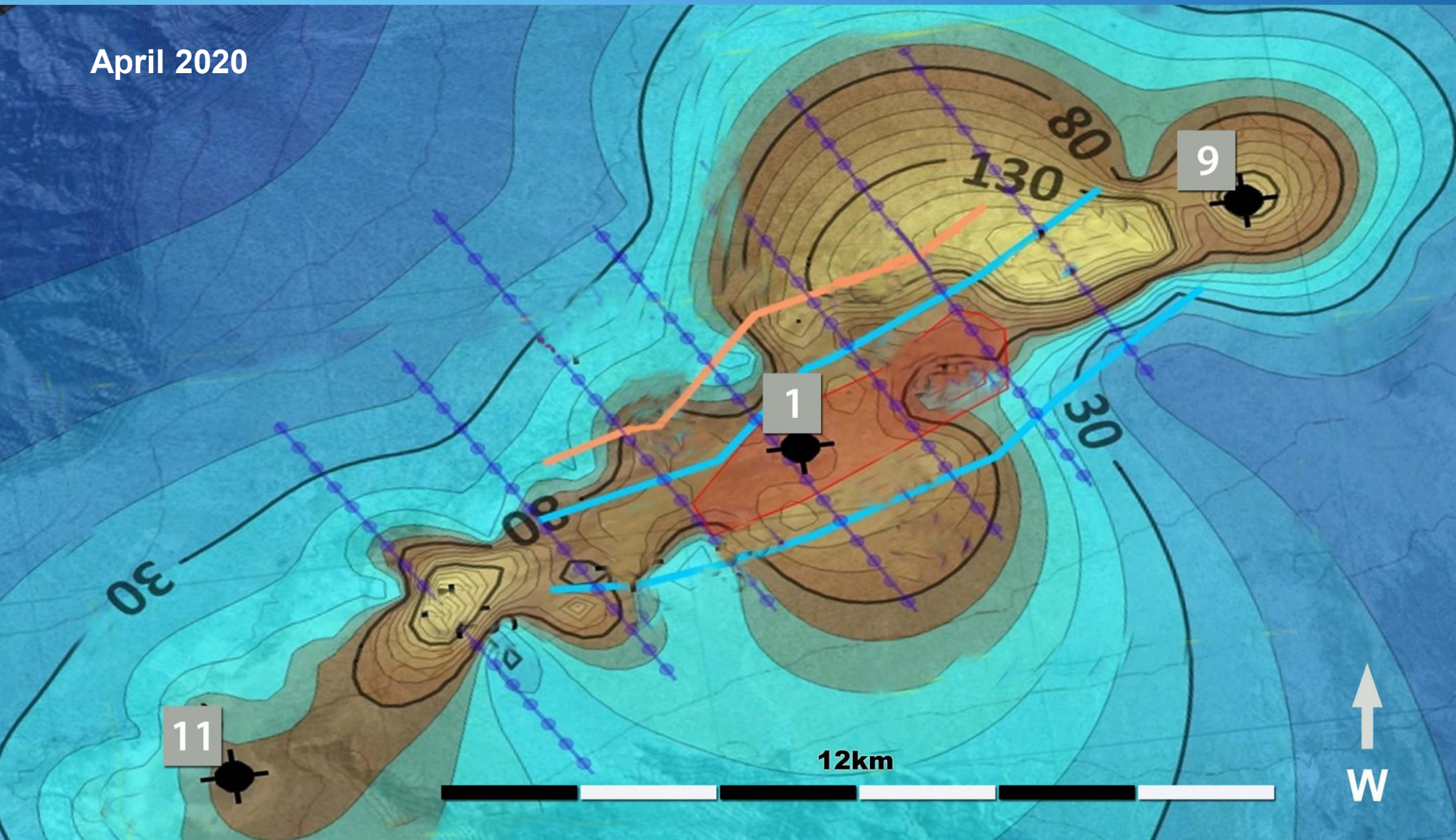
ONE WORLD LITHIUM

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

Company Summary for Investors

April 2020



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One World Lithium INTRODUCTION

- The Salar del Diablo Property covers a large salar with 103,450 hectares or 400 square miles that is located in the State of Baja California, Mexico. The Salar may contain concentrated lithium in brine.
- One of the larger lithium exploration properties to be drilled in 2020.
- The company currently has a 60% property interest with options to acquire a further 30% interest for a total of 90%.
- The property is less than 300 meters above sea level and 35 kilometers from San Felipe that is a low-cost regional service center. San Felipe also has a seaport that may be upgraded to ship lithium carbonate or hydroxide concentrate to Asian and world markets.
- Trading on the OTC:QB Venture Market:(OWRDF) and on the Canadian Securities Exchange: CSE (OWLI).
- Twenty-four initial surface samples were taken over 80 kilometers. All 24 geochemical soil 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 have an average grade of 86 ppm lithium which is anomalous over 150 square kilometers.
- 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 facilitate hydrothermal flow into the basin.
- The Salar del Diablo Property has all the USGS-defined geological conditions that are required to develop concentrated lithium in a brine.
- A 12 hole drill program to intersect multiple targets started on May 24, 2019. However, the program was suspended on June 13 as none of the five holes reached their planned total depths with the deepest hole reaching only 196 meters and did not intersect any drill targets. Montgomery & Associates (M&A) was engaged as the new Operator in August of 2019 and proposed a four hole program. Drilling resumed on October 17. The Operator completed the first two holes by mid-December and reached a total depth of 650 meters for DDH-1 and 559 meters for DDH-2. Six samples were taken. DDH-3 will be drilling 50 kilometers to the south of DDH-2 before the end of January 2020 and if the results warrant further drilling, then DDH-4 may be drilled in the same area.

