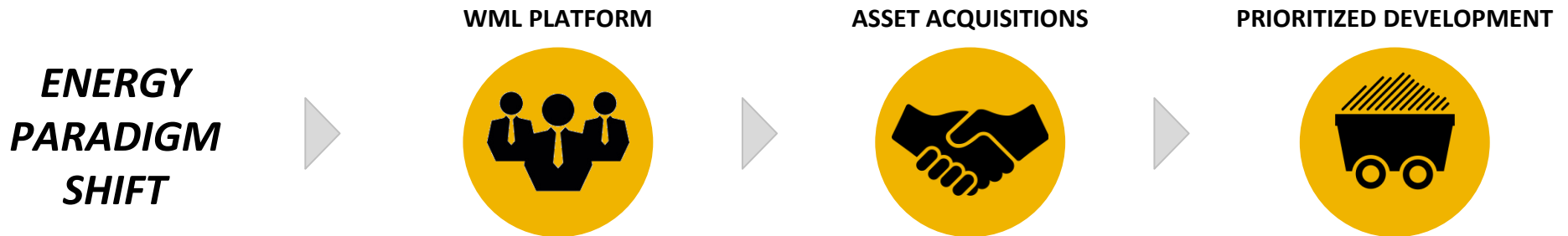
\* Total of ~39,400 hectares, of which WML holds 24.5% beneficial ownership interest

Sources: Deutsche Bank (2016), Deutsche Bank (2017), Canaccord (2016)



# 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, 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
- 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



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

Lithium price development (99.5% lithium carbonate)



