



# Wealth Minerals: Lithium for growth

September 2016

## Forward Looking and Cautionary Statements

Except for the statements of historical fact contained herein, the information presented on this website and the information incorporated by reference herein, constitutes “forward looking information” within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws concerning the business, operations and financial performance and condition of Wealth Minerals Ltd. (“the Company”). 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, plans and references to the future success of the Company, and such other matters, are forward looking statements. 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” 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 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, 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 Discussion and Analysis Reports and Financial Statements (refer to the Financial Section on the Company’s website under Investors, and company filings on [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com)).

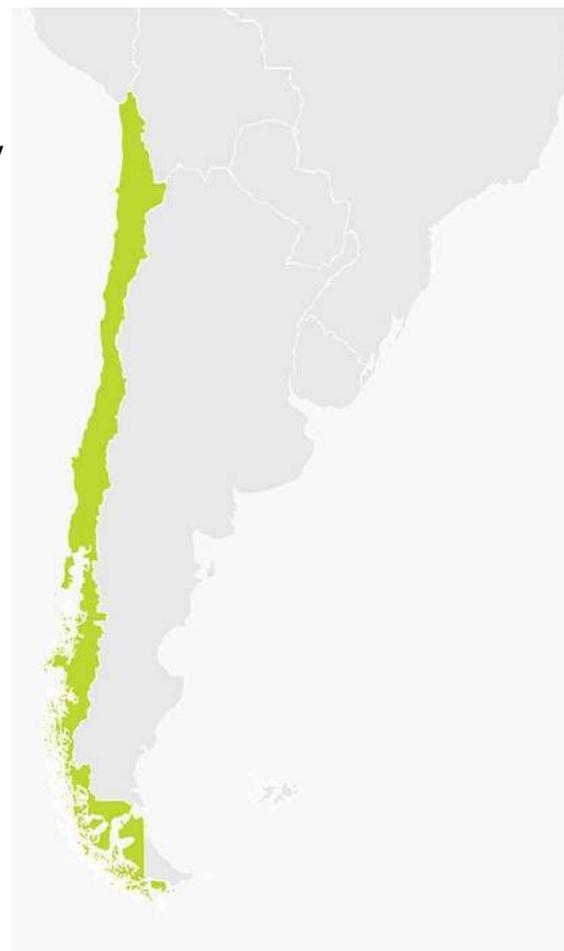
Shareholders are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking information. The Company undertakes no obligation to update any of the forward looking information on this website or incorporated by reference herein, except as otherwise required by law.

## Snapshot: Wealth Minerals Ltd.

- Listed on the TSX-V and OTCQB
- Strong, experienced management team
- World class assets
- Competitive advantage in Chile - major lithium country

### Capital Structure

Shares Outstanding	61,435,728
Options	4,135,000
Warrants	240,000
Fully Diluted	65,810,728
Market Capitalization (1 Sept. 2016)	CDN\$ 55M
Cash	Approx. CDN\$ 2M
TSX-V Ticker	WML.V



## Wealth Minerals: Investment case

Lithium demand is set to increase rapidly as new technologies and applications for lithium penetrate the market and mass production lowers unit costs.

There are not many commercially viable lithium resources in the world, and the most viable of these have proven to be brine deposits in South America.

Chile is a global leader in lithium production, with significant accumulated know-how in this relatively young industry.

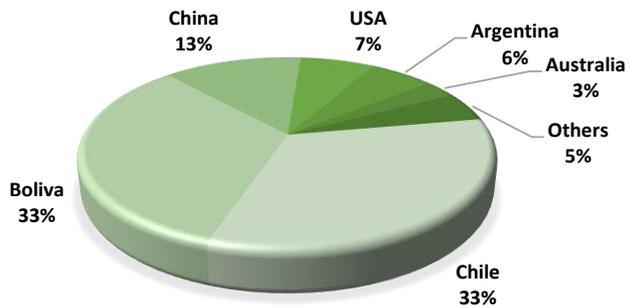
Wealth Minerals is the highest growth land owner and asset consolidator in the Chilean lithium industry. As the world turns to more energy efficient technologies, Wealth will be able to capitalize on the industry investing into lithium production to meet demand.

Experienced management team with a successful past history of building businesses, subsequent development and collaboration with both junior and senior industry leaders.