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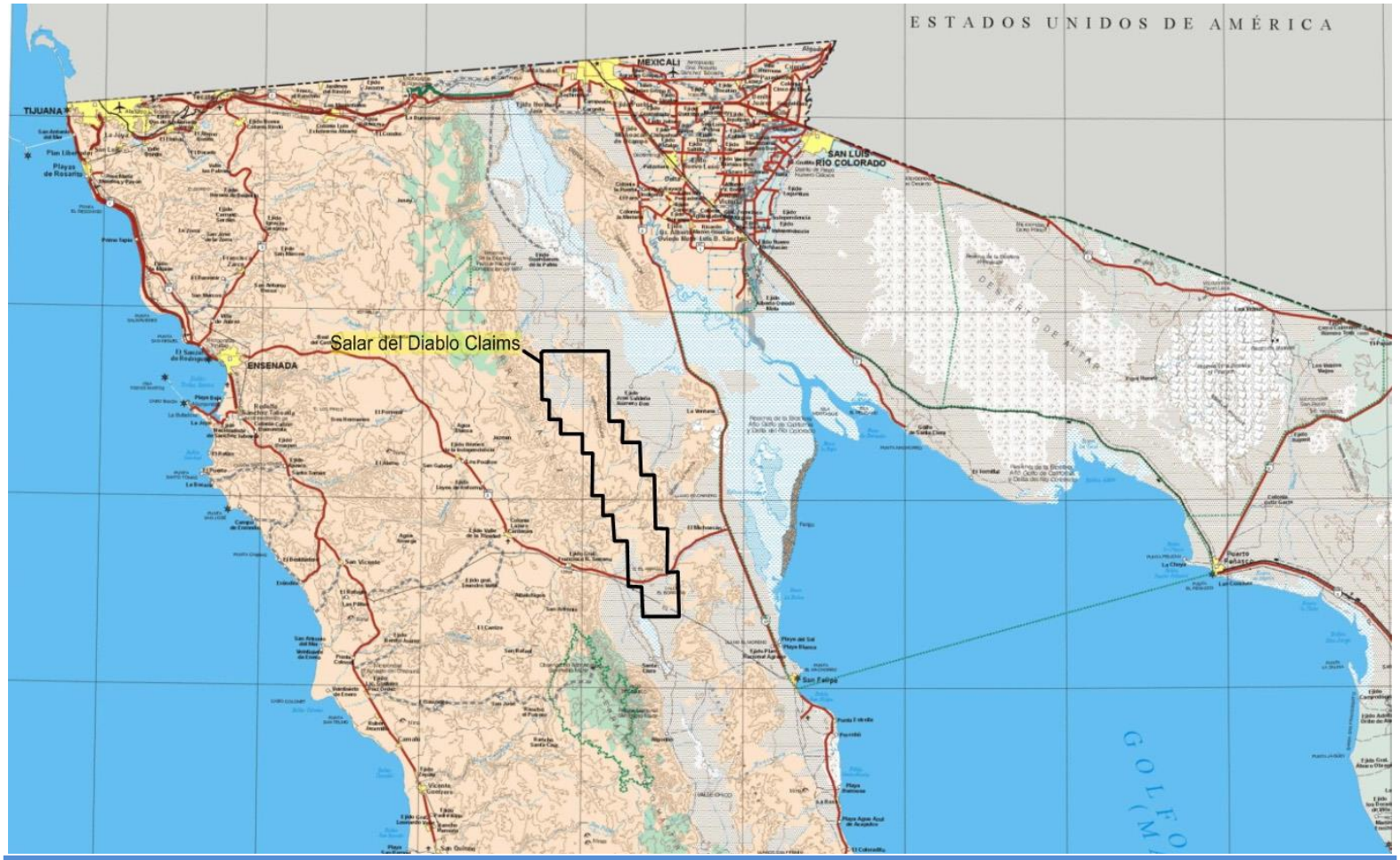
Salar del Diablo LOCATION



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, MX

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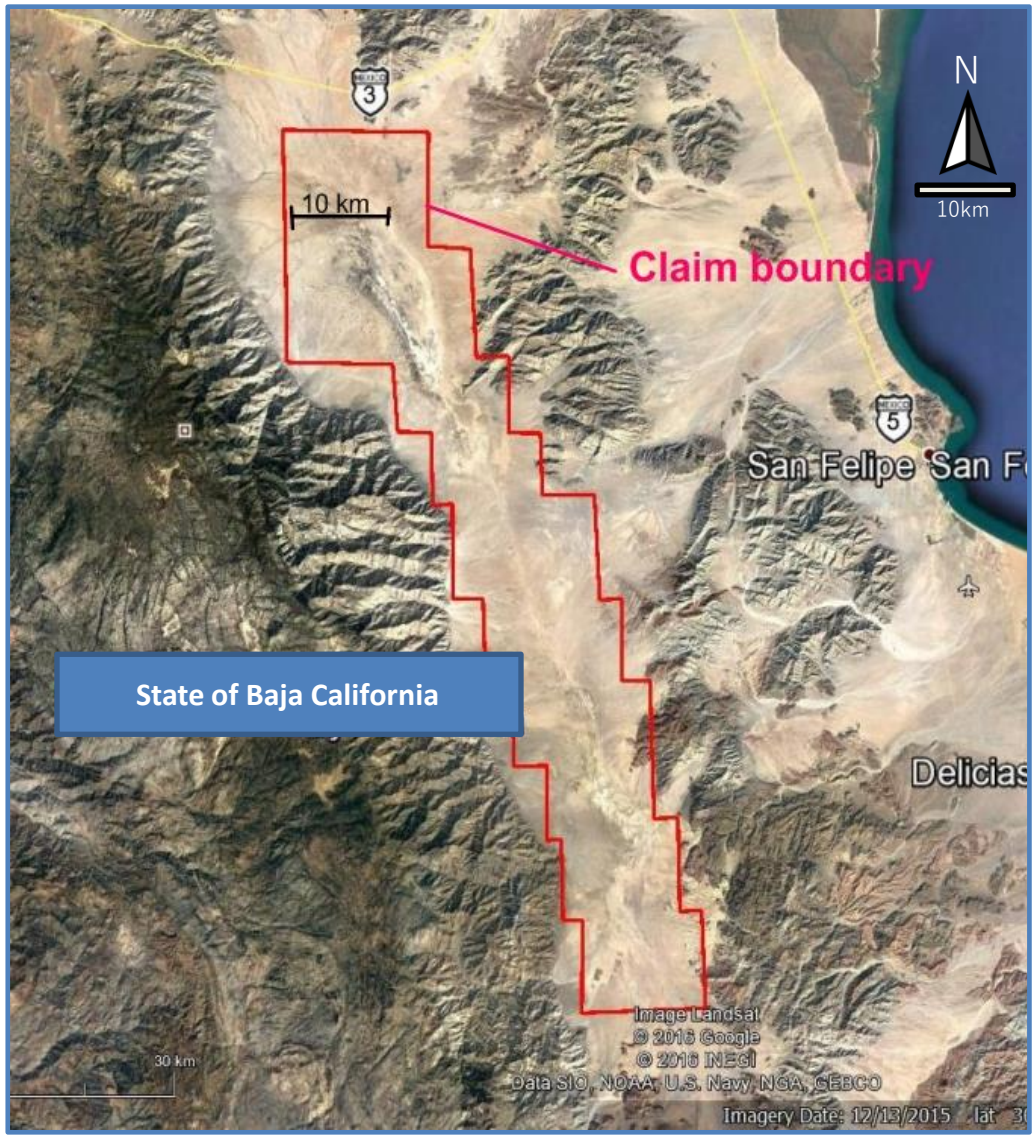
Salar del Diablo LAND POSITION



