Zacks Small-Cap Research

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Wealth Minerals Ltd. (V.WML – TSX-V)

Zacks Initiates Coverage of Wealth Minerals Ltd.

Based on comparative analysis that utilizes the valuation metric of price-to-book (P/B), a mid-first quartile peak P/B ratio of 14.4 indicates a share price target of $2.30

Current Price (06/07/17)	$1.67
Valuation	**$2.30**

OUTLOOK

Wealth Minerals is a junior mineral exploration company that is well-positioned to benefit from its portfolio of prospective lithium projects in the Lithium Triangle. The company holds control over portions of five salars in northern Chile and in the process of gaining control (through a LOI) of an additional five. The company intends to continue acquiring concessions encompassing salars and advancing them through exploration programs. The Lithium Triangle appears to be the global sweet spot for low-cost incremental supply of lithium, for which increasing demand is being driven by the rise of gigafactories and the expansion of manufacturing Electric Vehicles (EVs).

SUMMARY DATA

52-Week High	**$1.97**
52-Week Low	**$0.68**
One-Year Return (%)	**79.57**
Beta	**2.25**
Average Daily Volume (shrs.)	**182,740**
Shares Outstanding (million)	**82.74**
Market Capitalization ($mil.)	**$138.2**
Short Interest Ratio (days)	**N/A**
Institutional Ownership (%)	**N/A**
Insider Ownership (%)	**N/A**
Annual Cash Dividend	**$0.00**
Dividend Yield (%)	**0.00**
5-Yr. Historical Growth Rates	
Sales (%)	**N/A**
Earnings Per Share (%)	**N/A**
Dividend (%)	**N/A**
P/E using TTM EPS	**N/M**
P/E using 2017 Estimate	**N/M**
P/E using 2018 Estimate	**N/M**

Risk Level	**Above Average**
Type of Stock	**Small - Value**
Industry	**Mining**

ZACKS ESTIMATES

Revenue
(in millions of $CDN)

	Q1 (Feb)	Q2 (May)	Q3 (Aug)	Q4 (Nov)	Year (Nov)
2015	0.0 A	0.0 A	0.0 A	0.0 A	0.0 A
2016	0.0 A	0.0 A	0.0 A	0.0 A	0.0 A
2017	0.0 E	0.0 E	0.0 E	0.0 E	0.0 E
2018					0.0 E

Earnings per Share
(EPS is operating earnings before non-recurring items)

	Q1 (Feb)	Q2 (May)	Q3 (Aug)	Q4 (Nov)	Year (Nov)
2015	-$0.00 A	-$0.02 A	-$0.01 A	-$0.01 A	-$0.04 A
2016	-$0.01 A	-$0.05 A	-$0.06 A	-$0.02 A	-$0.14 A
2017	-$0.05 A	-$0.02 E	-$0.03 E	-$0.01 E	-$0.11 E
2018					-$0.05 E

Zacks Projected EPS Growth Rate - Next 5 Years % **N/A**

Quarterly EPS may not equal annual EPS total due to rounding.

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KEY POINTS

- Wealth Minerals is junior mining company pursuing a strategy of **accumulating early stage exploration lithium projects within the Lithium Triangle**, initially properties located in Chile.
  - Management's strategy is to increase shareholder value by gaining control of prospective lithium exploration concessions that encompass salars.
  - The **Lithium Triangle**, particularly in Chile and Argentina, appears to be the **global sweet spot for low-cost incremental supply of lithium**.
  - Management intends to advance the mineral concessions through exploration programs.
    - The company may enter joint venture partnerships with senior mining companies to advance concessions to further explore and develop each property, thereby potentially receiving cash payments to carry the projects into the future while laying off significant exploration costs onto the partner.
    - Management may consolidate properties under its control for the purpose of being able to offer more attractive packages of prospective lithium properties to senior mining companies.
  - Concurrently, additional prospective projects are being identified and evaluated in order to augment the company's portfolio of properties.
  - Thus far, since July 26, 2016, Wealth Minerals has entered into formal option agreements for six prospective lithium properties. After consolidating several properties into one project, the company now controls three projects (**Atacama**, **Trinity** and **Laguna Verde**) which encompass 55,038 hectares:. A fourth project (**Five Salars**) and a land position surrounding Laguna Verde (aka the Salar Green and Union Projects) are under Letters of Intent (LOIs). See table below.

Wealth Minerals Ltd.

Project	Exploration Concession	Formal Option Date	Number of Concessions	Hectares (approx.)	Salar	Region
Atacama		10/28/2016	144	**46,200**	Atacama	II
Trinity			26	**6,400**		
	Aguas Calientes Norte					
	Puritama	11/30/2016	8	2,000	Aguas Calientes	II
	Salar	7/25/2016	2	400	Aguas Calientes	II
	Pujsa	7/20/2016	7	1,600	Pujsa	II
	Quiso	9/5/2016	9	2,400	Quisquiro	II
Laguna Verde		12/2/2016	23	**2,438**	Laguna Verde	III
Five Salars		**LOI**	5	**10,500**		I, II, III
	Ascotán		1	1,300	Ascotán	II
	Piedra Parada		1	1,900	Piedra Parada	III
	Huasco		1	5,300	Huasco	I
	Siglia		1	1,600	Siglia	II
	Lejia		1	400	Lejia	II
Land Package (Laguna Verde)		**LOI**	unknown	**6,262**	Laguna Verde	III
			Total under Option	**55,038**		
			Total under Option & LOI	**71,800**		

- With lithium carbonate prices having risen significantly over the last two years from under $6,000 to above $14,000 per tonne, **investors are intently focused on ferreting out opportunities in the lithium industry**.

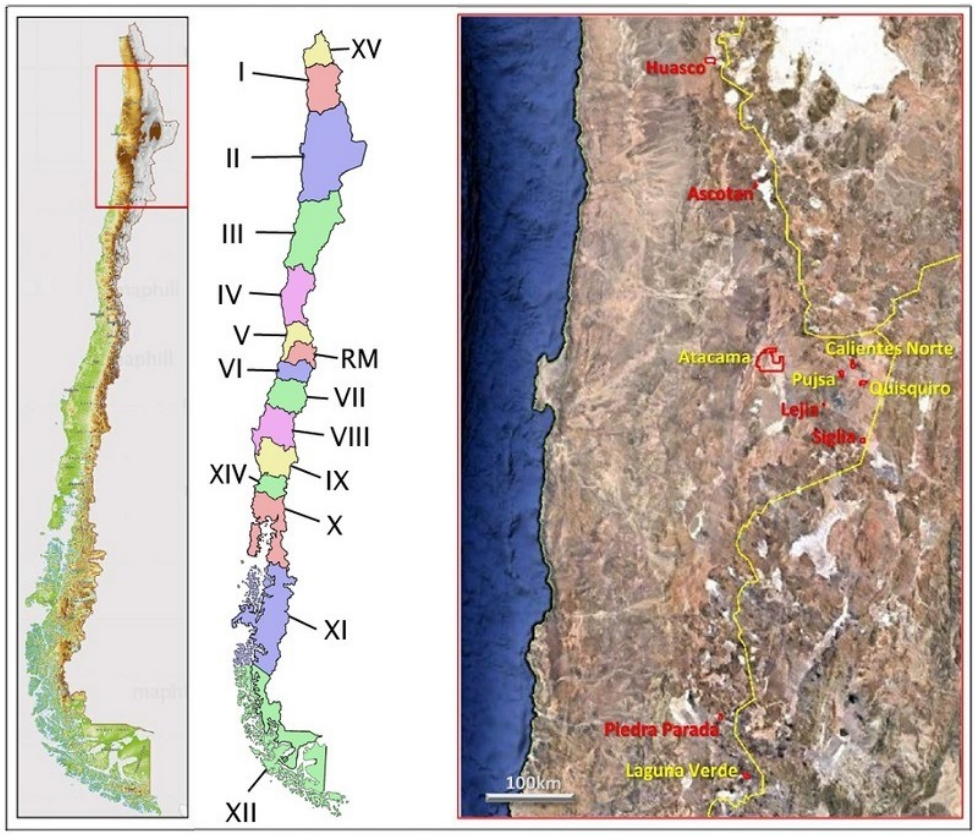
- Consistent news flow from Tesla and other builders of battery gigafactories reinforces the macro-case for lithium.
- Concurrently, the growth of Electric Vehicles should drive profound increases in demand for lithium.
- Though there is some debate, as always, about the resolution of the current lithium supply-demand imbalance and the resulting effect on pricing, I fall into the camp that there will be insufficient supply to meet the anticipated demand over the next few years, which should result in a robust lithium pricing environment. Such opportunities, especially when accompanied with targeted areas, such as the Lithium Triangle, are infrequent and should be pursued vigorously when they occur.

➢ Since the company's projects are still in the early exploration stage and management continues to pursue acquiring control over additional properties, Wealth Minerals will continue to need to raise capital in order to fund the advancement of its lithium brine projects.

➢ We initiate coverage with a target of $2.30.

OVERVIEW

Headquartered in Vancouver, British Columbia, Wealth Minerals Ltd (WML.V) is a junior exploration company that is building a **portfolio of highly prospective lithium-brine mineral concessions** located within the Lithium Triangle, currently targeting properties within salars situated in Chile. However, management's scope for potential lithium-in-water and brine candidates extends beyond the region in the search for prospective mineral properties.



Since July 2016, the company has entered into several formal option agreements to acquire interests in certain lithium exploration concessions, namely:

- **Atacama Project** - option to acquire a 100% royalty-free interest in 144 exploration concessions (46,200 hectares) located the northern portion of the Salar de Atacama

- **Laguna Verde Project** - option to acquire a 100% royalty-free interest in 23 mining concessions (2,438 hectares)
- **Trinity Project** - comprised of three neighboring properties (totaling roughly 6,400 hectares)
    - Aguas Calientes Norte (Salar and Puritama totaling 2,400 hectares)
    - Pujsa (1,600 hectares)
    - Quisquiro (2,400 hectares)
- Entered into a non-binding LOI for the right to acquire 100% interest in 5 exploration concessions (10,500 hectares) collectively known as the **Five Salars Project**
    - Ascotán Project in the west portion of the Salar de Ascotán (1,300 hectares)
    - Piedra Parada Project in the Salar de Piedra Parada (1,900 hectares)
    - Huasco Project in the Huasco Salar (5,300 hectares)
    - Siglia Salar (1,600 hectares)
    - Lejia Salar (400 hectares)
- Entered into a non-binding LOI for the right to acquire 100% interest in approximately 6,262 hectares of exploration **concessions surrounding the Laguna Verde Project**

Today, **Wealth Minerals controls over 55,000 hectares of mineral concessions**, having consolidated various concessions in Chile into a portfolio of prospective lithium-brine properties. The company's salar projects have the potential to produce lithium compounds and other metals from subsurface brines.

Strategic Plan

In late 2015, management recognized the increasing interest in lithium brines located with the Lithium Triangle, especially Chile. Rising prices of the lithium compounds, especially lithium carbonate, appeared to be forerunner of an expected potential future supply shortage of high-grade lithium to feed the demand being generated by Electric Vehicle (EV) manufacturers and builders of battery gigafactories. The market dynamics of lithium portend profound structural issues from which the company is being positioned to benefit.

Management's business plan is comprised of acquiring greenfield lithium concessions, **advancing the properties through exploratory studies** (brine sampling, geophysics and drilling) to an extent that they appear technically feasibility and economically viable and then developing these properties into revenue generating operations. Given the growing global demand for lithium and the limited number of low-cost lithium-brine projects, management anticipates that strategic partnerships will be a core part of asset development. The company has identified and approached potential strategic partners, including mining companies, fertilizer companies and industrial concerns. In general, the expected timeframe to reach commercial production at Atacama and Laguna Verde (the company's priority projects) would require a minimum of four years.

Not only has **management positioned the company to benefit from the upcoming expected growth of demand in the lithium space**, but also continues to seek the acquisition of additional interests in prospective concessions. The company continues to constantly review and evaluate a number of properties in the region and then aggressively pursues control of the attractive ones that would complement the current portfolio of concessions.

2017 Advancement Plans

During 2017, management anticipates moving its lithium projects forward through exploration programs and ultimately initial or updated NI 43-101-compliant Technical Reports. We expected a high level of news flow announcing the results of brine sampling, geophysical surveys and drilling programs.

The company's **lead lithium project** is **Atacama**, for which management is finalizing plans for a Phase I exploration program slated to begin in the first half of 2017. The program, is expected to begin with geophysical surveys (transient electromagnetic [TEM] and magnetotelluric [MT]), and then continue with an initial drill program of up to 2,000 meters.

The **Salar de Atacama** is highly prospective, since commercial production continues by Sociedad Quimca Y Minera De Chile (NYSE**:** SQM) and Albemarle (NYSE**:** ALB) from properties adjacent to the concessions of Wealth Minerals. The environment at the Salar de Atacama is highly conducive for the harvesting of lithium brines. Over the past 25 million years, mineral brine deposits were formed geologically by evaporation under hot and dry conditions creating an endorheic basin, a closed drainage basin that retains water and over long periods of time produces a salt lake/pan (aka salar) system through evaporation and seepage. Many of these salt lakes contain potentially economic brines through a very cost-effective extraction process of pumping up brines to a series of large, shallow ponds in which the brine solution is concentrated by solar evaporation and wind. The Salar de Atacama is the largest salt lake (approximately 300,000 hectares) in Chile and not only contains high levels of lithium concentration (1,840 mg/l), but also affords high rates of evaporation (3,500 mm per year). Therefore, commercially-viable lithium concentrations from solar evaporation can be obtained faster and at a lower cost than elsewhere in the world, generally at a cost of production in the range of US$2,500 and US$ 3,000 per tonne.

At the **Laguna Verde Project**, management initially is focused on upgrading the project's historical inferred resource. In March 2017, a project evaluation program was initiated beginning with a bathymetric (water depth) survey, a gravity geophysical and a TEM survey. A brine sampling program and water column survey are in progress, and a drilling program is anticipated to begin in the third quarter of 2017. Ultimately, after the additional exploratory work listed above is completed, the company is expected to commission a NI 43-101-compliant Technical Report.

During 2017, management plans to undertake surface brine sampling program at the **Trinity Project** (Aguas Calientes Norte, Pujsa and Quisquiro).

Prior to 2016, Wealth Minerals was primarily focused on prospective precious metal and copper exploration concessions and still holds a 100% interest in the Yanamina Gold Project (Peru) and options to acquire a 100% interest in the Valsequillo Silver Project (Mexico) and the Jesse Creek Porphyry Copper Property (British Columbia). These prospective gold, silver and copper properties are now being advanced secondarily to the company's lithium projects.

