



Tres Quebradas (3Q) Lithium Project Corporate Presentation

March 2018

TSX.V:NLC; OTCQX:NTTHF; FSE:NE2

www.neolithium.ca

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One of the Best Undeveloped Lithium Projects in the World

Neo Lithium is well positioned to become the next large low cost lithium producer

The Right Asset & Structure

- Located in the Lithium Triangle, 100% owned and fully permitted
- Large salar footprint >150km², controlling over 350km² around the salar
- Clean balance sheet with ~\$58M in cash
- Strong s/h base: institutional ~45% and insiders ~16%

Positive PEA

- US\$1.2 Billion After-Tax NPV at 8% and IRR of 27.9%
- Production rate based of 35kt/y of Lithium Carbonate
- Simple and proven solar evaporation technology
- Mine life of 20 years with a 3 year ramp up
- Operating cost of \$2,791 per tonne of Lithium Carbonate
- Total capital expenditure of \$490.2 million

Processing

- Unique chemistry with low impurities and high calcium content
- Already achieved concentration levels at site of 3.8% lithium in brine
- No costly additives were required
- Building larger evaporation ponds to feed pilot plant

Why Neo Lithium?

Unique Resource

- High grade lithium brine with lowest combined sulphate/magnesium impurities in the world
- Significant upside potential at depth with 90% of current resources and <100m, significant high grade brine >600m
- 520mg/L - M&I resource of 0.7Mt of LCE at 716 mg/L Lithium & Inferred resource of 1.4Mt of LCE at 713 mg/L Lithium
- 400mg/L - M&I resource of 1.2Mt of LCE at 567 mg/L Lithium & Inferred resource of 2.3Mt of LCE at 567 mg/L Lithium

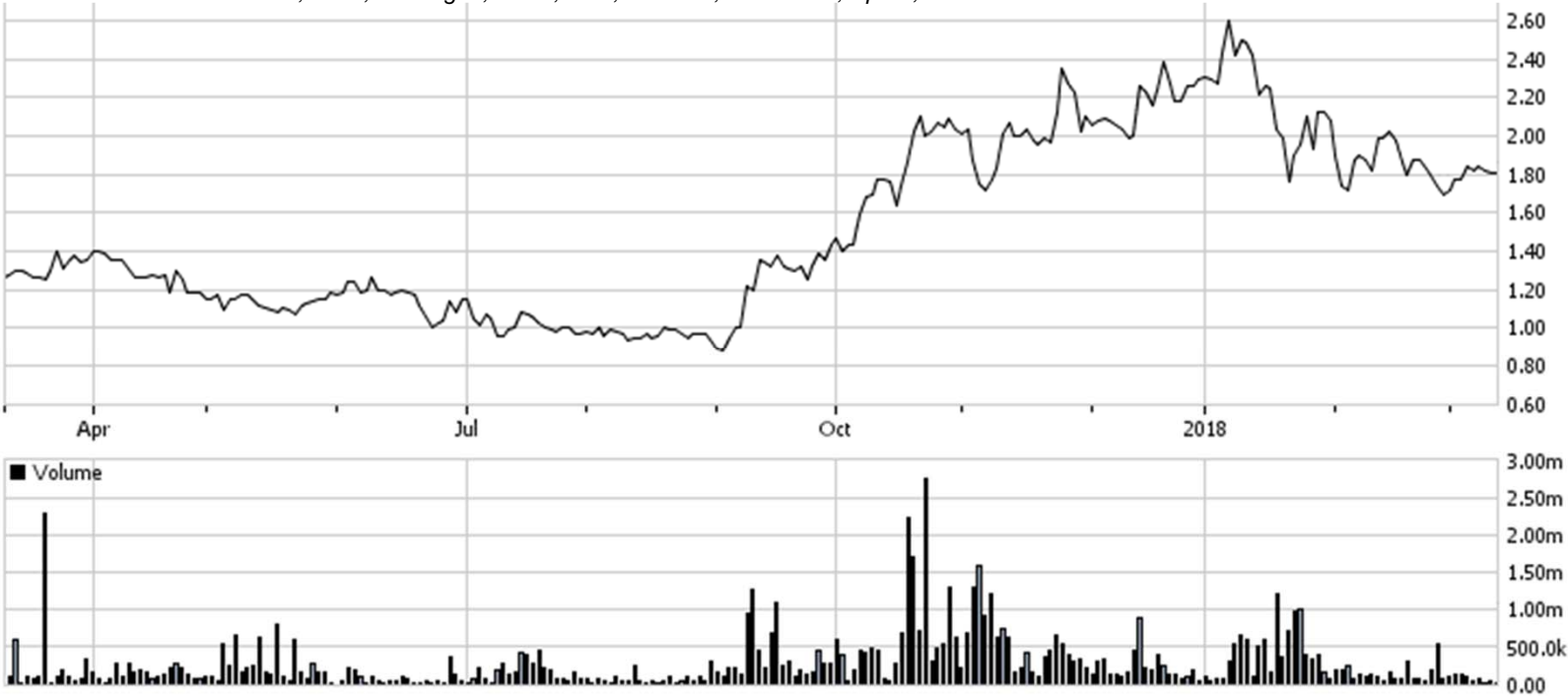
The Right People

- Same team that took Lithium Americas to full feasibility (CEO & 2 Directors)
- Very strong technical in-country experience and local knowledge, with over 10 engineers, chemists and PhDs
- Proven capital market expertise

Strong Capital Structure

TSX.V: NLC; OTCQX:NTTHF; FSE:NE2	\$1.85	~\$215M
Ticker	Price (March 20, 2018)	Market Capitalization
117.1M	~\$58M (no debt)	GMP (\$3.25) - Cormark (\$3.40) Canaccord (\$3.25)
Issued & Outstanding Shares	Net Cash (Sep 30, 2017)	Research Coverage
125.3M	~45%*	~16%
FD Outstanding Shares	Institutional Ownership	Insider Ownership

Note: all numbers in Canadian dollars except per share data
** Major shareholders include BlackRock, M&G, JPMorgan, RBIM, CCL, Manulife, Mackenzie, Sprott, Guardian*



Progress and Achievements

Neo Lithium has successfully delivered results and is on track to develop its 3Q Project

2016 ✓

Property
Acq.