103,450 hectares or

400 sq. miles

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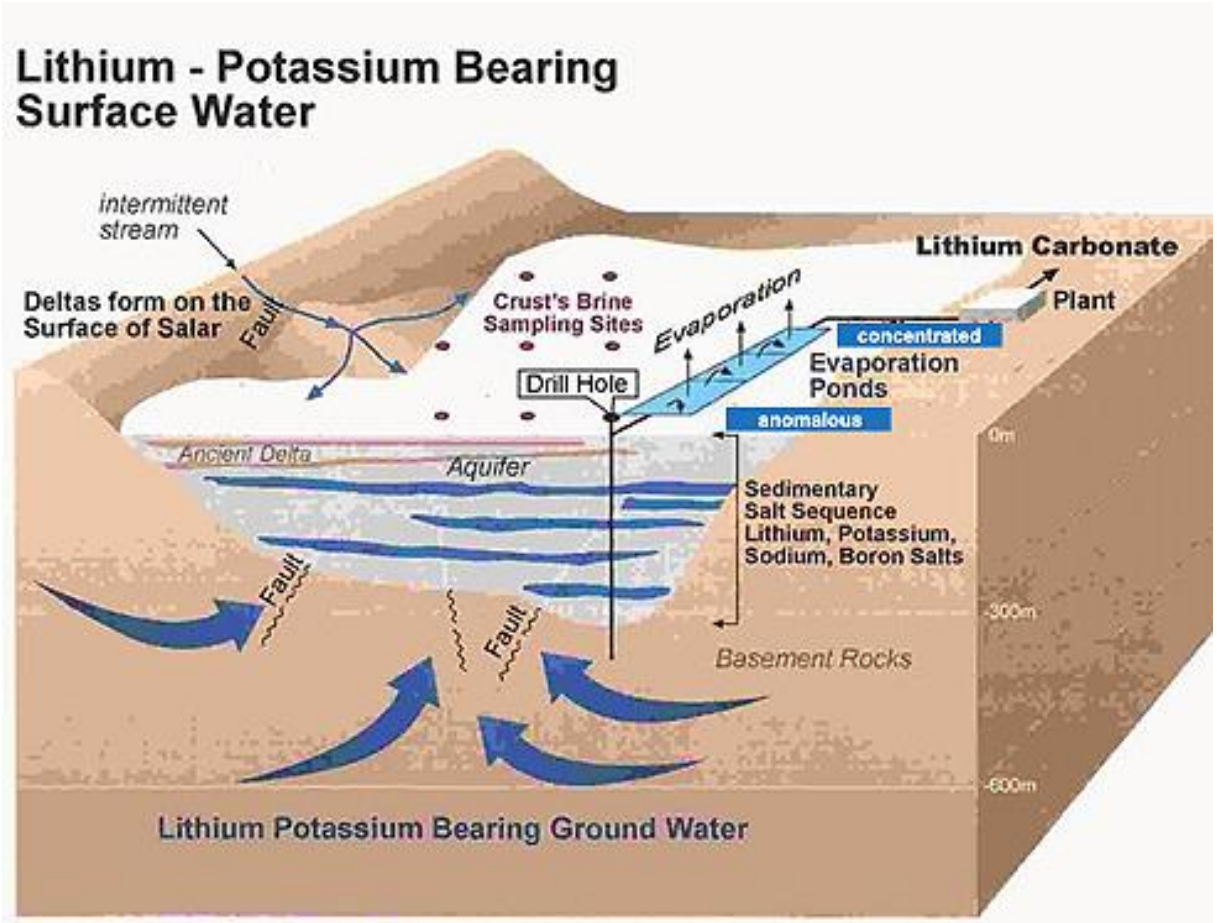
Salar del Diablo
LITHIUM SALAR CROSS SECTION

Schematic of a lithium-bearing aquifer in a closed basin



*NOTE: This schematic is for illustration purposes only.

