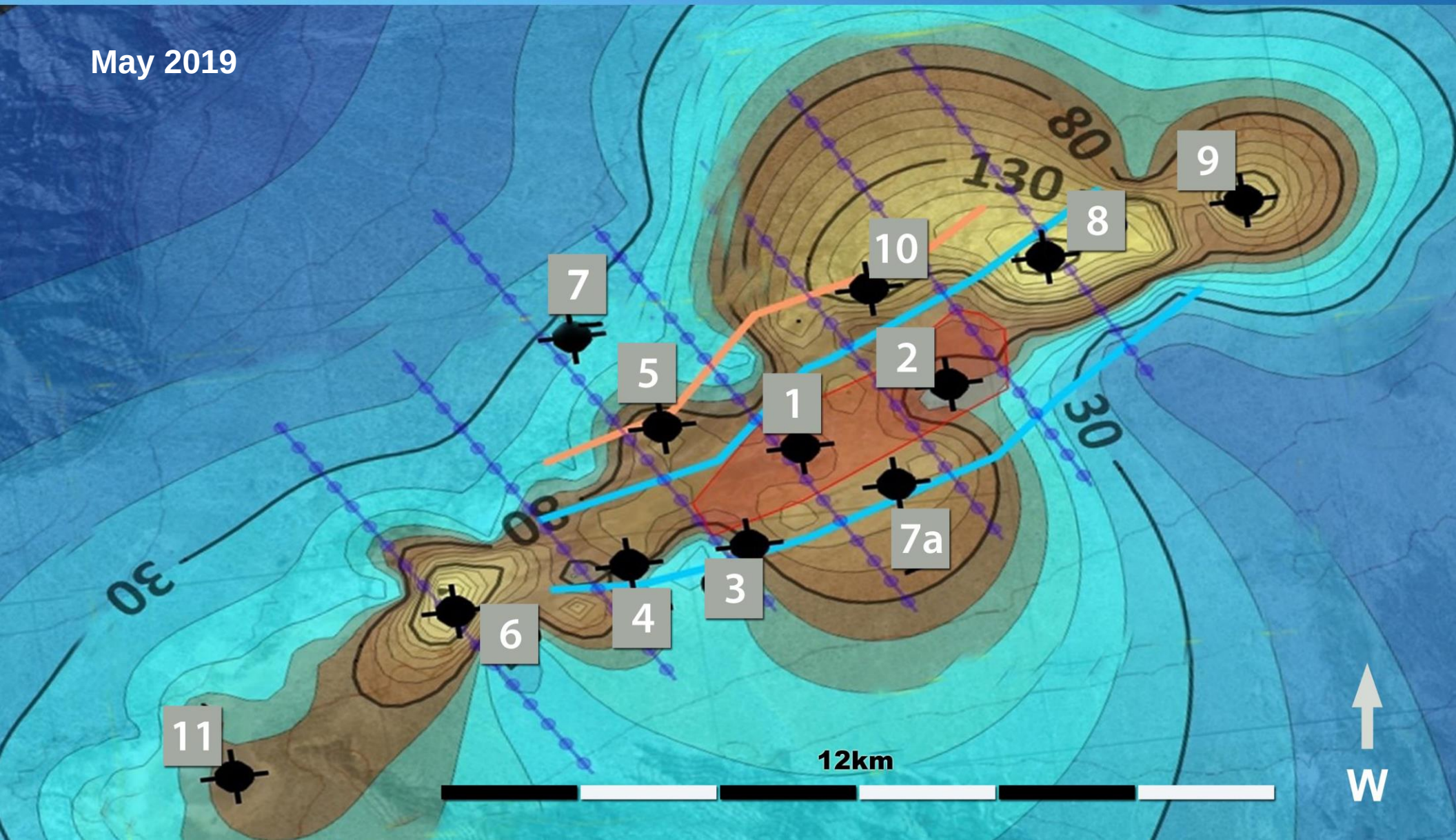
ONE WORLD LITHIUM

OTC:QB (OWRDF), CSE: (OWLI)

Company Summary for Investors

May 2019



The Top Ten

1. A 12 hole drill program to intersect multiple targets started on April 30, 2019.

2. Among the largest lithium /brine properties to be drilled in 2019 that has the attention of the world lithium industry and the investment community. The Salar del Diablo is about the same size and similar compelling geologic characteristics as the Salar de Atacama, the world's largest lithium producer.

3. The company currently has a 60% property interest with remaining options to acquire a further 30% interest for a total of 90%.

4. The property is less than 300 meters above sea level and 35 kilometers from a sea port with access to Asian and world markets.

5. A 150 square kilometer geochemical surface anomaly was delineated by area-wide surface sampling.

6. Three highly conductive geophysical zones cover more than 54 square kilometers. Two zones are open ended as they extend beyond the survey grid.

7. Two of the geophysical zones may be more than 300 and 600 feet thick.

8. Multiple satellite imagery linears and cross faults traverse the property, which may form traps that could concentrate lithium.

9. A senior exploration team with a successful track record in exploring for lithium targets as well as Directors and Officers who are experienced administrators of public traded companies.

10. Trading on the Venture Exchange: OTC:QB (OWRDF) and on the Canadian Securities Exchange: CSE (OWLI).

Introduction

- The Salar del Diablo is a 75,400 hectare (290 square mile) Lithium brine exploration property.
- A 12 hole, 4250 meter (14,000 feet) drill program started on April 30, 2019 to test three large geophysical, one geochemical anomaly, and geological structures.
- Twenty- four initial surface samples were taken over a distance of 80 kilometers. All 24 geochemical samples contained lithium with an average grade of 74 parts per million (ppm) lithium. Fifty-nine additional geochemical samples were taken within and around the geophysical survey grid that has an average grade of 86 ppm lithium, which is anomalous. As geochemical surface samples, 86 ppm is considered high-grade and similar to surface samples from lithium-brine producers. The anomaly is150 kilometers square.
- A geophysical time domain electromagnetic survey (TD EM) identified three highly conductive zones that extend over 54 square kilometers, of which two zones are open ended as they extend beyond the survey grid and two zones may be more than 300 and 600 feet thick.
- Satellite imagery analysis identified numerous linear and possible structural traps that may create lithium in brine concentrations.
- The Property has all the USGS-defined geological conditions that are required to develop concentrated lithium in a brine.

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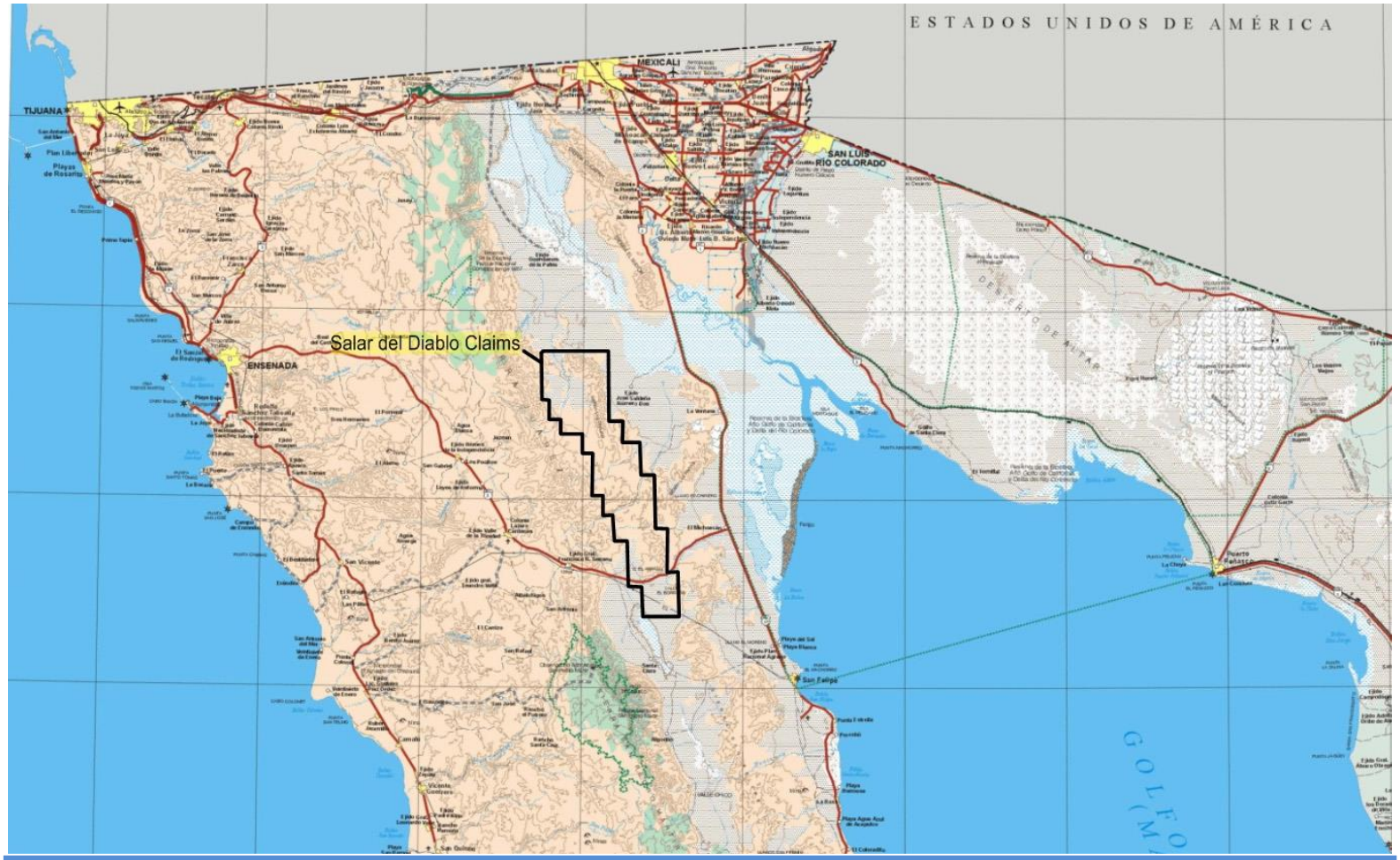
Salar del Diablo LOCATION



Located 85 miles (137km) south of the U.S. border on paved highways and 25 miles from San Felipe.