Go-
Public
\$20M
raised

Full
Exp/Dev
Permits

2016/17
Drilling
Season

Team
Strength

2017 ✓

Over \$45M
raised

Over \$15M
Invested

Maiden
Resource

2017/18
Drilling
Season

PEA

2018+ ✓

Technical
Team
Strength

Resource,
Processing
& Fiscal
Stability
News

Ongoing
Drilling,
Processing,
Other
Technical
Data

EIA &
Cons.
Permits
Q1-Q2 '18

Feasibility
Study
Q4 18 /
Q1 19

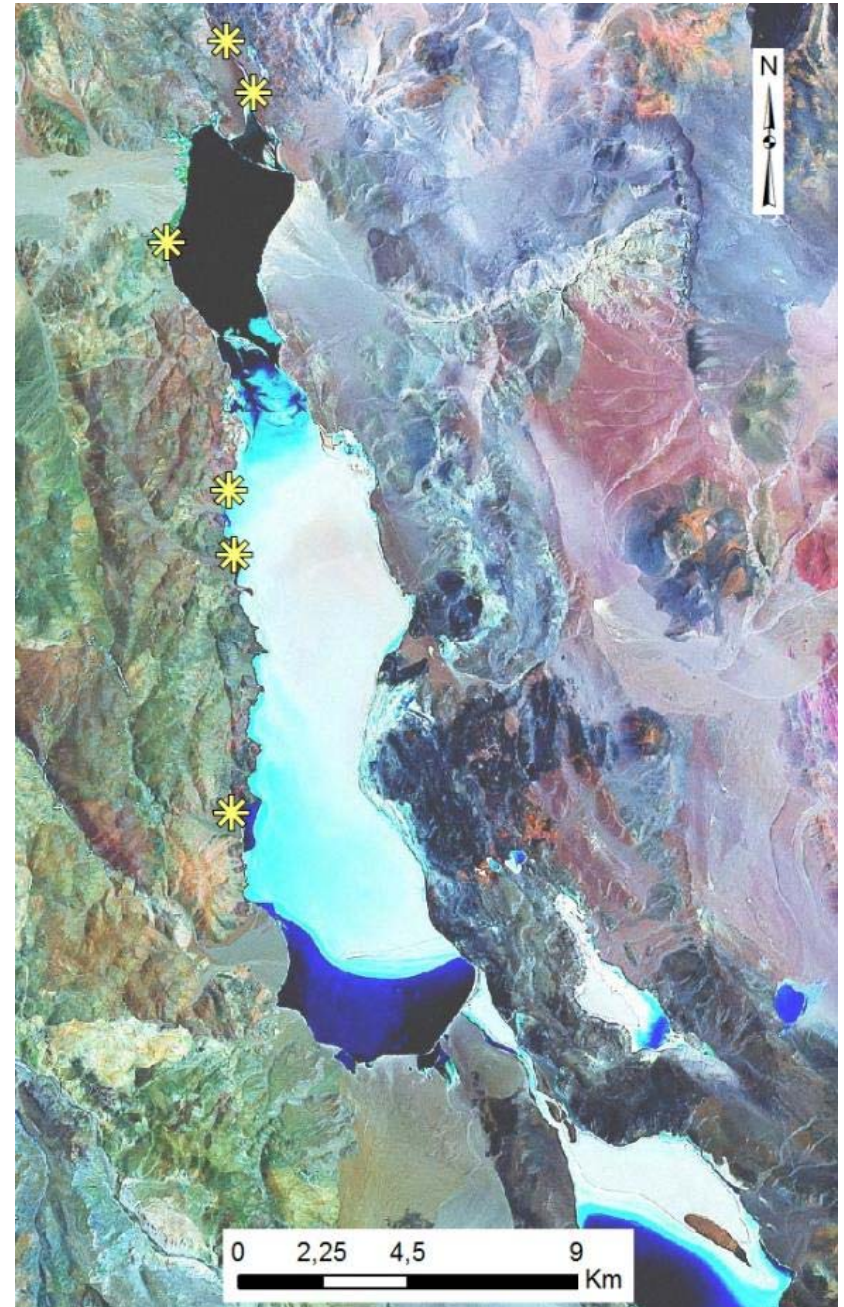
Location

- Project located 30km from the Chilean border with direct road to pacific ports
- The company controls a total of 350km² up to the border with Chile
- 100% ownership of the entire salar complex
- Fully environmentally permitted to full feasibility
- Surface easement for mine construction granted by mining authorities
- Project is easily accessed through a provincial highway and a recently upgraded project road



3Q Project

- Salar and brine reservoir complex that includes three brine reservoirs and three salars
- There is only one example in the world of a brine lake: Zhabuye (in China) and is a producing lithium mine
- Geothermal springs (yellow stars on map) feed the northern part of the project
- The geothermal springs contain high grade lithium and feed into the lakes and salars
- No inhabitants or aboriginal communities in the area
- Full infrastructure already built by the Company



