



**Wealth Minerals**  
LTD

## **Wealth Minerals | Corporate Presentation**

December 2019

# 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](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.

# Business model – leverage platform, partnership to create value

- 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 use its corporate platform to acquire assets, find development partners and work together to advance assets to create value for shareholders and all stakeholders. Our partnership with the Chilean state mining company ENAMI, together with our partnership with Uranium One for operational/financial/technological expertise, is a prime example of what our business model can do
- WML also believes it should use to maximum potential staff know-how, connections and deal flow to select opportunities where the company can leverage its skills uniquely for exploration projects. This is focused on supply deficit metals such as nickel, copper and cobalt, as well as silver.



# Silver in Mexico – unlock asset potential

- WML position in the Valsequillo Silver project was long dormant due to access rights. These have been successfully negotiated (press release 30 Oct 2019) and now a high impact field program is planned (sampling, trenching, drilling).
- Specific team knowledge for silver and Mexico: Jim Dawson, Special Development Advisor to Wealth, 16 years director for Minefinders Corp. (Dolores silver project Mexico), acquired for \$1.5B in 2012. Gordon Neal, Wealth Minerals Director, Vice President Corporate Development at MAG Silver Corp. for 8 years (Juanicipio silver project Mexico, company market cap \$1.1B), current President of New Pacific Metals Corp. (Silver Sand silver project Bolivia, company market cap \$676M).
- Company analysis indicates the Property covers the upper portions of an intermediate sulfidation, epithermal system. The Property is prospective for high grade and/or bulk tonnage polymetallic/precious metal type mineralization analogous to that found at the nearby San Francisco del Oro – Santa Barbara districts within the altiplano polymetallic belt. WML believes that it can be rapidly and cost effectively brought to the drill stage now that surface access rights have been secured. Access and infrastructure are excellent and water is readily available.



Valsequillo project view

## Quick notes:

Established, phased, work program from past WML activity

Short time to implement field work, low work cost in Mexico

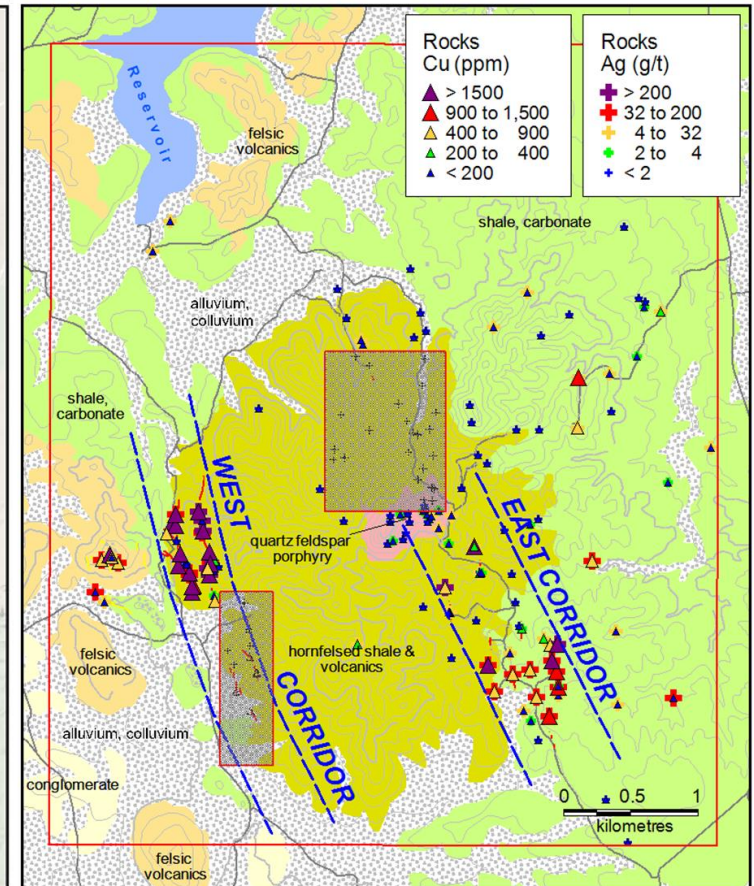
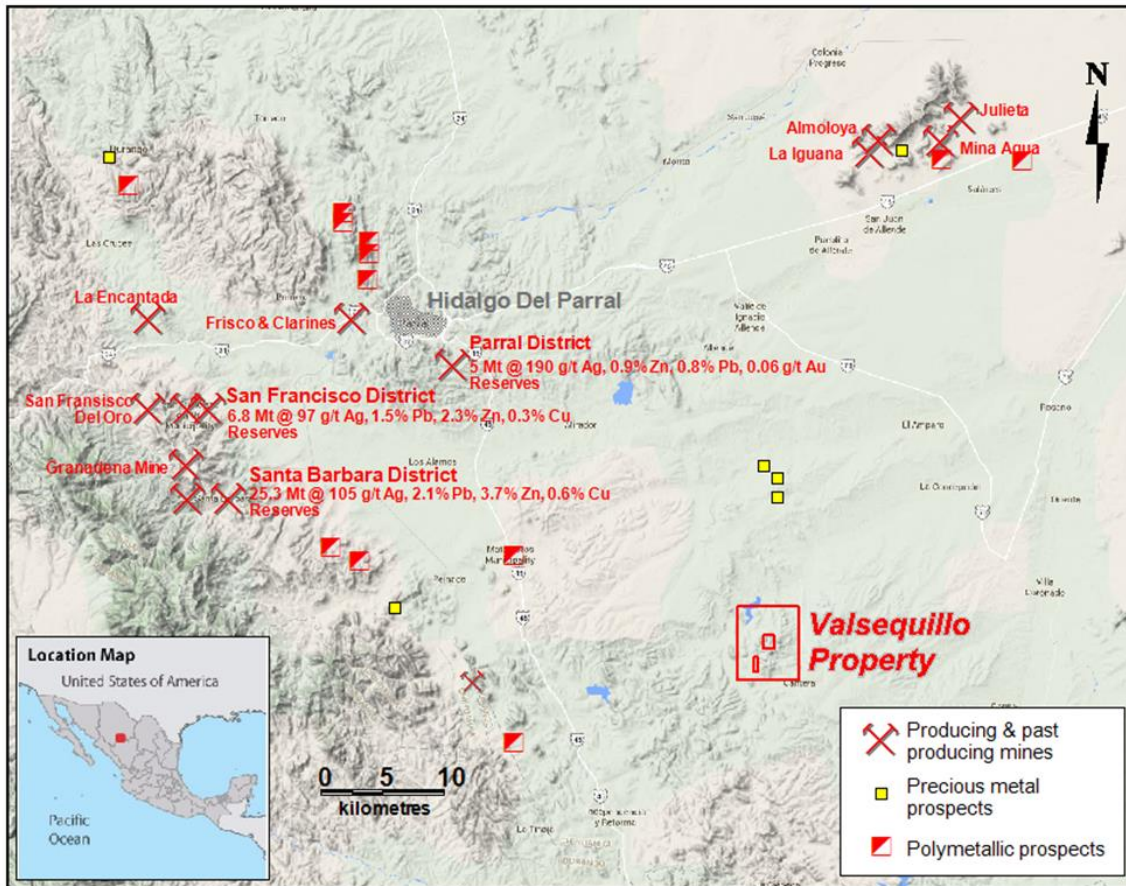
Clear path to asset development, partnering, monetizing