## ► Key drivers for lithium prices



*Electric vehicles*



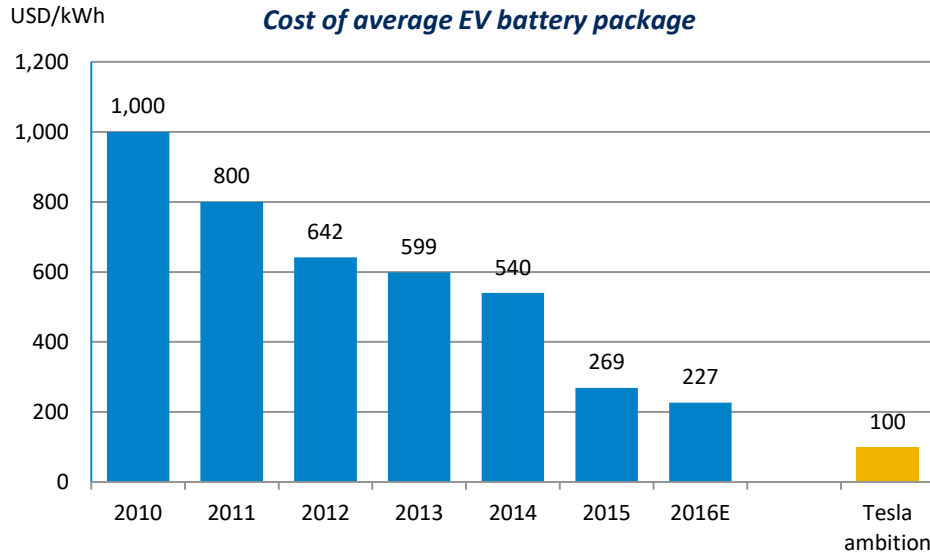
*E-bikes*



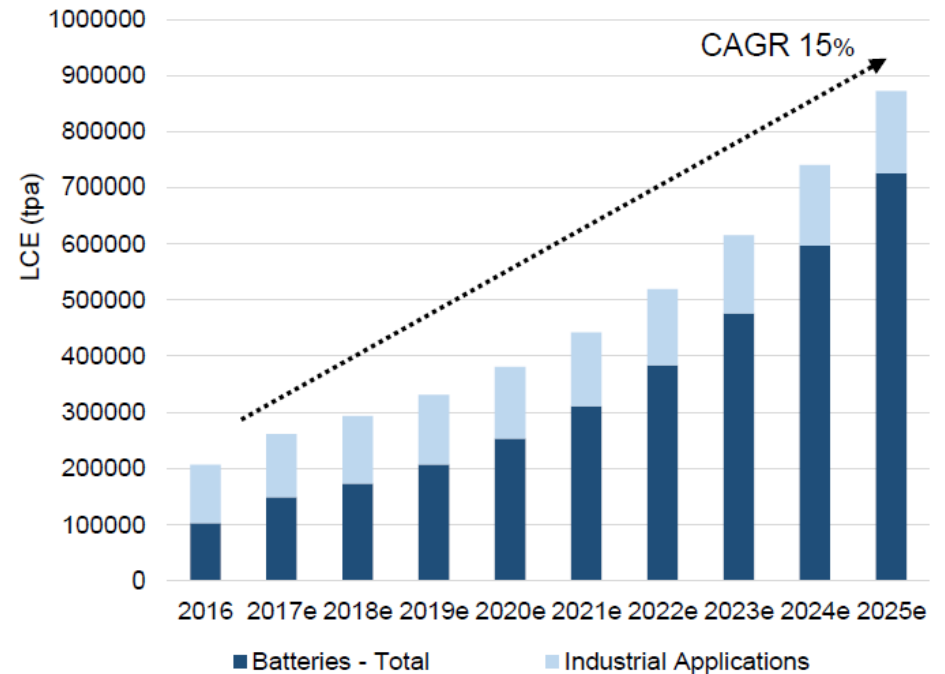
*Energy storage*

# Demand | Key sources and drivers

## Decline in battery costs and higher energy density...



## ... has contributed to soaring lithium demand<sup>1,2</sup>...



## ... without lithium experiencing any price pressure



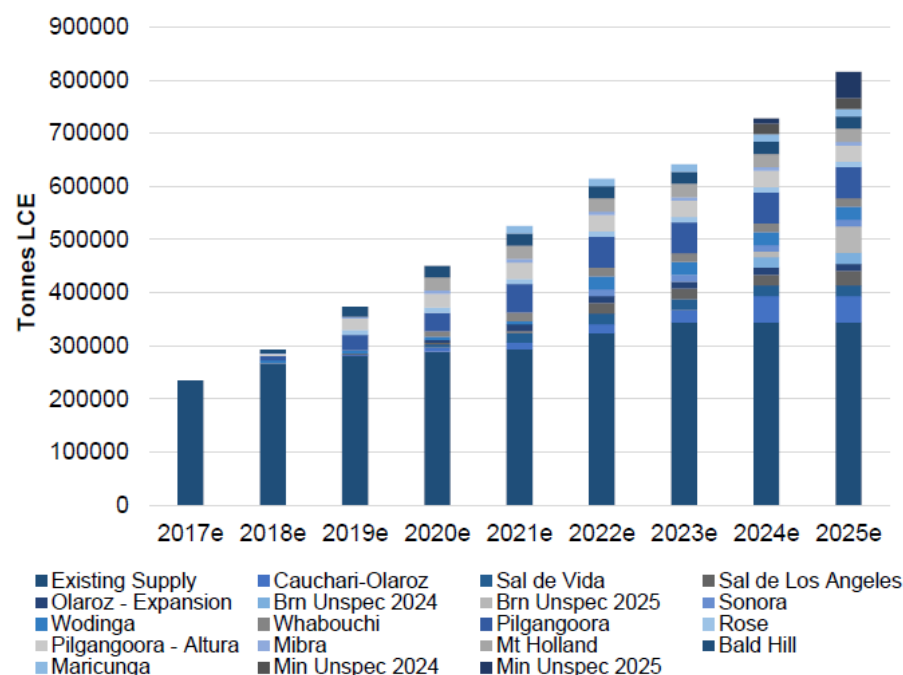
*Although battery prices have decreased, lithium prices have been unaffected - lithium makes up less than 3% of total battery costs*

# Supply | Key sources and drivers

## Lithium reserves and production

- Lithium is an abundant resource globally with majority of currently known reserves concentrated in Chile, Argentina, Australia and China
- Lithium can be extracted from two sources; hard-rock (spodumene) deposits (~25% of global reserves) and brine-based deposits (~75% of global reserves)
  - Current production is split approx. 50-50 between hard-rock mining and salt lake brine extraction
- Lithium production is concentrated in a few countries and by few companies. >83% of global lithium is extracted by four producers:
  - Albermarle (~32%)
  - SQM (~23%)
  - Sichuan Tianqi (~17%)
  - FMC Corporation (~10%)

## Supply should keep up with medium-term demand<sup>1</sup>



## But it is still not entirely clear how

- Lithium projects currently under development collectively are not enough to meet all of forecast medium term demand, while the gap in supply can only be explained by early stage scoping studies which are far from any rigorous data analysis.

# Supply | Chile offers significant opportunities for a lithium producer



## Global reserves base

Approx. half of the world's lithium reserves and one third of current production



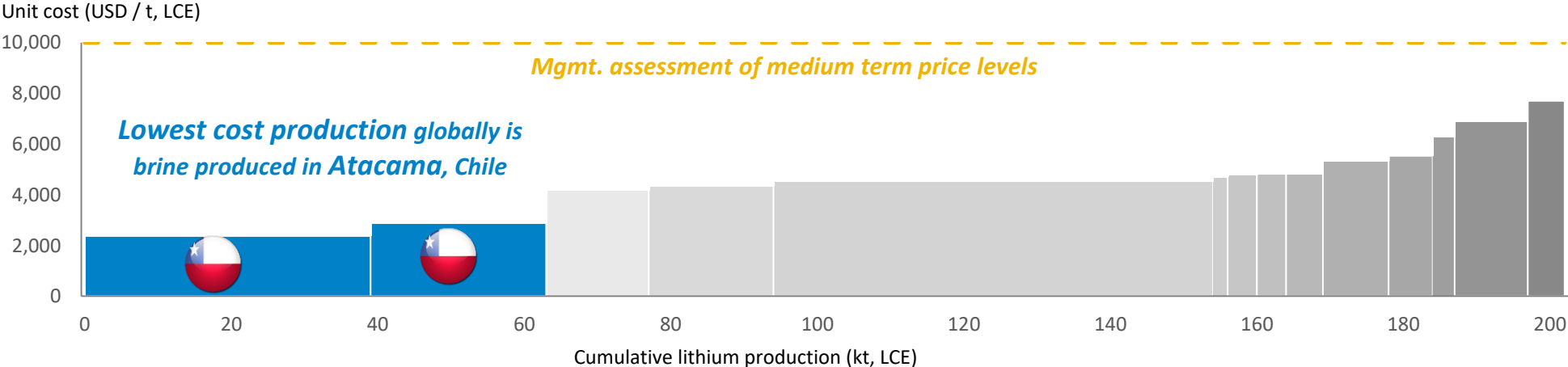
## Lowest cost producer

Chilean salt lake brine producers have the lowest operating costs due to hot weather and low precipitation – Atacama is the driest non-polar desert in the world



## A mining nation

Long legacy from copper mining – government ambition to increase and expand lithium production, several regulatory improvements since 2014



Sources: Canaccord (2016), Deutsche Bank (2016), BayStreet.ca Media Corp. (2017)

# Supply | Few pure play lithium exposure vehicles available for investors

## Largest non-Chinese lithium producers are conglomerates not offering pure-play lithium exposure

 ALBEMARLE®

**USD 10.4bn**

*Market capitalisation*

Global specialty chemicals company, with activities in specialty metals extraction, refining catalysts and applied surface treatments

**36%**

*Lithium & advanced materials share of total revenues*



**USD 12.6bn**

*Market capitalisation*

Global producer of fertilizers, potassium nitrate, iodine, lithium, specialty chemicals and metals explorations

**27%**

*Lithium and derivatives share of total revenues*

**FMC**

**USD 10.2bn**

*Market capitalisation*

Global chemical manufacturing company providing solutions and products for the agricultural, industrial and pharmaceutical markets

**8%**

*Lithium share of total revenues*



**USD 10.6bn**

*Market capitalisation*

China-based producer of lithium for ores and production of mid to high-end lithium products, listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange

**100%**

*Lithium share of total revenues*



For investors who are just catching on to the lithium battery revolution, the best way to play the game is to look past the traditional lithium producers. In this boom scenario, investors will be looking at companies with the lowest market caps, solid management and highly prospective deposits.