Lithium Brine Reservoir and Salar Complex



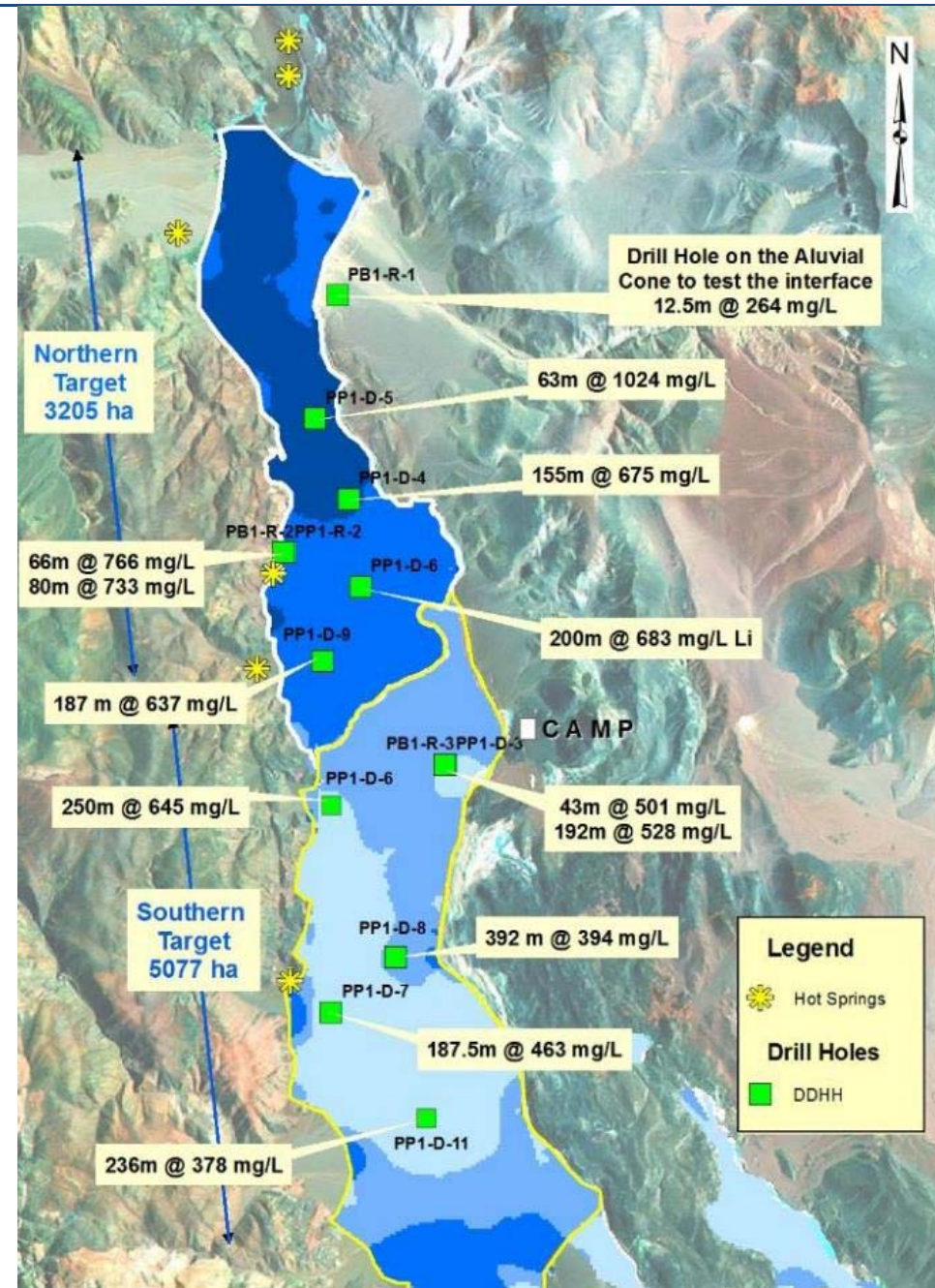
Lithium Rich Hot Springs Feed the Northern Target

- The northern target has the highest concentration of lithium and potassium grades and the lowest concentration of critical impurities
- Inflow of hydrothermal springs add lithium to the salar and brine reservoirs



Drilling – 2016/2017 Exploration Campaign Results

- 11 diamond drill holes (1,989 meters)
- 13 rotary wells (733 meters)
- 11 platforms (+2)
- 104 Brine Samples
- 23 QA/QC samples

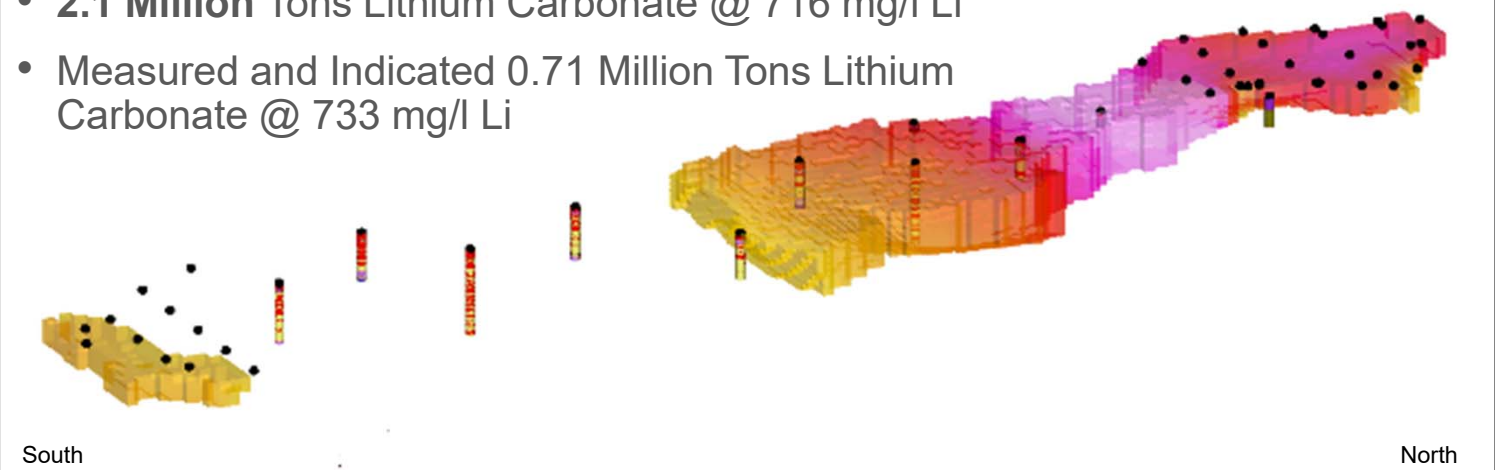


Resource Estimation

In only one drilling season Neo Lithium was able to announce its maiden resource estimate for the 3Q Project