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Salar del Diablo LOCATION

Located 25 miles west of San Felipe, State of Baja California Norte, MX

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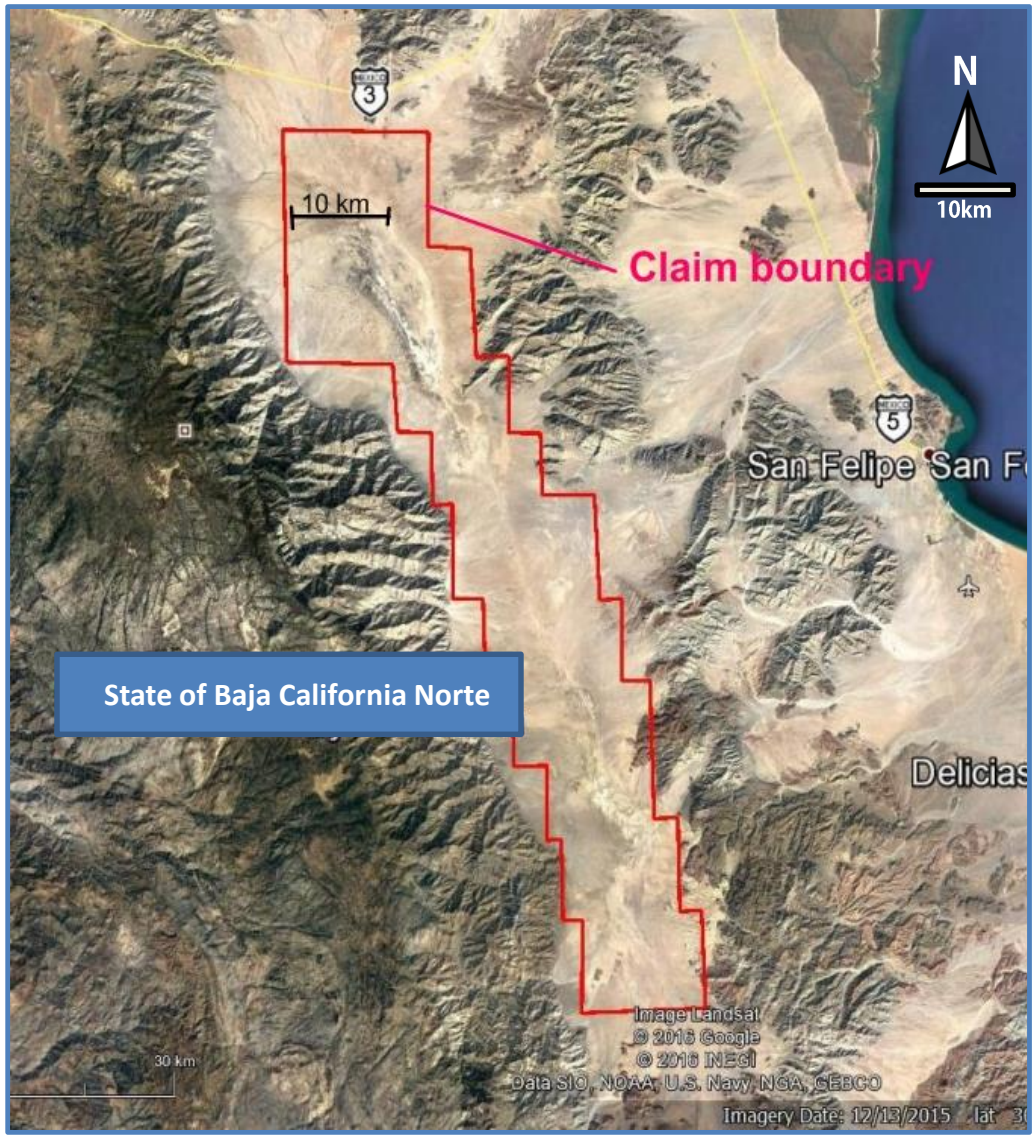
Salar del Diablo LAND POSITION

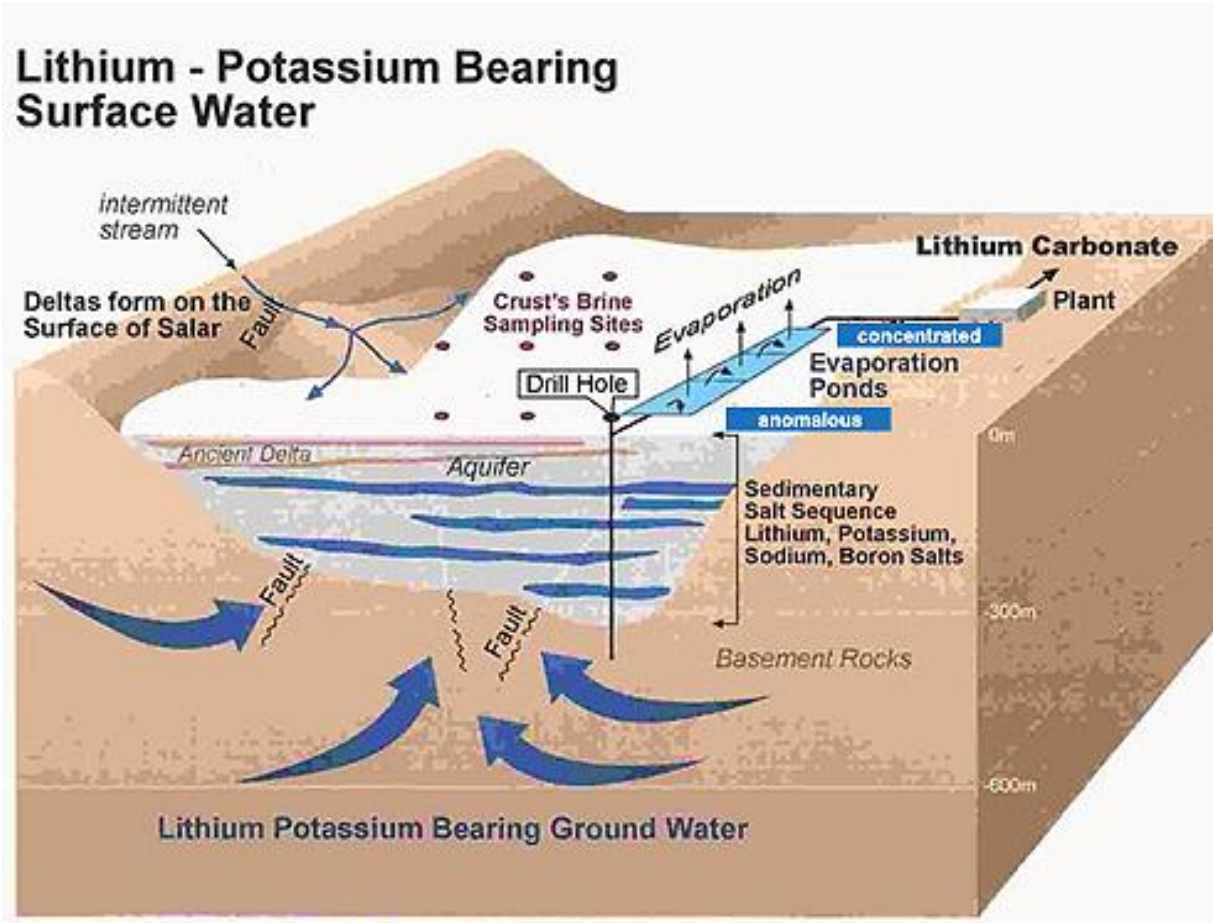


75,410 hectares or

291 sq. miles

(80 kilometers long)

Diagram of a lithium-bearing aquifer in a closed basin



*NOTE: This schematic cross section is for illustration purposes only.

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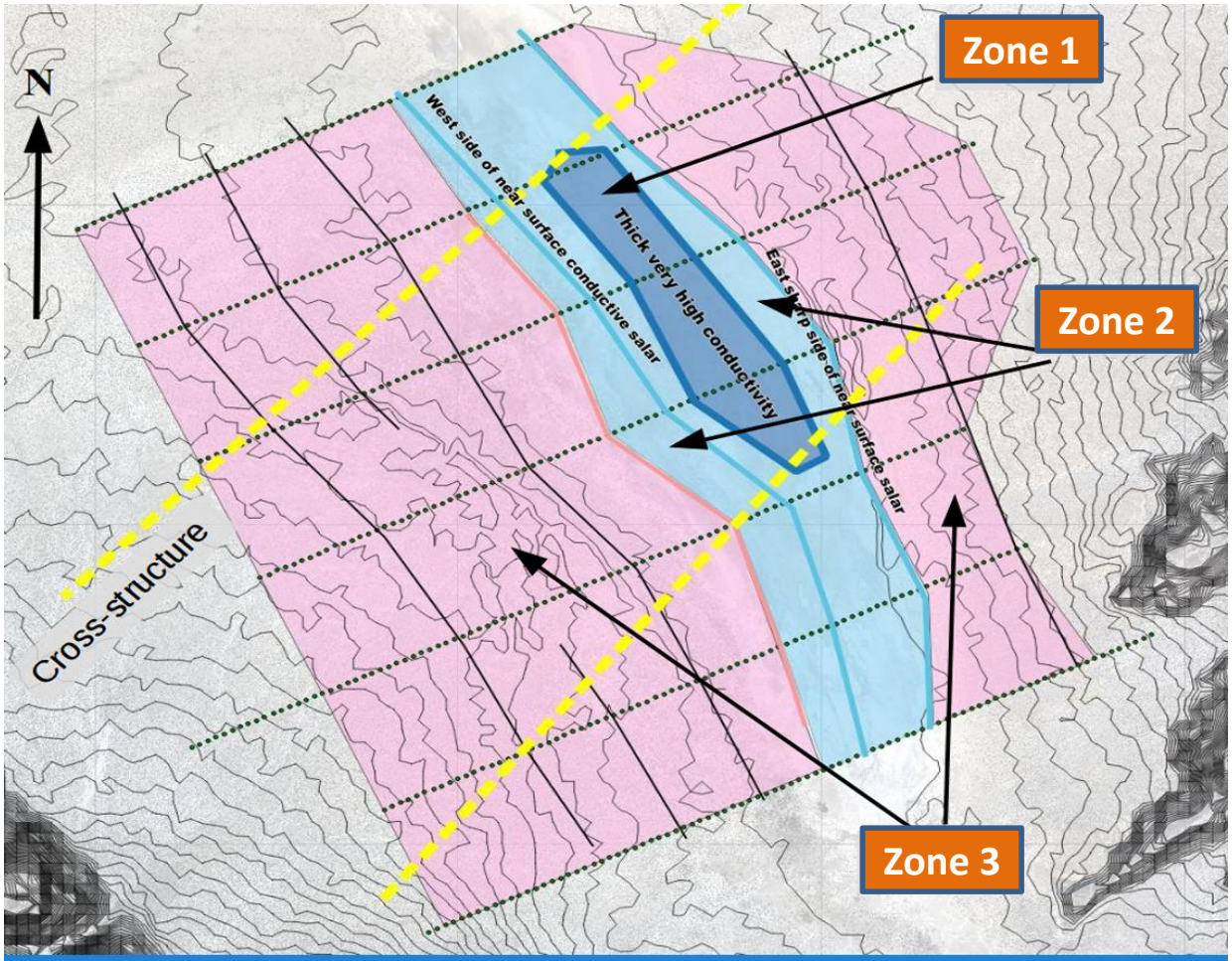
Salar del Diablo
GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS

SJ Geophysics defined three large conductive zones. SJ Geophysic conducted a Volterra TEM in loop survey located within the northern third of the property. The survey covered approximately 150 square kilometers, which constitutes about 20% of Salar del Diablo claim block.