Management has been very successful in obtaining capital through equity offerings (see Recent Financings section).

On May 31, 2016, Wealth Minerals Ltd. (OTCQB: WMLLF) was upgraded from the OTC Pink market to the OTCQB market. The company trading symbol remained unchanged.

ATACAMA LITHIUM PROJECT

On October 28, 2016, Wealth Minerals entered into a formal property option agreement with Atacama Lithium SpA, granting the company the exclusive right to acquire a 100% royalty-free interest in 144 exploration mining concessions (*pedimentos*) known as the **Atacama Lithium Project** (aka Proyecto Atacama Lithium), which encompasses **46,200 hectares** in Chile's **Region II**. The option agreement does not require any work commitments; however, Wealth Minerals is responsible for maintaining the concessions in good standing throughout the term of the option. The formal option agreement was submitted for registration with the Mining Registry of Calama, and the TSX Venture Exchange conditionally accepted transaction for filing on October 31, 2016. The completion of a NI 43-101 Technical Report on March 10, 2017 fulfilled the Exchange's condition.

The company's Atacama Lithium Project borders the producing claims held by Sociedad Quimica y Minera de Chile (SQM) and Albermarle Corp. (NYSE: ALB), each of which operates evaporation ponds and harvesting facilities that concentrate potassium and lithium compounds from subsurface brines in the

south part of the Salar de Atacama, approximately 30 kilometers south and 50 kilometers south of the Atacama Lithium Project, respectively. The lithium concentrate is transported to processing plants for further purification into lithium carbonate and lithium chloride.

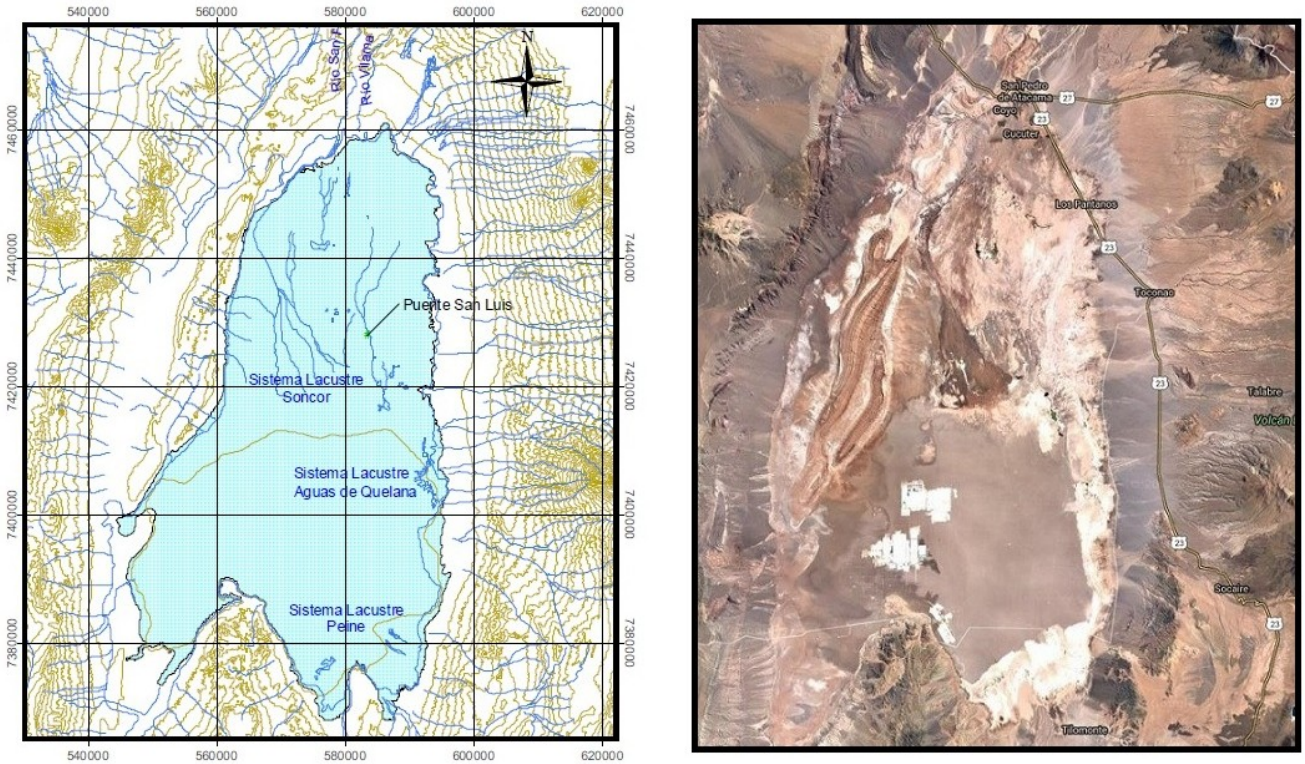
Prior Ownership

In 2016, Atacama Lithium SpA staked mining exploration concessions (*pedimentos*), and Chilean mining authorities have conferred title, free and clear of encumbrances, to Atacama Lithium SpA. In October 2016, Wealth Minerals entered into a formal property option agreement with Atacama Lithium SpA for the exclusive right to acquire a 100% royalty-free interest in the *pedimentos* now known as Atacama Lithium Project.

Salar de Atacama

The Salar de Atacama is the largest salar in Chile (surface area of 300,000 hectares) and the world's highest-grade lithium brine deposit, currently producing over 62,000 tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent (LCE) annually or approximately one-third of global lithium output, making the Salar de Atacama the world's largest active lithium brine resource. The success of the commercial operations at the Salar de Atacama are due to the salar's high grade of lithium and potassium (1,840 mg/l and 22,630 mg/l, respectively), high rate of evaporation (3,200 mm per year) and exceptionally low annual rainfall (15mm average per year). Even though the Salar de Atacama hosts more than 15**%** of the world's known lithium reserves, **exploration and production has occurred only in the southern portion of the Salar**.

Salar de Atacama



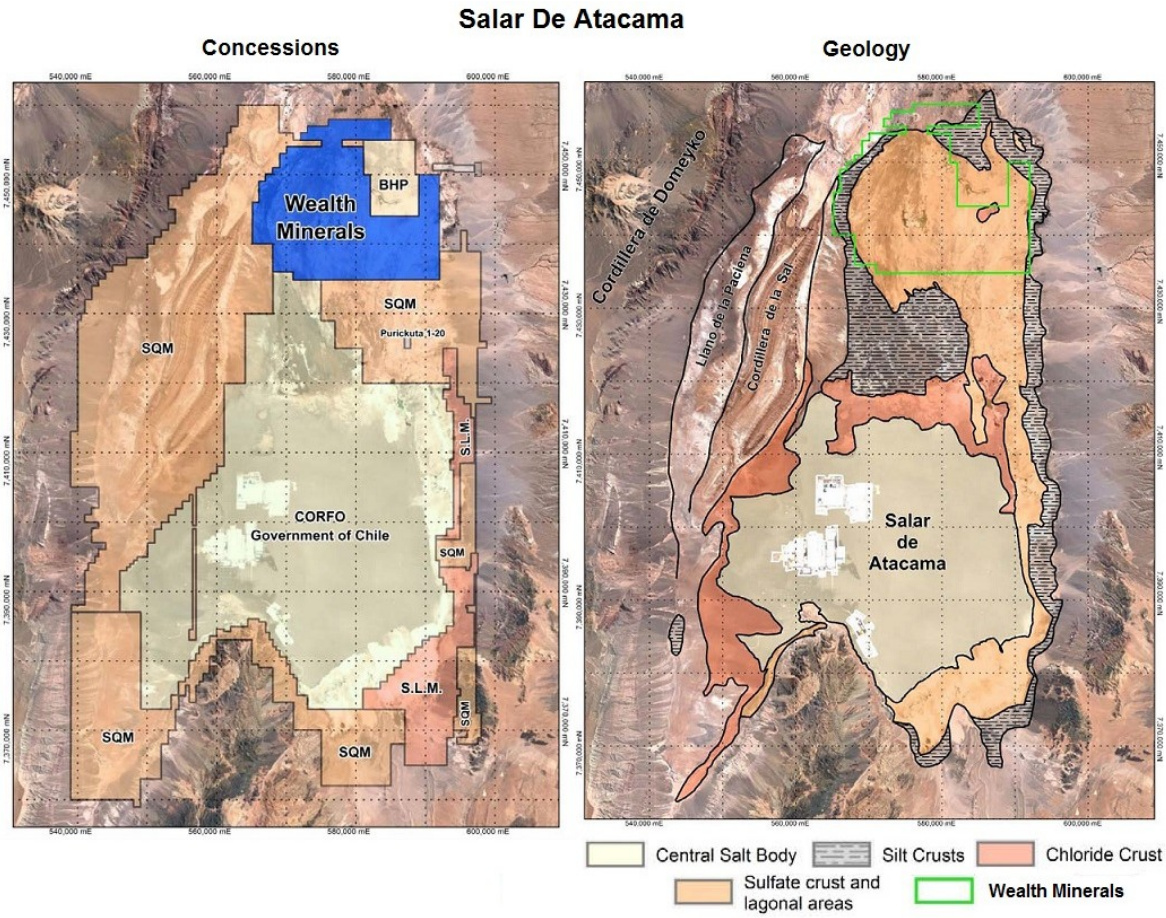
NI 43-101 Technical Report

On March 16, 2017 Wealth Minerals filed a NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Atacama Lithium Project. The report interprets that the principal source of lithium in the Salar de Atacama to be the lithium-bearing geothermal waters from the El Tatio geyser field located approximately 110 kilometers north of the salar. Geothermal fluids flow both **on surface** into the Rio Salado, which enters the Rio San Pedro, and **subsurface** into the northern reaches of the Salar de Atacama. **The location of the Atacama Lithium**

Project would appear to benefit from the underground flows from the north. The Salar de Atacama is a closed fault-bounded basin that receives drainage from the north and east. Runoff from the east is local and seasonal and attributable to tributaries flowing from the Andes.

The surface area of the Atacama Lithium Project is predominantly mud flats and encrusted salts. Wealth Minerals plans to **target subsurface aquifers** within the Project area. With the assumption that the brines from the El Tatio geyser field travel from north to south through the exploration concessions that Wealth Minerals control and given that current commercial lithium production occurs proximately to the south, the 2017 Technical report states "that exploration potential is good for the discovery of brines in the northern portion of the Salar".[i]

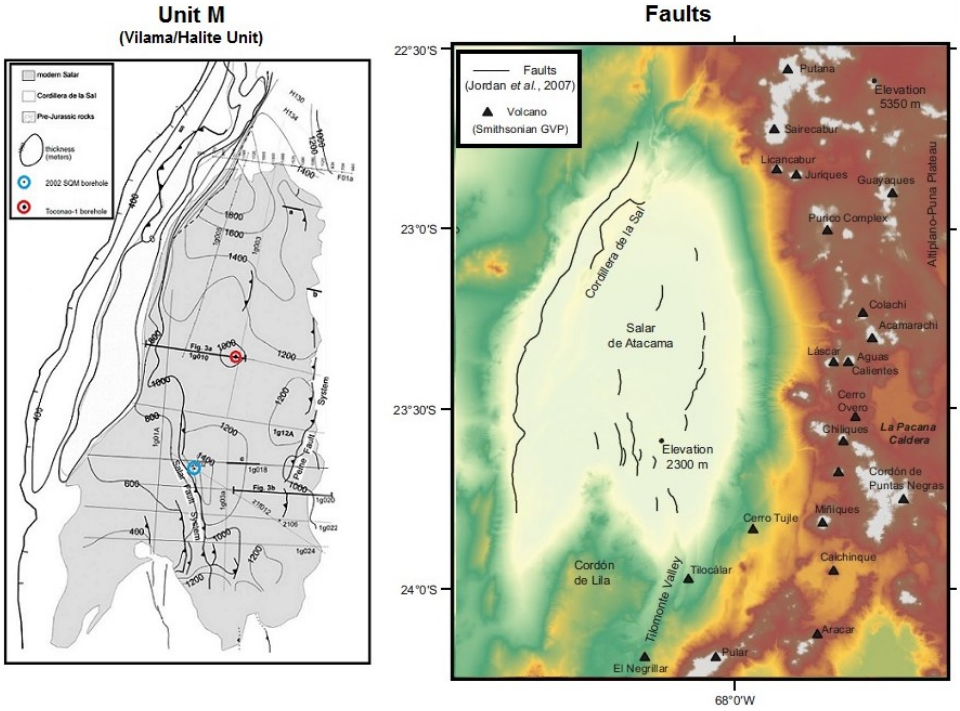
The Atacama Lithium Project is clearly an **early stage exploration project**. The Report states that "there has been no exploration or development activity by prior owners within the Project in respect of lithium or potassium. Accordingly, there are no historic mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates and no data to support any resource or reserve estimate that would meet NI 43-101 standards. Furthermore, there has been no production of lithium from the Project."[ii] However, "there are indications from prior regional work, based on surface sampling and geophysical work that a brine aquifer may exist on the Project."[iii]



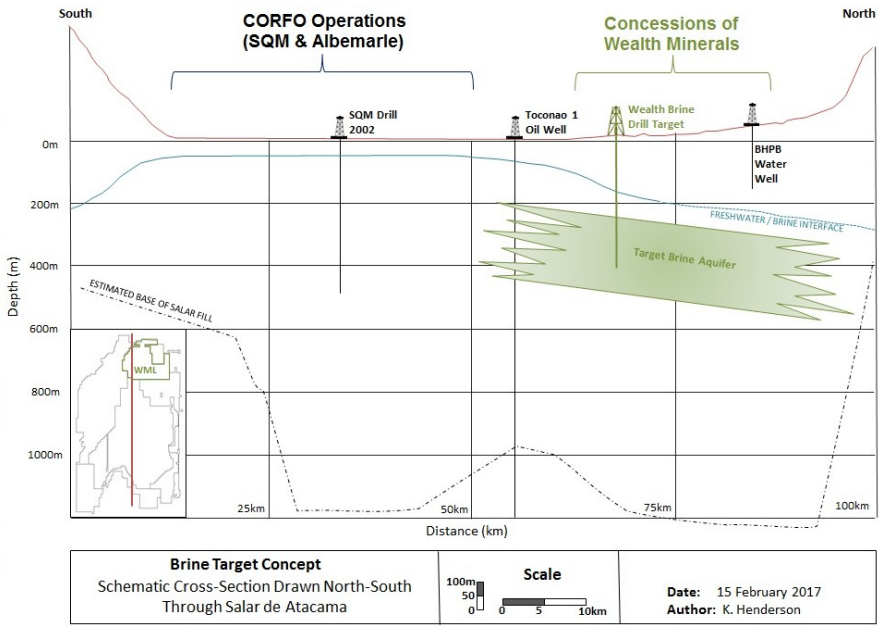
Exploration by Wealth Minerals

Wealth Minerals intends to explore and evaluate the concessions of the Atacama Lithium Project, initially through a Phase I program consisting of geophysical work, specifically **time-domain electromagnetic surveying** (TDEM), and potentially gravity and magnetotelluric (MT) surveying, to better evaluate the configuration of the basin, the sedimentary stratigraphy and the hydrogeology in order to better understand the transport and accumulation of lithium. The **initial focus** of the exploration work is expected to be in the **southwest part of the project area**. Phase II of the program is planned to test drill any promising targets indicated by the geophysical surveys.