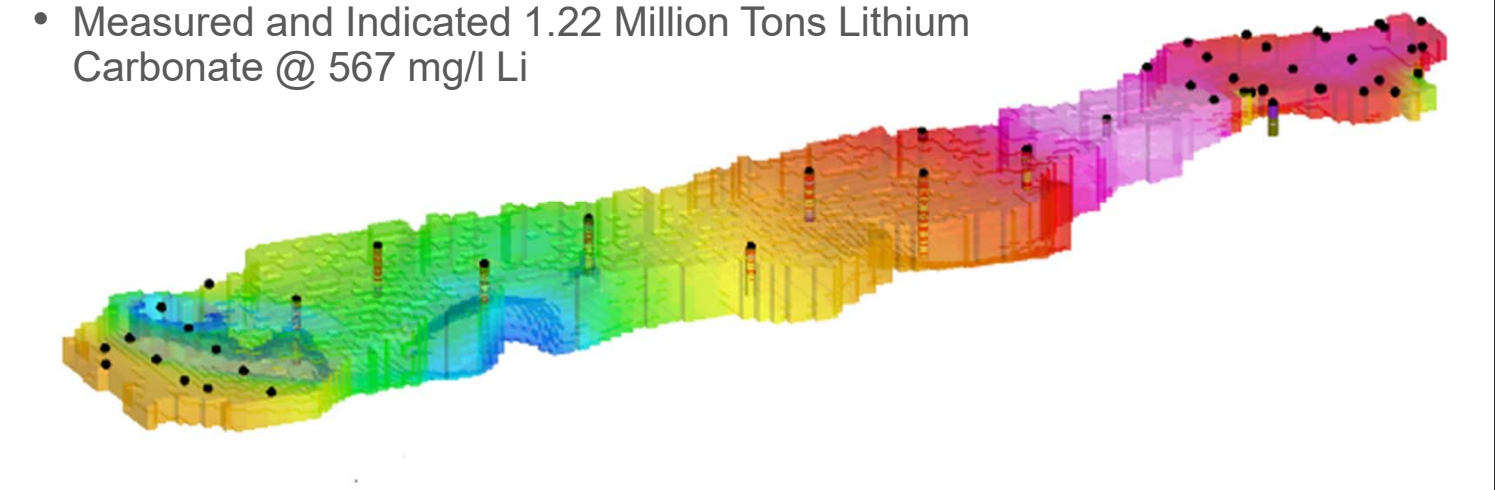
- Resource estimation at 520 mg/l Li cut off

- **2.1 Million** Tons Lithium Carbonate @ 716 mg/l Li
- Measured and Indicated 0.71 Million Tons Lithium Carbonate @ 733 mg/l Li



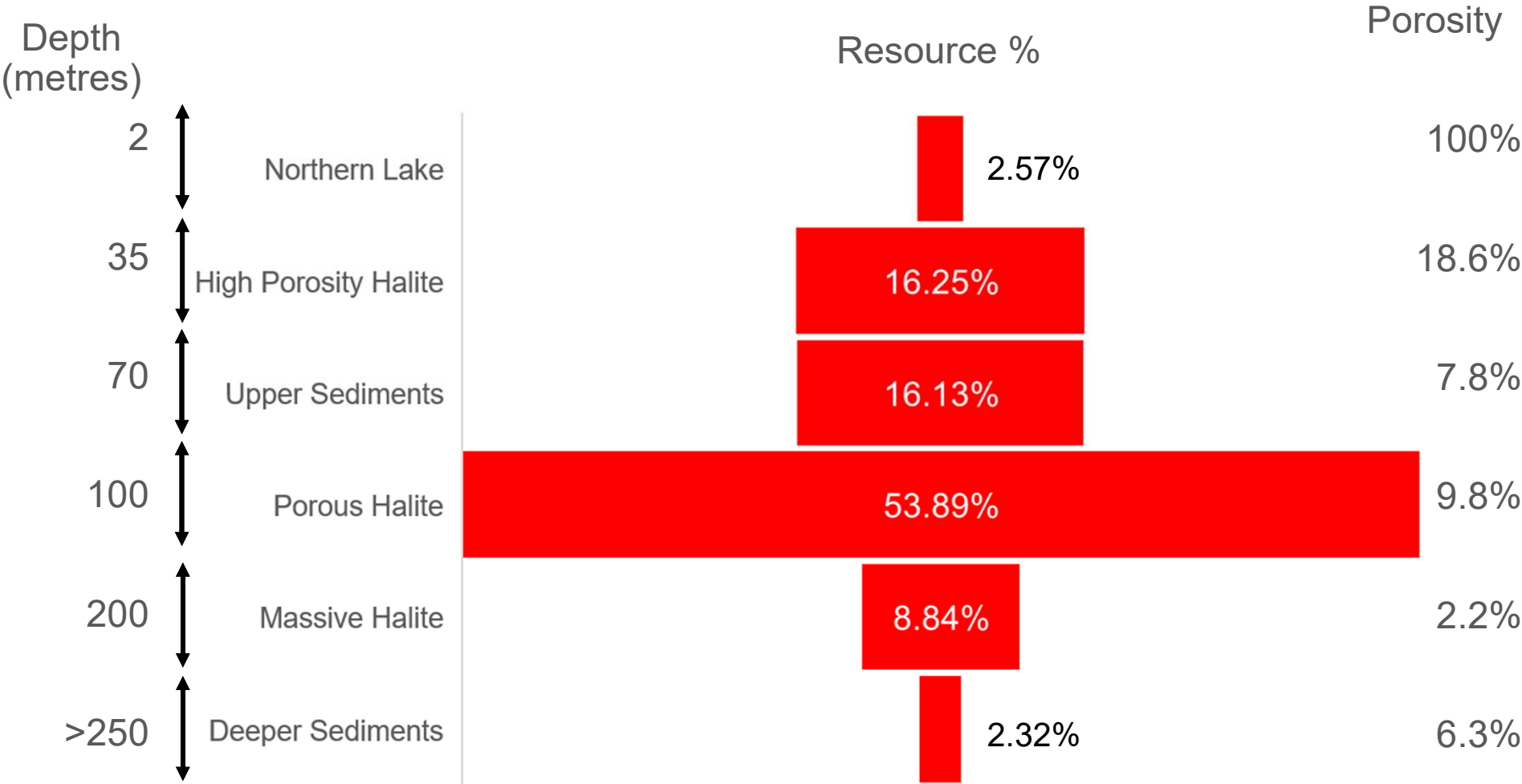
- Resource estimation at 400 mg/l Li cut off