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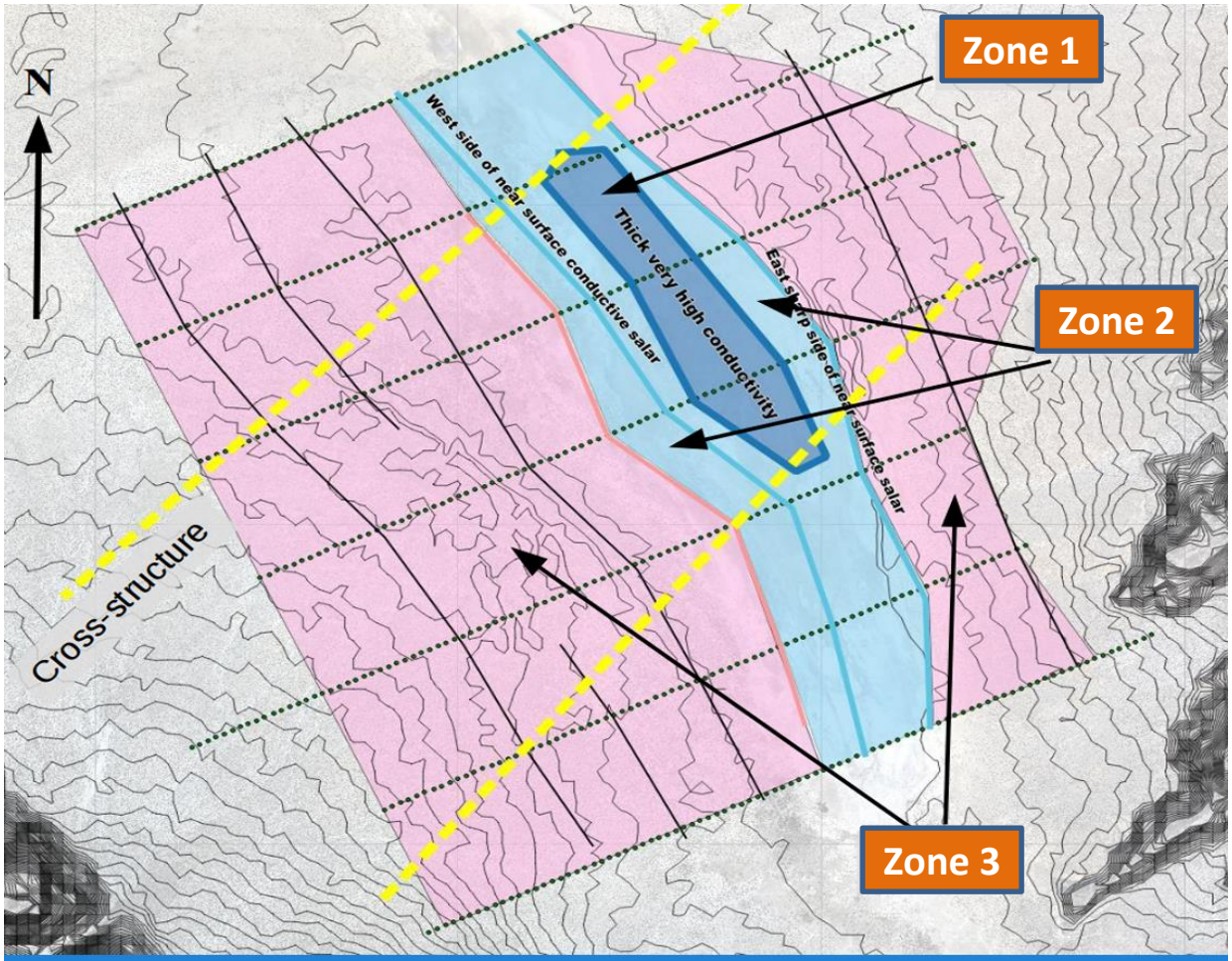
Salar del Diablo
GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS

SJ Geophysics defined three large conductive zones. SJ Geophysics conducted a Voltera TEM in loop survey located within the northern third of the property. The survey covered approximately 150 square kilometers, or 14% of the 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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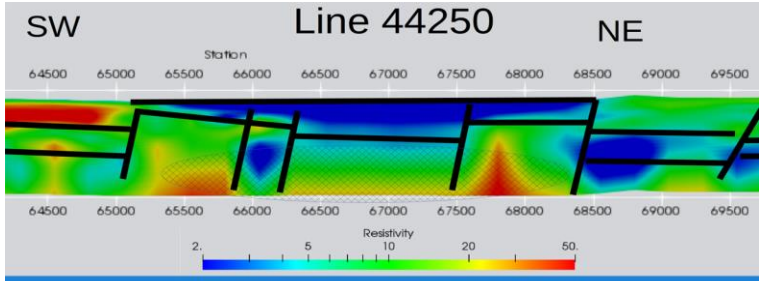
Salar del Diablo GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS



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

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.