**USA Today – “Buffet, Musk to spark a lithium boom” (2015)**





# Partnership with ENAMI – foundation for success in Chile

## ENAMI (National Mining Company of Chile)

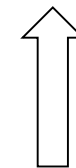
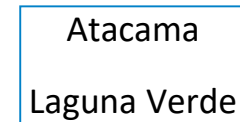
- ENAMI was established in the 1960s as a state company tasked with promoting the Chilean mining industry, by buying and processing the production of small and medium sized national mining companies. ENAMI is one of two state-owned companies in Chile involved in the mining industry, the other one being 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%



# 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's lithium brine project portfolio

## 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

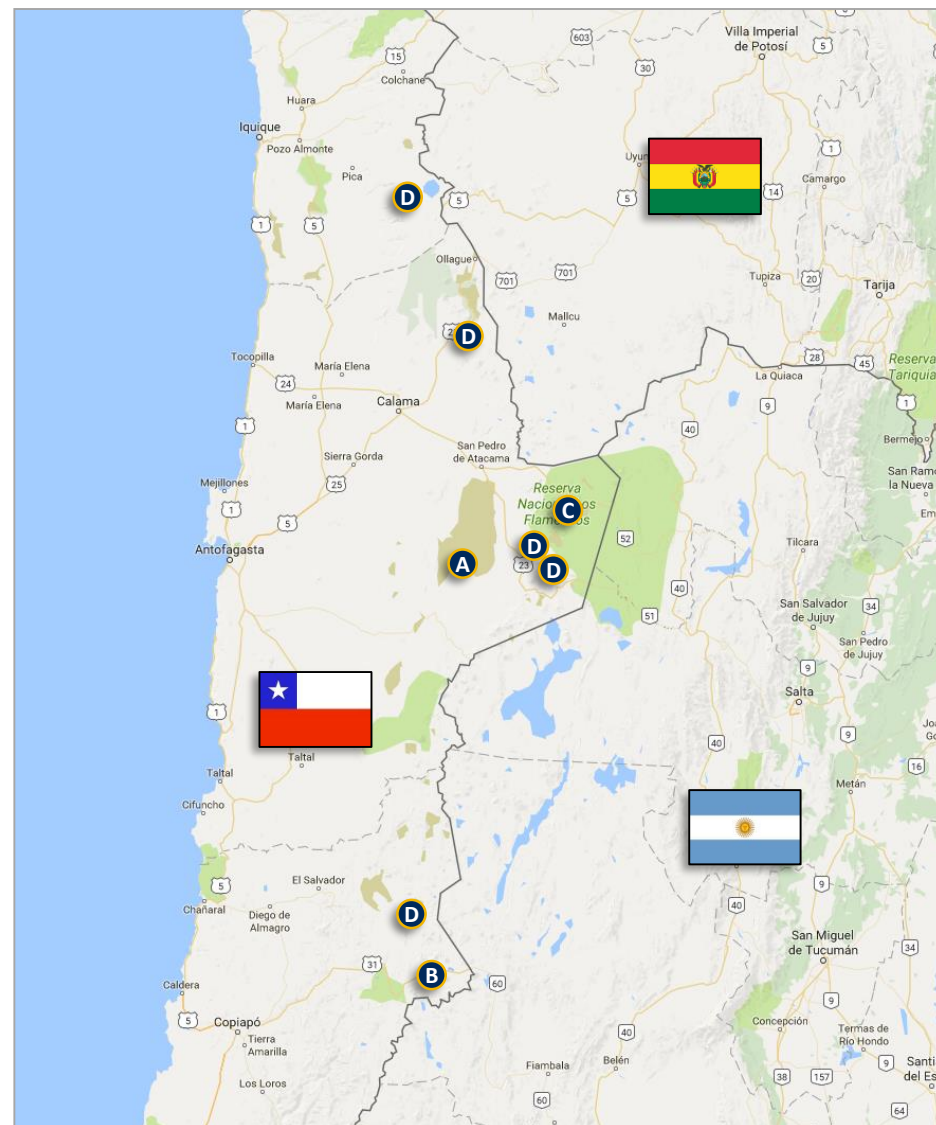
- Option to acquire a 100% royalty-free interest in the Laguna Verde project
- Package of concessions for a total of 8,700 hectares in Region III
- Located 193km east of Copiapo, adjacent to Highway 60 and 15km west of Argentinian border

## C Trinity

- Three properties comprise WML's Trinity project (Aguas Calientes Norte and Quisquiro)
- 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 (I)

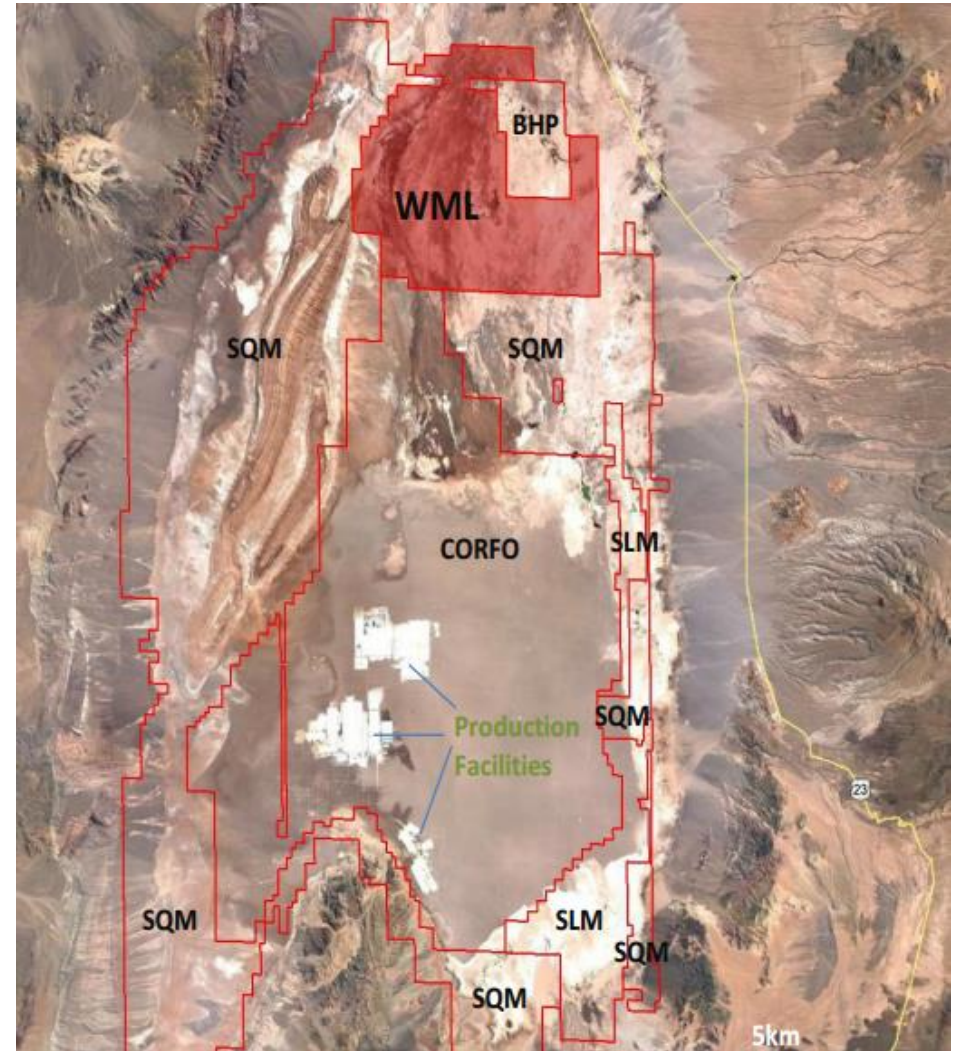
## The Atacama Salar

- 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)
- High rate of evaporation (2,340mm per year) and low rainfall (20.3 mm average per year)
- 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 <sup>1</sup>	Salar de Maricunga <sup>2</sup>	Salar de Olaroz <sup>2</sup>	Salar de Hombre Muerto <sup>2</sup>	Salar de Cauchari <sup>3</sup>
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