- **3.5 Million** Tons Lithium Carbonate @ 567 mg/l Li
- Measured and Indicated 1.22 Million Tons Lithium Carbonate @ 567 mg/l Li



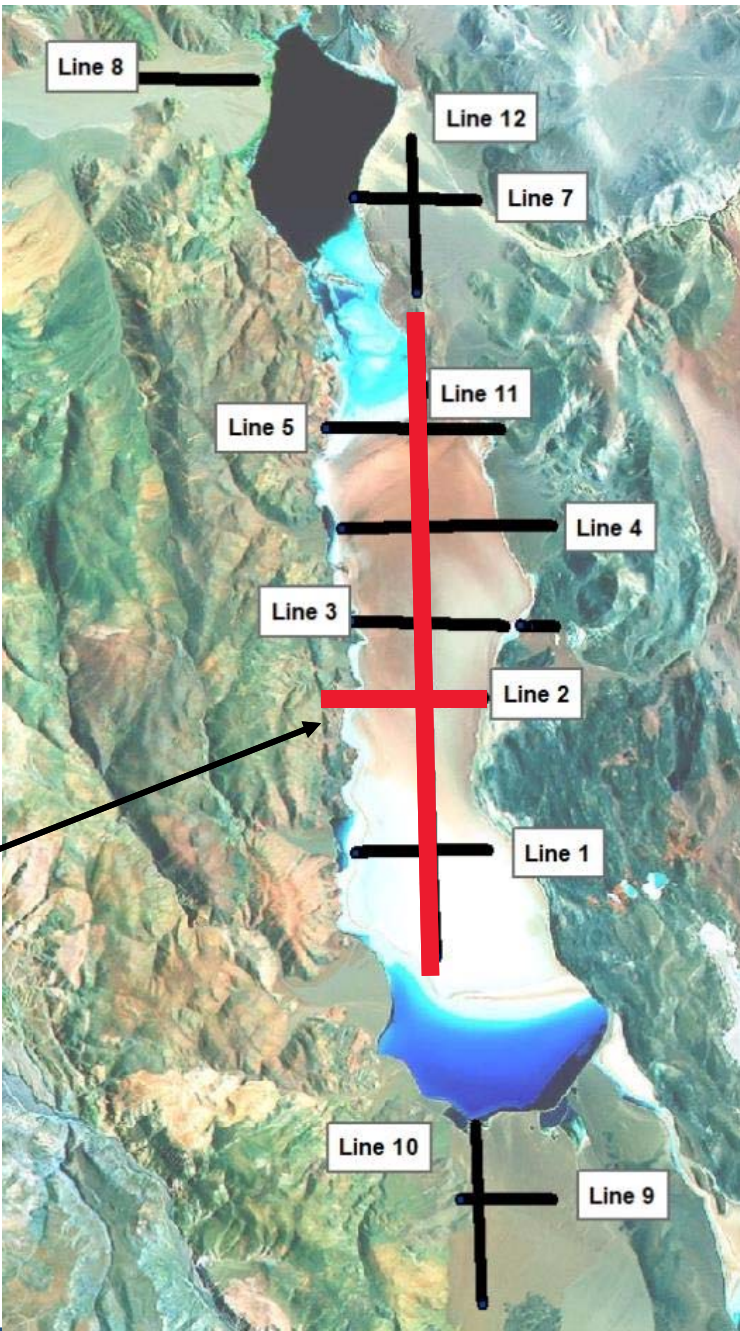
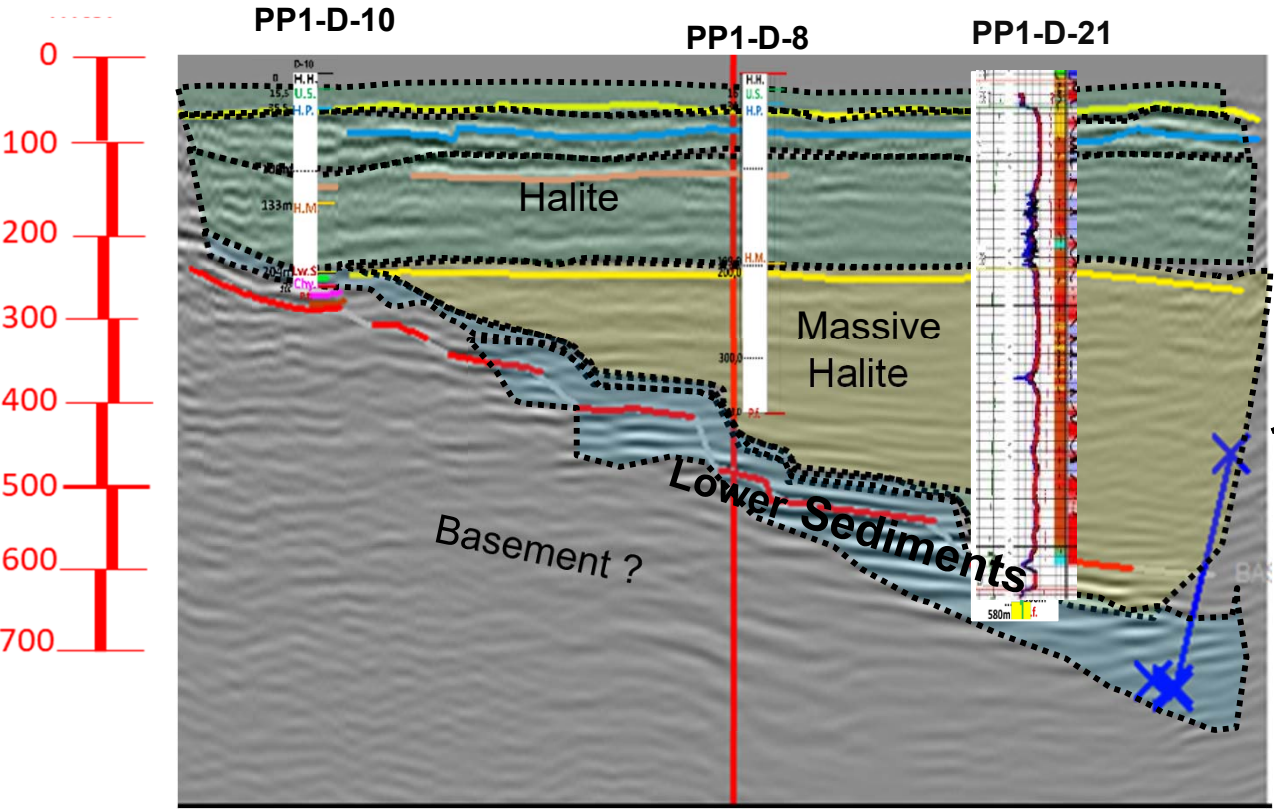
Depth of the Resource