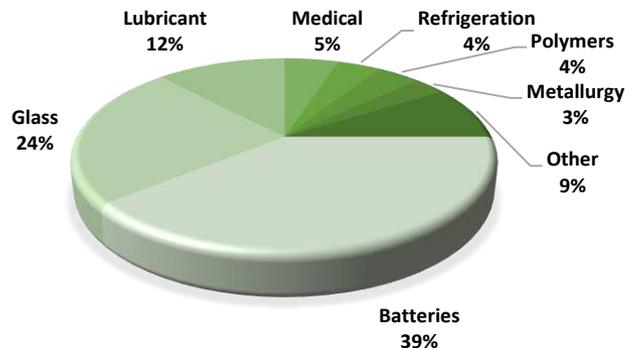


# Lithium: Snapshot

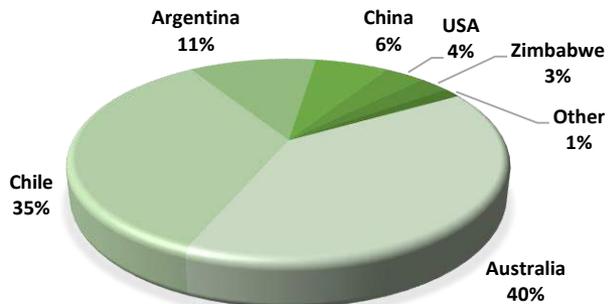
World lithium reserves



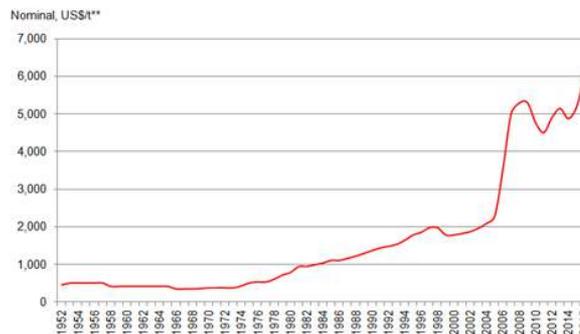
Lithium consumption by application (2015)



World lithium production (2015)



Historical lithium carbonate prices

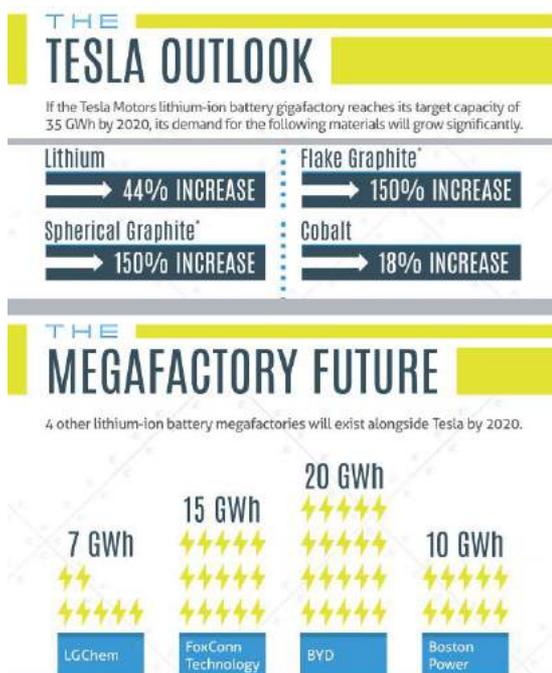


Source: USGS, signumBOX, Global Lithium LLC, CRU Group, Wealth estimates

\*\*Lithium carbonate prices are based on average unit values at the major export and import destinations, as an average for the year

## Lithium: Crucial metal for the future

While lithium has had for years a high profile in technology applications, recent excitement for the metal is primarily driven by the growth in electric vehicles demand (“EV”). EV demand is expected to drive overall lithium demand by 10% per annum for at least the next decade.



Source: finfeed.com

### Forecast (Conservative) Global Growth Rates 2015 - 2025

Application	Lithium Products	Demand ktpa LCE	Growth between 2015 - 2025
 <b>Batteries</b>	• Specialty compounds - primarily derived from lithium hydroxide	60 - 70 ktpa	10 - 15% p.a. = 200 - 250 ktpa
 <b>Glass / Ceramics</b>	• Spodumene concentrates • Lithium carbonate	40 - 50 ktpa	2 - 4% p.a. = 55 - 65 ktpa
 <b>Greases / Lubricants</b>	• Lithium hydroxide	15 - 20 ktpa	4 - 8% p.a. = 30 - 40 ktpa
 <b>Metal Alloys</b>	• Lithium metal & alloys	10 - 15 ktpa	3 - 5% p.a. = 15 - 25 ktpa
 <b>Air Conditioning</b>	• Various	5 - 10 ktpa	3 - 5% p.a. = 10 - 15 ktpa
 <b>Polymers</b>	• Various	4 - 8 ktpa	2 - 4% p.a. = 10 - 15 ktpa
 <b>Medicine</b>	• Specialty organo-compounds	4 - 8 ktpa	2 - 4% p.a. = 10 - 15 ktpa
 <b>Others</b>	• Various	10 - 15 ktpa	3 - 6% p.a. = 15 - 25 ktpa
<b>Compound Average Growth Rate</b>	N/A	150 - 170 ktpa	6 - 10% p.a. = 350 - 400 ktpa