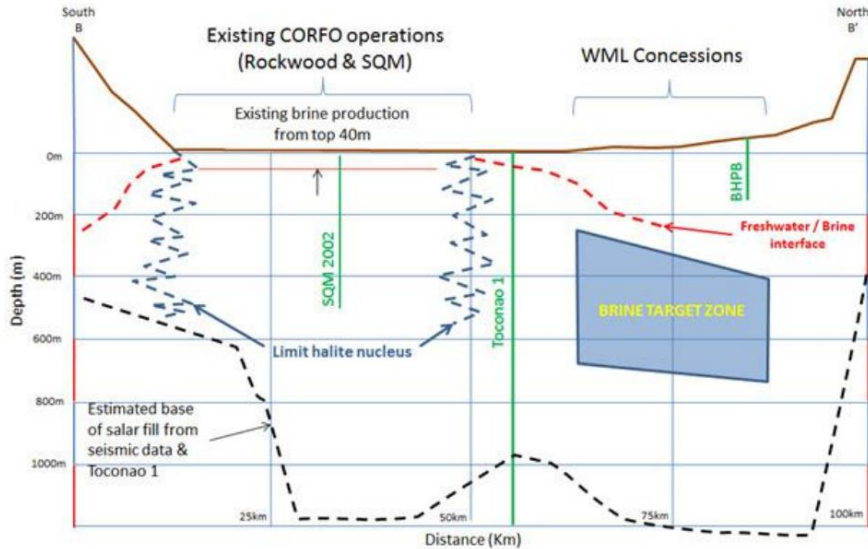
Sources: Deutsche Bank (2016), LiCo Energy Metals (2017), Technical Report on the Atacama Lithium Project El Loa Province Region II Republic of Chile (2017)

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)

## Brine target zone and development



- The Atacama salar extends to a depth of at least 975m
- Lithium brines are pumped from aquifers, which can exist at any depth depending on geological history of the salar
- SQM and Albemarle extract lithium from the top 40m in the southern portion of the salar
- Sediment and fresh-water recharge in the Atacama basin comes from north to south (WML’s position is in the north of the salar). As a result, surface water and shallow aquifers are relatively fresh (brackish) in composition
- The location of the freshwater / brine interface is critical for exploration. In the Atacama basin, this interface is deeper in the north and shallow in the south due to the north to south freshwater recharge and the nature of the basin sediment fill
- WML’s primary lithium brine target is interpreted to be between 200m and 600m from surface. The initial focus of the Company’s work will be in the southeast part of the Atacama project

## WML work plan

### Current status

- Community outreach and site preparation for field work

### Q1 2018

- Geophysical work and analysis
- Drilling multiple holes to test brine in the southwest corner of the Atacama license
  - Drill holes up to 600m deep, first 100m sonic drilling, remaining diamond drilling

### Q2-3 2018

- Data analysis and interpretation
- Regulatory approvals for additional work, Environmental Impact Assessment survey
- Large scale systematic drilling for first resource estimation
- Brine analysis for technology optimization

### Q4 2018

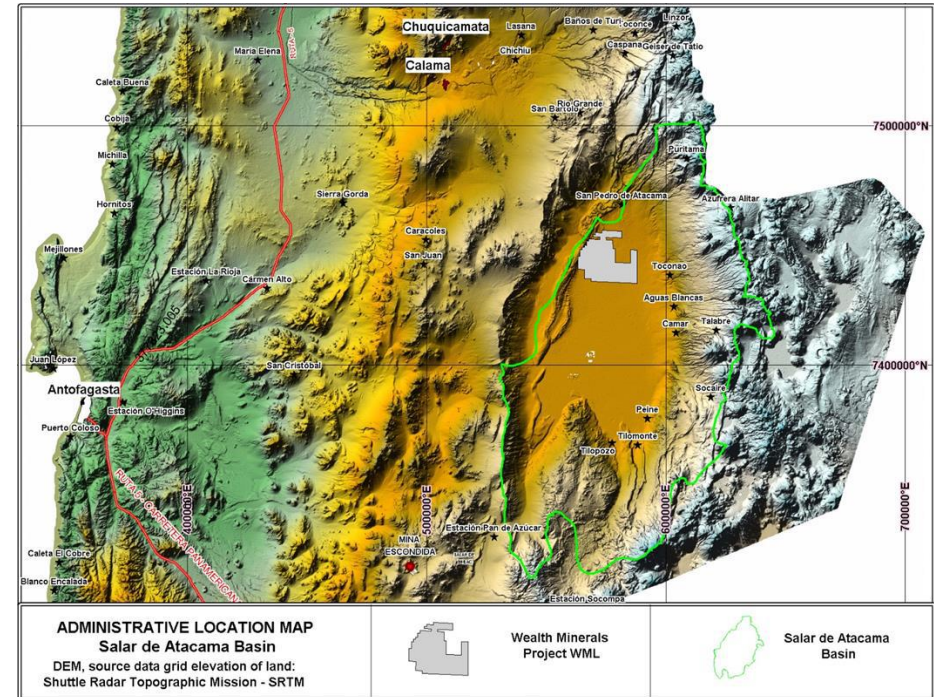
- Maiden resource at the Atacama project
- Preliminary Economic Assessment
- Continuing regulatory work and community engagement