The Salar de Atacama extends to a depth of at least 980 meters, as revealed by Toconao 1 oil exploration drill hole. In 1990, Toconao 1 was drilled by Hunt Oil Company and ENAP in the center of Salar de Atacama to a depth of 5,500 meters with the first 980 meters (Unit M) intersecting mainly evaporitic deposits, gravels and sandstones inter-bedded with halite.[iv] Based on seismic studies, the base of the halite varies from less than 400 meters in the southwest to more than 1,800 meters in the north[v] (see diagram below).

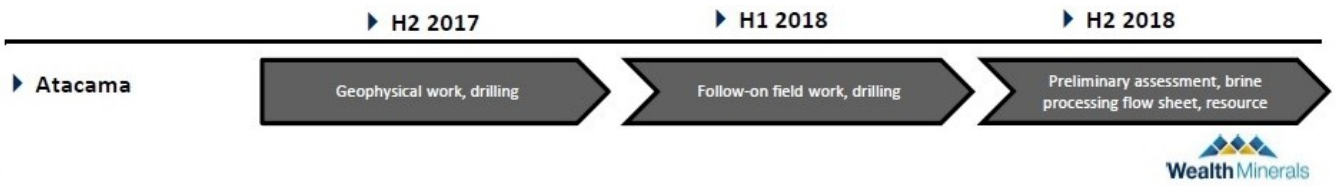


Faults in the southern half of the Atacama basin appear to act as fluid conduits and tend to be associated with higher concentration lithium brines.[vi] These types of faults are less prevalent in the northern half of the Salar de Atacama Basin.



Aquifers hosting lithium brines can exist at any depth below surface. In the south, SQM and Albemarle pump lithium-bearing brine and quarry lithium-bearing sediments (gravel, sand, silt) from surface water and shallow aquifers from the top 40 meters. In the north, **management anticipates that the primary lithium brine target should be at a depth of 400-to-600 meters**. It is expected that optimal lithium

concentrations should be somewhere in this zone (probably in the 400-to-600 meter horizon) where there should be an interface between freshwater flowing from the north and lithium-bearing brine, according to the company's lithium brine target concept. Depending on the results of the geophysical surveys, management anticipates test drilling this target brine aquifer.



The work plan for the Atacama Project consists of geophysical surveys and drilling 3-to-5 holes (up to 600 meters deep) in the southwest corner of the company's block of concessions during the third quarter of 2017, followed by data analysis and an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in the fourth quarter. In 2018, management plans for a systematic drilling program and brine analysis that will contribute to a NI 43-101 Technical Report, which should include a resource estimation.

LAGUNA VERDE PROJECT





On December 23, 2016, Wealth Minerals entered into a formal property option agreement granting the company the right to acquire a 100% royalty-free interest in 23 exploration concessions known as the **Laguna Verde Project**, which encompasses **2,438 hectares** in Chile's **Region III**. The option agreement does not require any work commitments; however, throughout the term of the option, Wealth Minerals is responsible for maintaining the concessions in good standing under current Chilean mining law.

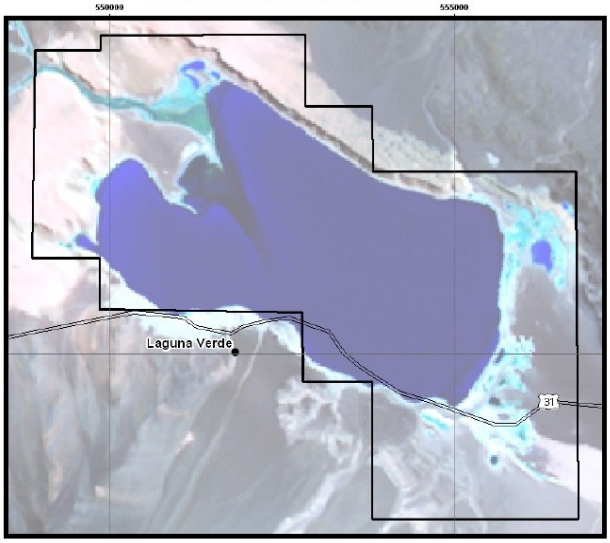
Wealth Minerals Ltd.								
Exploration Concession	**Hectares**	**Payments Already Made**	**Required Payment 12/23/2017**	**Required Payment 12/23/2018**	**Required Payment 12/23/2019**	**Required Payment 12/23/2020**	**Total Required Payments**	**Interest To Be Earned**
Laguna Verde	2,438	$700,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,300,000	$5,000,000	100%
		1,000,000 shrs	1,000,000 shrs	1,000,000 shrs	2,000,000 shrs	2,000,000 shrs	7,000,000 shrs	
finder's fee		95,170 shrs						

Prior Ownership

The ownership of at least 13 initial exploration claims (*pedimentos*) of Laguna Verde were obtained through staking in April 2009 by **Sociedad Gareste Limitada**, a private Chilean limited liability corporation based in Copiapo, Atacama, Chile[vii]. The claims were transferred to SALICO, a closed Chilean corporation formed by Sociedad Gareste. In the fourth quarter of 2009, **Etna Resources** Inc. (ETN.V) acquired control of a 99% interest in Laguna Verde, along with the rights to eight other salars

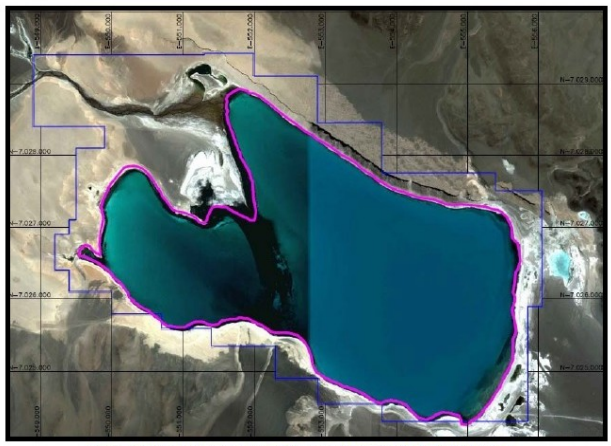
from SALICO, subject to certain net smelter royalties. In January 2010, Etna Resources changed its name to **Pan American Lithium** Corp. (PL.V) to reflect its emphasis on lithium brines located in Central and South America[viii].

Laguna Verde Property in 2010



Black outline encompasses 13 concessions (3,400 hectares)

Current Laguna Verde Project Area

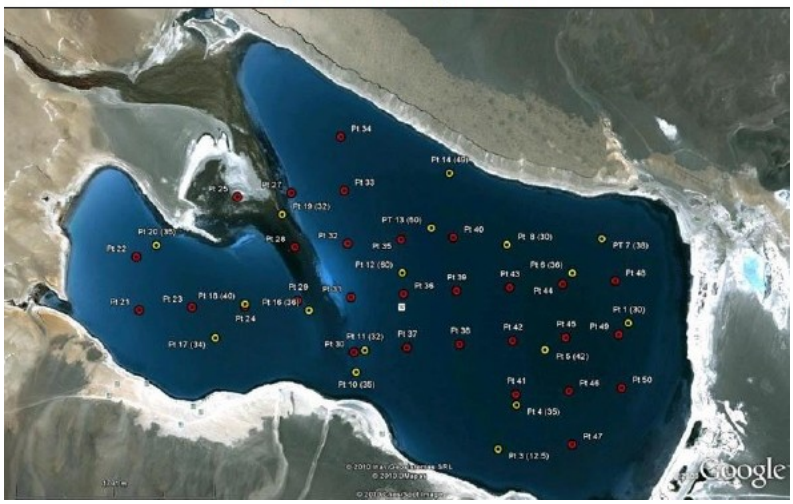


Blue outline encompasses 23 concessions (2,438 hectares)

Historical Exploration Programs

In 1995, Laguna Verde surface brine-lake was examined by the French Institut de Recherche pour le Development (IRD) as part of an investigative program designed to evaluate salars in the Andes for potable water[ix]. Though minimal sampling was carried out, nonetheless, **elevated lithium and potassium levels were encountered**.

Laguna Verde Sample Points



In early 2010, Pan American Lithium conducted of a **bathymetric survey** (water depth) and afterwards, in April, a grid lake-brine **sampling program** to determine the lateral and vertical distribution of lithium and other associated elements in the lake's water; **78 brine-lake water samples** were collected from the surface and at various depths. A bathymetric survey conducted by Wealth Minerals in March 2017 (see below) supersedes the depth readings measured in the 2010 survey.

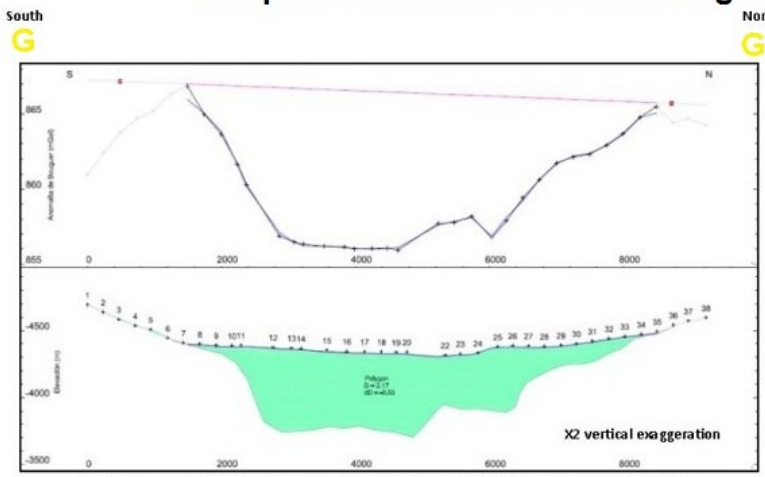
Regarding the lake-brine sampling program, the average chemical composition levels of selected elements at Laguna Verde are presented in the table below. The sample results are similar to lithium and potassium concentrations in brines that are in production elsewhere.[x] In addition, the lithium and

potassium elements were not only homogeneously distributed throughout the lake[xi], but also were consistent with the water chemistry results taken in 1995, which demonstrates that the water chemistry looks like it is consistent over time.

Element/Metal	Detection Limits (mg/l)	Laguna Verde	
		Average Grade	Standard Deviation
Boron mg/l	10	522	15
Calcium mg/l	5	899	24
Lithium mg/l	1	213	14
Magnesium mg/l	10	2545	76
Potassium mg/l	200	4881	299
Sodium mg/l	200	64887	3742
Total Dissolved Solids	200	194052	8042

Sometime during the first quarter of 2017, management became aware that a **gravity survey** (which traversed the Laguna Verde Project) was conducted in 2010. Commissioned as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) project by Barrick Gold Corp. (NYSE: ABX) and Kinross Gold Corp. (NYSE: KGC) for an unrelated mineral project, the survey was prepared by SRK Consulting. The data was collected by Geodatos S.A.I.C., a Chilean geophysical consulting company, and 37 measurement stations were completed within the Laguna Verde Project area. The primary purpose of the survey was to determine the depth to basement within the study area.

Interpretation of Basin Fill Utilizing Gravity Survey Data

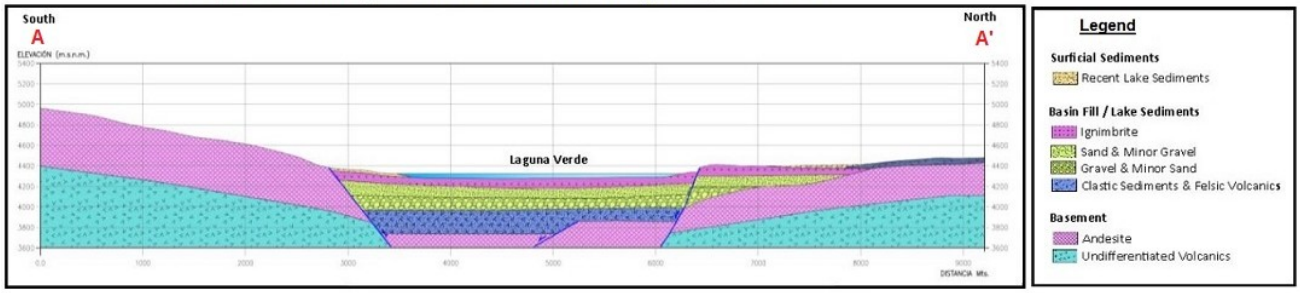


Observed and Modelled Gravity Data (Upper) and Modelled Interpretation of Basin Fill (Lower)



Location of Gravity Profile G to G'

Interpreted Geological Cross Section through Laguna Verde



The geophysical and geological information revealed two important features of the Laguna Verde Project. First, the geological cross sections indicated that the **brine-lake is shallower** than determined by the measurements taken during the 2010 bathymetric survey. Second, the geological interpretation suggests that **basin under the brine-lake contains approximately 500 meters of fill** (sediments, felsic volcanic

material and pyroclastic flow), which overlie the geophysical basement contact. This **new lithium exploration target** in the **basin-filling sediments underlying the lake** altered the scope of exploration work required to advance the Project.

Exploration by Wealth Minerals

Management **expanded the 2017 Work Program** at Laguna Verde in light of the results of the newly obtained 2010 bathymetric survey. A new bathymetric survey conducted in March confirmed that the company should pursue a conventional lithium brine model rather than the surface-brine project initially envisioned. **Gravity** and **Transient Electromagnetic (TEM)** geophysical surveys were added to the work plan in order to evaluate the potential of the thick basin fill underlying the brine-lake. Management anticipates initiating a drill program that will test priority geophysical targets during the third quarter of 2017. The preparation of a NI 43-101-compliant Technical Report has been deferred until additional exploratory work can be completed on both surface lake-brine and the underlying basin fill.