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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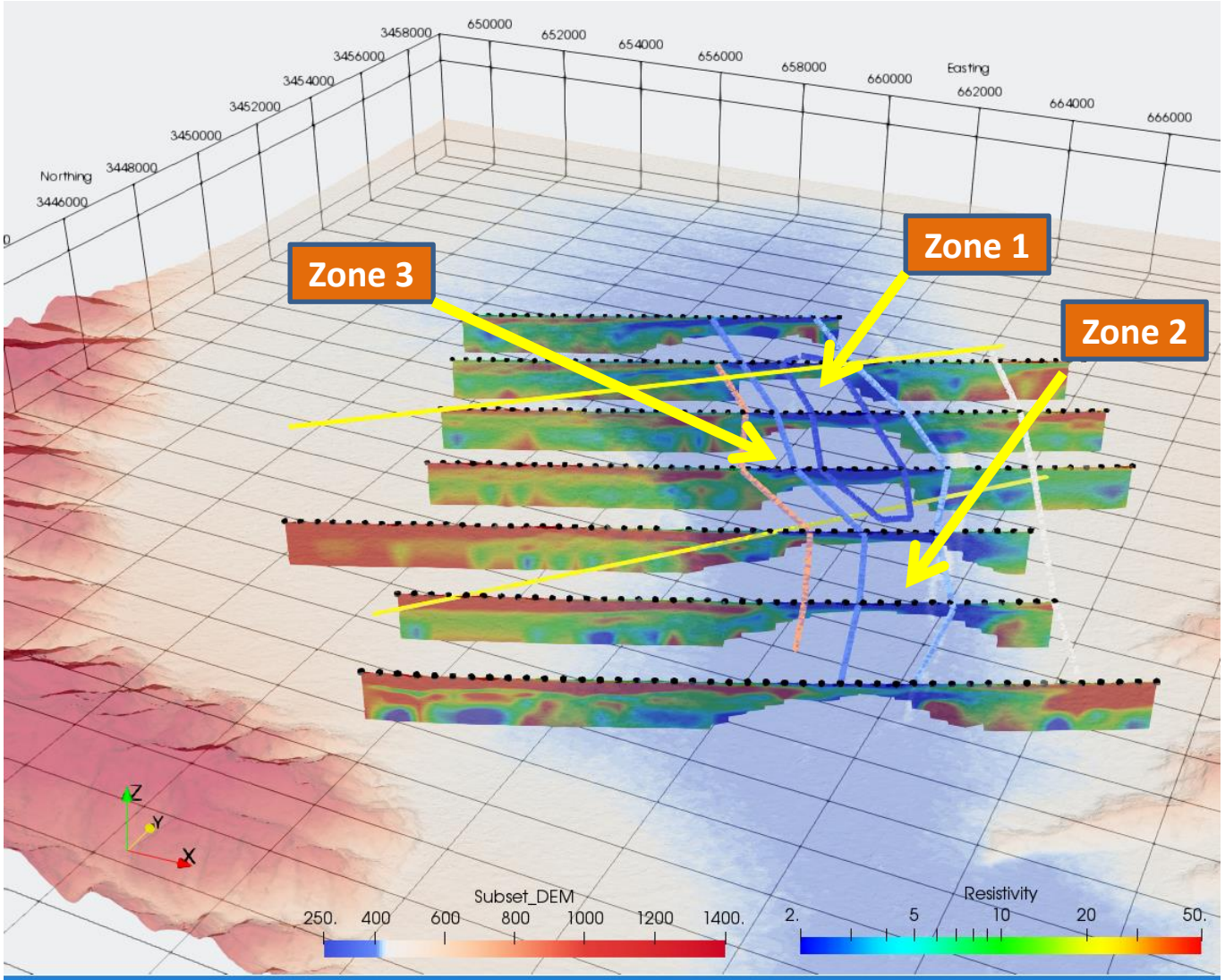
Salar del Diablo
GEOPHYSICS RESULTS



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 locations.

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 grid, 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 anomalous and similar to surface samples from lithium-brine producers. The samples also assayed as high as 1.9% potassium (potash), 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 linear 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 a closed basin.

Drill Results

The initial drill program started on May 24, 2019 and was terminated on June 13 as the five holes drilled failed to intersect any of the intended targets as the deepest hole only reached 194 meters. The drill results are reported in OWL's July 15 News Release.

A new Operator was appointed in August, 2019 (Montgomery & Associates or M&A) that recommended a four hole drill program. DDH-1(DDH means diamond drill hole) was drilled adjacent to the old drill hole #1 and reached a total depth of 650 meters with five borehole samples taken. Then DDH-2 was drilled 12 kilometers south of DDH-1 and adjacent to the old drill hole #11. DDH-2 reached a total depth of 594 meters in early December, 2019 with only one borehole sample taken as the borehole had deteriorated with sluffing sands. The drill rig was then moved 50 kilometers south of DDH-2 to DDH-3 location before the Christmas Holidays. DDH-3 likely will be drilling before the end of April, 2020.

M&A prefers the location of DDH-3 as hydrothermal historical and current hydrothermal activity are evident and is often a source of lithium, such as the lithium triangle in Argentina and Chile. Depending on the results of DDH3, DDH-4 may be drilled in the same area.

The results of all drill hole sampling will be released at the end of the 4 hole program.

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Salar del Diablo DRILL RIG

4 X 4 skidder mounted diamond drill rig will drill DDH-3 and DDH-4 at the south end of the property. Depending on borehole conditions, the rig is capable of reaching a depth of 1,000 meters or 3,280 feet.