# A Atacama – WML’s flagship project (III)

## Executive Summary from NI 43-101 Report<sup>(1)</sup>

- 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



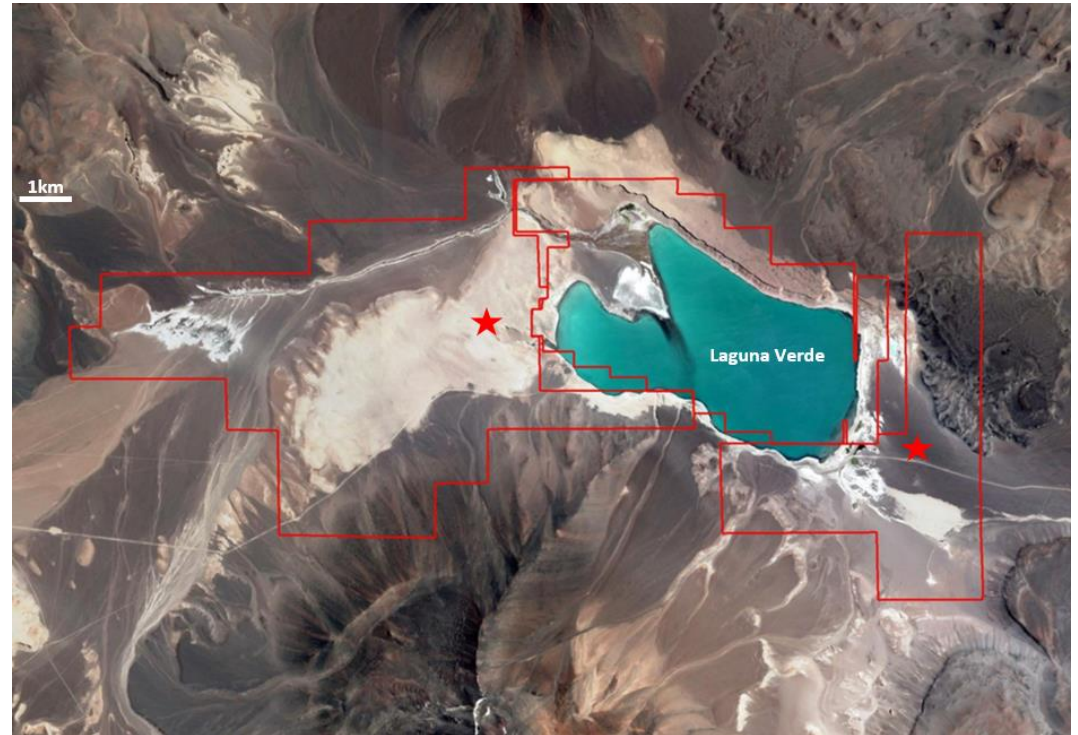


## B Laguna Verde project (I)

### Description

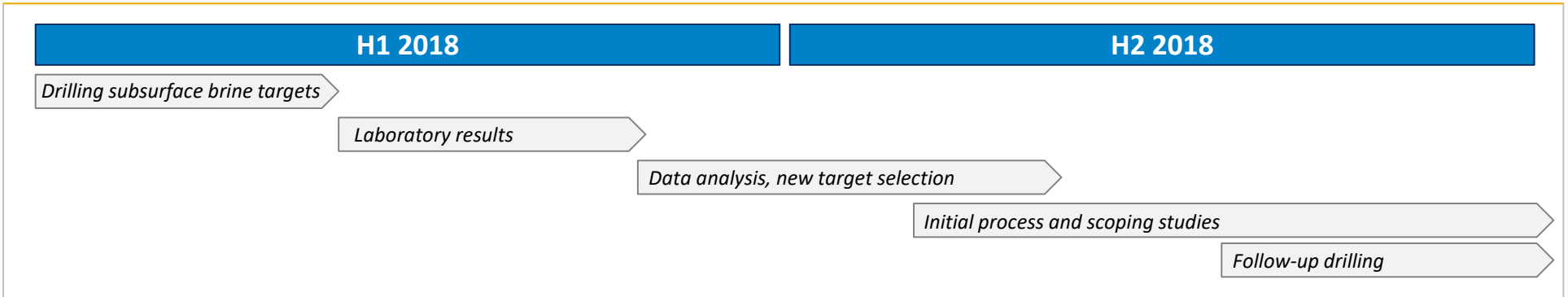
- The total Project concession size totals 8,700 hectares and is located in Region III, northern Chile
  - 193 km east of the regional capital city of Copiapo, adjacent to Highway 60 and 15 km west of the border with Argentina
- Lake-brine sampling and evaluation program completed by Tenova
  - Tenova LiP™ and LiSX™ processes for lithium extraction applied successfully to the Laguna Verde surface brine
  - Approximately 88% of the calcium and 97% of the magnesium from the brine solution were removed in a two-pass system, processes yielded a  $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4$  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
- 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
- Drilling in 1Q2018
  - Two drill holes underway to east and west of above ground brine lake (target sites highlighted in map as red stars) to extract and test brines adjacent to, and underneath, surface brine water