Bathymetric Survey

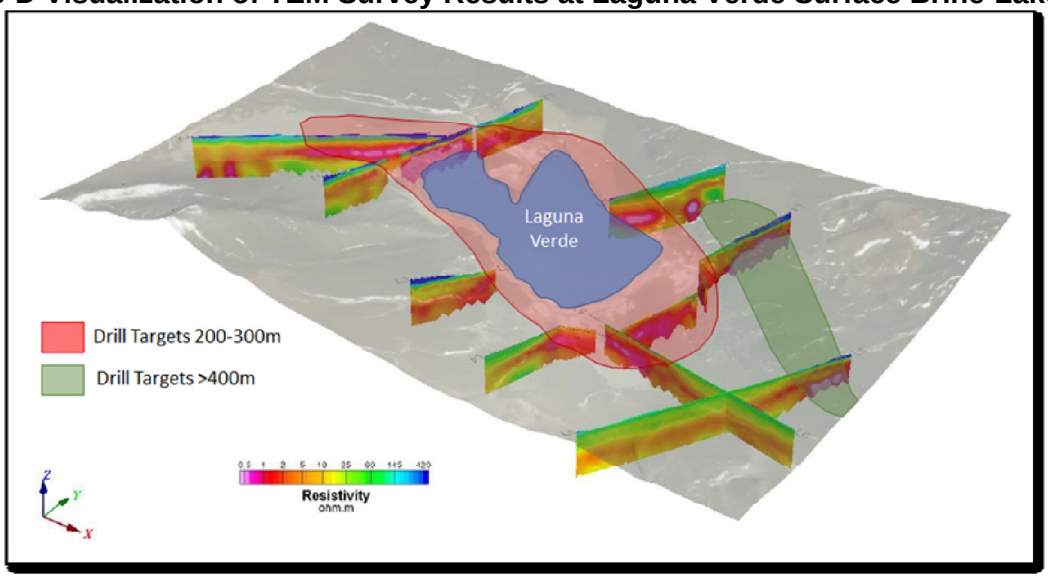
In March 2017, Wealth Minerals initiated a **bathymetric survey** at Laguna Verde in order to provide additional data to more accurately determine the lake's depth and to map the lake floor in detail. The bathymetric survey was completed in April. **Preliminary data indicates** that the maximum water depth is 6.0 meters and the **mean lake depth is approximately 3.5 meters**, basically an order of magnitude less than indicated by the 2010 bathymetric survey.The data collected in bathymetric survey will be utilized to produce a bathymetric map depicting the shapes and depth of the lake floor so that the total volume of water can be more accurately calculated.

Gravity Survey

The results of the gravity geophysical survey suggest the depth of the Laguna Verde's basin ranges from about 400 meters to slightly more the 1,000 meters in the area surveyed. The results are relatively consistent with the 2010 gravity survey conducted in 2010 by Barrick Gold and Kinross Gold.

Transient Electromagnetic Survey

3-D Visualization of TEM Survey Results at Laguna Verde Surface Brine-Lake



Results from the Transient Electromagnetic (TEM) and gravity geophysical surveys were announced on June 5, 2017. The **gravity geophysical survey** suggests that the depth of the Laguna Verde's basin ranges from about 400 meters to slightly more the 1,000 meters in the area surveyed.

The **variations in conductivity** measured in the **TEM geophysical survey** from selected areas around the Laguna Verde surface brine-lake support the potential presence of saline groundwater (potentially brine) contiguous to the lake and at an indicated depth of 200-to-300 meters. The strongest electromagnetic measurements of conductivities potentially identifying groundwater yielding zones were recorded at the western end of the lake. A **zone of low resistivity** was observed to the northeast of the lake (at a depth over 400 meters). Zones with low resistivity values are typical of sandy zones filled with saline groundwater and here at Laguna Verde, may represent a separated saline groundwater aquifer (see image above).

Water Sample Survey

Wealth Minerals has begun a **water sampling program** at Laguna Verde in order to determine the vertical lithium grade distribution within the surface lake-brine. Management anticipates employing a square grid technique over a 1,000 meter by 1,000 meter area in this exploratory study. After all the samples have been collected, they will be transported to a laboratory of Tenova Advanced Technologies for analysis.

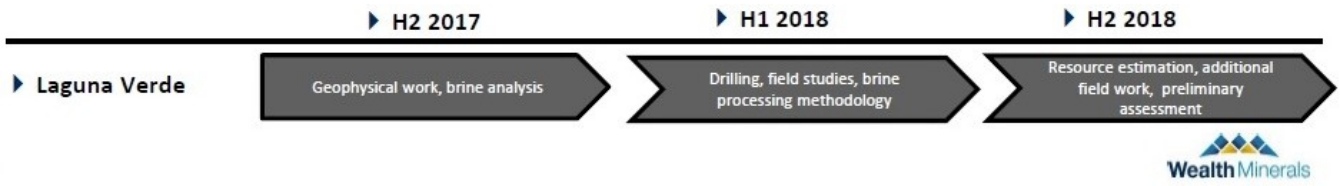
Wealth Minerals has retained Tenova Advanced Technologies (TAT) to perform the laboratory testing on the lake-brine and also to determine recommendations for the process design regarding the recovery and production of lithium, including a cost estimate for the capital expenditures and operating expenses required to produce 20,000 tonnes per annum lithium carbonate equivalent (LCE). Results from Tenova's processing test work are expected during the third quarter of 2017.

Water Column Survey

Concurrently, a **vertical water column survey** will be conducted by continuously measuring conductivity, temperature and pH from the water surface to the lake floor. These measurements should provide information about the distribution of lithium compounds, particularly the extent of any horizontal stratification, characteristics of any vertical profiles and/or level of continuity within the lake-brine. The data is expected to provide early indications of the potential lithium grade distribution.

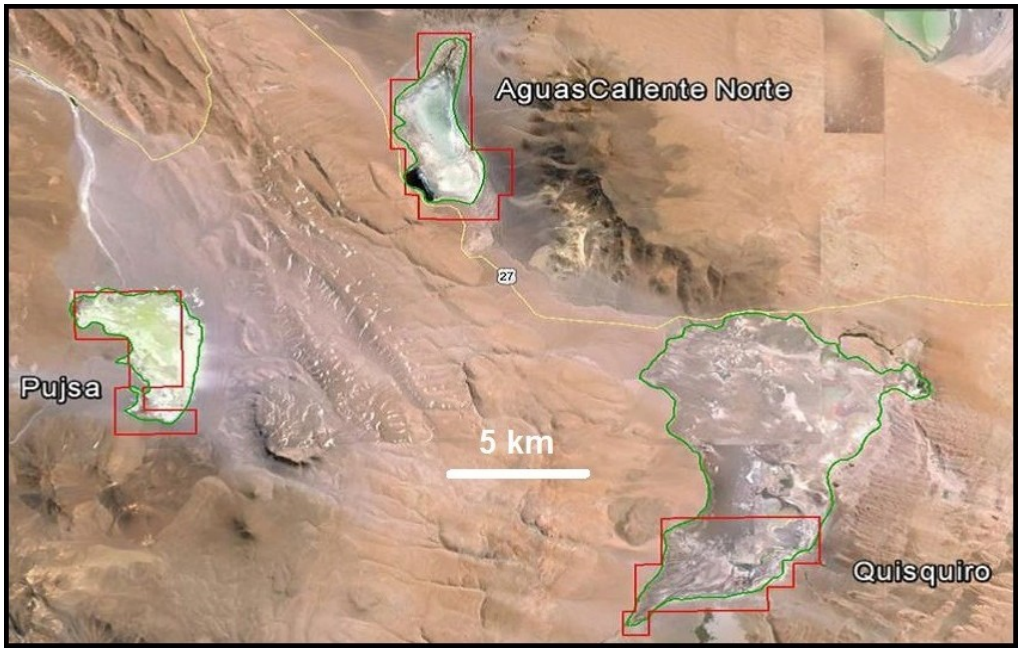
Drilling Program

Management anticipates initiating a drill program during the third quarter of 2017. **Preliminarily**, the priority targets are anticipated to be **up to three shallow drill targets** (200-to-300 meters from surface) very close to the surface brine-lake and **an additional deeper target** (greater than 400 meters from surface) to test the area of low resistivity to the northeast of the lake (see shaded areas in the image above).



There is no known record of any production from the Laguna Verde salar, and there are no visible signs of production either from the brines or from the salar sediments.

TRINITY LITHIUM PROJECT



Wealth Minerals has consolidated several properties into what the company has dubbed the **Trinity Lithium Project**. Composed of three properties (Aguas Calientes Norte, Quisco and Pujsa), the Trinity Lithium Project is comprised **6,400 hectares** situated in three separate salars (Aguas Calientes, Quisquiro and Pujsa, respectively) in close proximity to each other and approximately 50 kilometers east of the company's Atacama Project. Furthermore, the Aguas Calientes Norte Property (2,400 hectares) is composed of the Puritama and Salar properties. The formal option agreements for the individual exploration concessions were entered into between July 20, 2016 and November 30, 2016.

In order to exercise the formal option agreements, Wealth Minerals must make cash payments and issue common shares according to the schedule in the table below.

Wealth Minerals Ltd.							
Exploration Concession	**Hectares (approx.)**	**Payments Already Made**	**Required Payment 2017**	**Required Payment 2018**	**Required Payment 2019**	**Required Payment 2020**	**Total Required Payments**
				4/18/2018	**4/18/2019**		
Puritama	2,000	$693,365	paid	$750,000	$750,000		$2,193,365
Salar	400	1,000,000 shrs	owns 100%				
			12/13/2017	**6/13/2018**	**6/13/2019**	**6/13/2020**	
Pujsa	1,600	$200,000	$50,000	$750,000	$800,000	$850,000	$2,650,000
			9/12/2017	**9/12/2018**	**9/12/2019**		
Quiso	2,400	$100,000	$500,000	$700,000	$1,000,000		$2,300,000

Exploration

Exploration of the properties within the Trinity Lithium Project has been limited.

SERNAGEOMIN classified 14 salars for their lithium potential into three groups: Quisquiro is placed in Group 1 (very good geological potential), Pujsa in Group 2 (good geological prospects) and Aguas Calientes Norte in Group 3 (reasonable geological outlook).[xii]

In 2013, SERNAGEOMIN conducted a study in which the brines and saline crusts of 14 above-mentioned salars in Chile were sampled. A limited number of samples (between two and four saline crusts and five and ten brine samples at each salar) were collected and analyzed. The range of results is listed in the table below.

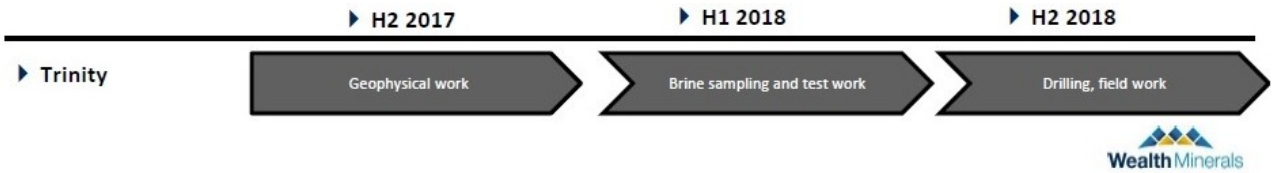
SALARES ZONA NORTE								
salar	Li (mg/L)		K (mg/L)		Li/K		Li/Mg	
	Mín.	Máx.	Mín.	Máx.	Mín.	Máx.	Mín.	Máx.
Aguas Calientes Norte	2,5	130	6,5	1.020	0,13	0,5	0,1	0,5
Pujsa	1	400	16	3.400	0,04	0,12	0,04	0,26
Loyoques ó Quisquiro	6	425	22	1.650	0,17	3,32	0,13	0,18

Lithium concentrations in the water samples ranged from 2.5-to-130 mg/ℓ at Aguas Calientes Norte (the highest value of lithium were obtained in central saline lagoon), 1-to-400 mg/ℓ at Pujsa (the highest value was located in the lagoon in the northeast sector) and 6-to-425 mg/ℓ at Quisquiro (the highest value from an exploration pit in the north).[xiii]

Furthermore, in June 2015, an independent study was published by signumBOX (a Chile-based company offering market information on industries related to natural resources, chemicals and technology). signumBOX suggested an expected lithium concentration of 205-to-290 mg/ℓ at Aguas Calientes Norte, 220-to-620 mg/l at Pujsa and 423-to-1,080 mg/ℓ at Quisquiro.[xiv] Wealth Minerals has not yet conducted a sampling program at the properties in order to validate the levels of lithium concentration obtained in these prior limited studies, but management plans to conduct initial programs of prospecting and sampling in order to determine the existence, nature, extent and distribution of lithium.

Planned Exploration by Wealth Minerals

After obtaining the required permit[xv], management intends to conduct geophysical surveys to identify priority targets for exploration. Then in the second half of 2018, brine material will be collected and tested in order to optimize the lithium recovery method. Thereafter, a drilling campaign and other field work are anticipated to contribute to a resource estimate.

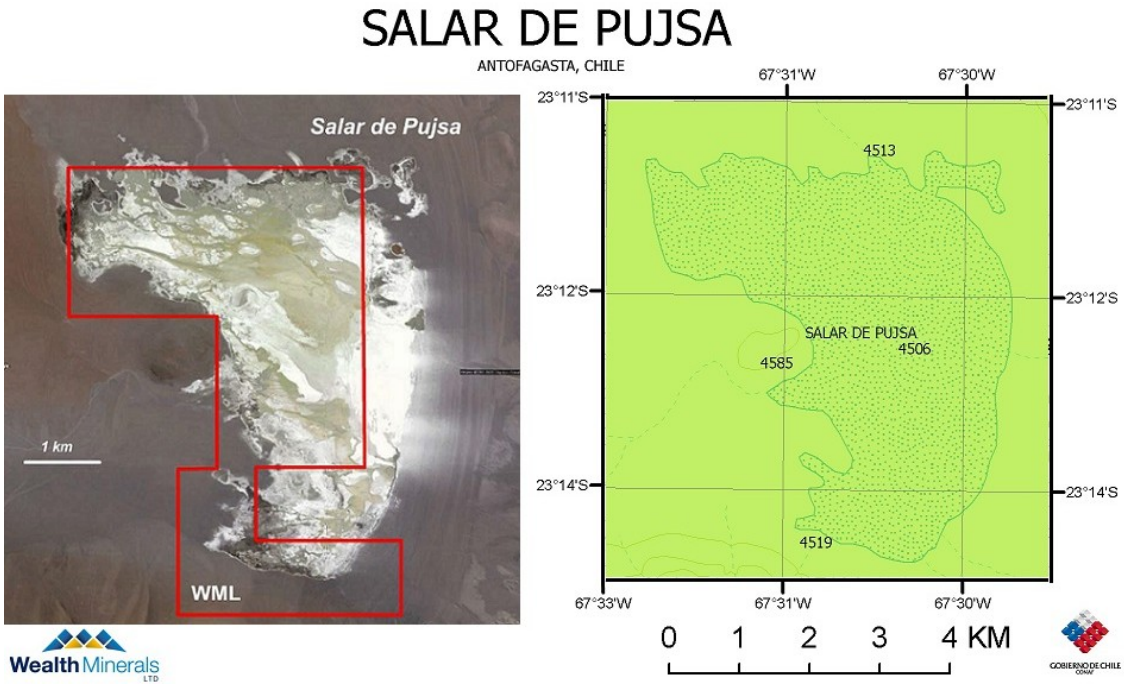


PUJSA PROJECT

On July 20, 2016, Wealth Minerals Chile entered into a formal option agreement whereby Wealth Minerals has the exclusive right to acquire a 100% royalty-free interest in **7 exploration concessions** (aka **Pujsa 1-7**), which encompass about 80% (or approximately 1,600 hectares) of the Salar de Pujsa's surface area. The option agreement does not require any work commitments; however, during the term of the option, Wealth Minerals is responsible for maintaining the concessions in good standing throughout the term of the option. The formal option agreement was submitted for registration with the Mining Registry of Calama, and the TSX Venture Exchange accepted transaction for filing on June 24, 2016.