Syd Visser, President of SJ Geophysics Ltd. wrote "The survey's objective was to delineate changes in conductivity that could represent conductive layers. The Salar del Diablo was considerably more conductive than expected. As in other salars in North and South America that are in production or advanced exploration, the conductive layers could represent saline brines, which may contain elevated concentrations of lithium."

Geophysical survey identified three conductive zones that may contain brine. The three zones cover over 54 square kilometers, with zones two and three open ended as they are larger than the survey grid.



Volterra EM three conductive zones with cross structures

Note: Cross structures in the diagram are interpreted

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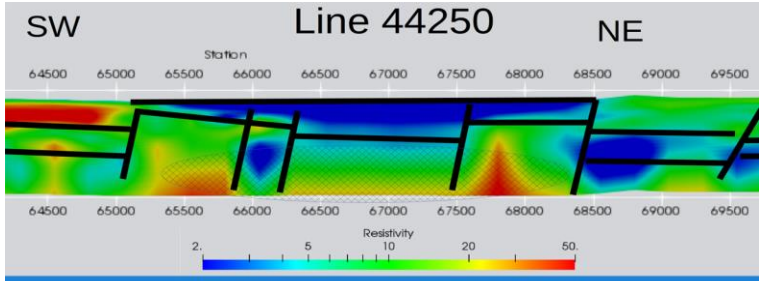
Salar del Diablo
GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS

Zone One: Dark blue

- Is highly conductive with values less than one ohm.m
- Is likely more than 100 meters (300 feet) thick. The survey could not detect the bottom of the layer due to the extremely high conductivity;
- Is six kilometers square; and
- In the diagram above there are two interpreted structures (yellow lines) at the northwest and southeast ends that may trap brines in the highly conductive Zone One.

Zone Two: Light Blue

- Zone Two surrounds Zone One;
- Is less than 100 meters thick;
- Is also very conductive with an average reading of 2.0 ohm.m
- Covers 24 square kilometers, which includes Zone One in the center; and
- Is open ended to both the north and south beyond the survey grid.



Cross section highlighting Zone One and related structures from 66250 to 68500

Zone Three: Light pink

- Is a continuously conductive zone located beneath a resistive surface.
- Is both east and west of Zone Two. Interpretation suggests the west side may have been down faulted and may be originally related to Zones One and Two;
- Is located at 300 meters deep at the south end and shallows to 200 meters as the overlying sediments decrease in thickness;
- Is estimated to be approximately 200 meters (600 feet) thick;
- Is continuously conductive with ohm.m varying between 5.0 and 10.0 ohm.m;
- Is open ended to both the north and south off the grid; and
- Is more than 30 square kilometers.

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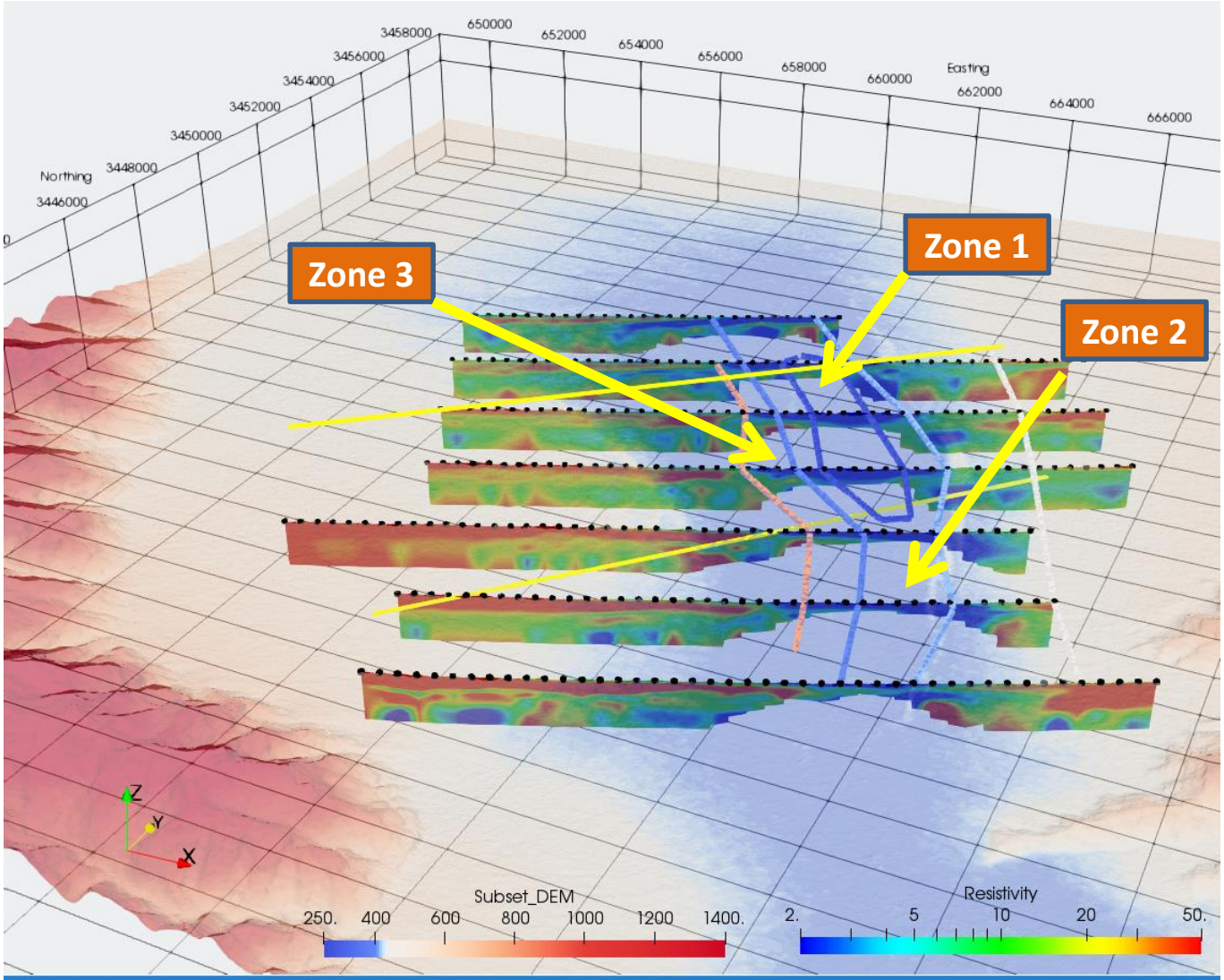
Salar del Diablo
GEOPHYSICS FINAL INTERPRETATION REPORT



Cross section of each grid line noting the conductive zones and structure

The three zones total more than 54 square kilometers with zones 2 and 3 open to north and south.

The compilation of all the data from the geochemical, geophysical, and geological programs has identified 12 drill hole locations to intersect the three geophysical zones, the geochemical anomaly, and geological structures. The 12 drill holes total 4,250 meters.

Geochemical Sample Results

- Over a distance of 80 kilometers, 24 initial geochemical surface samples all contained lithium with an average grade of 74 parts per million (ppm) lithium. Within the area of the geophysical survey, 59 additional samples have an average grade of 86 parts ppm, which defines a 150 square kilometer lithium anomaly. As geochemical surface samples, 86ppm is considered high-grade and similar to surface samples from lithium-brine producers. The samples also assayed as high as 1.9% potassium, an average grade of 400 ppm boron, as high as 10,000 ppm cesium, that suggests the geochemical anomaly is close to a regional volcanic heat source, and a low average grade of 1.3% magnesium.

Geological Results

- Satellite Imagery and tufa mounds (relic hot springs) and outcrops within the basin indicates intra basin structures exist.
- There are north/south active faults and linears as well as cross structures throughout the basin. These features suggest that structural conditions may exist to concentrate brines.
- The geological conditions necessary to concentrate lithium in a brine are all present at the Salar del Diablo. These include hot springs, volcanic source rocks., active tectonic activity, high heat flow, and closed basin conditions.

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLES FROM SALAR DEL DIABLO PROPERTY

Samples from the Salar del Diablo property which have been approved by John Hiner, a Qualified Person.

SAMPLE	Weight	Boron (B)	Cobalt (Co)	Cesium (Cs)	Potassium (K)	Lithium (Li)	Magnesium (Mg)	Salt (Na)	Vanadium (V)
	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	ppm
1028951	2.63	10	3.30	1.670	0.35	18.1	0.39	0.021	22.8
1028952	3.23	80	6.78	2.86	0.70	71.2	0.95	2.71	57.7
1028953	3.06	50	5.76	3.15	0.70	44.9	0.90	1.135	41.3
1028954	2.18	110	5.04	2.75	0.64	44.9	0.98	1.910	42.6
1028955	2.84	250	9.10	4.98	1.24	69.9	1.54	1.355	81.8
1028956	2.75	90	12.20	6.25	1.37	84.8	1.51	1.645	79.3
1028957	2.35	80	9.59	4.76	1.07	61.3	1.09	1.475	68.8
1028958	2.32	100	10.00	4.49	1.08	123.0	1.37	2.04	86.1
1028959	2.61	130	5.62	3.08	0.77	46.6	0.98	0.941	46.3
1028960	2.73	120	13.90	6.72	1.53	104.0	1.73	2.12	90.7
1028961	2.30	40	4.82	2.69	0.57	52.9	0.61	0.777	49.5
1028962	0.77	60	4.61	2.80	0.58	43.3	0.57	0.553	40.7
1028963	2.40	270	13.45	7.19	1.51	98.7	1.60	4.19	113.0
1028964	1.54	60	7.13	3.43	0.84	71.8	0.99	1.385	95.9
1028967	1.71	50	5.19	2.92	0.82	41.7	0.67	0.531	51.9
1028968	0.79	80	16.65	7.08	1.48	88.7	1.53	1.200	91.0
1028969	0.62	130	17.35	7.04	1.51	106.0	1.68	1.820	98.7
1028970	2.24	100	11.55	6.03	1.20	74.1	1.28	1.295	72.6
1028971	1.33	90	12.05	5.68	1.38	156.5	1.59	0.900	111.0
1028973	2.80	130	10.35	4.76	1.05	96.6	1.33	1.045	62.4
1028974	1.57	110	18.35	7.81	1.65	165.0	1.76	1.615	93.4
1028976	1.50	160	19.65	8.13	1.78	173.5	2.11	1.885	88.7
1028977	1.94	400	16.40	6.12	1.64	120.5	1.87	3.25	88.2
1028978	3.93	40	4.66	1.960	0.37	31.4	0.49	1.160	46.8
1028979	3.12	60	5.56	2.76	0.55	61.3	0.93	0.694	40.7
1028980	2.39	230	19.75	6.57	1.68	176.5	2.34	2.71	106.0
1028981	2.57	40	4.98	2.55	0.51	37.0	0.61	0.363	75.7
1028982	2.82	110	7.55	3.63	0.70	174.5	1.21	1.005	61.5

Salar del Diablo

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLES FROM SALAR DEL DIABLO PROPERTY, Cont.