### Overview map



## B Laguna Verde project (II)

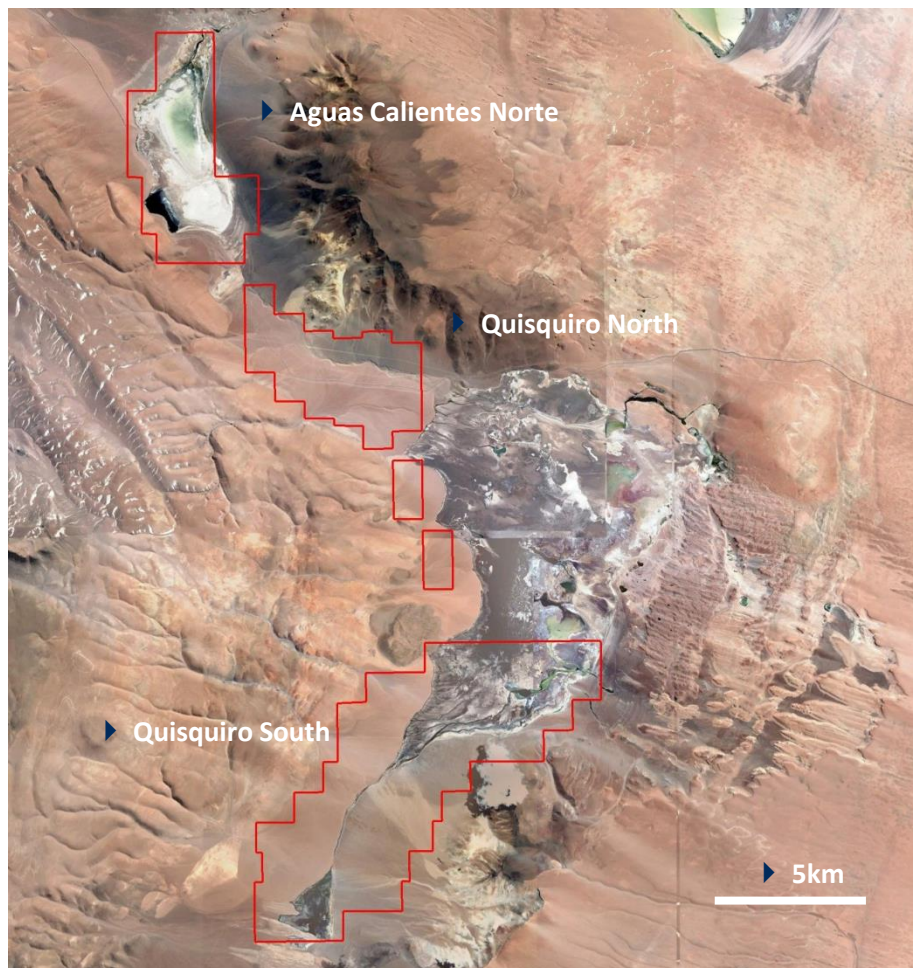
### WML work program at Laguna Verde



- WML has analyzed data collected from field work studies, including resistivity tests which are used for locating subsurface brines. The result of the analysis has yielded two drill targets which are planned for completion in 1Q2018 and laboratory analysis available in 2Q2018. This data is anticipated to demonstrate the Company's thesis: that the above ground lake at the Laguna Verde, which was originally anticipated to be the only potential resource of lithium, is in fact a small part of a much larger lithium basin where the bulk of anticipated lithium brines are located underneath the lake in permeable layers that form the salar basin.
- As part of the recently completed work program, WML has retained Tenova to test brines from Laguna Verde for lithium (and other elements) grade, as well as to begin recovery technology testing. The results of that work were announced in 3Q2017 – Tenova recovery processes (LiP™ and LiSX™) removed approximately 88% of the calcium and 97% of the magnesium from the brine and yielded a Li<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> solution with purity greater than 99.9%.

## C Trinity project (I)

### Overview map of WML concessions



### The Trinity Project

- Aguas Calientes Norte and Quisquiro are the Trinity Project, two salars 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

#### ***Aguas Calientes Norte***

- Option agreement gives WML the right to acquire a 100% royalty-free interest in the Puritama 1 to 8 exploration concessions (2,000 hectares) located in the Salar de Aguas Calientes
- Historical surface sampling of brines and springs on the Property was completed in 1993. Results suggested a lithium concentration ranging up to 169 mg/l
  - This initial sampling is broadly in line with independent analysis published by signumBOX (June 2015), which suggests an expected lithium concentration of 205 mg/l to 290 mg/l

#### ***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.

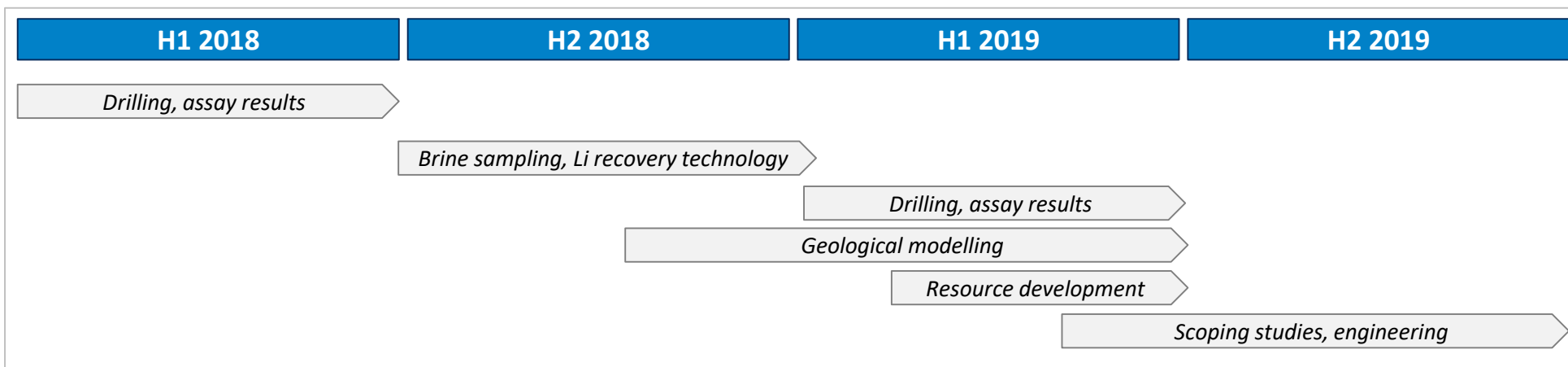
## C Trinity project (II)

### WML work plan

#### *Agua Calientes Norte and Quisquiro (collectively the “Trinity Project”)*

The Company’s plan on the Trinity project is to combine the development of the salars in order to provide synergies and economies of scale. The ability to commercially tap brine from salars is greatly affected by the size of the salar and thus the amount of brine that can be extracted on a regular basis without permanently damaging the geological structure. Larger salars have more water coming in via above-ground and aquifer sources, meaning they can tolerate a larger debit of brine. Smaller salars can only support smaller operations. As such, WML’s development plan is to link all salars of the Trinity project into one production unit, with Quisquiro being the cornerstone asset, as it is the biggest, likely highest grade salar of the group, according to WML’s management estimates. Combined, the brine from the salars is anticipated to be sufficient to support the capital expense of a central processing plant.

The development plan is to first determine the potential full extent of a resource via geophysical surveys (completed, see press release 24 January 2018), drilling to verify geophysical work, brine sampling and testing to optimize Li recovery, data collection via drilling and other field work to develop a resource that will serve as the foundation of a feasibility study.