Projected demand growth in various lithium applications, 2015-2025<sup>11</sup>

<sup>7</sup> VSA Capital, 2016

<sup>8</sup> World Health Organization, 2016

<sup>9</sup> Kingsnorth, D., 2015

<sup>10</sup> VSA Capital Battery Supply Chain Report, 2016

<sup>11</sup> Kingsnorth, D., 2015

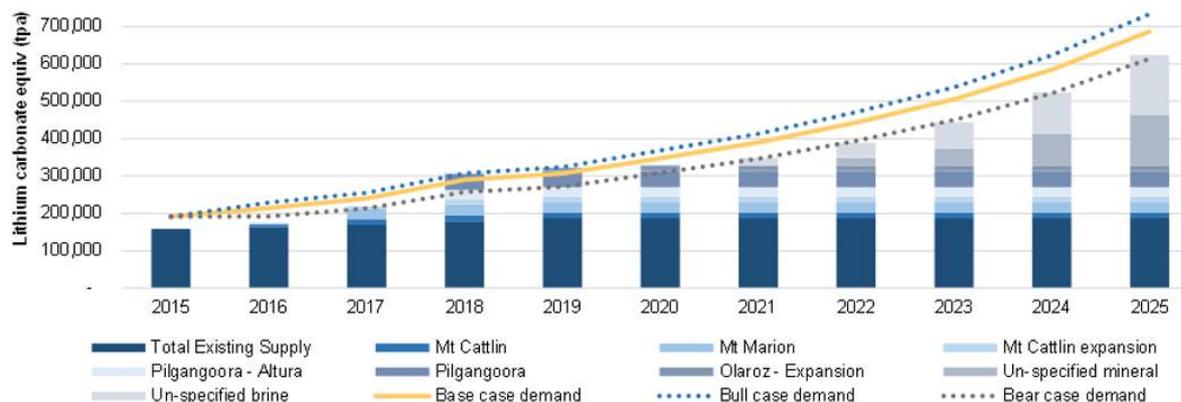
## Lithium: Supply shortage now and on horizon

Demand is readily visible, however, supply of lithium does create potential bottlenecks. While name plate capacity at several operations is below full utilization, industry observers believe demand cannot be met by simply higher capacity utilization. Pipeline projects are not enough to satisfy growing global demand.

**Limited human resources:** The lowest cost lithium operations are from brine resources, which accounted for 51% of global production in 2015, of which 47% was only four operations (two in Chile). There are a limited number of people/groups who have experience in lithium production from brines and the largest pool of know-how is in Chile. Hard rock lithium exhibits a similar profile, where 40% of global supply comes from one mine (Australia).

**Production cost:** According to industry reports, the large brine operations have a cost average of approximately \$2000/t lithium carbonate. The same figure for hard rock production is \$5000/t. The superior flexibility of brine lithium operations (due in part to their low production costs) was recently apparent during the 2009 - 2014 price pull-back, when several mineral (not brine) lithium operations were either shut down or cut back: Mt Cattlin temporary suspension 2012, Quebec Lithium suspension in 2014.

### Forecast lithium supply/demand curves



Source: Company Reports, signumBox 2015, Canaccord Genuity estimates

## Chile: the key global player for lithium

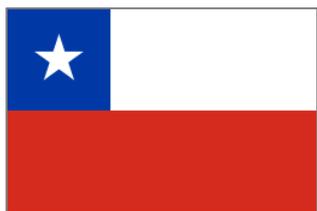
Chile has many of the world's largest, highest grade resources of lithium, which make the country well placed to be the price setter in both rising and falling markets.