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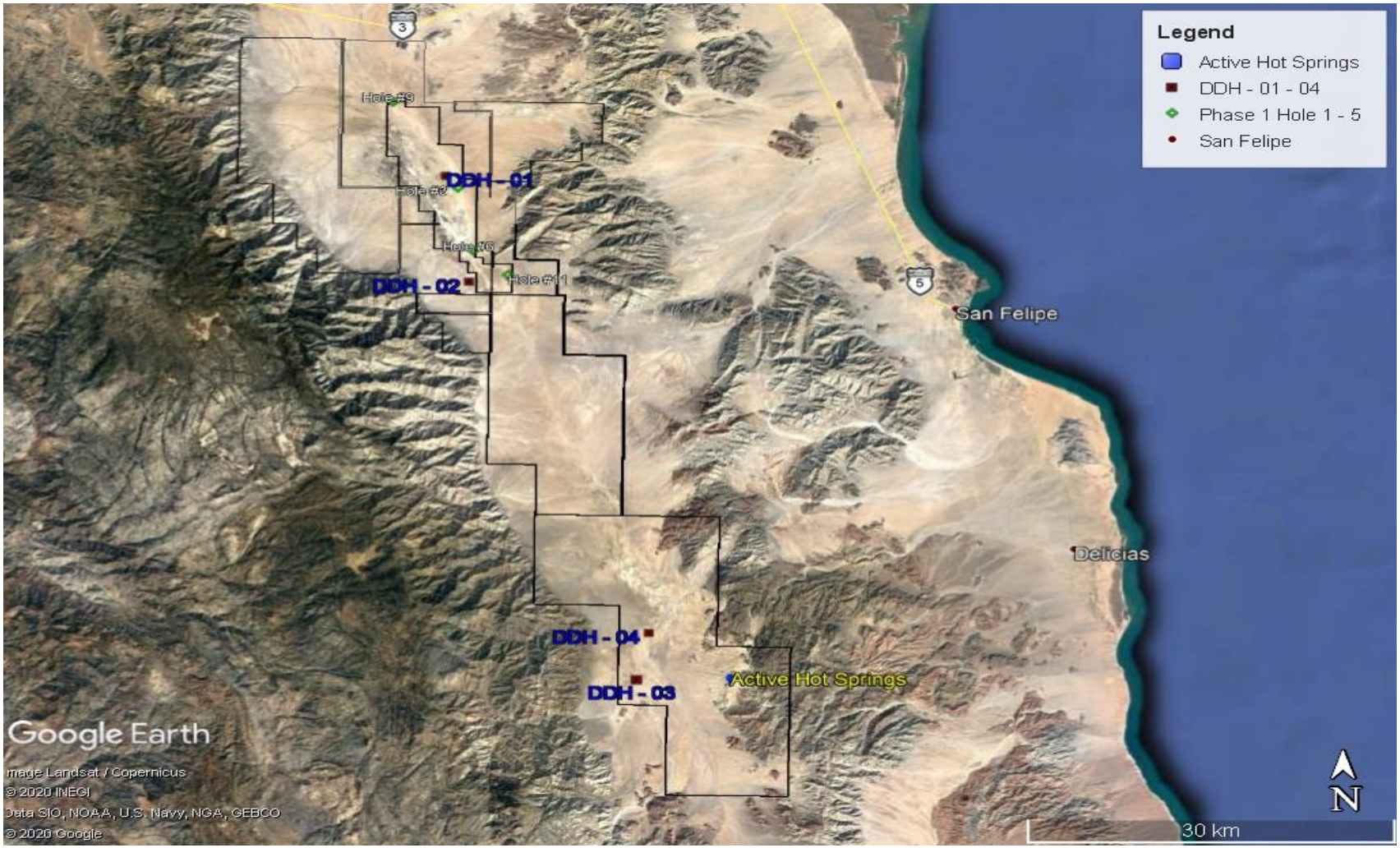
Salar del Diablo
DRILL HOLE LOCATION MAP