- About 90% of the resources defined are less than 100 metres deep
- The deeper sediments have high porosity and provide significant upside potential at depth



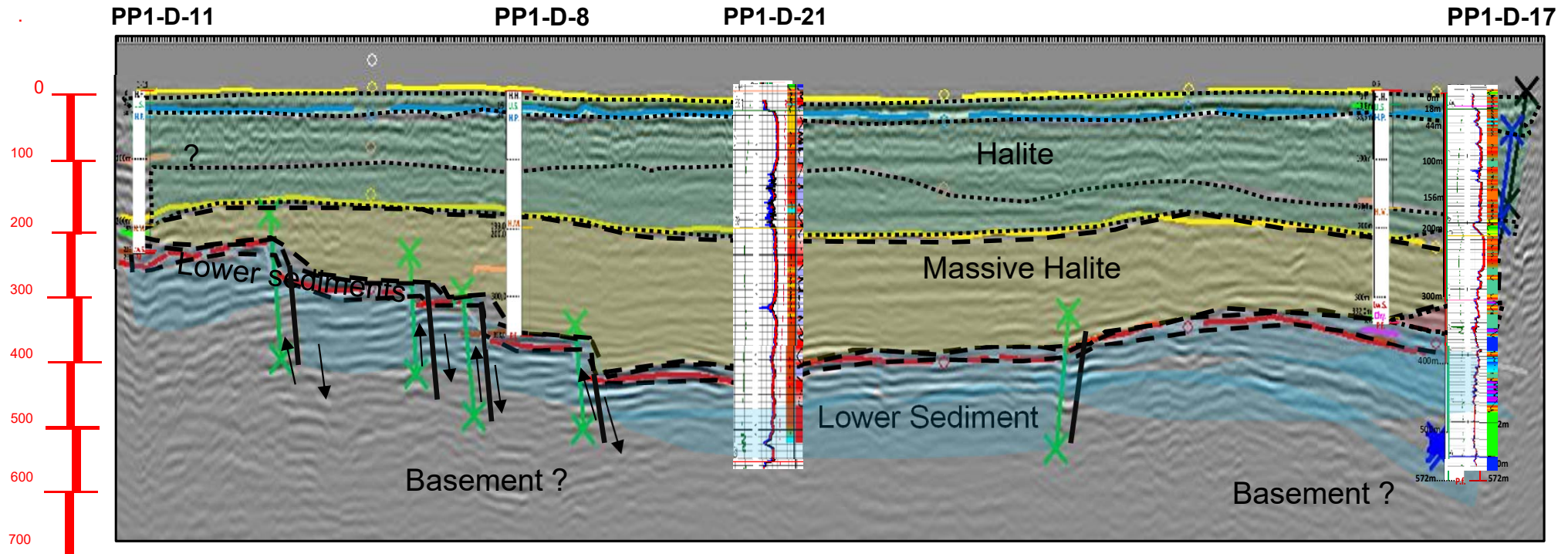
Seismic Results

- 50-linear km seismic reflection survey (first of its kind in lithium brine exploration) along the entire 3Q salar and peripheral basins
- The cross sections shows the basin is tilted eastwards