Samples from the Salar del Diablo property which have been approved by John Hiner, a Qualified Person.

SAMPLE	Weight	Boron (B)	Cobalt (Co)	Cesium (Cs)	Potassium (K)	Lithium (Li)	Magnesium (Mg)	Salt (Na)	Vanadium (V)
	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	ppm
1028983	3.15	110	11.60	5.22	1.10	122.5	1.62	1.200	95.5
1028984	3.07	130	13.55	4.91	1.25	84.8	1.45	3.11	74.6
1028985	2.95	30	6.58	2.71	0.58	52.1	0.76	0.319	45.4
1028986	2.87	60	16.10	7.90	1.37	62.7	1.34	0.940	89.5
1028987	3.79	80	12.05	5.52	1.18	117.0	1.39	1.535	86.7
1028988	3.10	180	14.60	6.23	1.49	120.0	1.76	1.910	97.6
1028989	2.37	250	19.60	7.04	1.83	172.5	2.24	2.78	94.8
1028990	2.51	130	9.51	3.95	0.86	67.8	0.94	0.928	54.9
1028991	3.31	120	11.40	4.73	1.17	66.7	1.38	1.895	58.8
1028992	2.80	200	15.95	6.14	1.77	180.5	2.20	2.12	79.2
1028993	3.48	120	16.95	7.12	1.68	178.5	1.90	1.765	101.0
1028994	2.52	140	15.15	6.13	1.51	102.0	1.59	2.65	92.1
1028995	4.32	90	8.80	4.08	1.01	99.6	1.17	1.895	71.9
1028996	2.69	100	14.30	6.31	1.58	136.0	1.77	1.700	127.5
1028997	3.60	180	14.55	6.25	1.52	107.0	1.63	2.49	91.8
1028998	3.59	90	6.80	3.05	0.83	108.0	1.14	1.195	73.3
1028999	2.03	190	14.25	5.52	1.87	196.5	1.96	5.28	167.0
1029300	3.20	110	10.75	4.55	1.25	159.0	1.68	2.31	133.5
1029301	3.45	80	8.04	4.54	1.13	73.5	1.46	0.979	49.4
1029302	4.06	40	9.23	5.09	1.21	80.7	1.32	0.864	55.9
1029303	3.31	100	9.94	4.36	1.19	126.0	1.41	2.88	91.4
1029304	3.33	50	6.33	2.87	0.75	52.4	0.82	1.200	39.3
1029305	2.65	40	7.71	3.89	0.98	55.9	0.98	0.921	45.9
1029306	3.03	90	12.90	5.57	1.43	80.6	1.68	1.715	67.7
1029307	3.05	50	10.15	5.31	1.34	77.4	1.32	0.918	60.2
1029308	2.93	20	4.54	2.72	0.62	38.1	0.61	0.441	28.7
1029309	2.17	50	7.84	4.21	1.07	66.7	1.09	0.807	45.0

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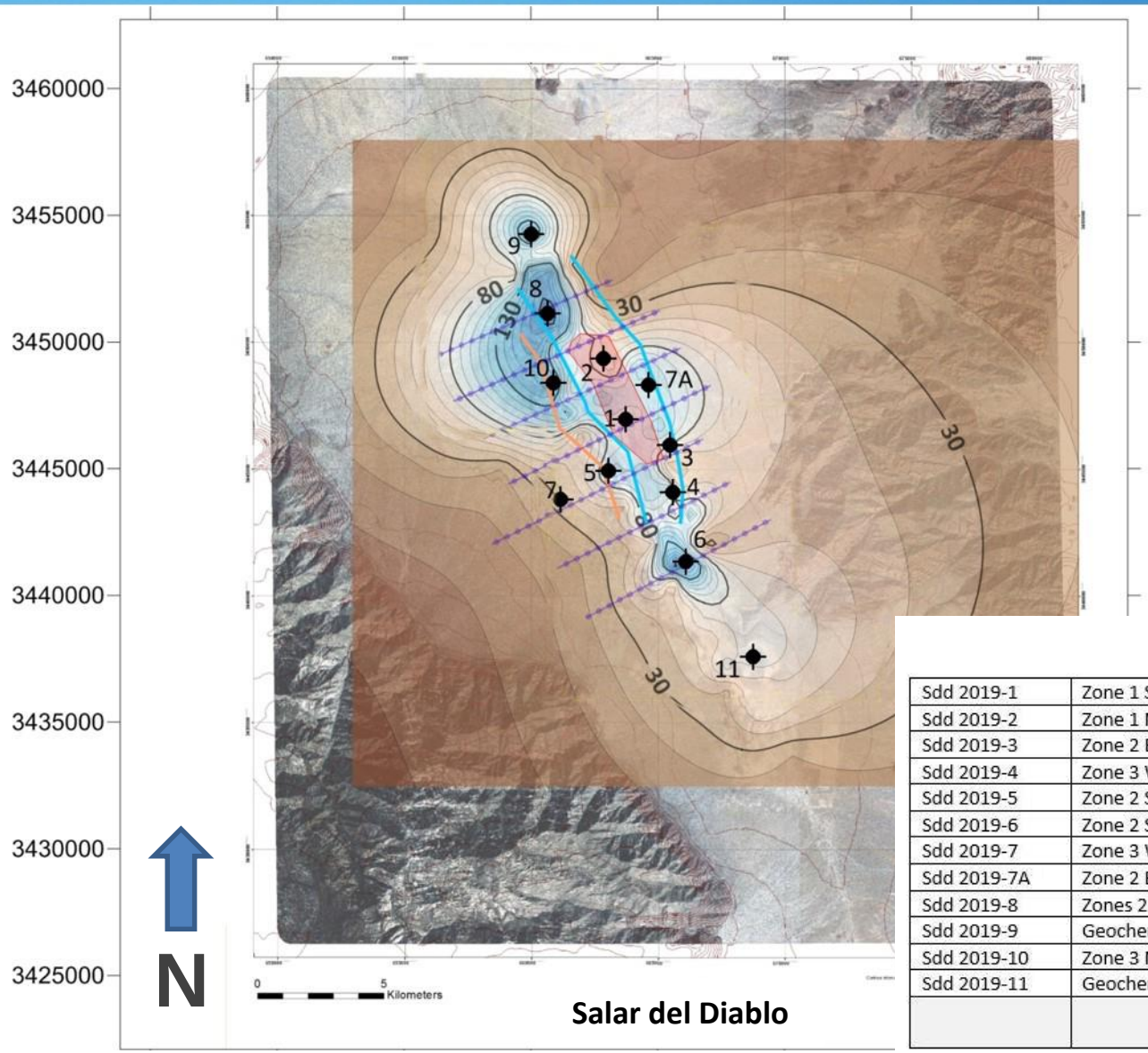
Salar del Diablo DRILL HOLE MAP



Drill Hole Detail & Location Map

Drill Hole Targets

Sdd 2019-1	Zone 1 South end	Confirm Zone 1 thickness (meters)	250
Sdd 2019-2	Zone 1 North end	Confirm Zone 1 thickness (meters)	250
Sdd 2019-3	Zone 2 East side	High conductivity	300
Sdd 2019-4	Zone 3 West side	High conductivity	200
Sdd 2019-5	Zone 2 South extension	High conductivity	300
Sdd 2019-6	Zone 2 South extension	High conductivity	150
Sdd 2019-7	Zone 3 West extension	Constrained conductive zone	400
Sdd 2019-7A	Zone 2 East side	Constrained conductive zone	400
Sdd 2019-8	Zones 2&3 shallow and deep	Linear conductive zone	500
Sdd 2019-9	Geochem anomaly	Test northerly geochem anomaly	500
Sdd 2019-10	Zone 3 Northwest	Conductivity at fault	500
Sdd 2019-11	Geochem anomaly	Geochem anomaly	500
		TOTAL	**4,250**

0 5000 10000 15000 20000

Drilling Program

Drill holes 1 and 2 will test geophysical Zone One which is 6 km square and more than 100 meters thick;

Drill holes 3,4, and 8 will test geophysical Zone Two that is more than 24 kilometers square and less than 100 meters thick:

Drill holes 5 and 6 to test Zone Two's southerly extensions;

Drill holes 7, 7A and 10 will test both geophysical Zones Two and Three. Zone Three may be more than 200 meters thick and is greater than 30 square kilometers, being open ended to both the north and south; and

Drill holes 9 and 11 are sited to test the 150 square geochemical anomaly that is external to the geophysical survey footprint. Because the geochemical anomaly lies above the geophysical zones, the remaining 10 holes will also intersect the geochemical anomaly on their way to test the geophysical zones below.

Future Programs

Additional programs may include a gravity survey to establish basin configuration and to confirm the basin's estimated 8,000 foot depth (based on previous studies by other parties), TDEM surveys to close the open ended conductive zones Two and Three; and a second pre drilling program to evaluate the remaining 80% of the Property.