Deficit of silver projects globally



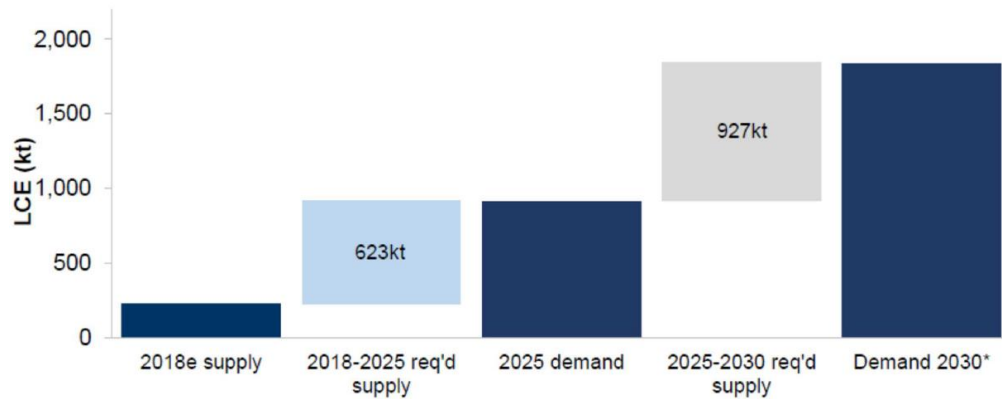
# Valsequillo past sampling results

- Past field work totaling 176 rock samples, were taken from outcrops (65%) and float/dump material (35%) at some of the many historic workings on the property. Assay values ranged from below detection to 2.68 g/t gold, 629 g/t silver, 9.47% copper, 16.55% lead and 6.38% zinc.



Left: Valsequillo Location Map – Right: Valsequillo geology and sampling results; greyed areas are 3<sup>rd</sup> party concessions

# Lithium industry outlook – capital markets viewpoint



Goldman Sachs | Equity Research

Chemicals

Lithium S&D update and playbook as we approach cyclical bottom; Buy ALB & LTHM

In our opinion, this combination of sharp spot price declines and elevated investor skepticism makes the setup for a contrarian call compelling. We further note that the

22 October 2019

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.

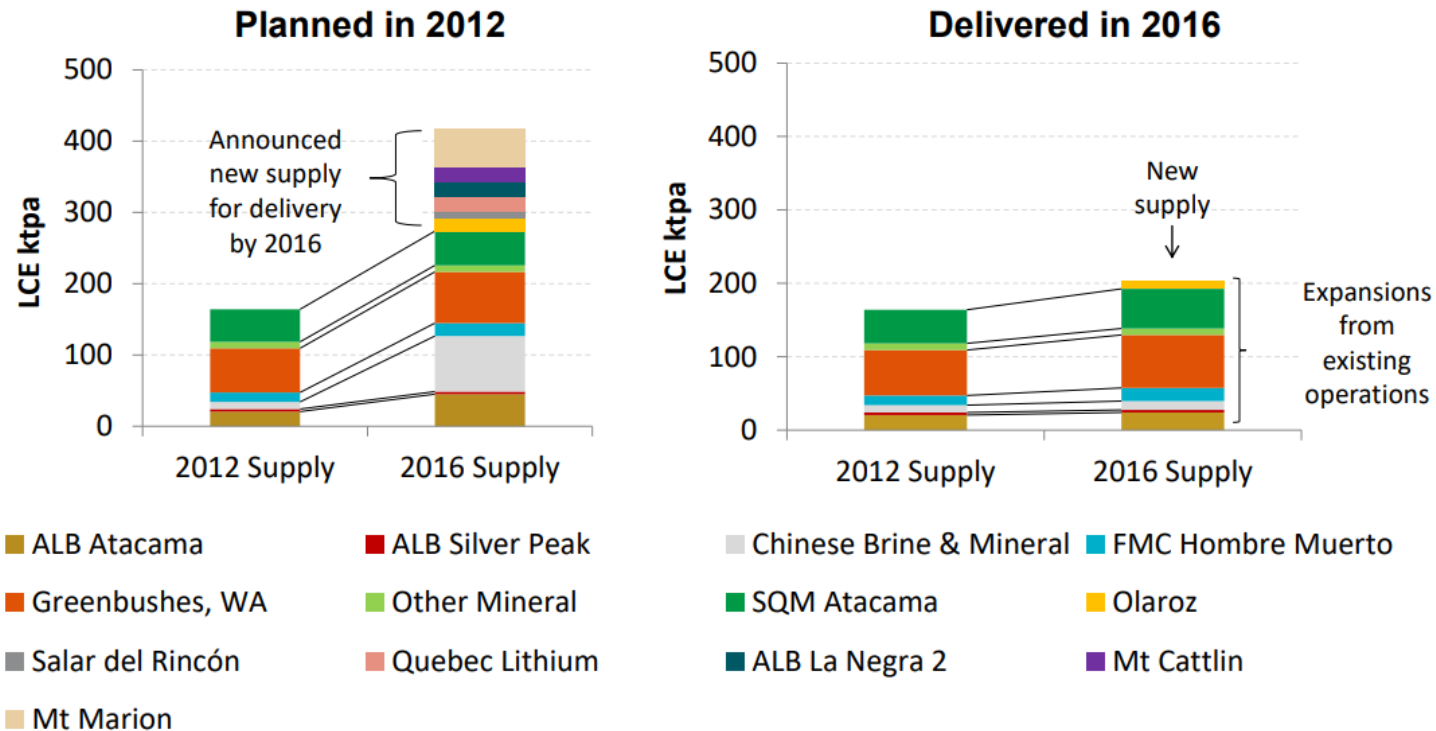
*Benchmark Minerals Intelligence, a research and data firm, projects demand to rise from about 220,000 tonnes of lithium-carbonate equivalent last year to more than 900,000 in 2025 and around 2 million by the early 2030s.*