### Key positive factors:

- Low deleterious elements in Chilean brines make them highly commercially viable (specifically low Mg content)
- Size of overall brine resource extremely large
- Proven operational track record for lithium-from-brine extraction
- Macro climate (political, economic, social) stable over several decades

### Nuances:

- Lithium extraction in Chile by a foreign company will require a local partner



35% of global lithium production  
33% of global lithium reserves



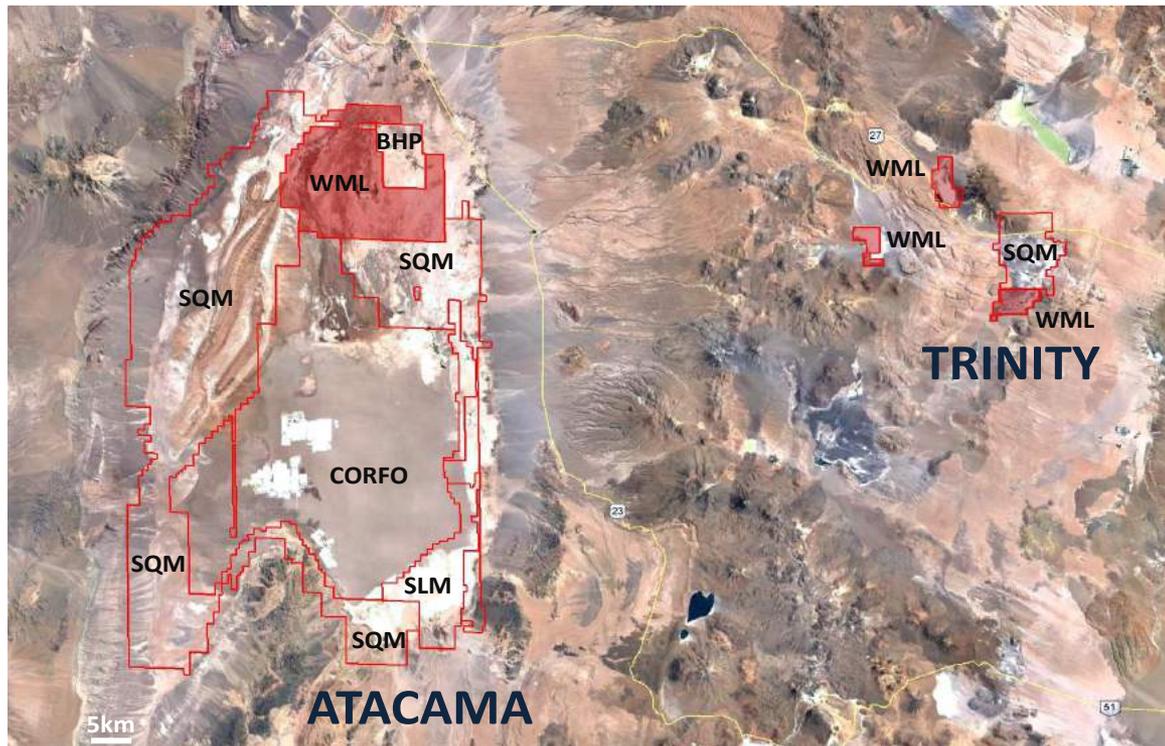
#1 country for Li

Source: USGS, signumBOX, Wealth estimates

## Wealth Minerals in Chile: a running start

The Wealth team, based in both Vancouver and Santiago, has since February 2016 put together the largest brine property package in Chile of any junior mining company.

On Wealth's team is Marcelo A. Awad, former CEO of Antofagasta and VP at Codelco. The team also includes Henk Van Alphen and Tim McCutcheon, who have successfully operated junior mining companies in many jurisdictions.



Brine extraction at SQM Atacama

## Atacama Project

The Atacama Salar is the World’s highest grade and largest producing lithium brine deposit, and currently produces approximately one third of global lithium output from two production facilities operated by Sociedad Quimica y Minera (“SQM”) and Albemarle Corporation. Atacama possesses a very high grade of both lithium (1,840mg/l) and potassium (22,630mg/l), has a high rate of evaporation (3,200 mm per year) and extremely low annual rainfall (15mm average per year). These characteristics make Atacama’s finished lithium carbonate easier and cheaper to produce than its peer group globally. A key factor in lithium production costs is evaporation time and Atacama Salar’s evaporation rate is the highest in the lithium industry. It is adjacent to International Highway 23, which connects northern Chile and Argentina.

The Wealth concessions cover an area of approximately 46,200 hectares located in the northern portion of the Salar de Atacama and are contiguous with concessions owned by BHP Billiton, SQM, and CORFO (the Chilean Economic Development Agency). Both SQM and Albemarle have large-scale production facilities in the salar, located on the ground held by CORFO, which collectively produce over 62,000 tonnes of Lithium Carbonate Equivalent annually and account for 100% of Chile’s current lithium output.