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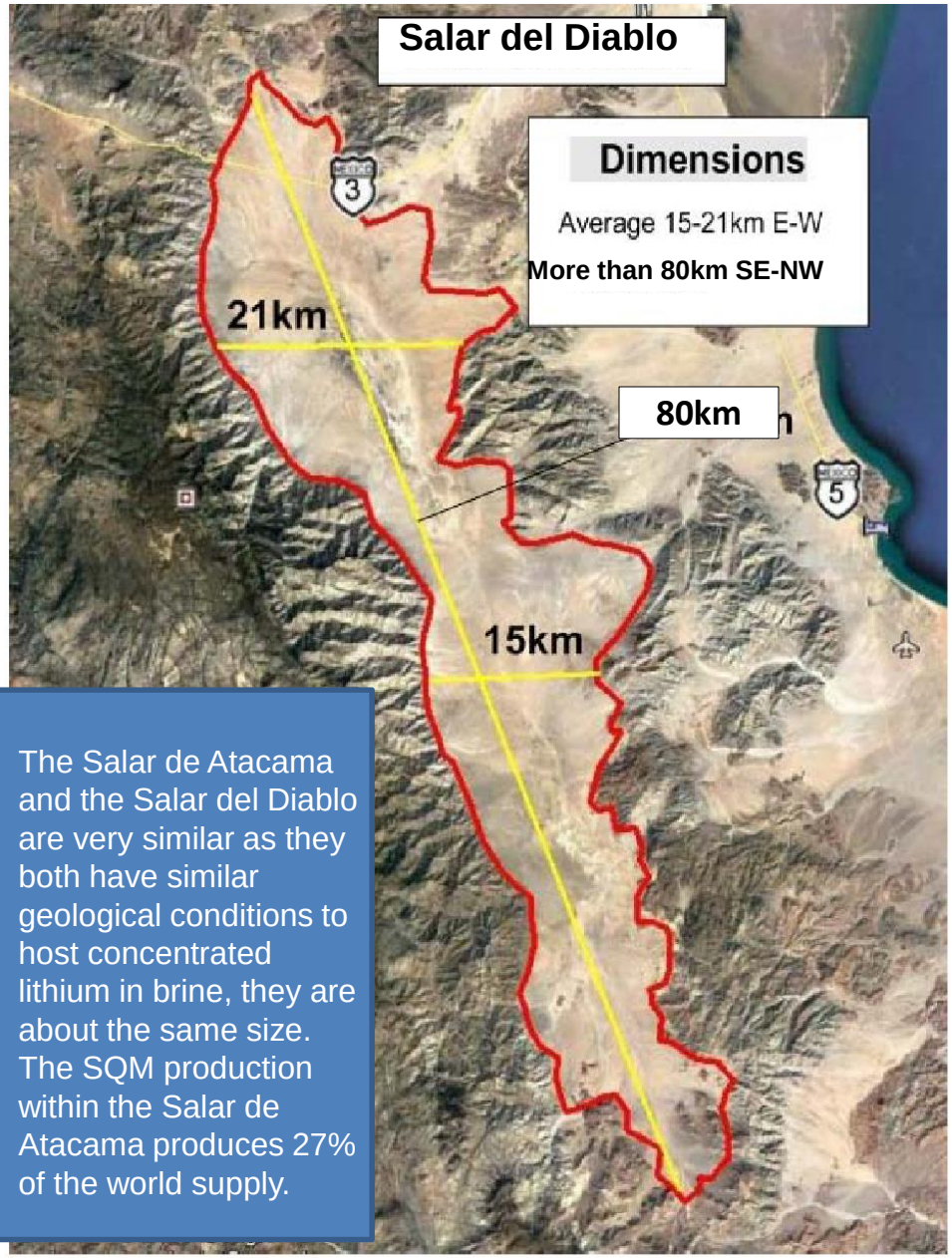
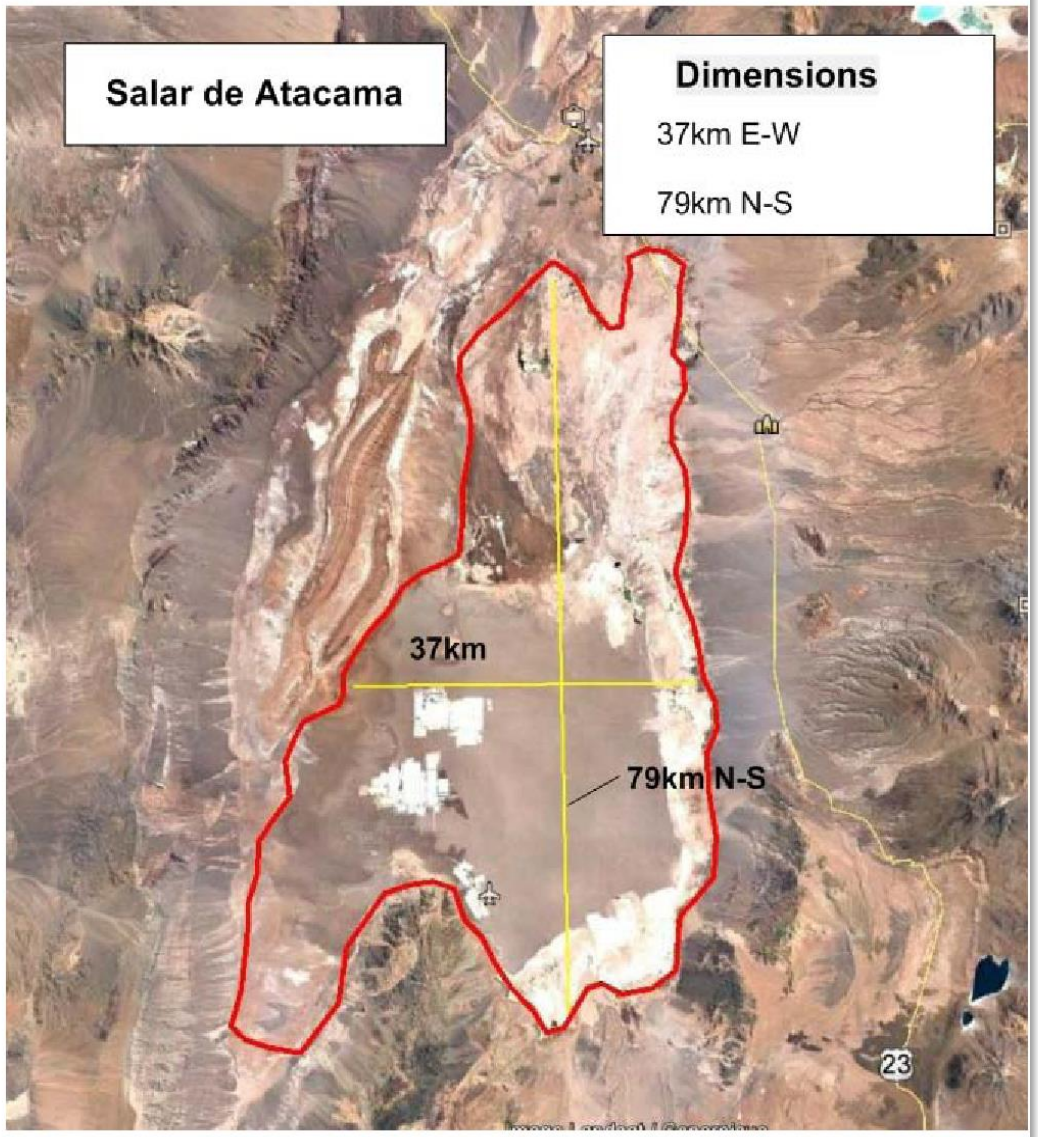
Salar del Diablo and Salar de Atacama SIZE COMPARISON





The Salar de Atacama and the Salar del Diablo are very similar as they both have similar geological conditions to host concentrated lithium in brine, they are about the same size. The SQM production within the Salar de Atacama produces 27% of the world supply.

Comparison to Other Companies With Lithium Brine Properties

This table includes only peer companies in early stages of exploration or development for lithium/brine prospects.

Company	Issued Shares	Share Price* 15/3/2019	Market Cap	Country
One World Lithium	102 mm	20 cents	$ 20 mm	Mexico
Argentina Lithium	19 mm	10 cents	$ 1.9 mm	Argentina
E3 Minerals	15 mm	38 cents	$ 5.7 mm	Argentina
Neo Lithium	118 mm	91 cents	$ 107 mm	Argentina
Noram Ventures	36 mm	25 cents	$ 9 mm	Nev/ Arg
Wealth Minerals	67 mm	62 cents	$ 41 mm	Chile plus
American Lithium	36 mm	40 cents	$ 14 mm	Nevada
Dajin Resources	152 mm	5 cents	$ 7 mm	Nev/ Arg

- All funds are CDN
- Companies with proven reserves trade between $ 1.40 (millennium) to $ 72 (SQM) per share that are not included

One World Lithium
THE TEAM

Doug Fulcher, CEO, President and Director

Doug has over 40 years' experience in mining & exploration and project management. Mr. Fulcher was CEO of Abacus Mining and Exploration Corp. and spent several years in the advancement of the Ajax deposit which was then sold to KGHM, leaving Abacus with a 20% carried interest. Doug was also the President and CEO of Maritime Gold Resources Corp., which is bringing the Hammerdown gold project back to production.

John N. Hamilton, CFO and Corporate Secretary

John obtained his CA from Ernst Young. He held the position of CFO and President of a number of private and public companies. He has managed a number of companies that have been listed on the CSE, TSX, OTC and NASDAQ stock Exchanges. John has over 40 years of experience in financial and strategic planning and reporting requirements for public companies.

John E. Hiner, Principal Geologist and operator of the Salar del Diablo Property

John has an exploration history of over 45 years with several junior and major mining companies to explore for geothermal energy, precious metals and industrial minerals. As such, he was on several exploration teams that are credited with eight discoveries of which 5 became mines that are still producing. He has also been successfully exploring for and defining lithium prospects since 2009.

John King Burns, Advisor

Mr. Burns serves as an independent director for China Gold Resources (TSX:CGG), chairman and CEO of Jaxon Mining (TSXV:JAX) and as an independent director for Simba Essel Energy (TSXV:SMB). Mr. Burns also serves as CEO and President of NeurSciences LLC, senior advisor for Potomac Asset Management and as an advisor to a number of privately held exploration and production, software, process technology and fund management companies in the natural resources, energy and technology industries. Previously, Mr. Burns was chairman and founder of Northern Orion (sold to Yamana Gold) and former Global Head and Managing Director of the Derivative Trading and Structured Finance Group at Barclays Metals London, a unit of Barclays Bank PLC.