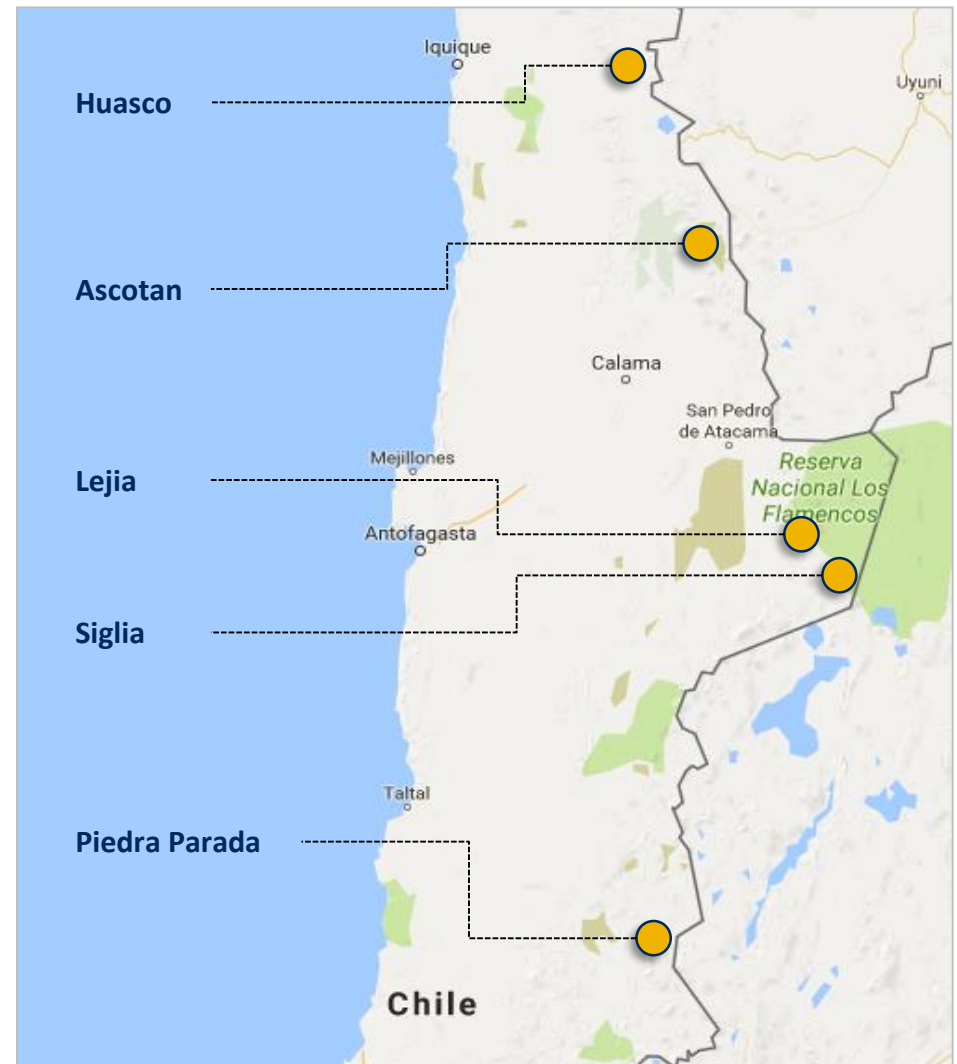


## D Five Salars project (I)

### Description

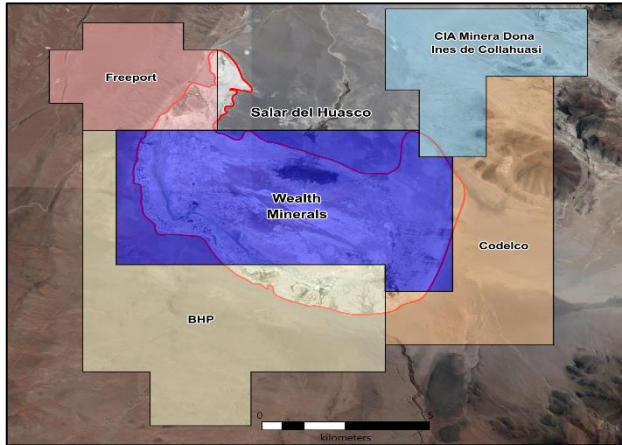
- WML announced 18 April 2017 that it has executed an LOI for an option agreement with the right to acquire a 100% royalty-free interest in a portfolio of exploration concessions in northern Chile
- The concessions comprise approximately 10,500 hectares located in Regions I, II and III
- **Huasco**
  - ~5,300 hectares in the Huasco salar
  - Contiguous to properties held by notable major mining companies such as Freeport McMoRan, BHP Billiton and Codelco
- **Ascotan**
  - ~1,300 hectares in the west portion of the salar
  - Portions of the salar was historically exploited by SQM for Boron and has existing rail and road infrastructure in place
  - No current mining operations
  - Contiguous with Quiborax's land position. Codelco has a land position in the eastern part of the salar
- **Leija and Siglia**
  - ~1,600 hectares in the Siglia salar and ~400 hectares in the Leija salar
- **Piedra Parada**
  - ~1,900 hectares in the Salar de Piedra Parada
  - Contiguous to the Seven Salars project owned by a JV between Talison Lithium Pty Ltd and a group of local entrepreneurs