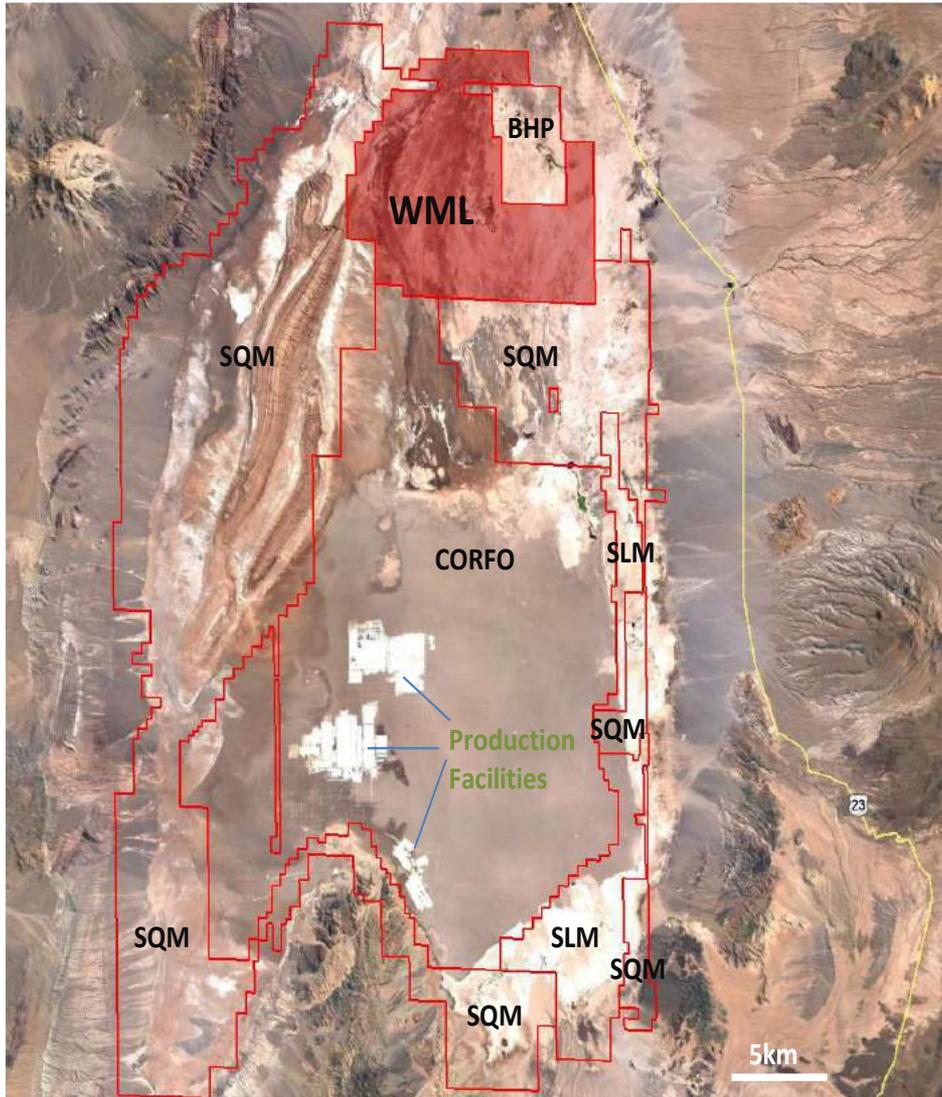
Under the LOI announced 4 August 2016, subject to the completion of certain conditions precedent, including TSX Venture Exchange acceptance, Wealth would be granted the exclusive option to acquire a 100% royalty-free interest in the concessions by making the following payments to the Vendor:

### LOI terms for acquisition

Date	Payment	
Upon signing	USD 3,000,000	2,000,000 WML shares
8 months after signing	USD 3,000,000	4,000,000 WML shares
16 months after signing	USD 3,000,000	4,000,000 WML shares
28 months after signing	USD 5,000,000	5,000,000 WML shares

# Atacama Project

Atacama is a premier brine asset and WML is well positioned with strong neighbors.