One World Lithium
THE TEAM

Kevin Milledge, Director

Kevin Milledge, a Director of One World Lithium, has over 35 years' experience in mineral exploration, including Mexico and the Baja Peninsula. Kevin is President of Pamicon Developments Ltd., which is a full-service geological consulting firm with global experience. Kevin is the Company's representative and will be present during the drilling and sampling program at the Salar del Diablo project.

Andrew Pooler, Director

Andrew Pooler, a Director of One World Lithium, holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Mining Engineering from the University of Idaho and has more than 30 years of experience as a mining engineer and operations executive. He is currently a director and the Chief Operating Officer for Maritime Gold Resources Corp. Prior to joining Maritime he held positions including the Chief Operating Officer of Esperanza Resources Corp., Chief Executive Officer of PanTerra Gold Limited and Chief Operating Officer of Abacus Mining and Exploration Corporation and KGHM Ajax. He also spent 5 years as Senior Vice President, Mine Operations, for Pan American Silver Corporation where he was responsible for the production performance of six operating mines located in Mexico, Peru, Argentina and Bolivia.

Tim Brock, Consultant

Tim's expertise includes start-up companies both public and private in Canada and the United States for corporate structure, finance, sponsorship, and shareholder relations. He was an advisor and a consultant for several companies whose shares traded between $7 and $27/share CDN.

Dr. David Hackman, Geological Engineer, Consultant

David has 50 years' experience in all aspects of exploration in South West U.S.A, Mexico, and South America with expertise in copper leachable deposits and exploration for precious metal, lithium, copper and base metals in the Americas.

RIGHT TO ACQUIRE UP TO A 90% WORKING INTEREST IN THE SALAR del DIABLO

One World Lithium Inc. has completed Phase one and Phase two pre drilling programs and now owns an undivided 60% property working interest.

Upon completion of the Phase three 4,250 meter drilling program, payment of $150,000 and the issuance of 400,000 common shares to Energy Metals Discovery Group, the vendors, the Company will have then earned an additional 20% property working interest, for a total of an 80% property working interest.

On receipt of an acceptable Bankable Feasibility Report, the Company has a one-time election to purchase an additional 10% property working interest based on the Bankable Feasibility Report's present value using an 10% discount rate for a total of a 90% property working interest.

Terms Of the Private Placement

- As of April 10, 2019, the Company has sold $1,775,000 of its $2,000,000 CDN, non- brokered private placement of units at a price of $0.15 per unit. Each unit consists of one common share and one-half share purchase warrant;
- Each full warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one additional common share at a price of $0.20 for a period of 24 months;
- Offering jurisdiction Canada, USA and international; and
- The offering will terminate mid May 2019

Share Structure As Of April 30, 2019

Issued & Outstanding: ……86,994,276
Loan Warrants @ $.16 & @ $.20:……1,537,500
Private Placement Warrants @ $0.20:……..16,253,490
Stock Options:……..5,514,000

Fully Diluted Shares Outstanding: ……..110,299,266

Corporate Data

OTC:QB Venture Exchange with symbol OWRDF
Canadian Stock Exchange symbol OWLI

Suite 600- 800 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia V6C2V6

CUISP number: 68247P0104
Financial Year End: December 31,
Stock Transfer Agent: Computershare in Canada and in the United States
Auditors: BDO Canada, LPP
Legal Counsel: Clark Wilson, LLP

Contact information

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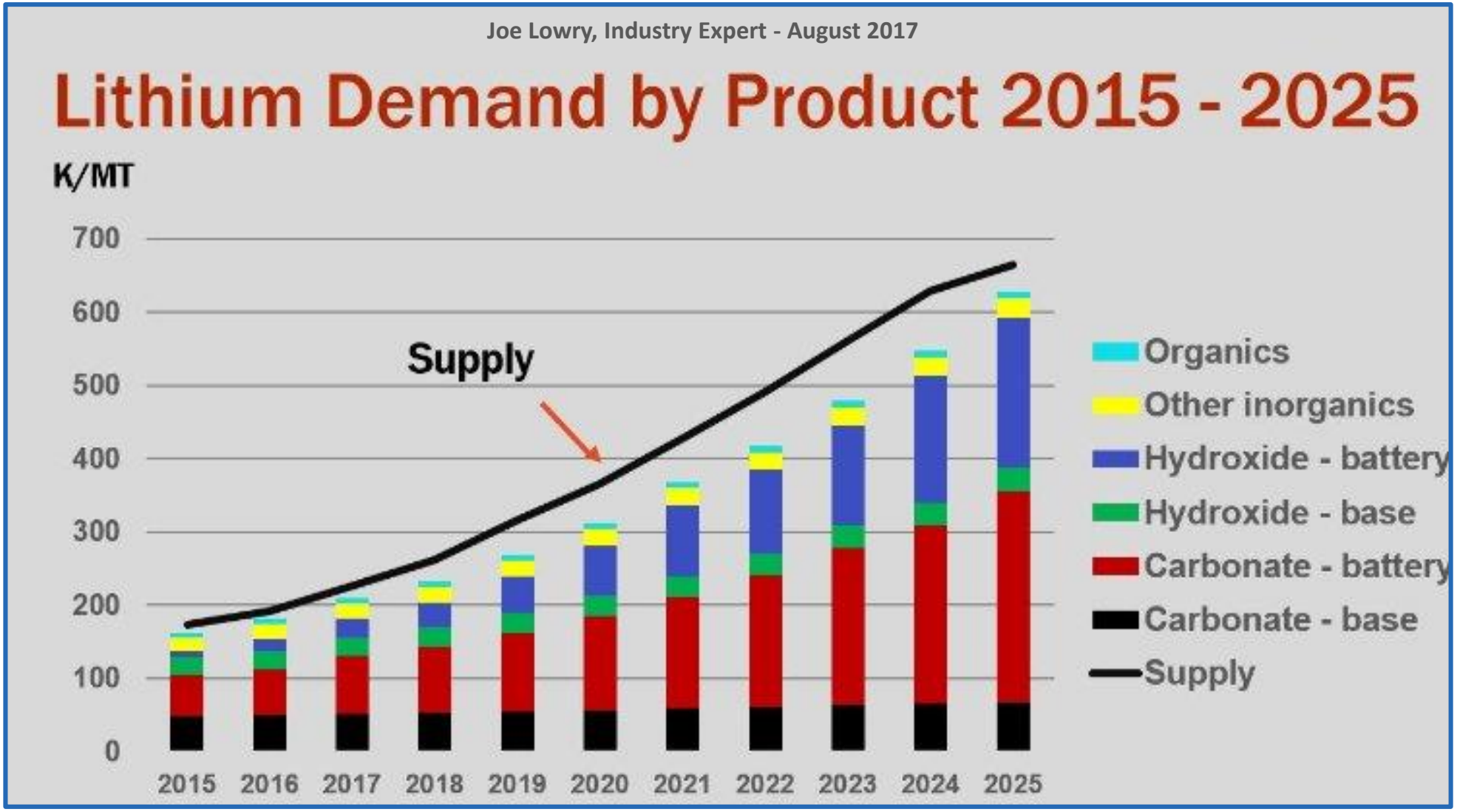
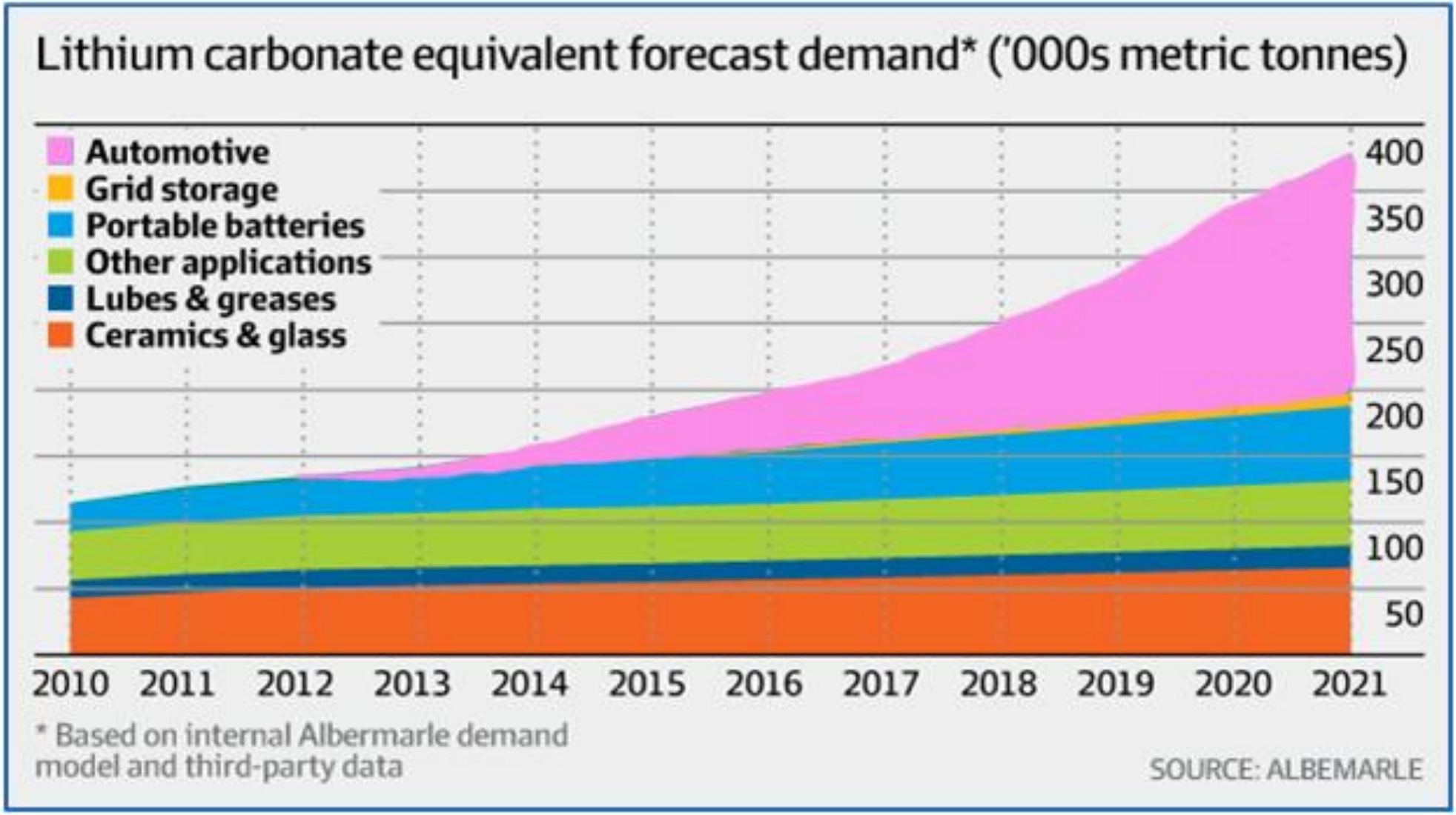
1-888- 280-8128