*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

Source: Bloomberg article 29 June 2018 "Fear and Lithium in Las Vegas"

# 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.



# 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.

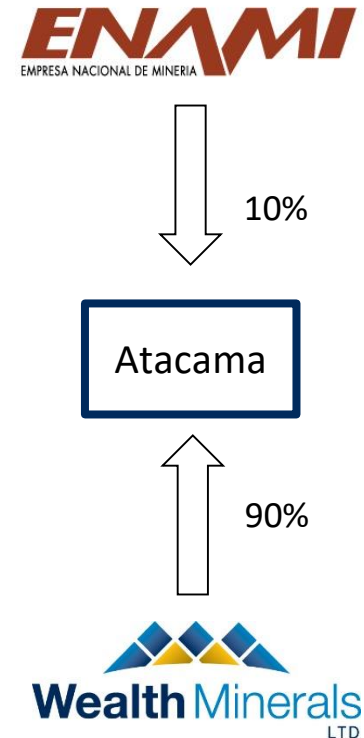
# Partnership with ENAMI – foundation for success in Chile

## 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 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



# Uranium One – technology, finance and operational know-how

## Uranium One (U1G)

- Uranium One is a global energy company with a diverse portfolio of assets worldwide, including in Kazakhstan, the United States, Tanzania and elsewhere. Uranium One is committed to the highest environmental standards, the health and safety of its employees and the long-term sustainability of the diverse communities across the globe in which it operates.
- Uranium One is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Rosatom, the Russian State Corporation for Nuclear Energy. Uranium One is responsible for Rosatom's uranium production outside the Russian Federation and is the world's fourth-largest uranium producer.

## Transaction highlights (MOU announced October 15, 2019)

- Sale by Wealth Minerals to Uranium One of 51% of the Atacama project
- Due diligence period during which U1G can conduct technical, geological, legal, tax, financial and other due diligence on the Atacama Project, at U1G's expense.
- The MOU provides that the parties will enter into an off-take agreement, upon mutually agreed terms and conditions, whereby U1G would have the right to purchase 100% of the products produced from the Atacama Project.
- Application of U1G's ecologically friendly sorption lithium extraction technology.
  - No drying ponds
  - No evaporation
  - Water recycled back into salar
  - Reusable catalyst material
- Cooperation on other Wealth projects (Huasco, Ollague, Trinity)