Wealth Minerals may exercise the option and earn a 100% interest by making cash payments according to the schedule below.

Wealth Minerals Ltd.								
Exploration Concession	Hectares (approx.)	Payments Already Made	Required Payment 12/13/2017	Required Payment 6/13/2018	Required Payment 6/13/2019	Required Payment 6/13/2020	Total Required Payments	Interest To Be Earned
Pujsa	1,600	$200,000	$50,000	$750,000	$800,000	$850,000	$2,650,000	100%



Exploration

Several studies have provided insight into the potential of Salar de Pujsa:

In 1978, a study by CORFO[xvi] observed that content of lithium averaged 176 mg/l and potassium averaged 2,469 mg/l[xvii] in the water samples collected in the salar, though no reference was made concerning the high arsenic content.

In the late-1990s in a study by Richacher[xviii], water samples from Salar de Pujsa indicated that the arsenic content exceeded 16 times the limit for drinking water according to Chilean regulations.

At the request of the Sub-Directorate of Servicio Nacional de Geologia y Minera (SERNAGEOMIN), a study was commissioned to determine the potential of lithium and boron in Chilean salars. Completed in September 2014, the study was entitled Lithium Potential in the Salars of Northern Chile[xix]. The Salar de Pujsa was highlighted in a table of Salars in the North Zone with an indicated lithium concentration between 1 and 400 mg/L (non-NI 43-101-compliant).

SALARES ZONA NORTE								
salar	Li (mg/L)		K (mg/L)		Li/K		Li/Mg	
	Mín.	Máx.	Mín.	Máx.	Mín.	Máx.	Mín.	Máx.
Atacama	>1.000	-	>10.000	-	-	-	-	-
Tara	3	440	6	700	0,07	0,81	0,16	0,97
Aguas Calientes Norte	2,5	130	6,5	1.020	0,13	0,5	0,1	0,5
Pujsa	1	400	16	3.400	0,04	0,12	0,04	0,26
Loyoques ó Quisquiro	6	425	22	1.650	0,17	3,32	0,13	0,18
Aguas Calientes Centro	5	45	150	1.025	0,02	0,05	0,01	0,03
El Laco	2	32,5	95	1.850	0,02	0,03	0,01	0,06
Aguas Calientes Sur	0,5	17,5	45,5	900	0,01	0,06	0,01	0,03

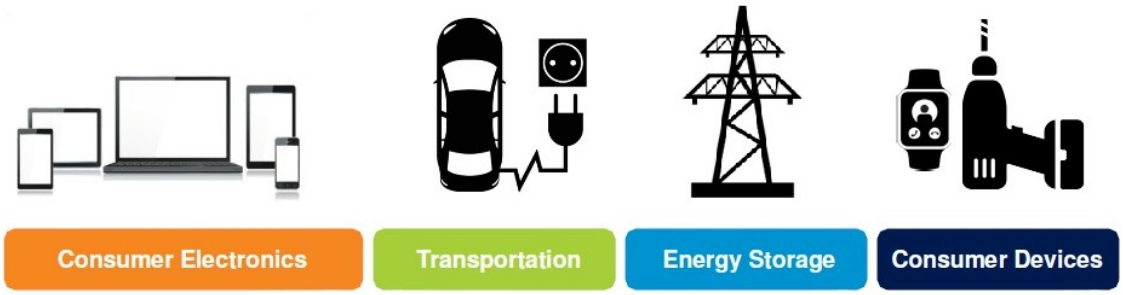
Wealth Minerals is in the process of formulating an initial work program consisting of prospecting and sampling to help determine the nature, extent and distribution of lithium compounds in the 7 Pujsa exploration concessions.

LITHIUM INDUSTRY

The proliferation of rechargeable electrical energy storage devices (along with impending eruption of increased demand from commercial production of mainstream electric vehicles and grid-level energy storage devices) has supported a 150%+ increase of lithium pricing since 2014. Due to the extensive use of lithium for a variety of applications, this positive macro-trend is expected to continue into the next decade when incremental supply can catch up to the growing demand for lithium compounds. As many investors know, a **strong pricing environment is a catalyst** (and arguably the best catalyst) for multiple expansion and stock price appreciation.

The development of new supply of lithium is expected to be dominated by projects being **initiated in the continental brines of the Lithium Triangle**, particularly in Chile and Argentina. These lithium-rich brine deposits situated in salars are the most economically recoverable form of lithium due to their near-surface location and the low cost method of extraction and evaporation method of concentration. We appear to be at the tipping point of when increasing demand will expose a situation of inadequate supply.

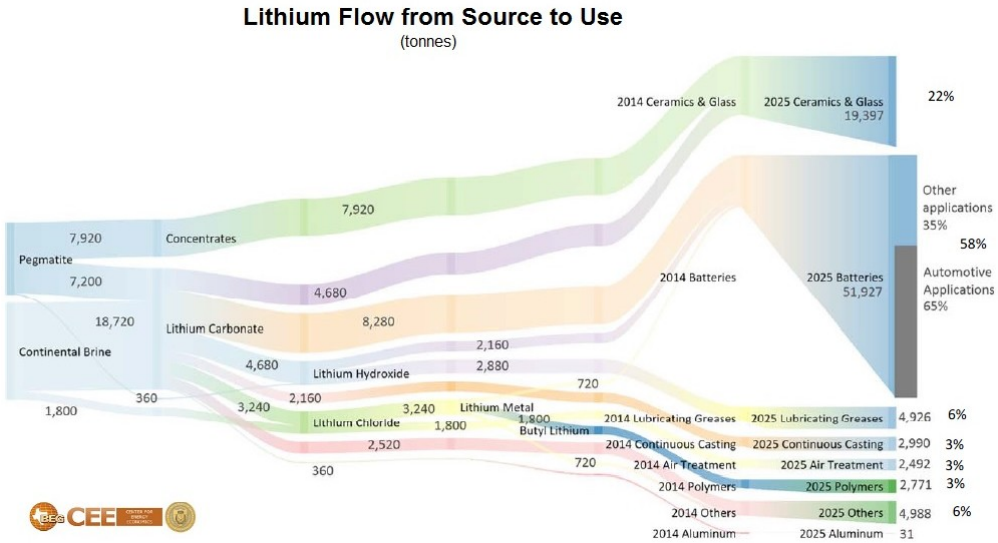
Lithium Market



As the lithium market undergoes a structural shift as a result of increasing demand and limited capacity, **the macro investment case for lithium is becoming more widely-known**. With increasing demand for portable electronic consumer products (smartphones, tablets, notebooks, power tools, etc.), the rise of battery-building gigafactories and the step-up to mass production of hybrid and electric vehicles, more lithium is needed for the manufacture of lithium-ion batteries. Though non-battery, lithium-related markets (particularly as an additive in the manufacture of heat-resistant ceramics, specialty glass and lubricants/greases) have grown, the dominate catalyst for future growth of the overall lithium market is anticipated to be the **increasing demand for rechargeable lithium-ion batteries**.

Lithium is the lightest metal, and because of its inherent instability and high reactivity with air, it only appears in compounds in nature.The electrochemical properties of lithium provide cathode and electrolyte material for commercially viable, rechargeable electrical energy storage devices.

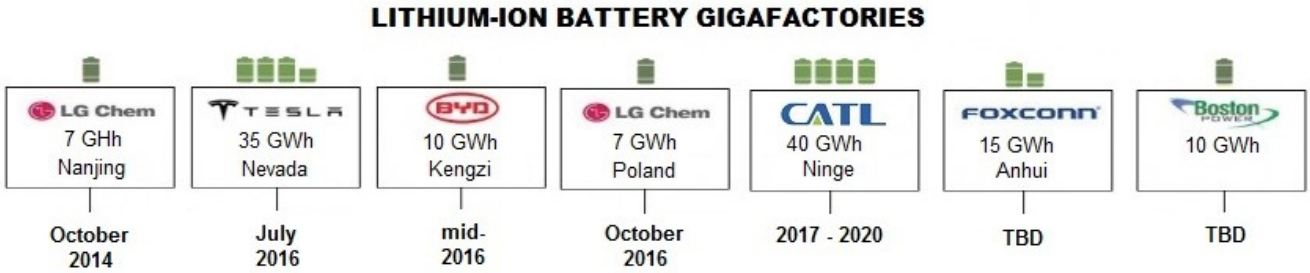
The main commercial lithium compounds are lithium carbonate, lithium chloride and lithium hydroxide, which are produced from predominately two sources: **hard-rock ore** (spodumene-bearing pegmatite from Australia and China) and subsurface **continental** (non-marine) **brine deposits** from closed-basin beds (from operations in Chile, Argentina and the U.S.). There are also **lithium clay** projects in the U.S. and Mexico that are developing hydrothermally altered clay deposits.



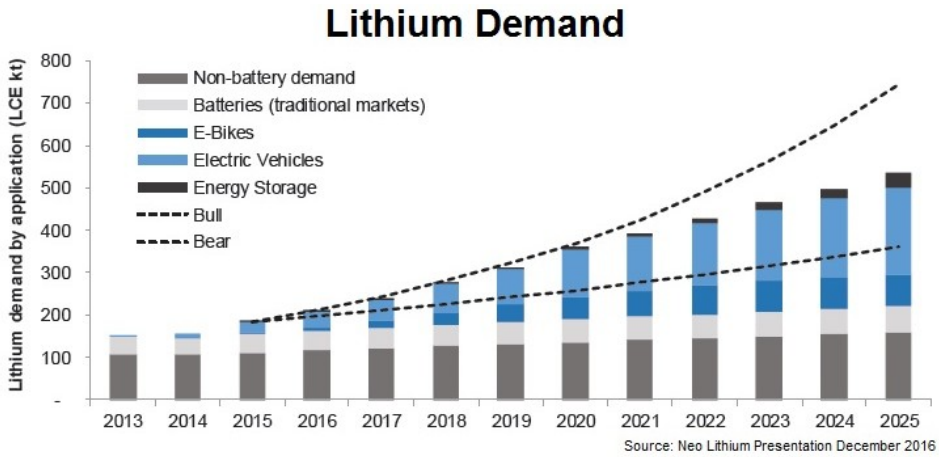
The chart above illustrates the structure of the supply chain for lithium industry from raw materials (pegmatite and brines) to intermediate lithium compound products (lithium concentrate, lithium carbonate, lithium hydroxide and lithium chloride) and finally to end-products.

Growing Demand for Lithium

Between 2010 and 2015, demand for lithium grew at a compound annual rate of 11%; we expect the annual growth rate to exceed 15% between 2017 and 2025. We expect that the demand for lithium will continue to increase, stimulated by the growing consumer electronics sector, an expanding energy storage business and the construction of battery gigafactories.

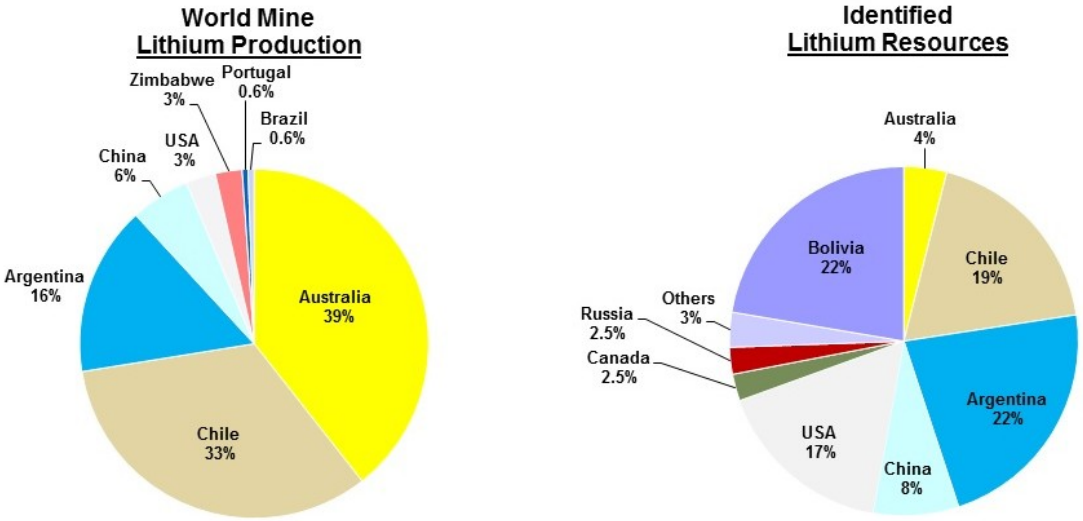


Tesla is at the forefront with plans to supply both lithium-ion batteries for 500,000 cars annually within five years and Powerwall lithium battery packs to store electricity produced by solar panels at residential homes. In addition, grid energy storage systems are being deployed by electric utilities. Numerous other companies (LG Chem, BYD, Contemporary Amperex Technology, Foxconn and Boston Power) are building or planning to build facilities to manufacture EV (Electric Vehicle) lithium-ion batteries, further supporting the anticipated buoyant future demand for lithium compounds.