Seismic Work

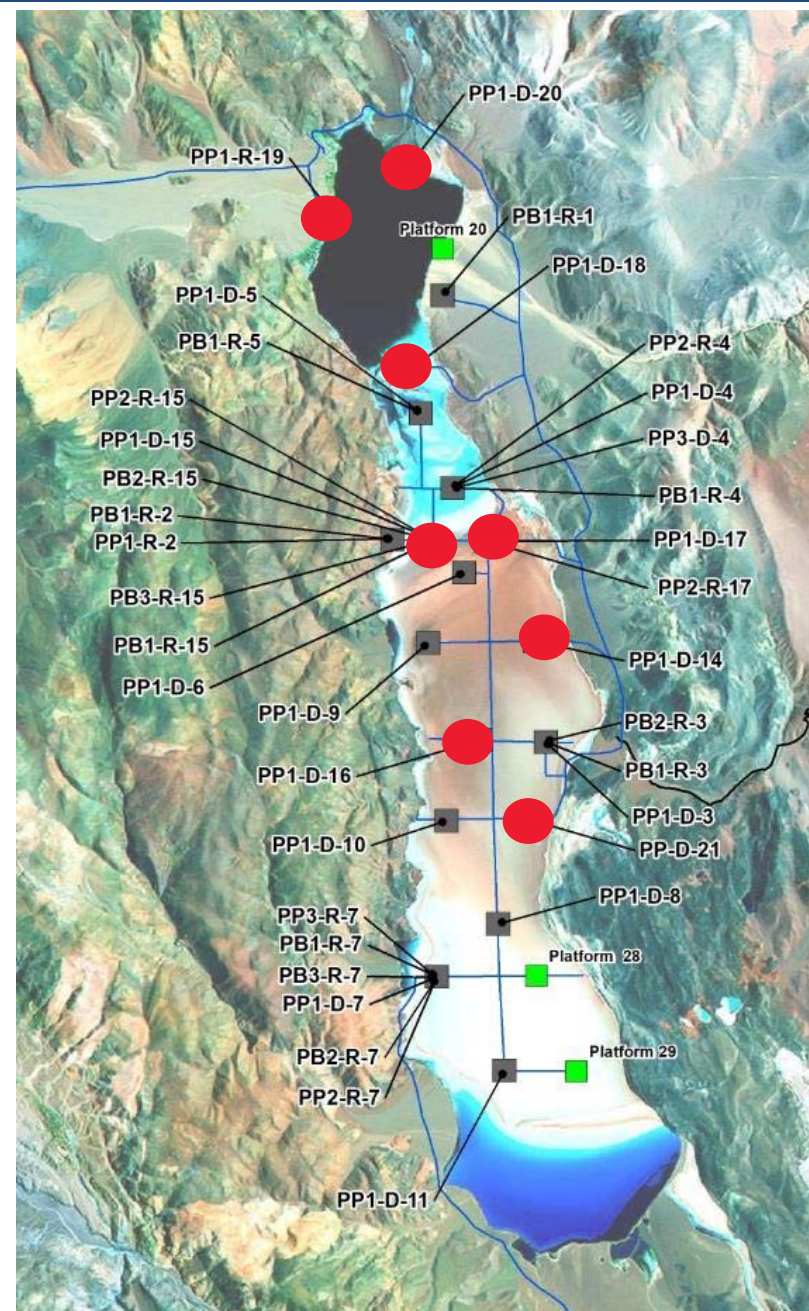
- The long section shows the salar is deeper in the central section
- The main geological units are clearly identified in the survey
- The deepest reflectors are located around 800m
- The upper “porous” portion of the basin is very noisy



Drilling – 2017/8 Campaign results

- Infill drilling
- All deeper holes to test deeper aquifers
- 7 diamond drill holes (2239m)
- 8 rotary wells (937m)
- Season is not over, drilling will continue

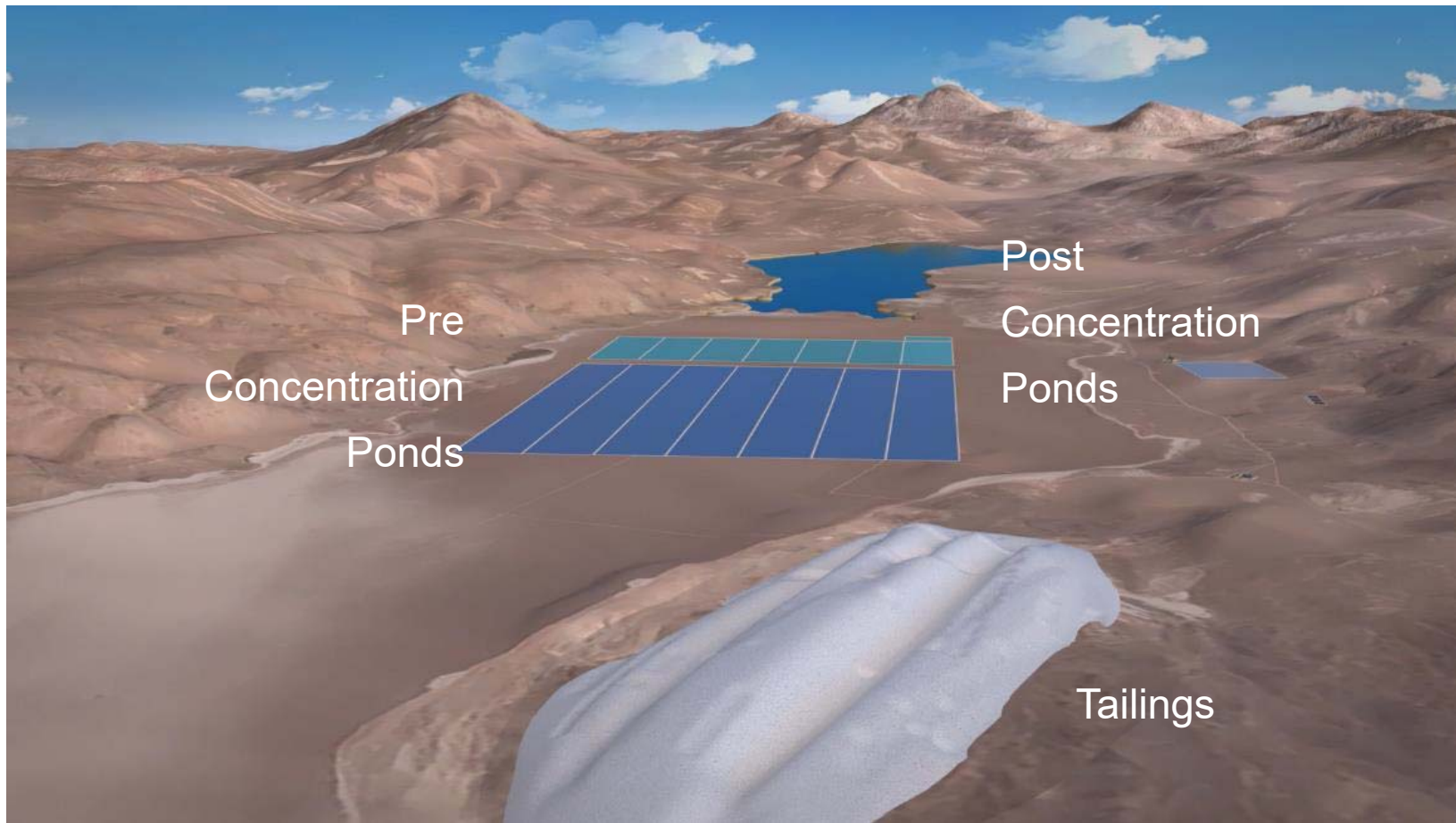
	meters	Li	K	Mg/Li	Sulf/Li
PP1-D-14*	304	642	6109	2,27	0,35
PP1-D-15*	222	785	7545	2,02	0,26
PP1-D-16	308	525	5353	2,32	0,58
PP1-D-17**	512	638	6668	1,91	0,41
PP1-D-18	56	1071	9486	1,78	0,33
PP1-D-20**	22	310	2935	1,51	1,61
PB1-R-15	30	816	8289	2,05	0,4
PB2-R-7	76	518	5683	7,59	0,50
PP2-D-16	42	644	6475	2,25	0,90