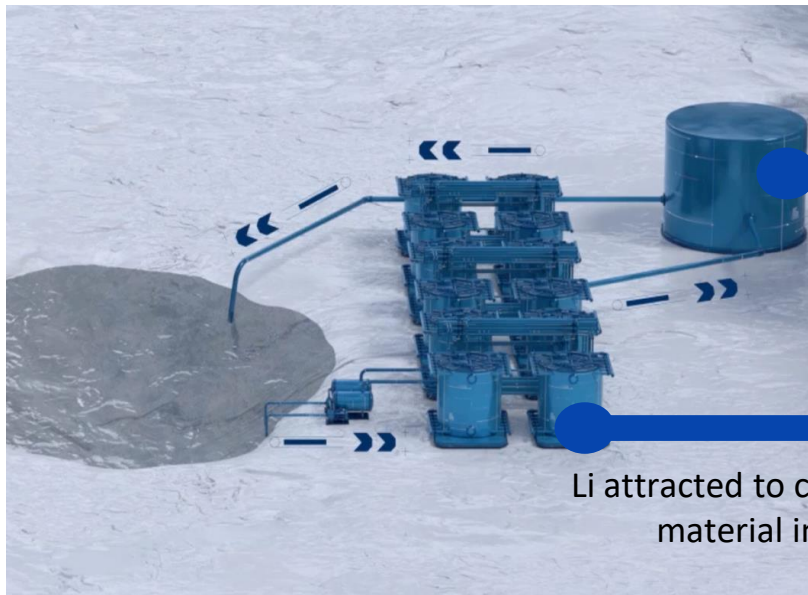


# Sorption technology

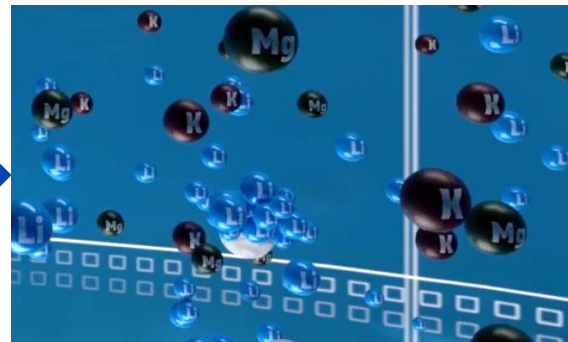
## Sorption technology\*

- Sorption is an ion exchange process where a specific sorbent (adsorption medium) selectively adsorbs a specific material. In the case of Wealth's Atacama project, the sorbent will target lithium, leaving the original brine largely intact and available for pumping back into the salar, maintaining water levels. This also implies only a modest production footprint (buildings and support infrastructure).
  - High-grade Li compounds are mostly processed from salar brines in Argentina, Chile, and Bolivia due to low operation costs. However, Li separation from salar brines is typically slow (i.e., a few months), since it is based on solar evaporation of the brines in ponds and requires multiple purification steps.
  - Solvent extraction processes and solid-phase extraction processes are being evaluated for lithium recovery from brines. However, Wealth Minerals' team has determined that solvent extraction is not the best methodology for lithium recovery, due to the chemicals involved, implied cost and waste product management issues.
  - The low-cost recovery of lithium from brines demands the use of selective high-capacity reusable sorbents.

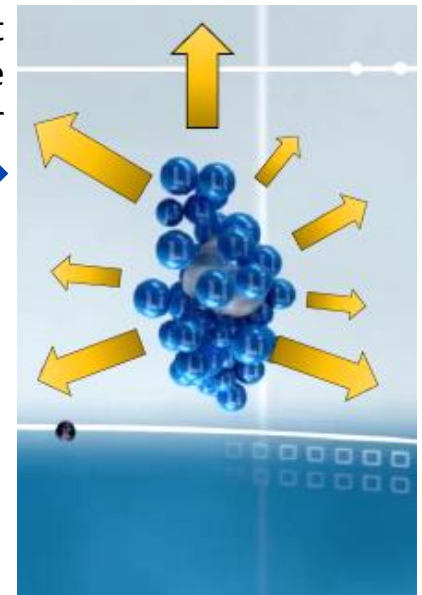
Brine pumped from salar into tanks



Li attracted to catalyst material in tanks



Li removed from catalyst material in separator, brine pumped back in salar



\*Partial reference, see: *Selective Recovery of Lithium from Brines*; Susanna Ventura, Srinivas Bhamidi and Marc Hornbostel; Stanford University, Stanford, California, February 12-14, 2018, and *Adsorption Materials for Lithium Ion from Brine Resources and Their Performances*; Wen Zhang, Yingxin Mou, Song Zhao, Lixin Xie, Yuxin Wang, Jing Chen; *Progress in Chemistry*, 2017



# WML's lithium brine project portfolio (over 67,000 hectares in Chile)

## A Atacama

- 100% royalty-free interest in core 144 exploration concessions
- Located in the Atacama Salar in Region II of Antofagasta, northern Chile
- 54,100 hectares in total in salar
- WML's main focus over the next 12-24 months

## B Ollague

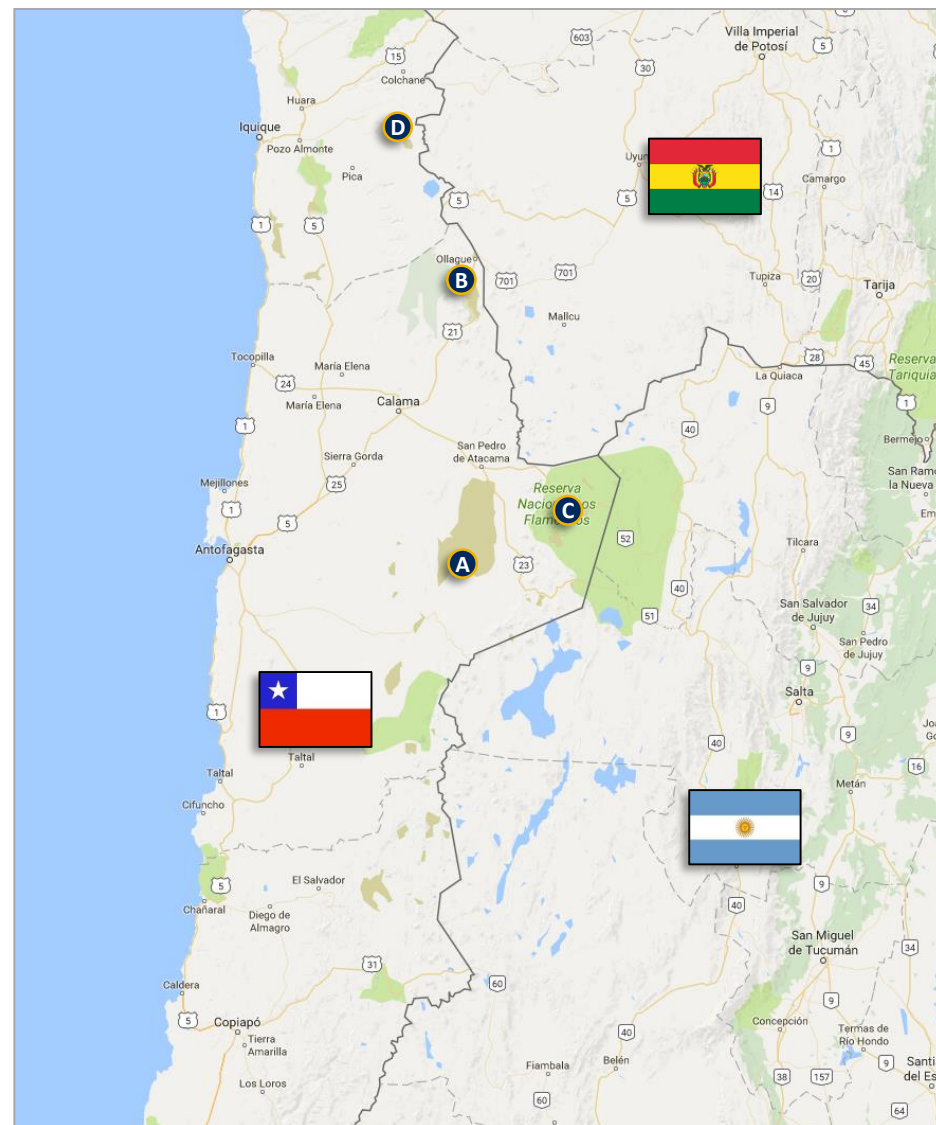
- 4,200 hectares acquired, 100% fully owned, royalty-free
- Adjacent to Highway 21 and directly west of Bolivia border