Insufficient Supply of Lithium

According to the latest report on lithium by the US Geological Survey (USGS), the world's largest **producers of lithium** are **Australia** (14,300 tons in 2016), **Chile** (12,000 tons), **Argentina** (5,700 tons) and **China** (2,200 tons). The USGS withholds U.S. production data in order to avoid disclosing proprietary data. On the other hand, the order of countries by **identified lithium resources** is considerably different: **Bolivia** (9.0 million tons), **Argentina** (9.0 million tons), **Chile** (7.5 million tons), **USA** (6.7 million tons), China (3.2 million tons) and Australia (1.6 million tons). A major reason for the disparity is the vast resources in the **Lithium Triangle** encompassing lithium brine deposits in Chile, Argentina and Bolivia, which **accounts for over 60% of identified lithium resources**.

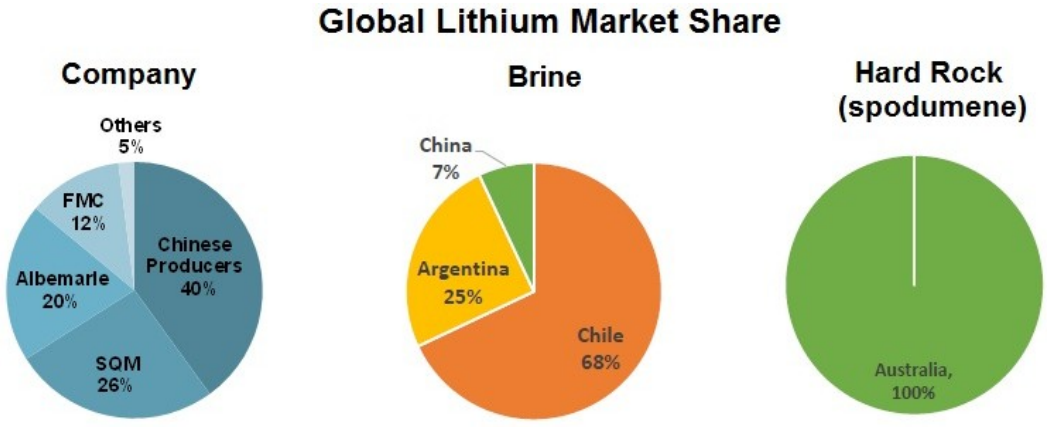


Currently, there is insufficient production capacity to support the expected increased lithium requirements. The expected lithium boom appears to be in its nascent stage. As a result, t**he supply shortage has led to dynamic pricing environment**.

Lithium Pricing

The lithium market is an oligopoly where three major producers account for approximately 58% of global production: Sociedad Quimca Y Minera De Chile (NYSE**:** SQM), Albemarle (NYSE**:** ALB) and the FMC Lithium subsidiary of FMC (NYSE**:** FMC). The Big Three are diversified companies with divisions that produce the lithium compounds, such as lithium carbonate, lithium chloride and lithium hydroxide. SQM extracts lithium solutions from the brine deposits of the Salar de Atacama in northern Chile. Albemarle also has lithium brine operations at the Salar de Atacama and in addition, operates the Greenbushes spodumene mine in Australia with partner Sichuan Tianqi Lithium through the Talison JV. FMC Lithium's lithium reserves are located in the Salar del Hombre Muerto in Argentina. A few Chinese producers (like Jiangxi Ganfeng Lithium and Xinjiang Haoxing Lithium), which convert spodumene ore

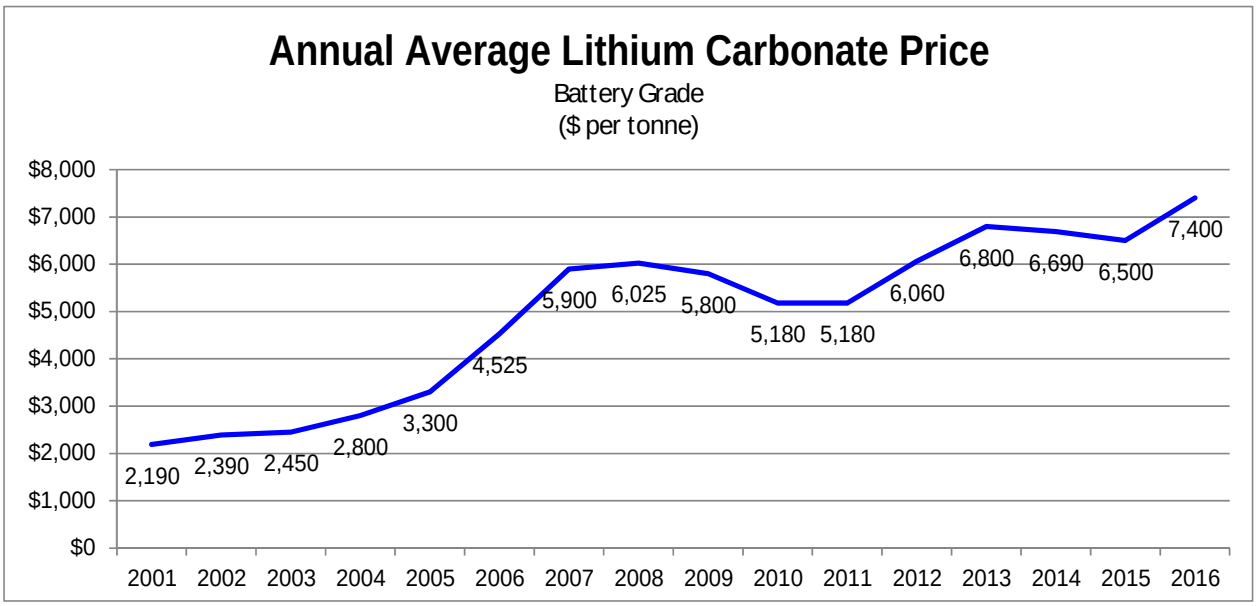
into lithium compounds, account for an additional 40%, which also includes Tianqi Lithium's 51% of production from the Australian Greenbushes mine.



Lithium is not traded on an exchange and lacks a transparent pricing mechanism like the LME or COMEX. Instead, a few producing companies manage supply, and lithium compounds are sold on a contract basis at specified prices that are set by direct negotiation between producers and customers. For the most part, these contract prices are not published; however, approximate values can be gathered from industry sources, company financial reports and management presentations. Firms like CRU, Macquarie and Roskill make periodic price assessments.

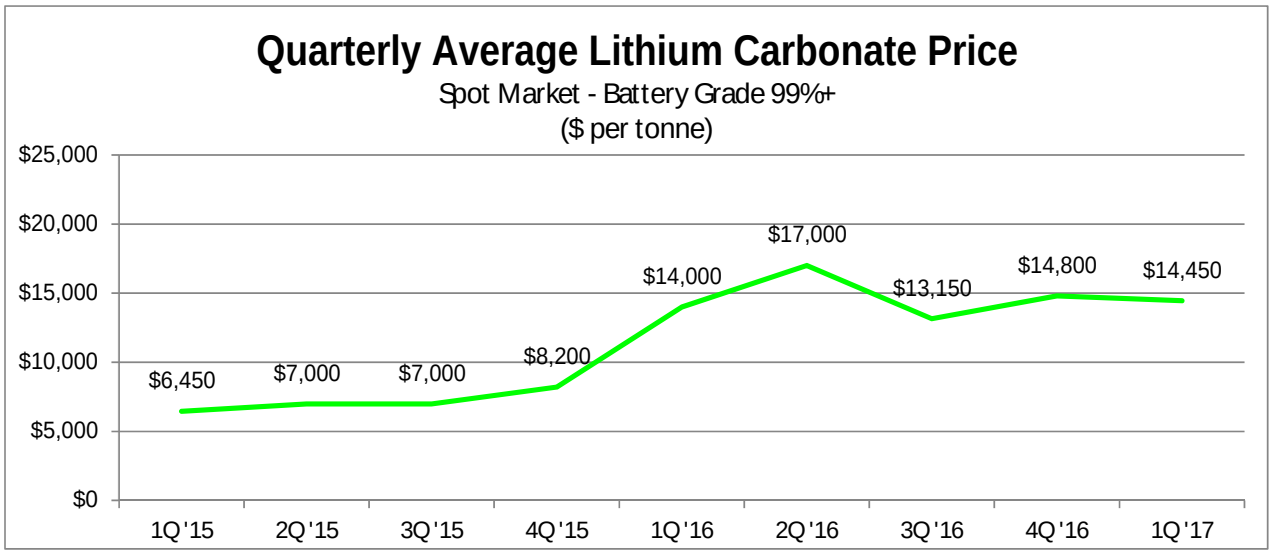
A small number of major producers supply well over 90% of the commercially available lithium with some analysts believing that the percentage may be as high as 98%. **An extremely limited spot market satisfies incremental demand**. As a result, very little high-grade lithium carbonate is available on the spot market so that modest changes in demand magnify the movement in price of lithium that is not under contract. The spot market represents a small amount of the lithium compounds actually sold, but is an indicator of marginal demand.

The price of lithium is most commonly quoted in **$ per tonne of high-grade LCE** (lithium carbonate equivalent), which generally has become the industry standard to estimate the unit value for lithium. It should be noted that lithium is sold in a variety of different lithium compounds, each available in different quantities, purities and particle size, often specific to various processes and applications. As a point of reference, lithium carbonate (Li_2CO_3) contains approximately 18.8% of lithium; consequently, 5.3 tonnes of lithium carbonate contains 1.0 tonne of lithium. Also, generally high-grade lithium carbonate (99%+ pure) sells at a $500-to-$1,000 per tonne premium to industrial-grade Li_2CO_3.



Over the past 15 years, supply/demand imbalances have impacted price. According to the USGS (which appears to utilize technical/industrial-grade prices), between 2001 and 2005, LCE prices were relatively stable with the **average annual price** between $1,720 and $1,460. However, from 2005 to 2009, the average annual price rose from $1,460 to $4,530 (32.7% CAGR). Following the global financial crisis (2009 to 2011), high-grade LCE prices declined to $3,870 in 2011, despite industry leaders SQM and Rockwood Holdings (which was acquired by Albemarle in 2014) idling capacity. From 2011 to 2014, LCR prices recovered to $4,510 (5.2% CAGR).

However, **beginning in 2015, the supply-demand imbalance of lithium became manifest**. The LCE market tightened and culminated in a **price spike** starting in late-2015 and lasting through the first quarter of 2016, which may be a forerunner of price expectations that are expected to result from a potential future supply shortage of high-grade lithium. As demand for rechargeable batteries has increased, the supply of lithium compounds tightened, primarily lithium concentrate (spodumene) feedstock, but also high-grade lithium carbonate. As demand from the battery factories in China increased (particularly from EV manufacturers), the supply of spodumene concentrate from Australia, the world's largest producer of lithium, came into question. Albemarle, which acquired had Rockwood in the prior year, not only controlled more Australia's lithium concentrate supply, but also a major investment by Tianqi Lithium into a German subsidiary of Albemarle raised concerns about a potential supply deficit in the spot market, which was further fueled by the anticipation of the wave of gigafactories. Also, companies in need of lithium compounds as a raw material but without contracts scrambled to acquire supply in the spot market. The price of high-grade lithium carbonate entered a period of significant price increase. **Spot prices** almost doubled to $13,000 per tonne by the end of December 2015 and then **surged during the first quarter of 2016**, peaking above $22,000 per tonne in mid-March 2016. There were even some reports of transactions as high as $26,000 per tonne, even though we estimate that the average price during the first quarter of 2016 was approximately $17,000.



After the steep run-up during the first half of 2016, lithium product pricing corrected slightly during the third quarter of 2016 despite continued demand for lithium concentrate and lithium carbonate. However, pricing appeared to firm once again in the fourth quarter.

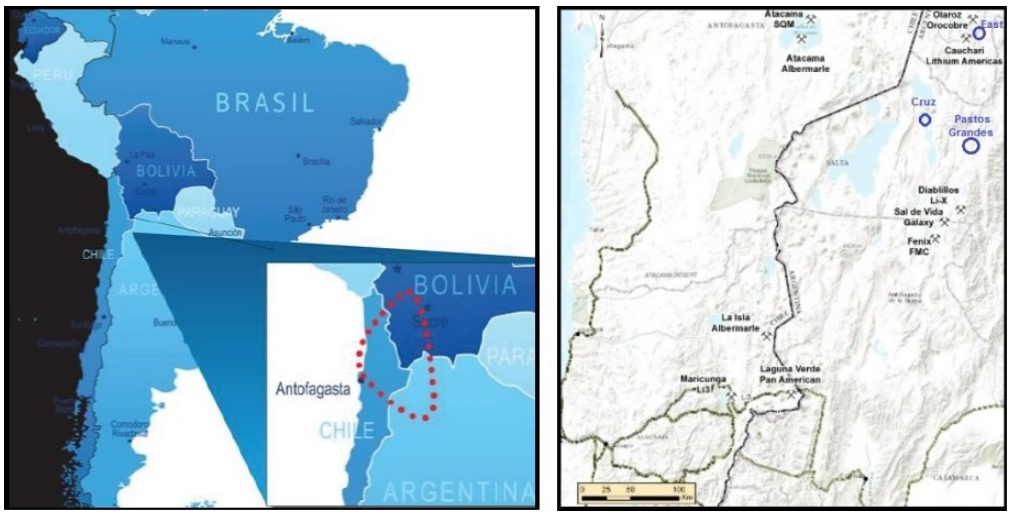
Initially as demand increases, the major companies can respond by increasing production. However, to be able to satisfy large increases in demand over the long-term, as for most metals and minerals, the addition of **new lithium production capacity is required**. This supply side response not only is capital intensive but also necessitates lead times measured in years to properly develop. Projects require financing, exploration (geophysical surveys, surface geochemical sampling programs and drilling), economic assessments, metallurgical studies, environmental report, processing design, permitting, construction, commissioning and optimization.

A number of greenfield hard rock and brine expansions are being advanced to alleviate the tight market situation. However, we do not expect that these few projects will be able to meet the rising level of demand until the mid-2020s, given the anticipated robust demand from a global wave of construction projects for new gigafactories and grid power storage initiatives, along with the continued growth in the demand for mobile devices.

The lithium mining industry is expected to expand production through the development of new projects in order to accommodate increasing demand. Over the medium-term, the supply of lithium will be dominated by projects being initiated in Argentina, Chile, China and Australia, but **particularly from the Lithium Triangle**. Typically, the cost of production from brines is much lower than from hard rock, and therefore, it is expected that continental brine resources will be preferred over hard-rock ore for new capacity.