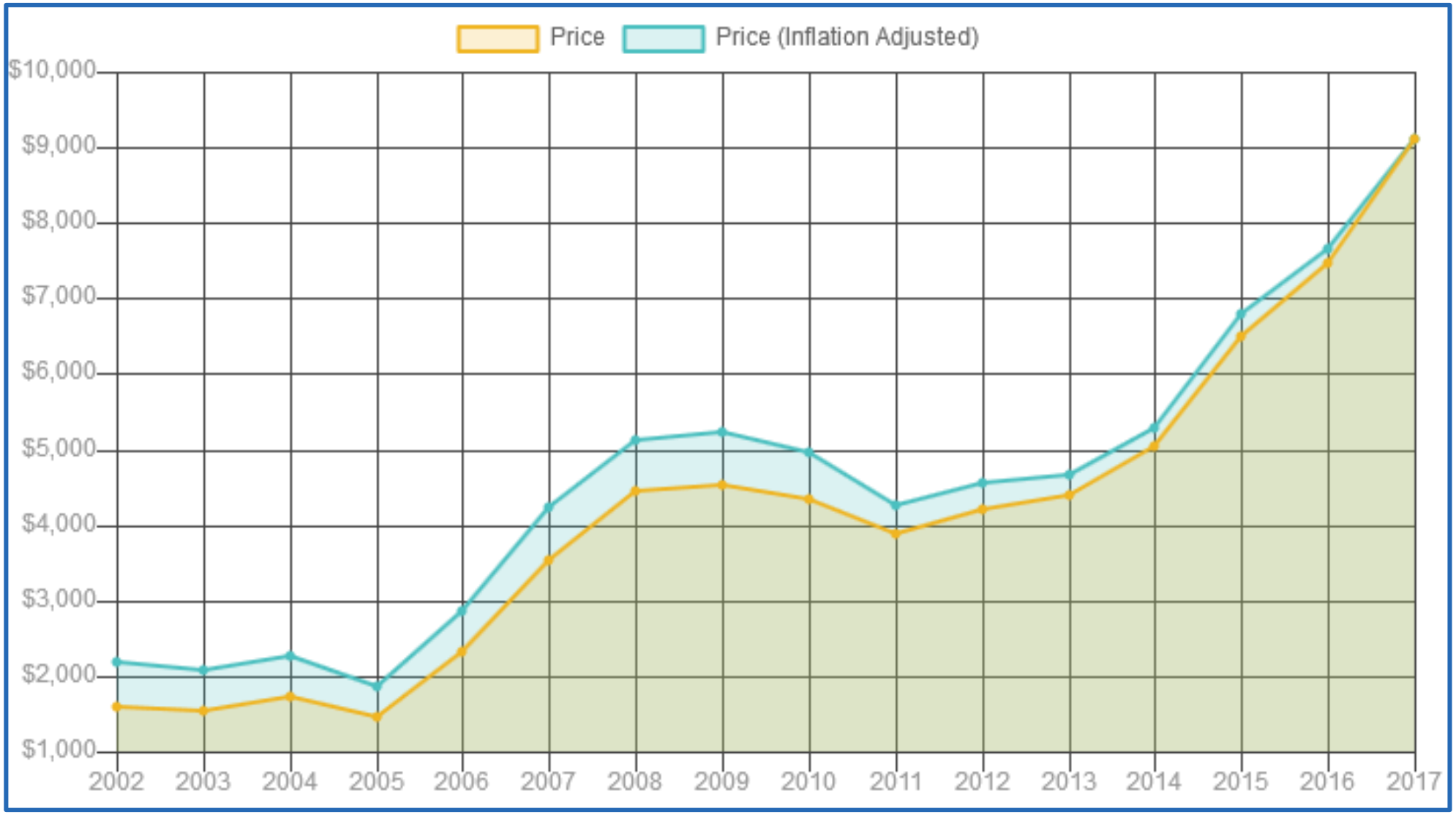
Joe Lowry, Industry Expert - August 2017



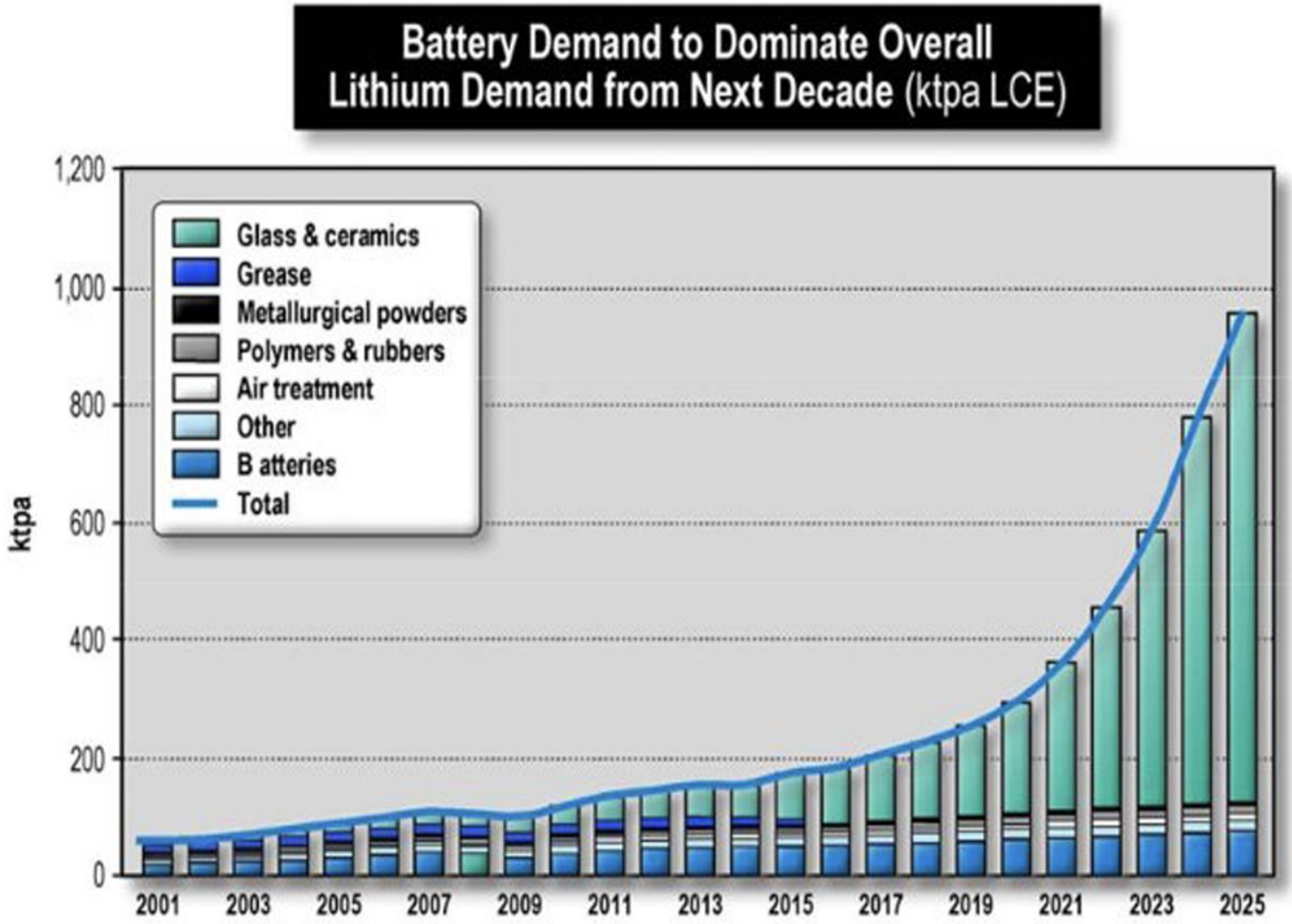

Lithium carbonate equivalent forecast demand* ('000s metric tonnes)
Automotive
Grid storage
Portable batteries
Other applications
Lubes & greases
Ceramics & glass
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
* Based on internal Albermarle demand model and third-party data
SOURCE: ALBEMARLE

ONE WORLD LITHIUM

One World Lithium
INDUSTRY INFORMATION




AUTOMAKER COMMITMENTS TO EVS
Between 2018 and 2025
VW Group
$ 80 B
BMW
$ 47 B
Geely
$ 41 B
Changan
$ 34 B
SAIC
$ 30 B
Ford
$ 28 B
Hyundai-Kia
$ 23 B
GM
$ 20 B
RNM Alliance
$ 12 B
PSA
$ 11 B
Daimler
$ 10 B
Toyota
$ 10 B
Bloomberg
SOURCE: Bloomberg New Energy Finance



Source: Roskill, Benchmark Mineral Intelligence, company reports, UBS Research.

1. Anomaly

Something that deviates from what is standard or expected

2. Aquifer

An underground layer of water or brine bearing permeable rock, or unconsolidated material with the potential to contain lithium bearing brines.

3. Bankable feasibility study

A feasibility study is 'bankable" if it has been prepared in enough detail and with enough objectivity That the Company could submit to investors or lenders when seeking financing for the project

4. Basement

The basement varies by location, but is usually intrusive, metamorphic, or volcanic rocks. At the Salar del Diablo, a gravity survey may determine the basement's depth as well as its surface features, which is estimated by prior gravity surveys to be approximately 8,000 feet deep.

5. Closed Basin

Water flowing into a closed basin is trapped with no outflow, due to structural or topographic constraints involving the geologic development of the basin itself.

6. Conversions

a.) Troy weight measurements - Troy weight is the traditional system of weight measurement in the British Isles. It is based on the grain, pennyweight (24 grains), ounce (20 pennyweights), and pound. Troy weights have been used since the Middle Ages to weigh gold, silver, and other precious metals and stones.

- 1 pound = 12 ounces
- 2.67 pounds = 32.151 ounces
- 1 short ton = 2,000 pounds
- 1,000 ppm = 0.1% = 2 lbs./short ton
- 1 troy ounce = 31.1 grams

b.) Imperial or avoirdupois

- 1 pound = 16 ounces
- 2.2046 pounds= 1 kilogram = 1,000 grams

c.) Metric

Water has the density of 1 gram/ cubic centimeter (cm)
Brine has an approx. density of 1.1 gram/ cubic cm

- 1 cubic meter of water = 1 metric tonne
- 1 cubic meter of brine = 1.1 metric tonne
- 1 gram in 1,000 milliliters = 1,000 ppm

A hectare is a unit of surface area measurement. One hectare is equal to 10,000 square meters.