## C Trinity

- Several properties comprise WML's Trinity project (Quisquiri North and South)
- Close proximity to each other (potential infrastructure synergies)
- In total 6,100 hectares

## D Huasco

- Other land owners in the Huasco salar include Freeport McMoRan, BHP Billiton and Codelco
- In total 2,800 hectares





# A Atacama – WML’s flagship project

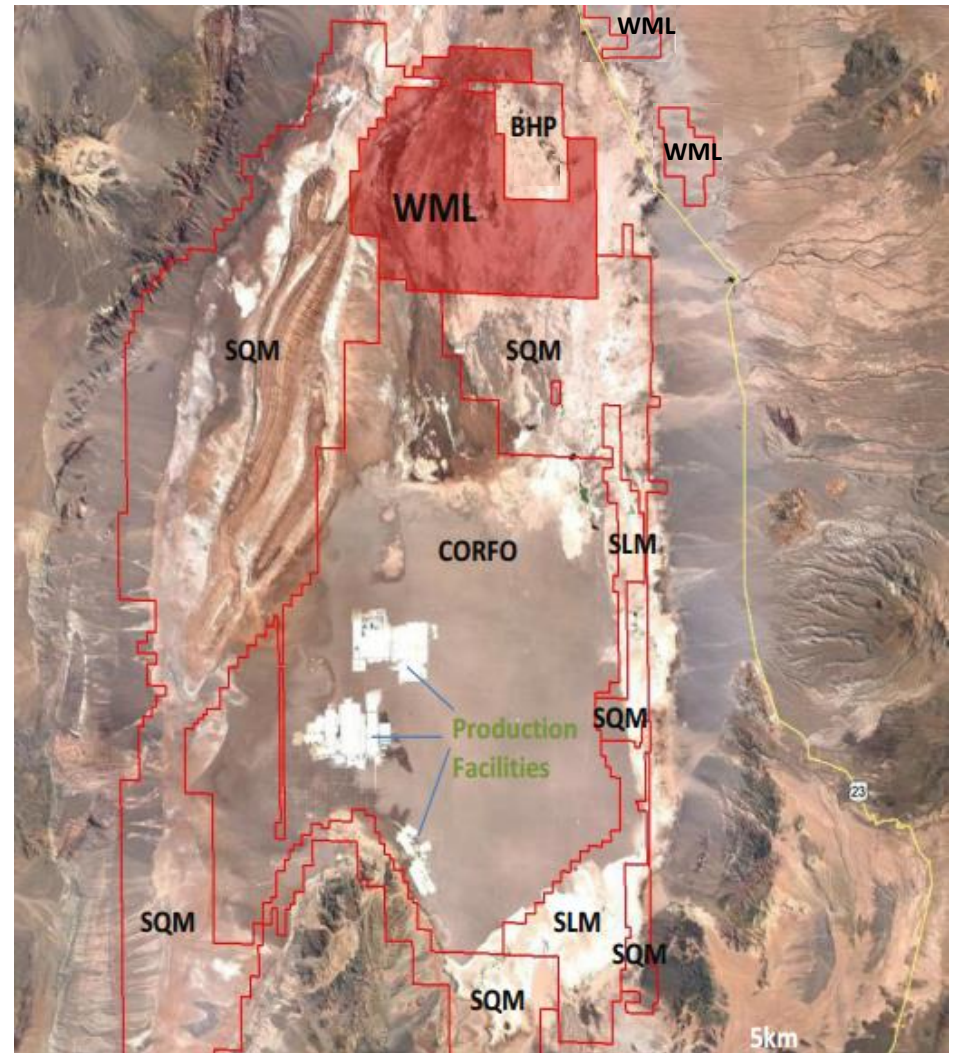
## The Atacama Salar

- 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
- Royalty-free interest
- WML concessions cover 54,100 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)

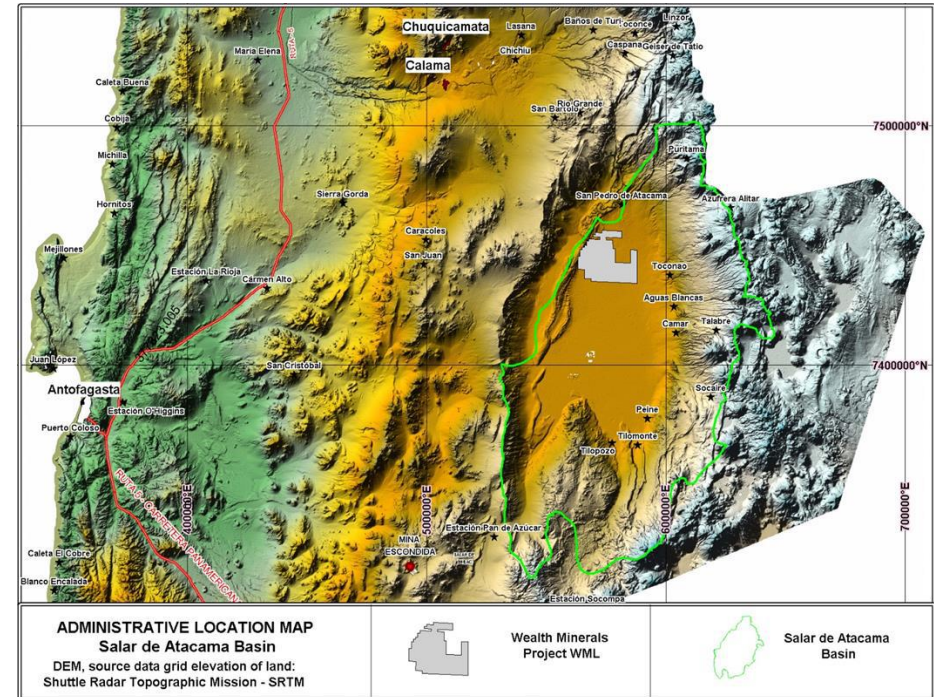
Notes: 1) NI 43-101 report prepared for Orocobre Ltd., May 13, 2011. 2) NI 43-101 amended report prepared for Li3 Energy Inc., May 23, 2012. 3) NI 43-101 report prepared for Lithium Americas Corp., July 11, 2012