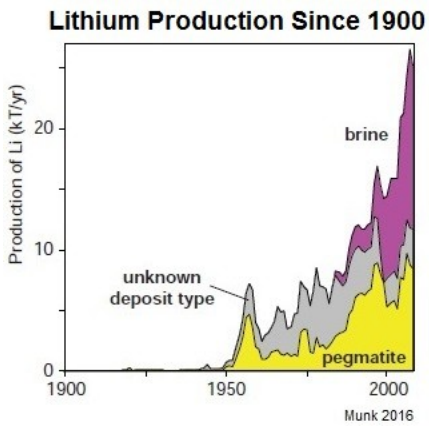
Lithium Triangle

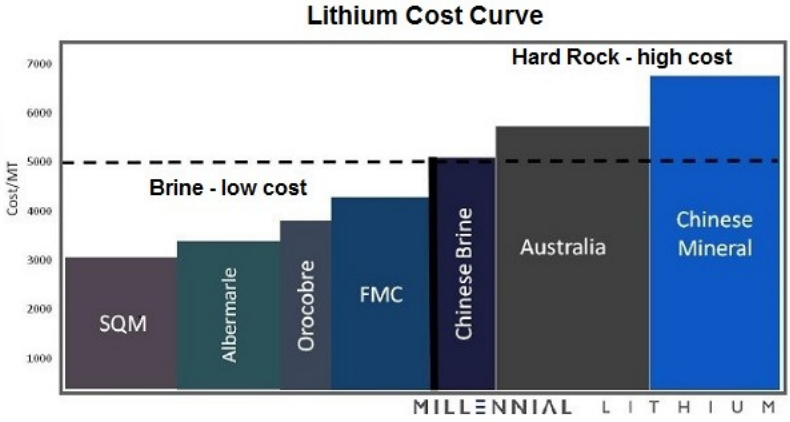
One of the world's largest and higher quality resource bases of lithium is the undeveloped brine deposits of the Lithium Triangle, which refers to one of the world's major continental evaporate complexes located in the mountainous region where borders of Argentina, Bolivia and Chile meet. The Lithium Triangle hosts many significant lithium brine deposits that have formed in the closed basins of this tectonically active and arid region. The concentration of saturated salt brines include accumulations of lithium salts: initially deposited during periods of intense volcanic activity along the west coast of South America in the late-Cretaceous to early-Tertiary Periods; subsequently conveyed by hydrothermal activity (via preferential flow paths previously created by tectonic activity); and later concentrated in depressions (often inland closed lakes and/or calderas) through weathering and leaching of the volcanic lithium source-rocks by snowmelt and rainwater run-off. Another potential mechanism for transporting lithium to the basins may have been the interaction of groundwater with the magmatic systems. Nevertheless, **the accumulation of lithium-rich brine in closed basins (aka salars) within the Lithium Triangle is well documented**.



Around half of the world's lithium supply is derived from the brines of the Lithium Triangle. **Chile** is the #2 producer of lithium in the world and the #1 in identified lithium resources, while **Argentina** is #3 in both categories. Though **Bolivia** is #1 in in identified lithium resources, the country only made its first shipment to China in August 2016 due to various reasons: the unfavorable political/business environment, the cost considerations of refining Bolivia's magnesium-rich lithium salts and a less competitive evaporation rate.

In the near future, **the Lithium Triangle is poised to become even more dominate as the major source of lithium in the world** not only due to the vast identified lithium resources in the region, but also because brine production more cost-competitive relative to hard-rock and clay sources of lithium.





With the tipping point toward higher lithium prices on the horizon and with brine deposits poised to be a major contributor to low-cost incremental supply, lithium exploration & development companies of the Lithium Triangle, with their blue sky potential, appear to be well positioned to benefit from higher lithium prices.

RECENT FINANCINGS

To date, Wealth Minerals has been very successful funding the company's operations and initiatives through its equity financing activities.

During fiscal 2016 (ending November 30, 2016), **equity financing activities** provided Wealth Minerals a total of **$12,382,800** to help finance the company's activities and fund the necessary option payments to maintain its formal option agreements in good standing. During the year, Wealth Minerals successfully closed five non-brokered private placements, which provided $11,514,700 in net proceeds; in addition, the company received $868,100 from the exercise of options and warrants.

During first fiscal quarter of 2017 (ending February 28, 2017), a non-brokered private placement of 1,838,800 shares provided **net proceeds of $1,788,944**. Also, the exercise of warrants provided an additional **$67,500**.

Thus far during the second fiscal quarter, on April 7, 2017**,** Wealth Minerals closed a non-brokered private placement of 3,625,825 shares that provided **net proceeds of approximately $4.79 million**. In early June, the company announced plans for another private placement (see Recent News section below)

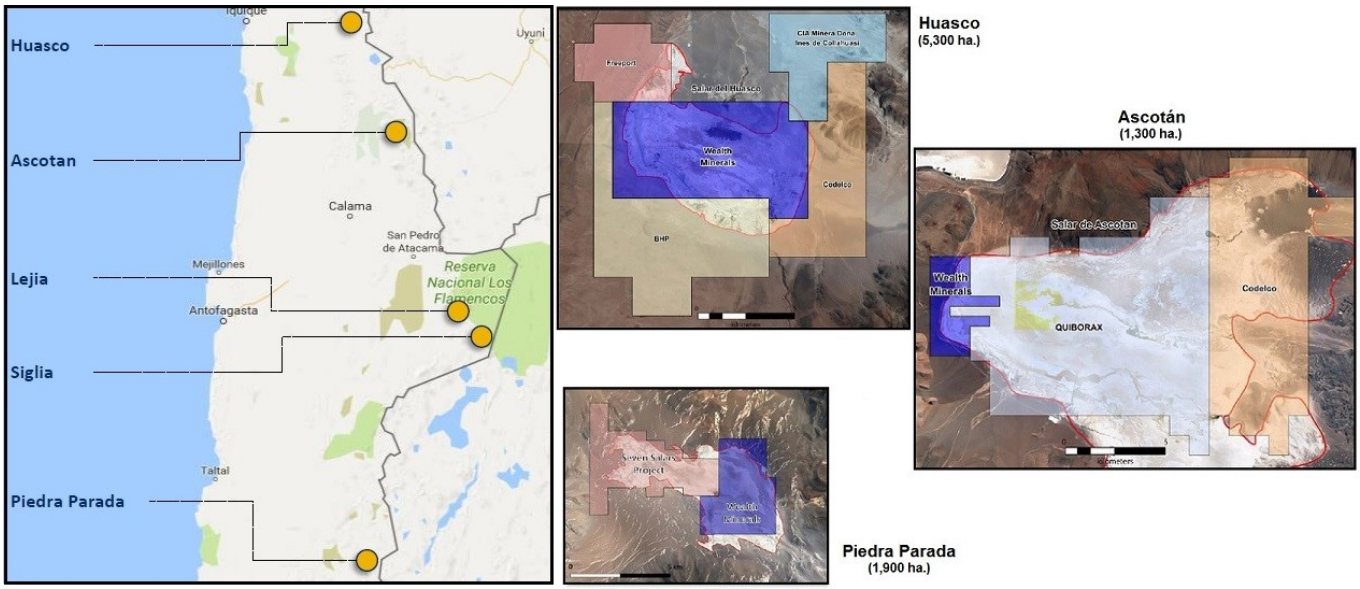
Going forward, in addition to ongoing general & administrative expenses and working capital requirements, the company needs to make the required option payments on its mineral property options, pay the costs of reviewing potential new acquisitions as well as fund exploration work.

RECENT NEWS

Recently Announced LOIs on Additional Properties

On April 18, 2017, Wealth Minerals announced the execution of a non-binding **Letter of Intent to enter into an option agreement** granting the right to acquire a 100% royalty-free interest in a portfolio of exploration concessions located in northern Chile. The package of properties (known as the **Five Salars**

Project) totals **10,500 hectares** of exploration concessions and is comprised of five projects: Ascotán, Piedra Parada, Huasco, Lejia and Siglia.



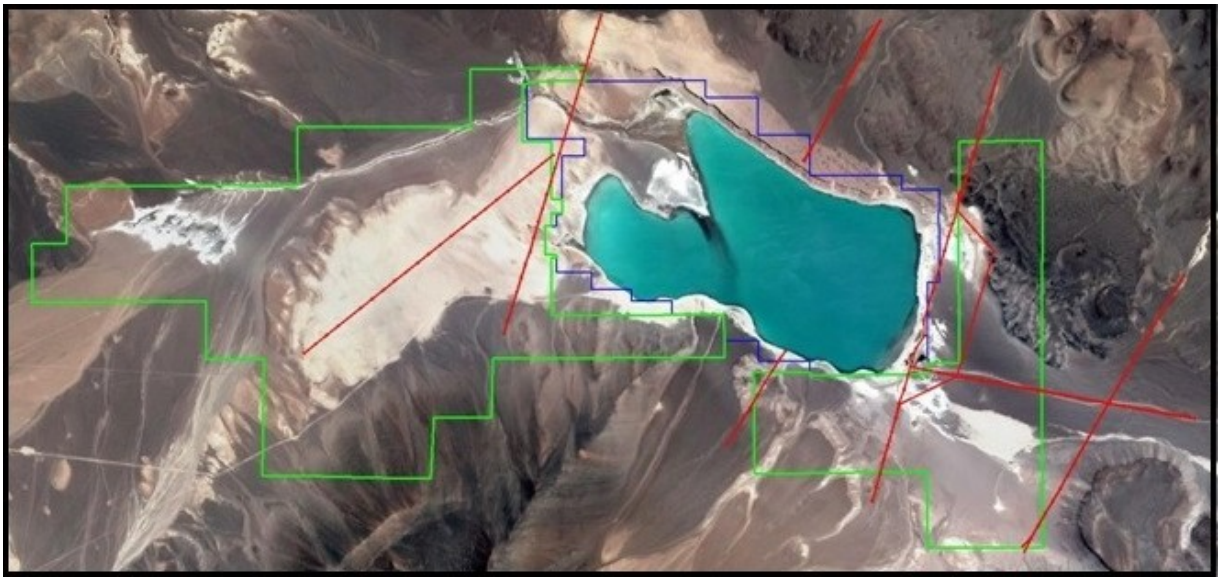
In order to exercise the formal option agreement, Wealth Minerals must make cash payments totaling $8.0 million and issue 8,000,000 common shares according to the schedule in the table below.

Wealth Minerals Ltd.								
Exploration Concession	**Hectares**	**Upon Signing Agreement**	**Required Payment +6 months**	**Required Payment +12 months**	**Required Payment +18 months**	**Required Payment +24 months**	**Required Payment +28 months**	**Total Required Payments**
Five Salars	10,500	$1,000,000 1,000,000 shrs	$1,000,000 1,000,000 shrs	$1,000,000 1,000,000 shrs	$1,000,000 1,000,000 shrs	$2,000,000 2,000,000 shrs	$2,000,000 2,000,000 shrs	$8,000,000 8,000,000 shrs

On June 5, 2017, Wealth Minerals announced the signing of a LOI with Atacama Lithium Chile SpA for an option to acquire additional exploration mining concessions comprised of approximately **6,300 hectares** (aka the Salar Green and Union Projects) **surrounding the Laguna Verde Project**. Under the LOI, the formal option agreement will grant Wealth Minerals the option to acquire 100% interest in the exploration concessions in consideration of cash payments totaling US$4,000,000 and delivery of 5,000,000 common shares of WML to be paid according to the schedule in the table below.

Date	Cash Payments (USD)	Wealth Common Shares
Within 5 business days of the execution of the Option Agreement:	$ 200,000	1,000,000
12 Month Anniversary	$ 500,000	1,000,000
24 Month Anniversary	$ 1,000,000	1,000,000
36 Month Anniversary	$ 1,000,000	1,000,000
48 Month Anniversary	$ 1,300,000	1,000,000
Total:	**$ 4,000,000**	**5,000,000**

In addition, finder's fees of up to 5% of the aggregate value of the option earn-in may be payable in common shares of Wealth Minerals.



The exploration mining concessions under the newly announced LOI are **denoted by green lines** in the image above.

When the company enters into the formal option agreements of Five Salars and the properties surrounding the Laguna Verde Project, Wealth Minerals will control approximately 71,800 hectares of prospective lithium-brine exploration concessions in northern Chile.

Update on 2017 Exploration Program

On June 5, 2017, Wealth Minerals announced the results from the recently completed Transient Electromagnetic (TEM) and gravity geophysical surveys around the Laguna Verde Project. The locations of the TEM (collected at 132 stations of 250-meter coincident transmitter loops) and gravity (108 reading stations) survey lines are **denoted as red lines** in the image above.

The results of the **gravity geophysical survey** suggest the depth of the Laguna Verde's basin ranges from about 400 meters to slightly more the 1,000 meters in the area surveyed. The **TEM geophysical survey** measured variations in the subsurface electrical resistivity and conductivity in the selected areas around the Laguna Verde surface brine-lake. The **variations in conductivity** support the potential presence of saline groundwater (potentially brine) contiguous to the lake and at an indicated depth of 200-to-300 meters. The strongest electromagnetic measurements of conductivities potentially identifying groundwater yielding zones were recorded at the western end of the lake. A **zone of low resistivity** was observed to the northeast of the lake (at a depth over 400 meters). Zones with low resistivity values are typical of sandy zones filled with saline groundwater and here at Laguna Verde, may represent a separated saline groundwater aquifer (see the Laguna Verde Project section for a 3-D visualization of TEM survey results).

Though the actual targets for the drill program have not yet been determined, initial analysis points to up to three shallow drill targets very near to Laguna Verde brine-lake and an additional drill target to test the prospective deeper zone of low resistivity to the northeast.

Private Placement Announced

On June 2, 2017, Wealth Minerals **announced a private placement** consisting of a brokered portion (**up to US$10 million**) and a non-brokered portion (**up to US$5 million**) at the price of CND$1.50 per share. The shares issued in the non-brokered portion are **expected to be listed on the Oslo OTC** (Merkur Market), where the company has filed preliminary listing documents.

VALUATION

The valuation of junior exploration companies with projects that do not contain estimated resources is challenging. As a junior gold exploration company, Wealth Minerals cannot be valued on the basis of revenues, EBITDA, earnings or cash flow. Also, more sophisticated methodologies based on market capitalization-to-resources, average grade of contained metals and elements, etc. also are not germane. Methodologies based on the geological potential of a project are decidedly dependent on an extraordinary degree of geological knowledge as well as experience, but tend to be highly subjective in ascertaining the magnitude of mineral deposit, estimating the expected exploration and infrastructure costs and prescribing the probability of the project's success.

Management's strategy is to increase shareholder value by gaining control of prospective lithium exploration concessions that encompass salars in the Lithium Triangle. This approach of accumulating potentially low-cost lithium-brine mineral concessions is hard-to-replicate. Therefore, a valuation technique based on book value is an appropriate alternative, especially in comparison to junior lithium companies holding similar exploration-discovery stage concessions.