## 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 (mg/l)	<b>1,840</b>	1,250	690	740	590
Potassium (mg/l)	<b>22,630</b>	8,970	5,730	7,400	4,850
Magnesium (mg/l)	<b>11,740</b>	8,280	1,660	1,020	1,420
Mg/Li	<b>6.40</b>	6.63	2.40	1.40	2.43
K/Li	<b>12.33</b>	7.18	8.30	9.95	8.30
K/Mg	<b>1.93</b>	1.08	3.46	7.26	3.58

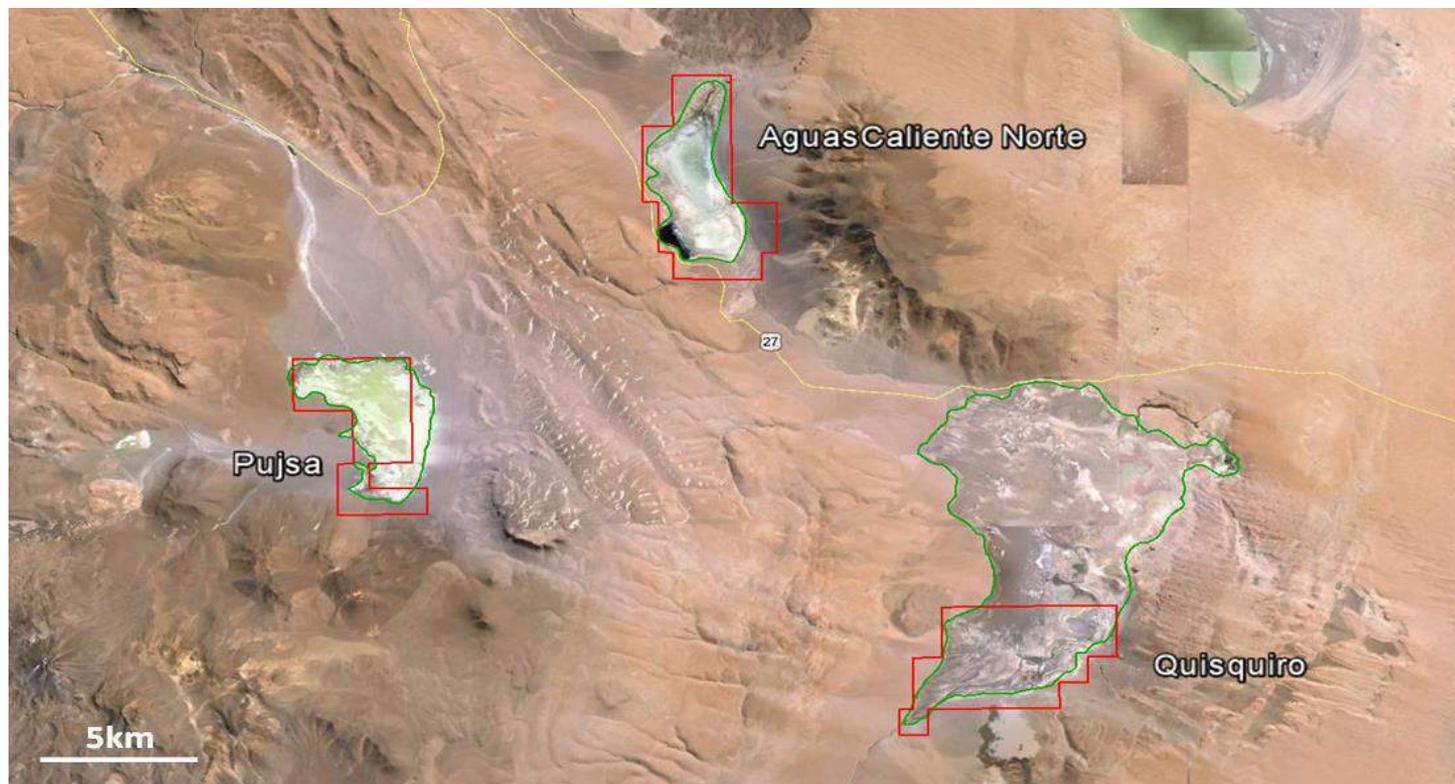
1) NI 43-101 report prepared for Orocobre Ltd., May 13, 2011