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

## 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

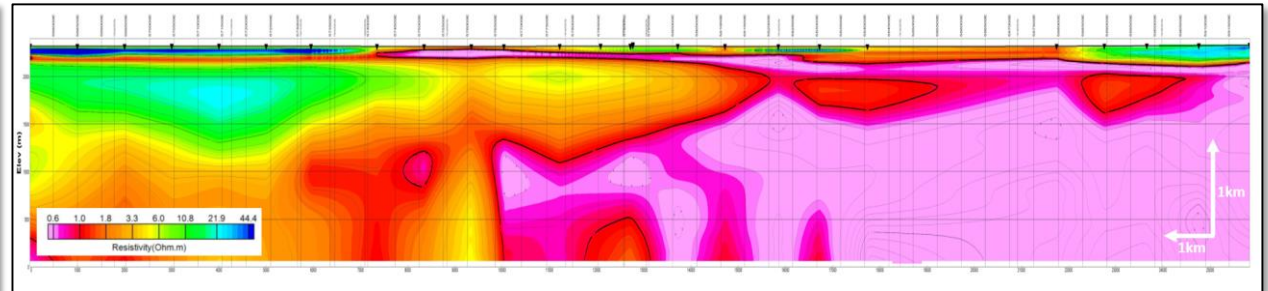
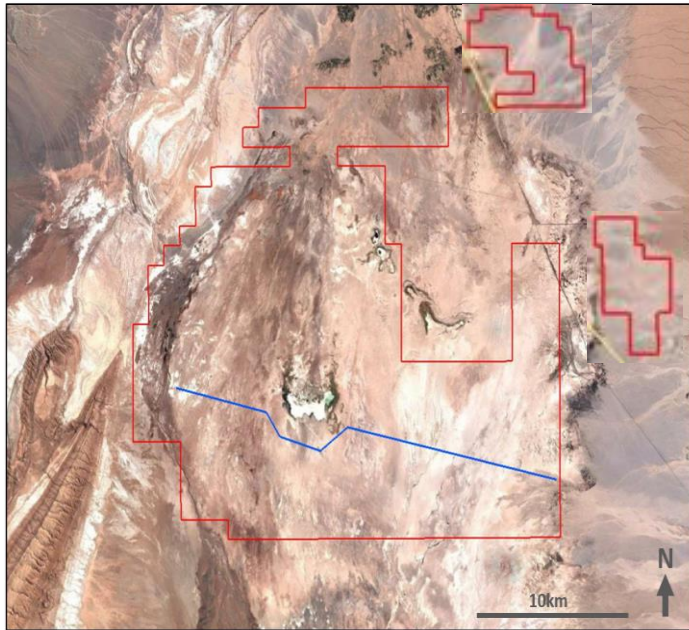


Atacama project view

Note: 1) Hiner, J., 2017, Amended 43-101 Technical Report on the Atacama Lithium Project El Loa Province Region II Republic of Chile



## 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 km<sup>2</sup> 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 km<sup>3</sup>.

### 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

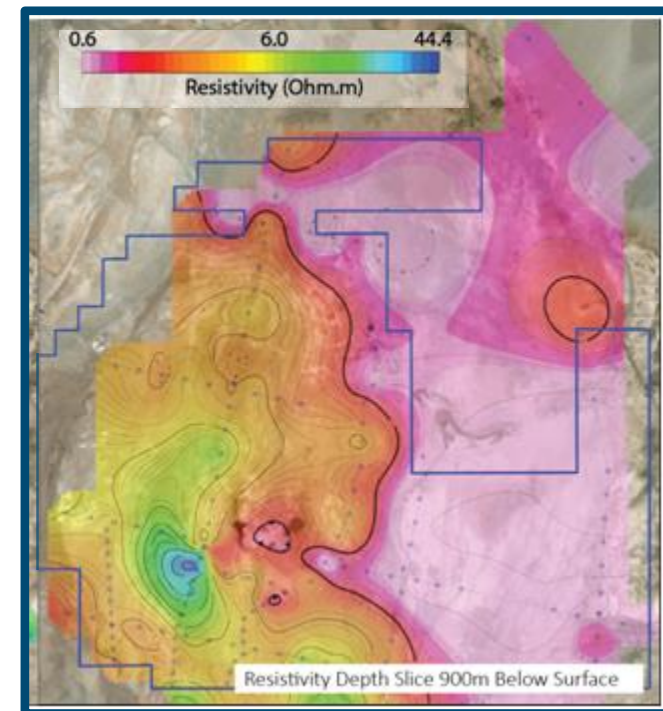
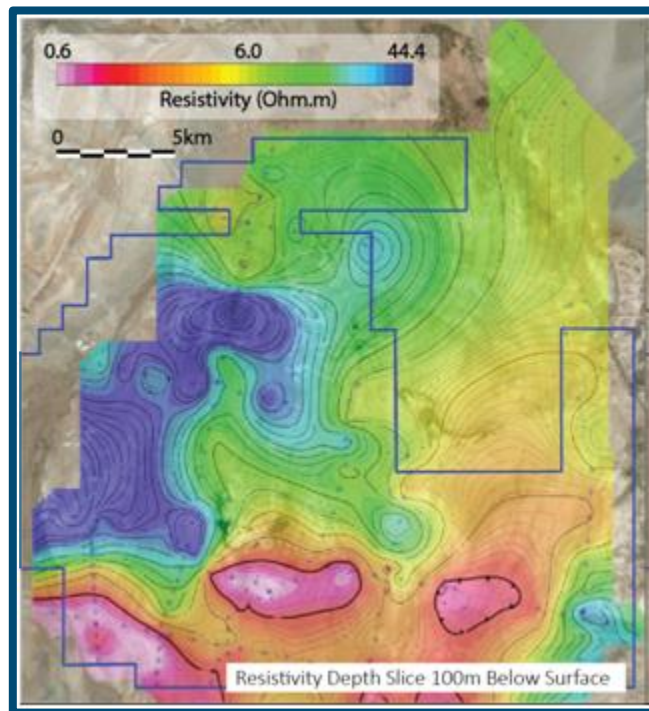
## A Atacama – Geophysics reveal a major prize (II)