The Four Drill Hole Location Map



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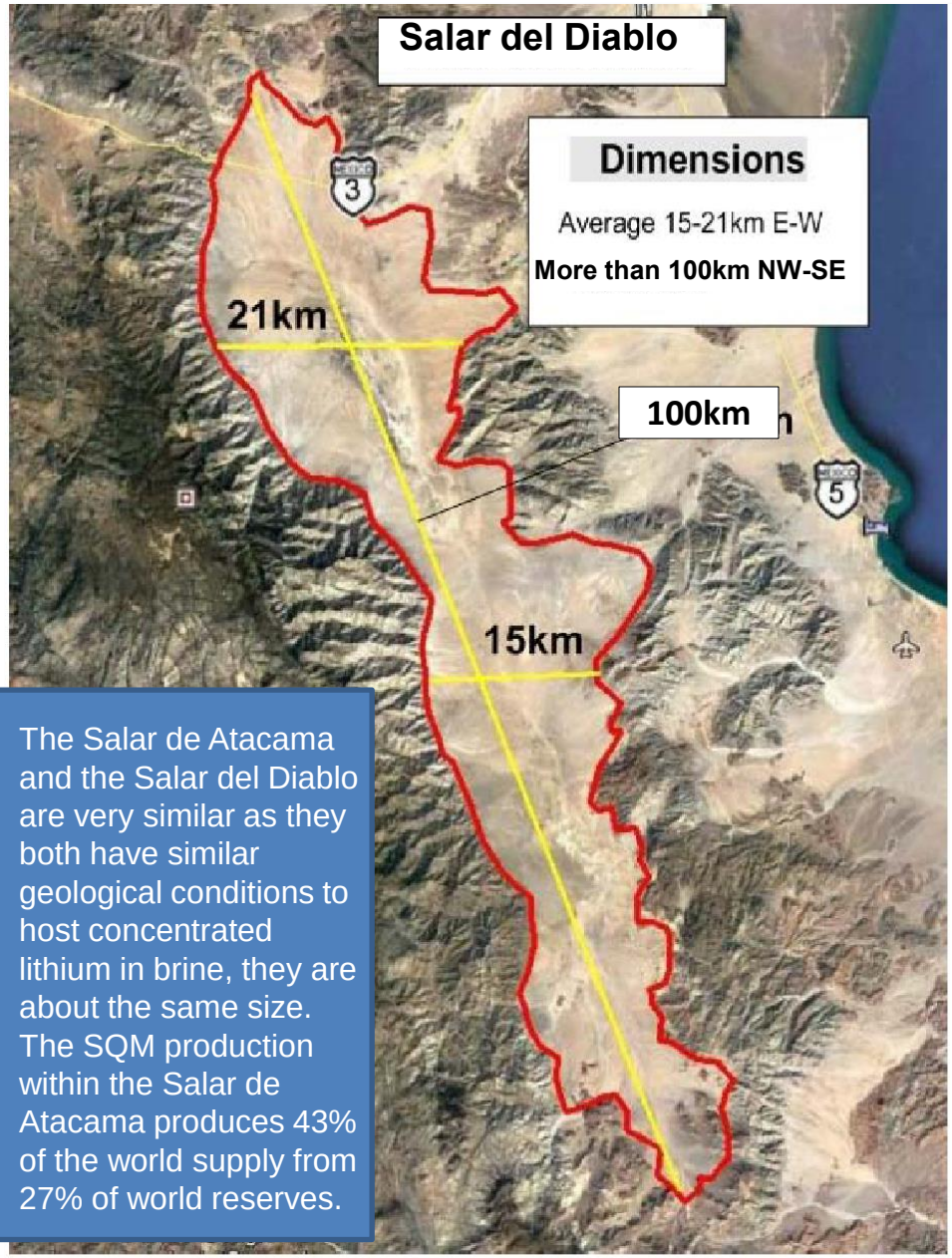
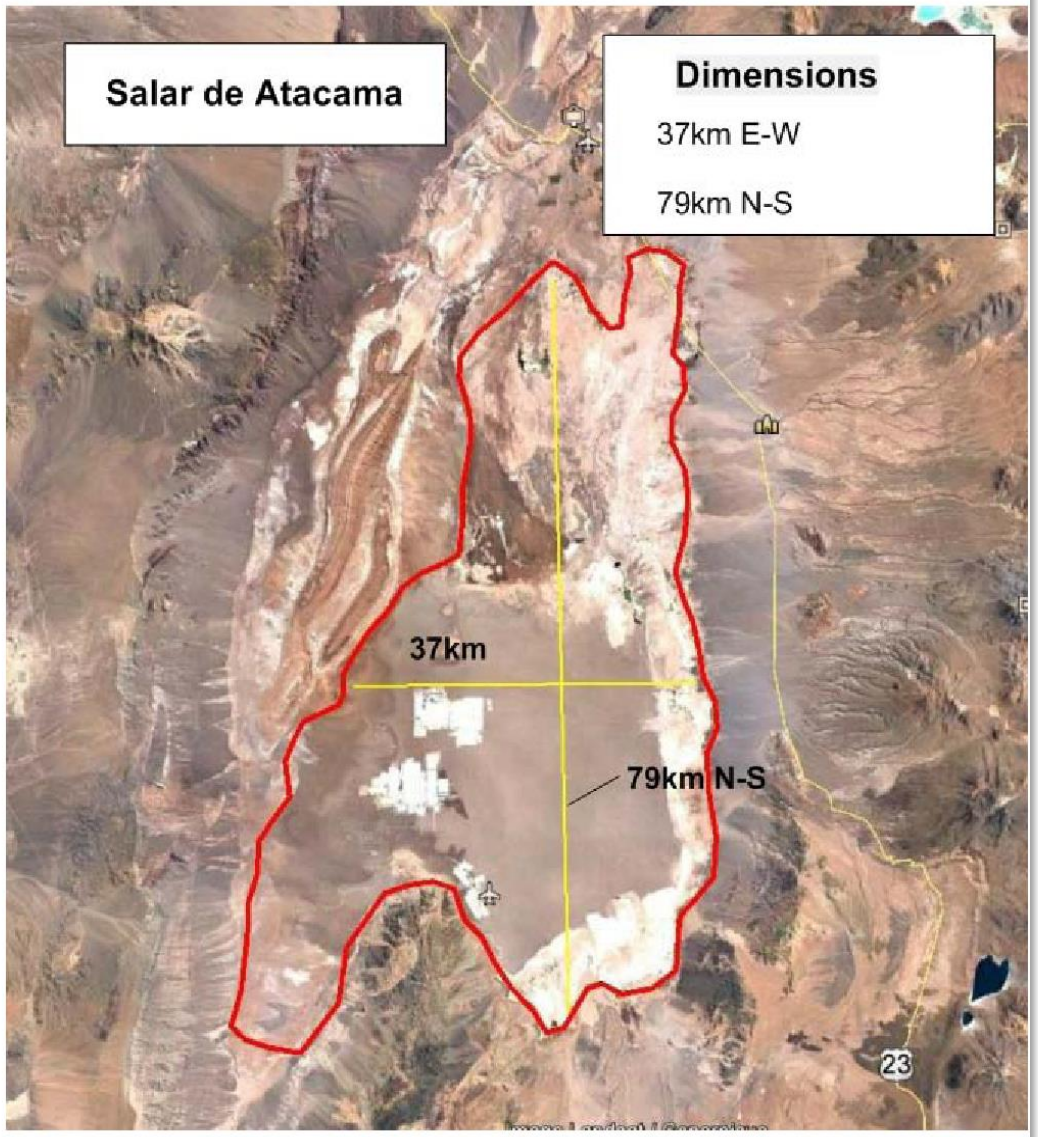
Salar del Diablo and Salar de Atacama SIZE COMPARISON





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 43% of the world supply from 27% of world reserves.

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 Hammer Down gold project back to production.

John N. Hamilton, CFO, Corporate Secretary and Director

John received his CA from Ernst Young and a law degree from Osgood Hall at York University. 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 King Burns, Advisor

Mr. Burns serves as an independent director for China Gold Resources (TSX:CGG), Chairman and CEO of Jaxon Mining (and 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, Project Manager

Kevin Milledge, a Director of One World Lithium, has over 35 years' experience in mineral exploration, including Mexico and the Baja Peninsula. He is the project manager of the Salar del Diablo exploration programs that includes expediting equipment, supplies, and personnel.

Tim Brock, Consultant

A bachelor of arts degree with Honours in economics and physics at UBC. 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.

Mike Rosko, Operator

Mike Rosko is a Vice President of Montgomery and Associates that includes management of offices in Argentina, Chile, and Peru. He has been operator for many salar brine development projects including Galaxy Sal de Vida Deposit, Millennial Lithium's Pasto Grandes Deposit, and Lithium America's Cauchari-Olaroz deposit. Mike has a Master's of Science in Geology Degree and is a Certified Professional Geologist. Mike Rosko, is a SME Registered member and a Qualified Person as defined by the Canadian National Instrument 43-101.