### Overview map

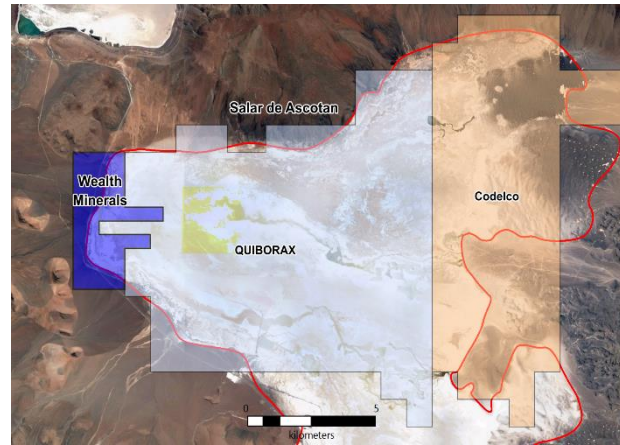


# D Five Salars project (II)

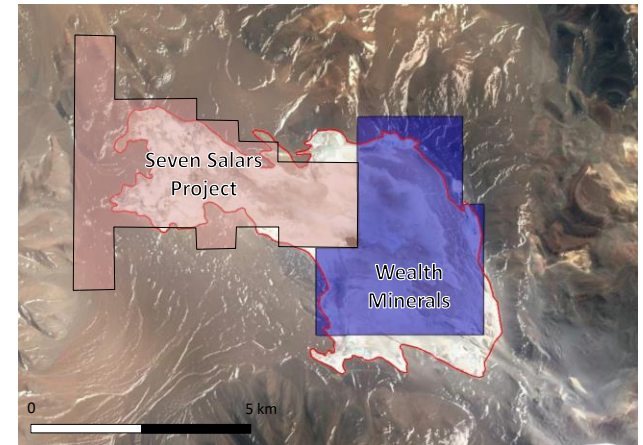
## Huasco



## Ascotan

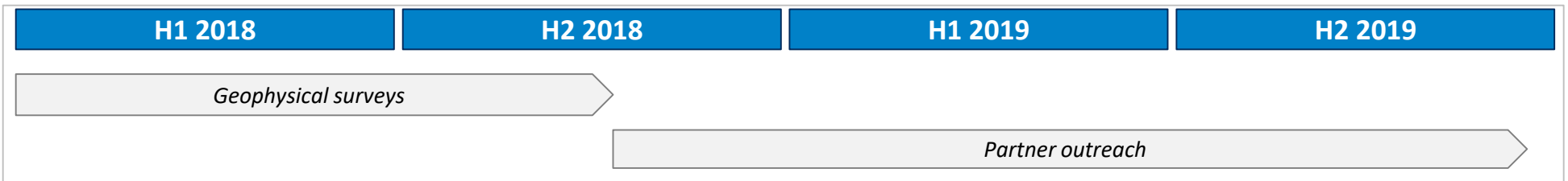


## Piedra Parada



## WML Five Salars work plan

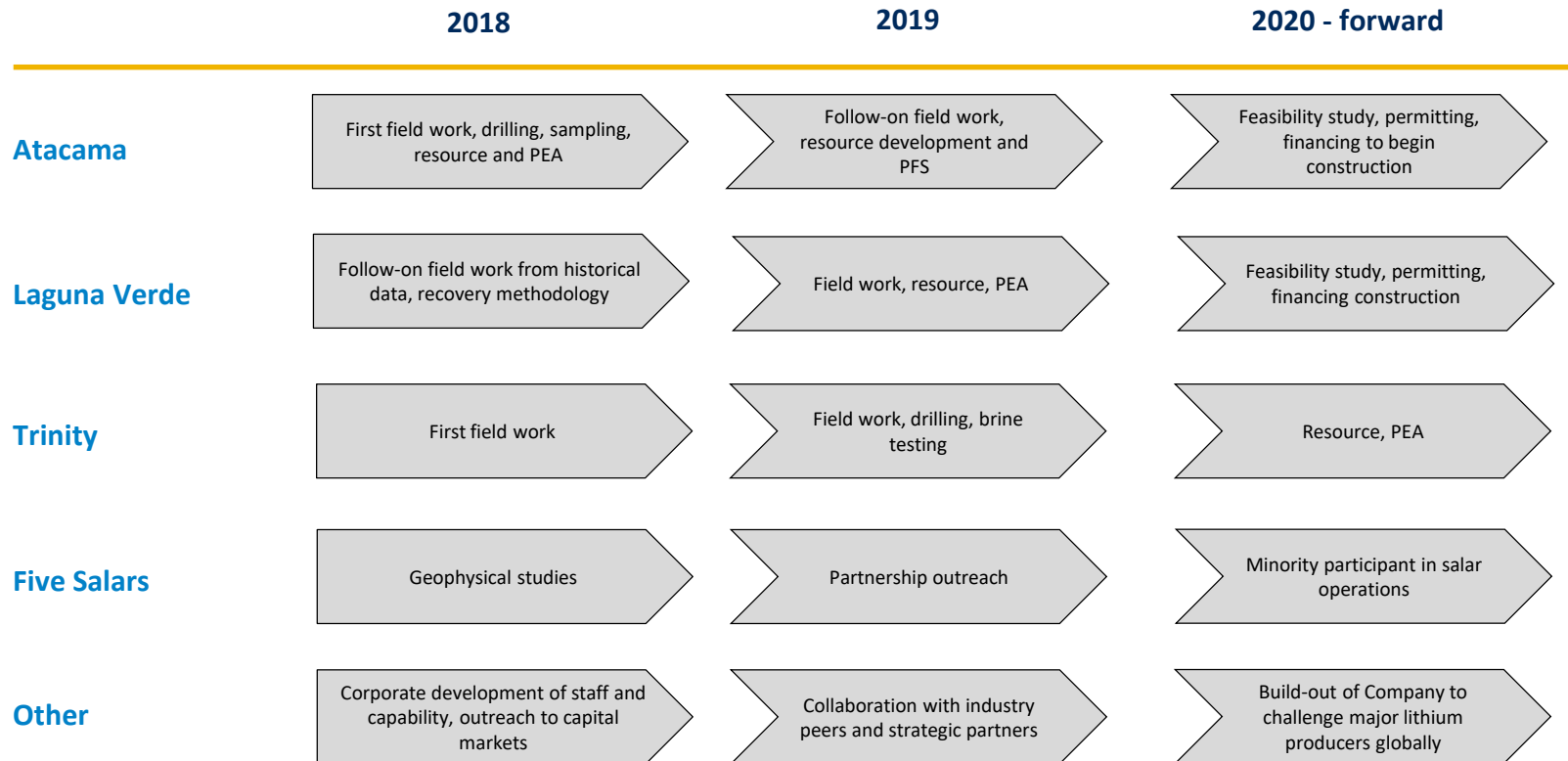
- WML's development plan for the Five Salars project involves conducting geophysical survey in cooperation with neighboring concession holders, which include global leaders in the natural resource industry. WML believes that the Five Salars project puts the Company at the forefront of asset consolidation in the industry. Potential partners for the Company on asset development include CODELCO, BHP Billiton, Talison and SQM. This list does not include new entrants that management believes will be increasingly active in acquiring projects as the lithium industry (and demand) develops globally. Consolidation in the industry has already started and the recent activity in the Maricunga salar in Chile is testament to the real impetus in the lithium sector to consolidate land positions and coordinate activity among domestic and foreign players (see Lithium Power International, Bearing Resources and Li3 as examples).





# Development timeline

- At the current stage of WML’s development, the Company expects to develop its top priority assets, while steadily advancing other assets and seeking opportunities (new technology, strategic partners, asset-specific partners) to create shareholder value
- Aside from asset development, the Company is actively building out its corporate platform by hiring skilled professionals and a team of consultants to accelerate work and capability



# 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



**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



**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



**Leonard Harris | Director**

- Mr. Harris is a professional engineer with a metallurgy diploma and 52 years' experience.
- Served as President and General Manager of Newmont Peru Limited and Vice-President and General Manager of Newmont Latin America
- Mr. Harris was General Manager of the Minera Yanacocha gold mine in Peru



**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

# Capitalisation overview

## Snapshot of current capital structure

### Capital structure

Shares outstanding (basic)	107,327,066
Options outstanding <sup>1</sup>	7,238,460
Shares outstanding (fully diluted)	114,565,526
<hr/>	
Market capitalisation <sup>2</sup>	CAD 170m
Debt	CAD 0m
Cash	CAD 3m
<hr/>	
TSX-V ticker	WML-V

## Share price development (CAD, trailing 12 mo.)



## Peer group comparison

Peer Company	Ticker	Mcap (CAD\$M) <sup>2</sup>
Lithium Americas	LAC.TO	660
Neo Lithium	NLC.V	208
Millenium Lithium	ML.V	223
Lithium X	LIX.V	258
Pure Energy	PE.V	38
Bearing Lithium	BRZ.V	33
<hr/>		
<b>Wealth Minerals</b>	<b>WML.V</b>	<b>170</b>

- Wealth Minerals has been successful raising equity capital from the North American market: CAD\$36.6M raised since 2016, last placement at \$1.60/share
- 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 2Q2018 as Company transitions to new stage of development



**Wealth Minerals**  
LTD