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.



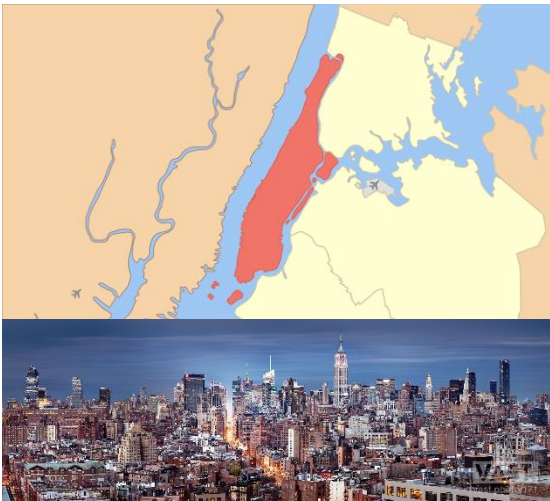
# A Atacama – Perspective

Wealth Minerals' core position in the Atacama is very large: 46,200 hectares or 178.4 square miles (462 km<sup>2</sup>)

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 km<sup>2</sup>) 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

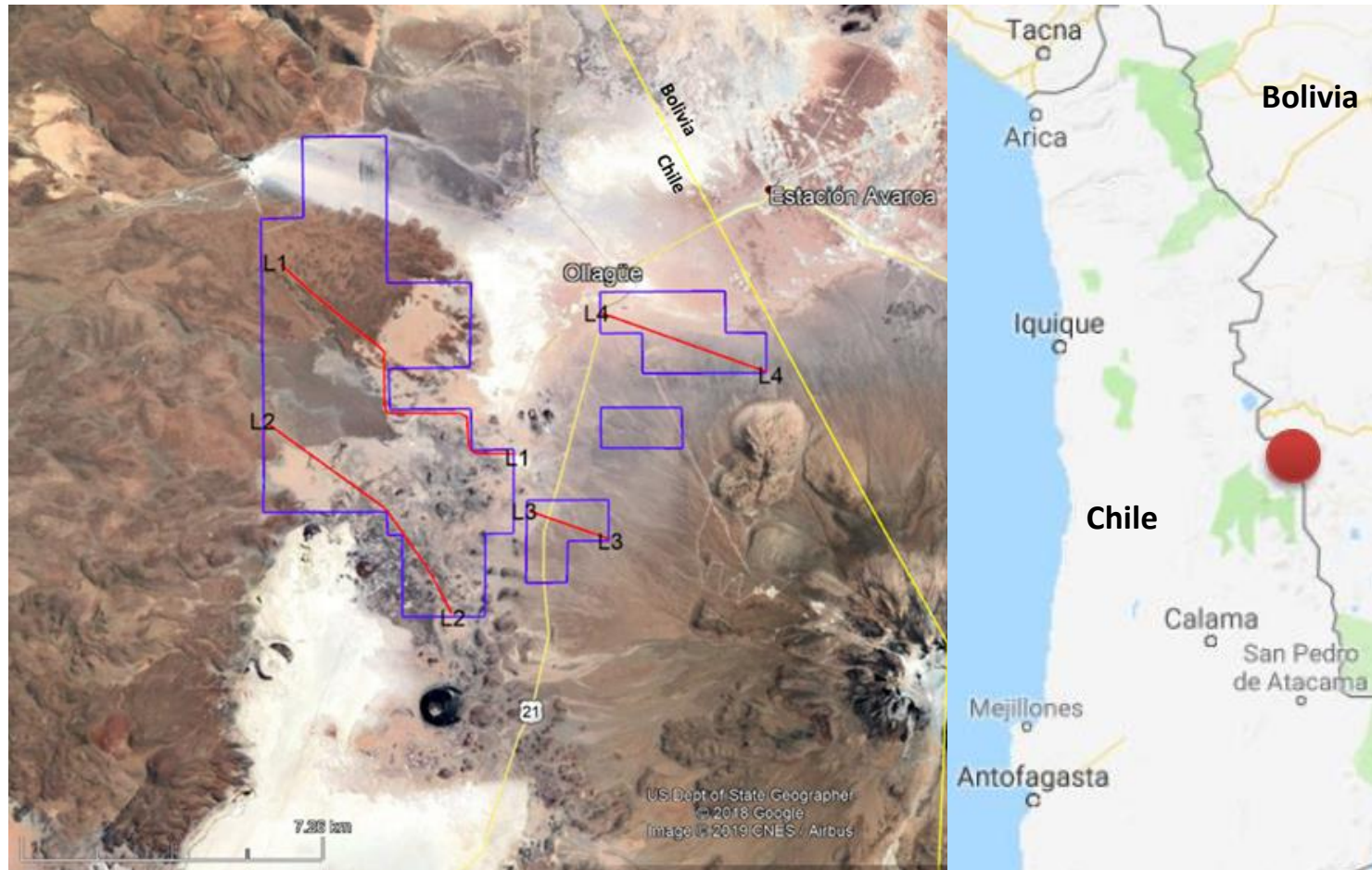


**3.7 x**  
**Freedom**  
**Tower = Max**  
thickness of  
brine anomaly



## B Ollague – Vapor Project positive location and third party drilling

Ollague (“Vapor Project”) consists of 4,200 hectares located in northern Chile, Region II, near the Chile-Bolivia border and approximately 200km due north from Atacama. Recent drilling activity by a peer company in the area returned lithium grades up to 480 Li mg/l and surface sampling has returned lithium grades as high as 1,140 Li mg/l. Readers are cautioned that the properties held by a peer company are adjacent properties and that Wealth has no interest in or right to acquire any interest in any part of these properties, and that mineral deposits on adjacent or similar properties are not in any way indicative of mineral deposits on Wealth’s mineral properties or position in the Ollague salar.