2) NI 43-101 amended report prepared for L13 Energy Inc., May 23, 2012

3) NI 43-101 report prepared for Lithium Americas Corp., July 11, 2012

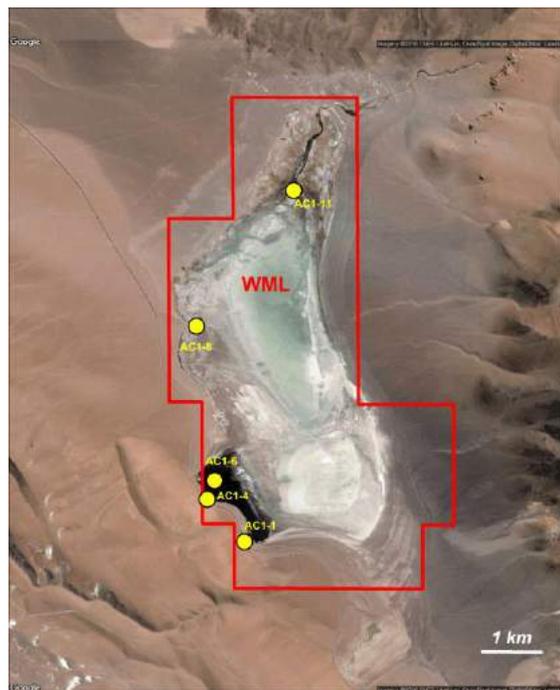
## Trinity Project

Three properties described here (Aguas Calientes Norte, Pujsa, Quisquiro) define the Company's Trinity Lithium Project; a consolidation of Chilean salars where it is anticipated future infrastructure and management synergies can help exploit the total lithium potential of the assets.



## Salar de Aguas Calientes

Letter of Intent signed on 27 April 2016 to acquire an option agreement giving it 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. The exploration concessions are located 320km from the port of Antofagasta. Access to the Property is via Route 27, a highway located at the western edge of the claim block.



### LOI terms for acquisition

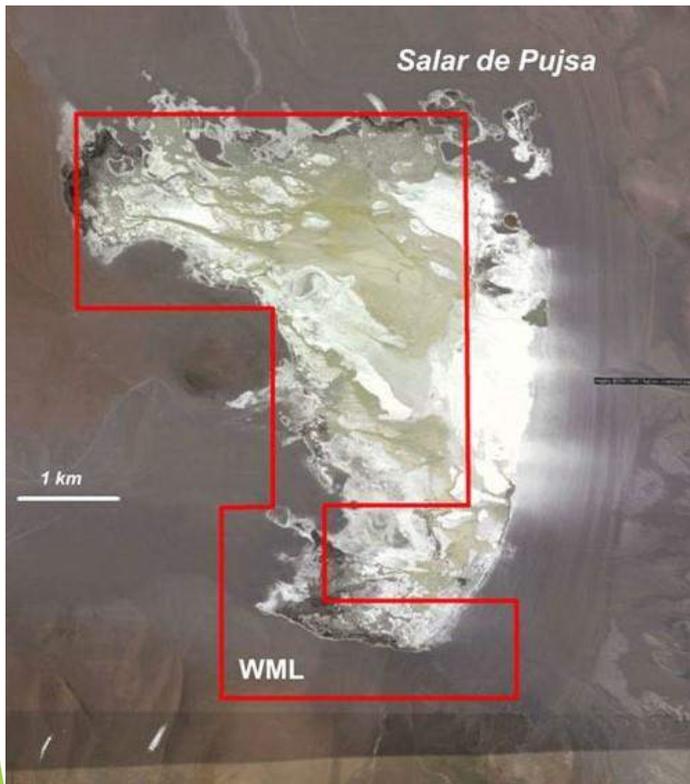
Date	Payment
Upon signing	USD 150,000 (paid)
18 April 2017	USD 500,000
18 April 2018	USD 1,000,000
18 April 2019	USD 1,000,000

### Puritama Project Area: 1993 Sampling Results

Sample	Medium	K (mg/l)	Li (mg/l)	Mg (mg/l)
AC1-1	Hot Springs	185	33.0	159.0
AC1-4	Hot Springs	54	8.7	23.1
AC1-6	Lagoon	805	145.0	705.0
AC1-8	Test Pit	1180	169.0	501.0
AC1-11	Hot Springs	13	2.8	25.0

## Salar de Pujsa

Letter of Intent signed 15 June 2016 to acquire an option agreement giving it the right to acquire a 100% royalty-free interest in the Pujsa 1 to 7 exploration concessions (1,600 hectares) located in the Salar de Pujsa. Chile's Sernageomin (Servicio Nacional de Geología y Minería) published a list of 15 high-potential Chilean Salars, which includes the Pujsa Salar. Independent analysis published by signumBOX (June 2015) suggests an expected lithium concentration of 220 mg/l to 620 mg/l. Wealth has not yet done any sampling at the Property to validate these levels of lithium concentration. The exploration concessions are located 83km from the town of San Pedro de Atacama. Access to the Property is via Route 27, a highway located to the north of the claim block, and then south by gravel road to the Property.