Book value of a junior exploration company represents the equity capital that has been raised to acquire the mineral concessions and to conduct exploration programs. An amalgamation of information is encapsulated within the raised capital total, including the quality of the properties (both in terms of mineral potential and political stability) and the exploration results from introductory geophysical surveys and brine sampling programs. The equity capital that has been raised augments book value, which then represents the extent to which investors are willing to fund the acquisitive and exploration efforts of the company or in other words, **expresses a measure of investor confidence in the company's projects**. Therefore, **book value captures the complex valuation potential of the company's resource value potential by investors**, many with expert knowledge of junior mining companies in the exploration phase. Hence, we find the use of book value is an appropriate metric by which to determine a junior exploration company's valuation.

First, large diversified lithium-producing companies are not appropriate comparables (such as Albemarle, SQM and FMC) as are companies exploiting and/or pursuing higher cost spodumene (hard rock) deposits. Nor are companies having recently attained commercial production, such as Galaxy Resources (ASX: GXY) and Orocobre (ASX: ORE), where the dynamics of initiating production and debt issues often are the primary factors driving valuation. **We believe that emerging junior exploration companies engaged in acquiring and/or advancing lithium-brine projects are the applicable comparables to Wealth Minerals.**

We believe that companies like Advantage Lithium Corp. (TSXV: AAL), Bearing Lithium (TSXV: BRZ), Lithium Americas Corp. (TSX: LAC), Lithium X Energy (TSXV: LIX), Millennial Lithium Corp. (TSXV: ML), Noe Lithium Corp. (TSXV: NLC) and Pure Energy Minerals Ltd. (TSXV: PE) are suitable comparables. The companies range in market capitalization from $18 million to almost $300 million with each controlling properties with salars encompassing roughly 4,000-to-47,000 hectares. All operate in the exploration-pre-feasibility stage, focusing on the acquisition and/or exploration of lithium-brine properties. All save one are focused on salars in the Lithium Triangle with Pure Energy targeting a lithium-brine project in Nevada.

Though lithium-brine companies may trade as a group based on the fundamentals of lithium in general, peak valuations of individual stocks are largely determined by company specific developments (reaching a particular project development milestone or announcing a property/company transaction). To determine our target, we observed the peak valuation levels of the comparable companies, which range from 6.4-to-15.7 times book value. We believe that Wealth Minerals can attain a mid-first quartile peak price-to-book valuation of 14.4 times book; therefore, our initial **target is $2.30 per share**.

Industry Comparables	Ticker	Exchange	Beta	% Chg YTD	Mkt Cap ($ mil.)	Price/ Book	High Adj. Price/ Book	Month of High P/B
WEALTH MINERALS LTD.	**WML.V**	TSXV	2.25	33.6%	160.2	10.4	12.7	May-17
Industry Mean			6.62	1.4%	108.1	4.2	10.5	N/A
Industry Median			3.25	8.8%	67.4	4.8	10.6	N/A
S&P 500			1.00	8.5%	N/A	3.0	5.1	Dec-99
ADVANTAGE LITHIUM CORP.	AAL.V	TSXV	3.25	-48.5%	67.4	2.9	7.6	Dec-16
BEARING LITHIUM LTD.	BRZ.V	TSXV	1.84	32.7%	18.4	5.6	13.4	Feb-17
LITHIUM AMERICAS CORP.	LAC.CA	TSX	3.84	22.5%	309.8	4.9	6.9	Feb-17
LITHIUM X ENERGY CORP.	LIX.V	TSXV	0.80	-12.4%	156.0	2.6	15.7	Apr-16
MILLENNIAL LITHIUM CORP.	ML.V	TSXV	4.38	-4.3%	58.7	5.6	10.6	Sep-16
NEO LITHIUM CORP.	NLC.V	TSXV	29.62	11.2%	105.4	2.7	6.4	Jul-16
PURE ENERGY MINERALS LTD	PE.V	TSXV	2.58	8.8%	41.1	4.8	12.8	Apr-16

The stocks of junior mining companies have a unique trading profile. The stocks tend to mark time, trading sideways-to-down, during an incubation phase until a discovery, partnership or acquisition is announced. Significant positive results are the stimulus for upside gaps in stock's price in a mark-up phase as the new information is discounted by first-movers.

In the case of Wealth Minerals, management's change in focus from gold to lithium in early 2016 (and the subsequent acquisition of control over multiple properties) sparked considerable price appreciation on heavy volume (+680% from $0.25 to $1.96). At some point, the newly created demand instigated by the company's new emphasis on prospective lithium-brine properties is fulfilled.

After the initial rally, another period of time of sideways-to-down action occurs. Often the stock retraces some, or sometimes all, of the prior price-appreciation during this digestion phase. If and when subsequent acquisitions or partnerships to facilitate project development are announced, another mark-up phase typically is set in motion.

RISKS

- As with almost all junior resource exploration companies, the accounting firm's opinion in the company's most recent annual filing to SEDAR contains the standard language for a company that does not generate sufficient cash flow from operations to adequately fund its activities and is in need of additional capital to continue as a going concern. Wealth Minerals has effectively funded its operations and initiatives to date. In fact, the company's working capital in now positive due to the successful completion of recent private placements. Despite the fact that management expects to operate at a loss for the foreseeable future, we believe that the company should be able to continue to raise additional capital over the near-term as the demand for lithium continues to increase.
- Shares outstanding have increased dramatically in fiscal 2015 (+140%) and fiscal 2016 (+94%) as private placements funded the company's acquisition of options on exploration concessions and other activities.
- The acquisition of greenfield mining concessions, exploration for resource deposits and advancement of prospective mineral properties is a speculative endeavor for junior mining companies. Many risks are beyond the company's control, especially the fluctuations in the price of the sought-after mineral and potential changes in governmental regulations. In the case of Wealth Minerals, the macro-economic dynamics of the lithium industry appear very positive while the Government of Chile is considered to be mining friendly, which is demonstrated by its mining laws and by overt statements by officials encouraging foreign investment in the sector.

- There are no known resources or reserves on any of the properties over which Wealth Mineral has control. There is no assurance that exploration will discover NI 43-101-compliant resources or that partners can be found to help defray the cost of advancing the company's projects.

BALANCE SHEET

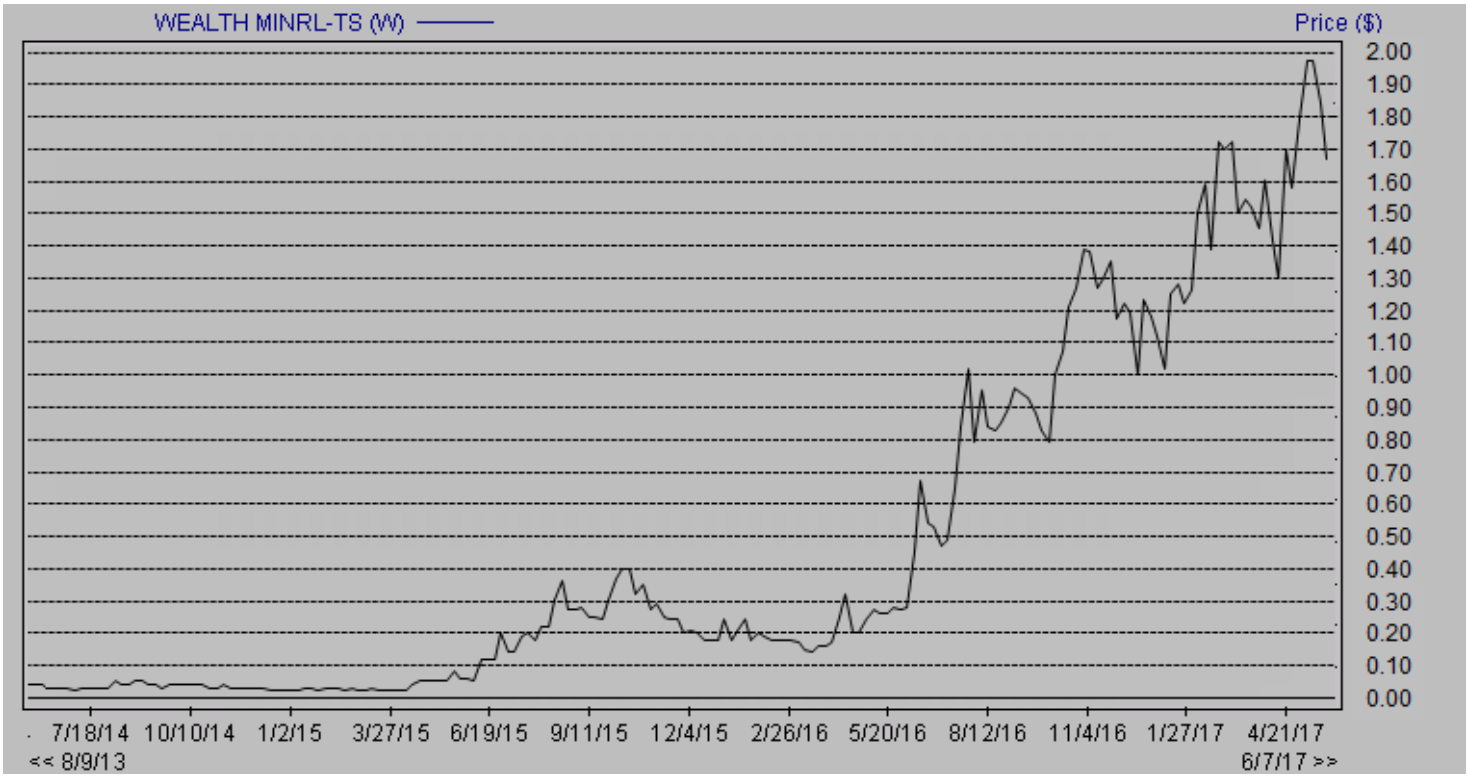
Wealth Minerals Ltd.					
Year ending November 30th	FY 2012	FY 201	FY 201	FY 201	FY 201
(Canadian Dollars)	11/30/2012	11/30/2013	11/30/2014	11/30/2015	11/30/2016
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	70,660	7,057	4,946	96,887	2,988,156
Accounts receivable	69,223	390,366	16,388	23,724	50,169
Advances	0	0	0	0	188,173
Prepaid expenses	87,388	28,021	21,166	35,916	73,994
Total Current Assets	**227,271**	**425,444**	**42,500**	**156,527**	**3,300,492**
Equipment	10,718	7,698	5,545	9,040	10,866
Exploration and evaluation assets	272,074	0	0	450,748	8,601,295
TOTAL ASSETS	**510,063**	**433,142**	**48,045**	**616,315**	**11,912,653**
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	169,816	477,453	396,009	224,457	202,747
Loans payable	1,118,365	1,170,865	1,223,365	1,258,194	1,063,587
Due to related parties	1,769,428	1,409,908	567,537	585,919	118,585
Flow through share premium liabilities	0	0	0	0	71,506
Total Current Liabilities	**3,057,609**	**3,058,226**	**2,186,911**	**2,068,570**	**1,456,425**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**3,057,609**	**3,058,226**	**2,186,911**	**2,068,570**	**1,456,425**
Capital stock	42,120,266	42,490,817	42,499,967	45,031,919	62,189,356
Share based payment reserve	6,304,863	6,347,263	6,347,263	6,976,818	9,359,880
Obligation to issue shares	0	0	1,290,800	50,000	0
Accumulated deficit	(50,972,675)	(51,463,164)	(52,276,896)	(53,510,992)	(61,093,008)
Total Stockholders' Equity	**(2,547,546)**	**(2,625,084)**	**(2,138,866)**	**(1,452,255)**	**10,456,228**
TOTAL LIABILITIES & STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	**510,063**	**433,142**	**48,045**	**616,315**	**11,912,653**
Shares outstanding	14,264,522	15,438,397	15,565,897	37,428,251	72,615,911

INCOME STATEMENT

Wealth Minerals Ltd.

Income Statement (Canadian Dollars) Period ending	FY 2012 11/30/2012	FY 201 11/30/2013	FY 201 11/30/2014	FY 201 11/30/2015	FY 2016 10/30/2016
Revenues	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Expenses					
Amortization	4,244	3,020	2,153	1,538	1,618
Consulting	613,735	503,958	217,925	832,980	1,884,342
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	231,748	20,381	14,914	278,237	553,561
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	11,571	13,235	(31,733)	3,993	4,000
Listing and transfer agent fees	38,450	15,542	18,162	24,914	101,552
Office, administration and miscellaneous	122,070	92,409	70,090	57,034	77,484
Option termination costs	0	0	0	0	669,500
Professional fees	151,584	122,810	48,965	97,058	333,870
Property investigation	0	29,786	900	0	0
Rent	52,109	30,161	26,646	28,851	33,659
Salary	69,787	57,617	22,702	516	15,277
Share-based compensation	270,336	0	0	629,555	2,829,366
Shareholders' communications	50,272	102,624	11,121	72,086	395,933
Travel and promotion	0	22,088	24,262	79,357	190,022
Loss Before Other Income (Expenses)	**(1,615,906)**	**(1,013,631)**	**(426,107)**	**(2,106,119)**	**(7,090,184)**
Other income (expense):					
Interest income (expense)	(201,533)	(52,500)	(52,500)	(52,500)	(45,393)
Gain (loss) from discontinued operations	(2,226,758)	847,716	0	0	0
Recovery (loss) of flow-through premium	0	0	0	0	33,494
Gain (loss) on settlement of debt	0	0	0	968,100	(412,865)
Forgiveness of debt	0	0	21,323	146,423	0
Gain (loss) on debt	0	0	(346,248)	0	0
Recovery (write-off) of accounts payable	0	0	0	0	67,555
Exploration and evaluation assets (write-down)	0	(272,074)	(10,200)	(190,000)	(134,623)
Total other income (expense)	**(2,428,291)**	**523,142**	**(387,625)**	**872,023**	**(491,832)**
Net Loss Before Tax	**(4,044,197)**	**(490,489)**	**(813,732)**	**(1,234,096)**	**(7,582,016)**
Income tax expense (recovery)	0	0	0	0	0
Net Loss	**(4,044,197)**	**(490,489)**	**(813,732)**	**(1,234,096)**	**(7,582,016)**
Net loss per share:					
Basic and diluted loss per share	**(0.29)**	**(0.03)**	**(0.05)**	**(0.04)**	**(0.14)**
Wgted avg. shares - basic & diluted	13,798,490	15,438,397	15,466,342	30,614,725	54,337,350

HISTORICAL STOCK PRICE



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[iii] NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Atacama Lithium Project, El Loa Province, Region 2 Republic of Chile, March 10, 2017, 7.3 Mineralization.
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