- One hectare is also equal to 2.471 acres
- 75,400 hectares = 754 square kilometers = 290 square miles
- 640 acres = 1 square mile = 1 section
- 36 sections = 1 township

7. Costs (estimated) of producing lithium

- brine …….....may be $ 2,000 per ton of lithium or more
- in clay…….....may be $ 3,500 per ton LiCO3 or more
- in pegmatite ……may be $ 4,000 per ton of lithium carbonate or more.

8. Deposit Types – Lithium

Lithium Brine Deposits - lithium in brines occurs in a variety of situations, including oilfield waters, geothermal waters, and brines constrained in closed basins in regions of high heat flow with lithium-bearing source rocks to leach and concentrate lithium.

Lithium Clay Deposits - Lithium clay deposits are very fine-grained sedimentary deposits, which sometimes contain the clay mineral hectorite. Hectorite is a type of smectite clay, the name given to a group of clays with a similar mineral consistency. In the case of Hectorite, this particular clay contains lithium, sodium and magnesium. However, significant research is being done to develop new separation or replacement technologies which may lower the costs.

Lithium-bearing pegmatite deposits - Lithium pegmatite deposits are igneous or hard rock deposits that contain the lithium bearing mineral spodumene. They are the primary source of lithium. The deposits are generally open pit mines and the cost of producing lithium is high.

9. Lithium carbonate

Lithium carbonate (LiCO3) is the product created by the evaporation of lithium bearing brines at the mine site. Lithium is 18% of lithium carbonate by weight.

10. Lithium hydroxide

Lithium hydroxide (LiOH) is preferred over lithium carbonate in the production of electric vehicles as lithium hydroxide can be more efficiently used in the battery's cathode. It is more expensive than lithium carbonate. as a result. In this regard, the producers of lithium carbonate can switch over to production of lithium hydroxide easily.

11. Magnesium

Magnesium is an element and number 12 on the periodic table. It is an alkali metal.

Its presence in brine can increase the cost of separating lithium, 1% is considered low and over 7% often makes separation too expensive for economical production of lithium. The average grade of magnesium at the Salar del Diablo is 1.3%.

12. ohm

Ohms measure electrical resistance. One ohm is a unit used to measure the electrical resistance of a material in a circuit that transmits electrical current of one ampere when subjected to a potential difference of one volt. Lower resistance means a material has higher conductivity. A rock formation with a resistance of one ohm is extremely conductive. High conductivity may indicate the existence of rock formations that could contain saline brine, which could contain lithium.

13. Ohm.m

Ohms measure electrical resistance over a distance of one meter. Lower resistance means a material has higher conductivity. A rock formation with a resistance of one ohm is extremely conductive. High conductivity may indicate the existence of rock formations that could contain lithium in a brine.

14. Open ended

Refers to a condition where exploration is not complete and the zone or occurrence of interest has not been completely defined. The mineral occurrence or anomaly of interest remains open in one or several directions.

15. Other definitions

- CEO: Chief Executive Officer
- CFO: Chief Financial Officer
- COO: Chief Operating Officer
- CSE: Canadian Securities Exchange
- OTC: QB Exchange: This is also called the Venture Exchange and is the middle tier of OTC markets with OTC: QX exchange being the top tier and the OTC Pinks being the bottom tier. The OTC: QB Venture Exchange has a majority of its listed companies in the start-up development stage with significant reporting requirements.

16. ppm (parts per million)

As an example, a sample that contains 1,000 ppm equals 0.1%, which is equivalent to 2 pounds per short ton. Typically, potentially economic lithium grades in brine are more than 300 ppm = 0.03% or 6 pounds per ton.

17. Reverse circulation drilling

Reverse circulation (RC) drilling uses dual wall drilling rods with the outer rod used to drill with a rotary bit and the inner rod is used to return chip samples to surface in a continuous flow.

RC drilling is considerably faster than diamond drilling, which provides considerable cost savings.

During and after drilling, a geologist records the attributes and physical information obtained from drilling, a process called logging the hole. After logging the hole, zones of interest such as aquifers can be isolated with packers above and below the zone to allow testing of any aquifers encountered to determine water chemistry, hydro-geological conditions including porosity, permeability, sustainable flow rates and pumping conditions, etc.

18. Rhyolitic tuff source rock

Rhyolite is produced by volcanoes or volcanic activity that can be an explosive event throwing rhyolite particles in the air that subsequently settle as volcanic ash, breccia, or other igneous rocks which are known as tuffs.

19. Salar

A salar is a Spanish word for a salt flat. It is a dry lake in a desert environment where incoming water including rain evaporates faster than the water inflows. A salar also is a closed basin, which means there is no drainage out of the salar. After evaporation of surface waters, the residue is salt and a variety of minerals.

20. Satellite imagery

High resolution pictures taken from satellites to identify geological features including structures, faults, cross faults, and linear features.

21. Time domain electromagnetic survey (TEM or TDEM)

Time Domain electromagnetic surveys are a geophysical exploration technique in which electric and magnetic fields are induced by transient pulses of electric current and the subsequent decay response measured. TEM / TDEM methods are generally able to determine subsurface electrical properties, but are also sensitive to subsurface magnetic properties in applications. TEM/TDEM surveys are a very common surface EM technique for mineral exploration.

The Volterra TDEM utilizes a moving loop array to identify changes in conductivity in underlying rocks to delineate the conductivities of various rock units. TDEM has successfully been used to identify highly conductive zones that may be brine aquifers that could also contain elevated concentrations of lithium.

22. Working and carried property interests

A working interest defines the percentage of program costs one party is funding to earn or maintain a property interest. Carried interest defines the percentage of the property interest that pays no costs. For example, One World Lithium Inc paid 100% of the costs and earned a 60% property working interest, leaving the property owner (Energy Metals Discovery Group), a 40% carried property interest. On completion of the initial drilling program, One World Lithium will have earned an additional 20% property interest for a total of an 80% property working interest.

John E Hiner, a Registered SME Member and a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101, has reviewed and approved the scientific and technical disclosure contained in this glossary.

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Information in this presentation may be forward looking. Forward looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, including potentially inaccurate assumptions, which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expected or implied by the forward looking information which speaks only as of the date of this presentation. No invitation to purchase securities is being made. For more detailed information about the Company, please go to our website at www.oneworldlithium.com.

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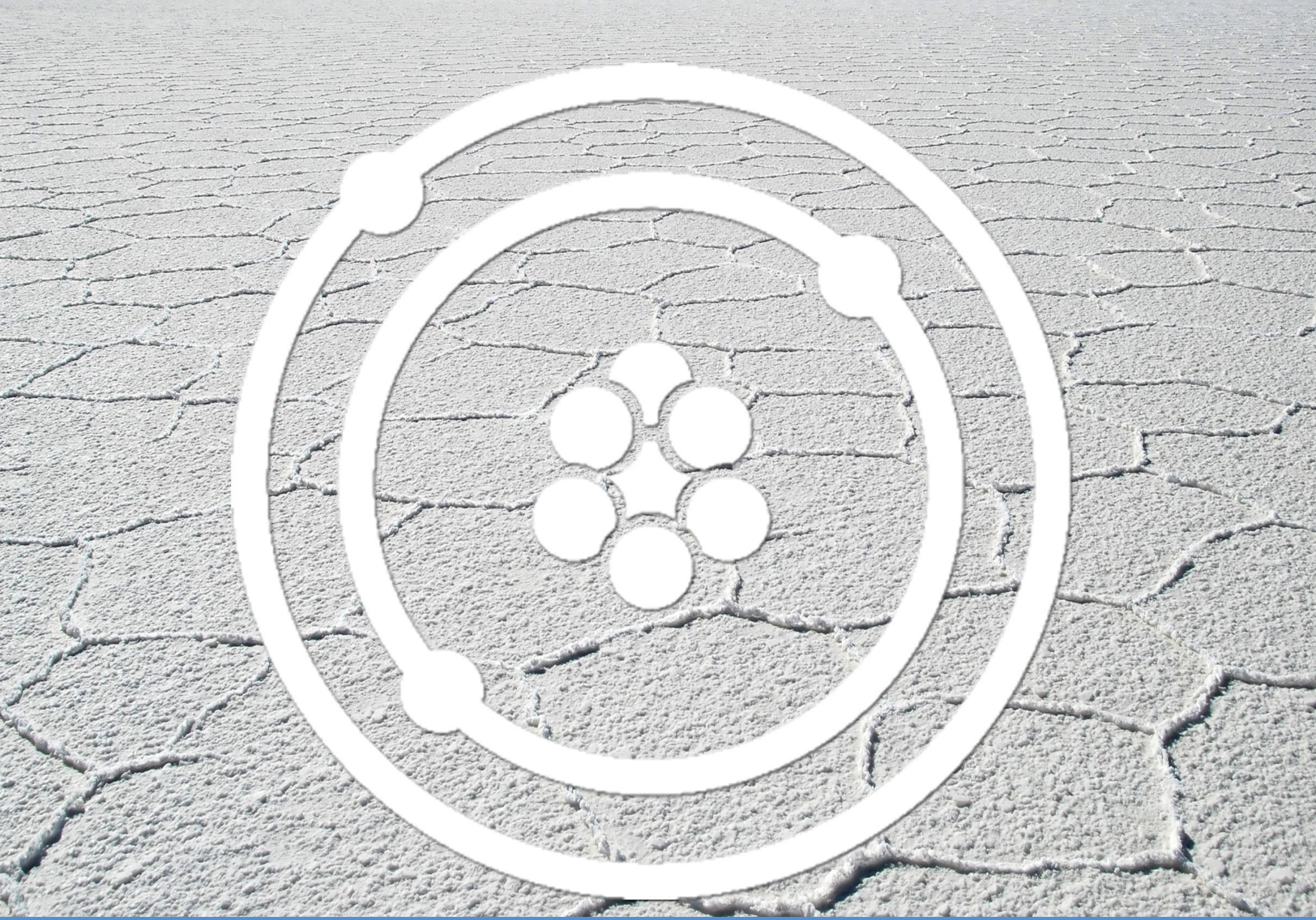

The Company's logo is a lithium atom that is number three on the periodic table with the symbol Li