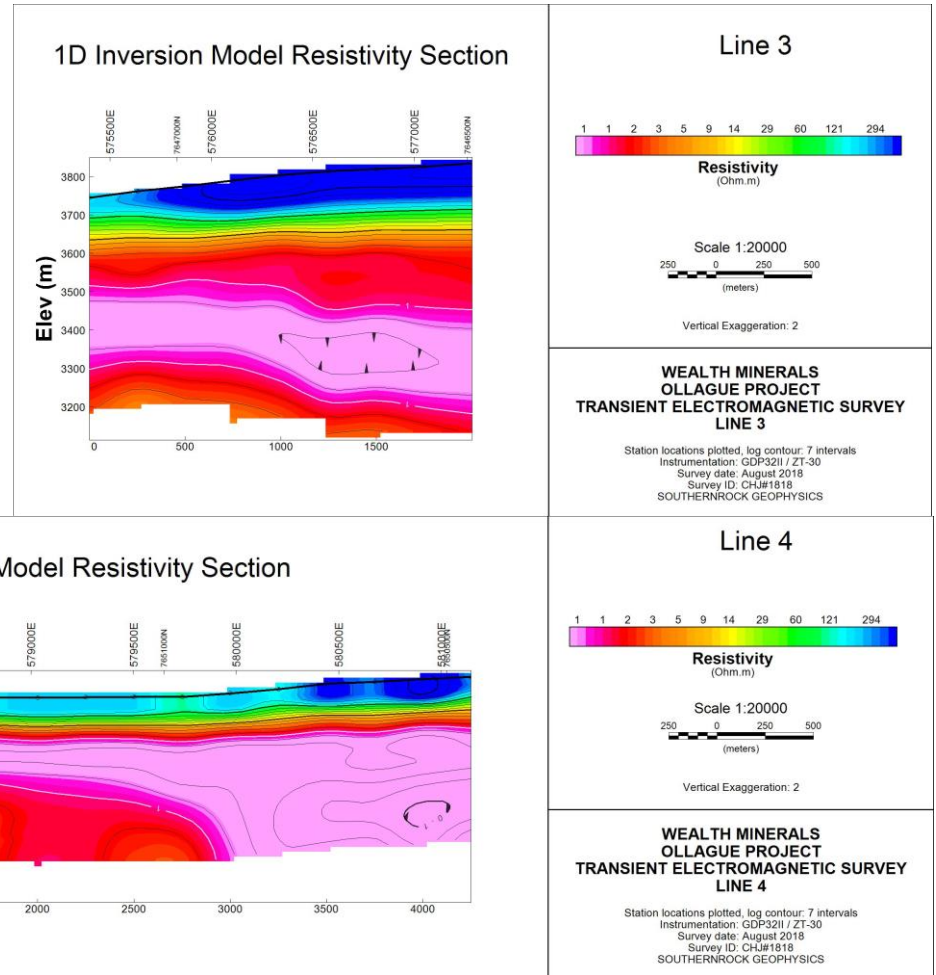


# B Ollague – Geophysics show positive characteristics

Wealth Minerals conducted Magneto-Telluric (“MT”) and coincident loop Transient Electromagnetic (“TEM”) surveys, which identified very highly conductive zones and are interpreted to represent porous media with high-salinity fluids (potentially lithium-bearing brines) at depth. Survey lines 3 and 4 (see location map on previous slide) returned excellent results of very low resistivity.



View of Ollague



# Capitalization overview

## Snapshot of current capital structure

Capital structure	
Shares outstanding (basic)	140,843,357
Options outstanding	12,125,000
Warrants outstanding <sup>3</sup>	18,588,770
Shares outstanding (fully diluted)	171,557,127
Market capitalization <sup>1</sup>	CAD 32.0m
Debt	CAD 2.6m
Cash	CAD 0.6m
TSX-V ticker	WML-V



View of Trinity

Source: Factset Note: 1) As per 4 Dec 2019, 2) acquired 18 December 2017, 3) Warrants pending TSXV approval.

## Peer group comparison

Peer Company	Ticker	Mcap (CAD\$M) <sup>1</sup>
Lithium Americas	LAC.TO	347
Neo Lithium	NLC.V	55
Millenium Lithium	ML.V	94
Lithium X <sup>2</sup>	LIX.V	258
Advantage Lithium	AAL.V	26
<b>Wealth Minerals</b>	<b>WML.V</b>	<b>32</b>

- Ongoing outreach to new investor audiences: Canada, USA, UK, Continental Europe, LatAm, China, Russia
- Broad shareholder base, over 3,000 shareholders, liquid share trading with average volume 200K shares traded/day
- 2018-2019 volatility part of wider lithium industry trend, strong news flow, all major aspects of development in place (local partner, technology/financial partner, major asset focus), Company transitioning 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



**David Lies | Director**

- Mr. Lies is an entrepreneur and private equity investor with a focus on the real estate and manufacturing sectors for over 40 years.
- In private equity, Mr. Lies organized the buyout of Ryco Graphics, an industrial equipment company, managed a business' turnaround by tripling revenues and substantially increasing profits, and finally exited from the investment in five years. Presently, Mr. Lies manages a portfolio of high growth potential companies across several sectors including the natural resource space.



**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 concessible 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 concessible 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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