Right to acquire up to a 90% property working interest in the Salar del Diablo

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

Upon completion of the Phase three drilling program 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.

ONE WORLD LITHIUM

One World Lithium CORPORATE

Share Structure as of April 1, 2020	
Issued & Outstanding	97,275,537
Loan Warrants (@ $.20 & $.16)	1,850,000
Private Placement Warrants (@ $0.20 & $.25)	23,202,623
Stock Options	7,564,000
Fully Diluted Shares Outstanding	129,892,160

Why Lithium?

Lithium is the lightest weight metal in the periodic chart. It has the greatest electrochemical properties, which allows for efficient energy to weight performance as required in mobility devices and electric vehicle batteries.

Lithium Industry Trends

- The need for lithium continues to accelerate, with demand from companies that produce batteries to power electric vehicles, laptops and other high-tech mobile devices.
- Price forecasted to increase 300% over the next five years.
- Overall lithium demand is forecast to rise from 230,000 tons of lithium carbonate to more than 900,000 tons lithium carbonate in the next five years.
- Automotive industry is forecasted to have the biggest demand for lithium batteries that may become 70% of overall demand for lithium.
- Volvo has committed to build 5 million electric cars annually by December, 2020.
- There are 65 gigafactories either built or in the planning stages that may consume an estimated 600,000 tons of lithium carbonate annually.
- There is no commercial replacement for lithium.
- Bloomberg said, “even if the price of lithium soars 300 percent, battery costs would rise by only 2%.”
- Vehicle manufactures are spending $365 billion USD before 2025 to produce electric vehicles.

Corporate Data

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

Suite 600- 800 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 2V6

CUISP number: 68247P0104
Financial Year End: December 31,
Stock Transfer Agent: Computershare in Canada and in the United States

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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

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.

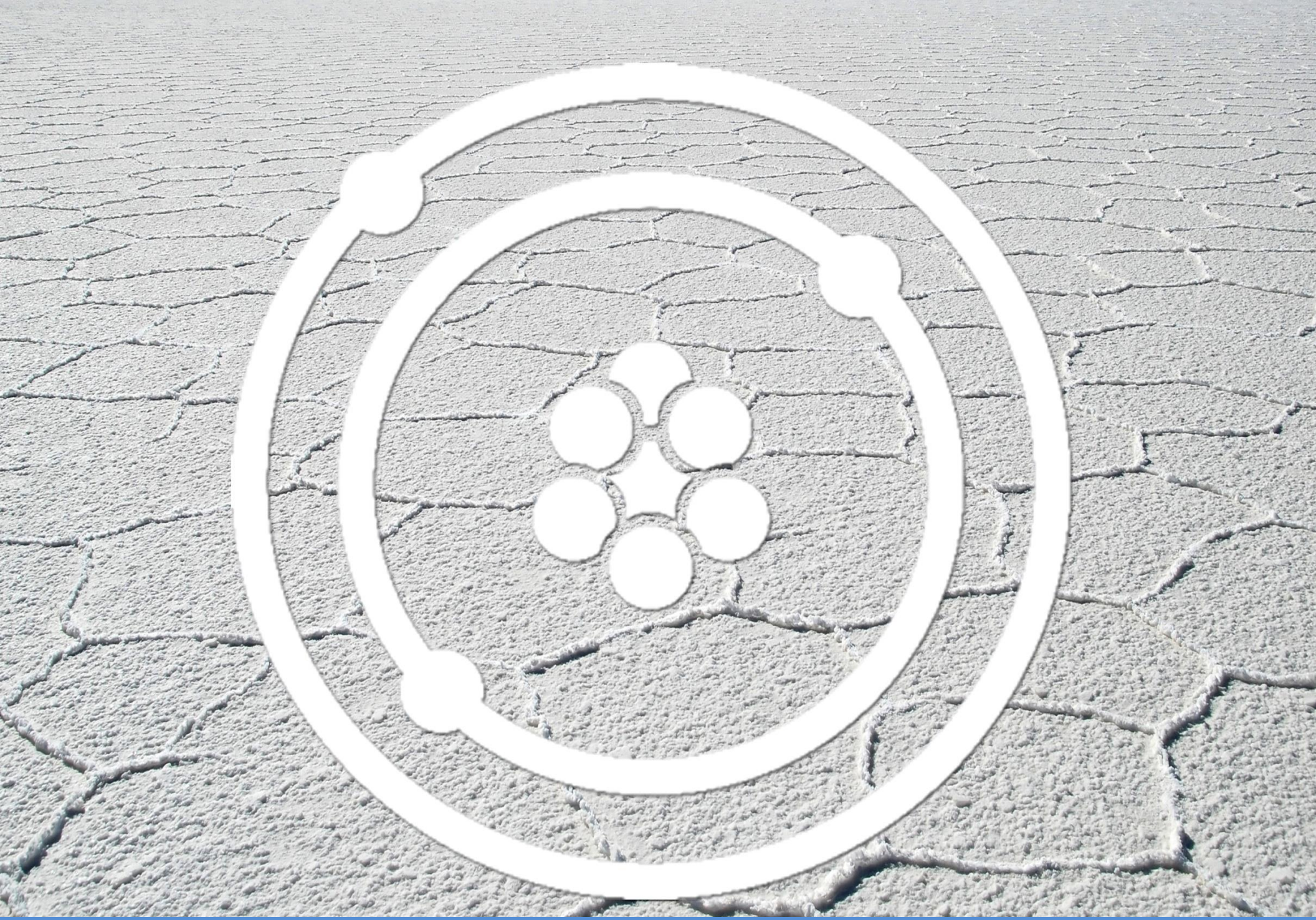
22. Working and carried property interests

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.

One World Lithium DISCLAIMER

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.

Mike Rosko, SME Registered Member and a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101, has reviewed and approved the scientific and technical disclosure contained in this Company Summary.



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