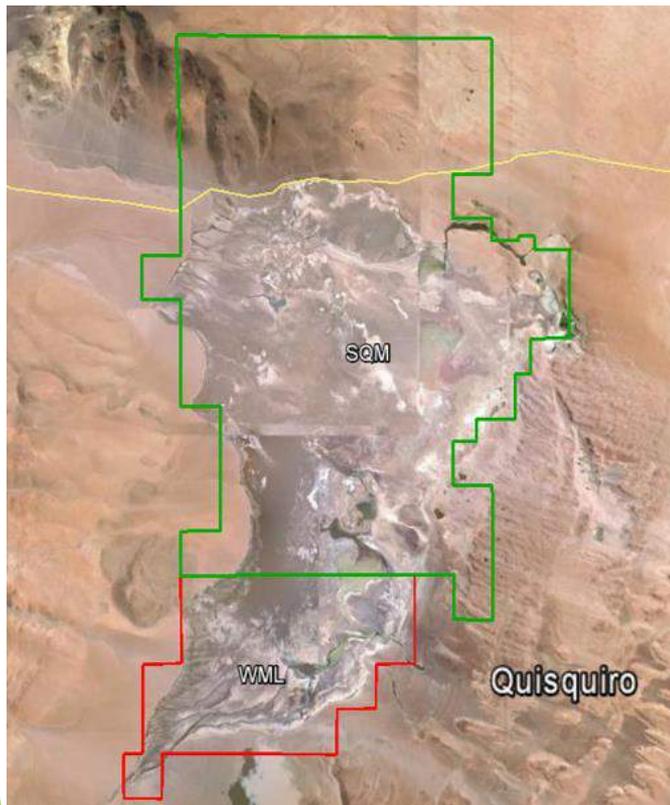


### LOI terms for acquisition

Date	Payment
Upon signing	USD 200,000 (paid)
13 December 2017	USD 50,000
13 June 2018	USD 750,000
13 June 2019	USD 800,000
13 June 2020	USD 850,000

## Salar de Quisquiro

Letter of Intent signed 29 July 2016 to acquire an option agreement giving it the right to acquire a 100% royalty-free interest in the Quisco 1 to 9 exploration concessions (2,400 hectares) located in 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 top-tier category have an expected lithium concentration ranging from 423 mg/l to 1,080 mg/l. Wealth has not yet done any sampling at the Property to validate these levels of lithium concentration. SQM, a leading lithium producer in Chile, also owns a land position in the salar. Access to the Property is via Route 27, a paved highway located to the north of the Property.



### LOI terms for acquisition

Date	Payment
Upon signing	USD 300,000
12 March 2017	USD 100,000
12 September 2017	USD 500,000
12 September 2018	USD 700,000
12 September 2019	USD 1,000,000

## Team

Henk Van Alphen - CEO/Director	Mr. Van Alphen has over 30 years of experience in the mining industry. He has been a key player in such companies as Corriente Resources, Cardero Resources, Trevali Mining, Balmoral Resources, and International Tower Hill. During his career Mr. Van Alphen has raised and helped raise over \$1bn in financing for various companies. He founded Wealth Minerals in 2005 and has led the company since.
Marcelo Awad - Executive Director Wealth Chile	Mr. Awad has a long and distinguished career in the mining industry, including 18 years with Corporación Nacional del Cobre de Chile (“Codelco”), most recently as Executive Vice President, and 16 years with Antofagasta Minerals S.A. (“Antofagasta”), the Mining Division of Antofagasta Plc, including 8 years as CEO from 2004 to 2012, a period of very 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. Mr. McCutcheon has been a director/CEO of several public Emerging Market natural resource companies with assets in Russia, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia and Ghana.
Xiaohuan (Juan) Tang - COO/Director	Mr. Tang is an environmental engineer who most recently served as General Manager of Jinzhao Mining Peru, responsible for the successful permitting of the 2 billion tonnes Pampa de Pongo iron deposit, Arequipa, Peru. Mr. Tang has a Master of Engineering (M.Eng.) in Environmental Engineering from Imperial College London and a Master of Science (M.Sc.) in Environmental Politics from the University of Oxford.
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.
James M. Dawson - Director	Mr. Dawson has been the president of Dawson Geological Consultants Ltd., a private geological consulting company, since 1985. He is a registered professional engineer with 40 years of hands-on fieldwork experience examining, exploring and evaluating a wide range of geological and mineralized settings around the globe, with a particular emphasis on Latin America.
Leonard Harris - Director	Mr. Harris is a professional engineer with a metallurgy diploma and 52 years’ experience. Mr. Harris 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.
Larry Talbot - Corporate Counsel	Mr. Talbot is a mining lawyer with over 30 years experience in representing a wide range of clients in the mining industry, from individual prospectors and junior and mid-size explorers and producers through to major mining companies. Prior to July 1, 2006, he was a partner in one of Canada’s largest law firms.