PEA Plan – Evaporation Plant at the Salar

The brine is extracted from wells and sent to a 3 step pond process:

1. **Pre-concentration ponds:** where sodium, potassium and calcium chloride precipitate
2. **Conditioning brine:** where remaining Ca is removed by adding Na_2SO_4 to form gypsum.
3. **Post-concentration Ponds:** Li is concentrated until 6 % W/W with precipitate remaining salt such as sodium chloride, carnalite and gypsum



PEA Plan – Lithium Carbonate Plant in Fiambala

Finishing a battery grade lithium carbonate product

- Well known, standard, solvent extraction process to extract the boron
- Calcium and Magnesium Removal
- Soda Ash added to produce Lithium Carbonate
- Final Stage: drying, compaction, micronized and bagging



3Q Project: Preliminary Economic Assessment Highlights

- The economic analysis of the PEA is based on the following assumptions:
 - Construction commencing in 2019 with a three years ramp-up from 2021 to 2023
 - All numbers based on a constant U.S. dollar basis
 - Average lithium carbonate pricing over the life of mine is ~US\$11,760/t
 - Current average pricing is close to US\$14,500/t (Source: Benchmark)

PEA Highlights and Results	
After-Tax Net Present Value ("NPV") @ 8% Discount Rate	US\$1,200 million
After-Tax Internal Rate of Return ("IRR")	27.9%
Capital Expenditures	US\$490.2 million
Cash Operating Costs (per tonne of LCE)	\$2,791
Steady-state Annual Production (lithium carbonate)	35,000
Mine Life	20 years
Steady-state annual EBITDA* (nameplate production)	\$310.1 million
Payback Period (from commencement of production)	1 year 8 months

**EBITDA is a non-IFRS earnings measure which does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to EBITDA presented by other companies. EBITDA represents earnings before interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization. Investors are cautioned that this non-IFRS financial measure should not be construed as an alternative to other measures of financial performance calculated in accordance with IFRS.*

PEA – Capital Expenditures

- Capital costs are within the industry parameters of capital intensity on a US\$/t of production → ~US\$13,000/t on a 35,000/yr production
 - At the low end of capital intensity of comparable lithium brine projects of US\$13k - \$17k per tonne of production due to our low impurity content

Description	US\$ Million
Evaporation Ponds and Wells	\$178.4
Plant Facilities and Equipment	\$62.8
Infrastructure and Others	\$80.2
Direct Costs Subtotal	\$321.4
Indirect Costs	\$88.5
Contingency	\$80.3
Total Initial Capital Costs	\$490.2
Sustaining and Exploration Costs (life of mine)	\$41.0

PEA – Operating Costs

- The results of the PEA demonstrates that NLC could be at the low end of the cost curve

Description	US\$000/yr	US\$/t Li2CO3
Direct Costs		
Chemical Reactives and Reagents	\$53,934	\$1,541
Salt Removal and Transport	\$23,620	\$675
Energy	\$10,820	\$309
Manpower	\$4,713	\$135
Catering and Camp Services	\$1,659	\$47
Maintenance	\$1,570	\$45
Direct Costs Subtotal	\$96,317	\$2,752
Indirect Costs		
General and Administration	\$1,359	\$39
Indirect Costs Subtotal	\$1,359	\$39
Production Total Costs	\$97,677	\$2,791

PEA – Valuation Results (Lithium Carbonate Pricing Sensitivities)

- The results of the PEA are robust on a base case level with significant leverage to lithium carbonate price
 - Average lithium carbonate pricing per tonne: Low: US\$10,200, Base: US\$11,760 and High: US\$14,450
 - Due to low cash cost strong results are obtained at low lithium carbonate pricing

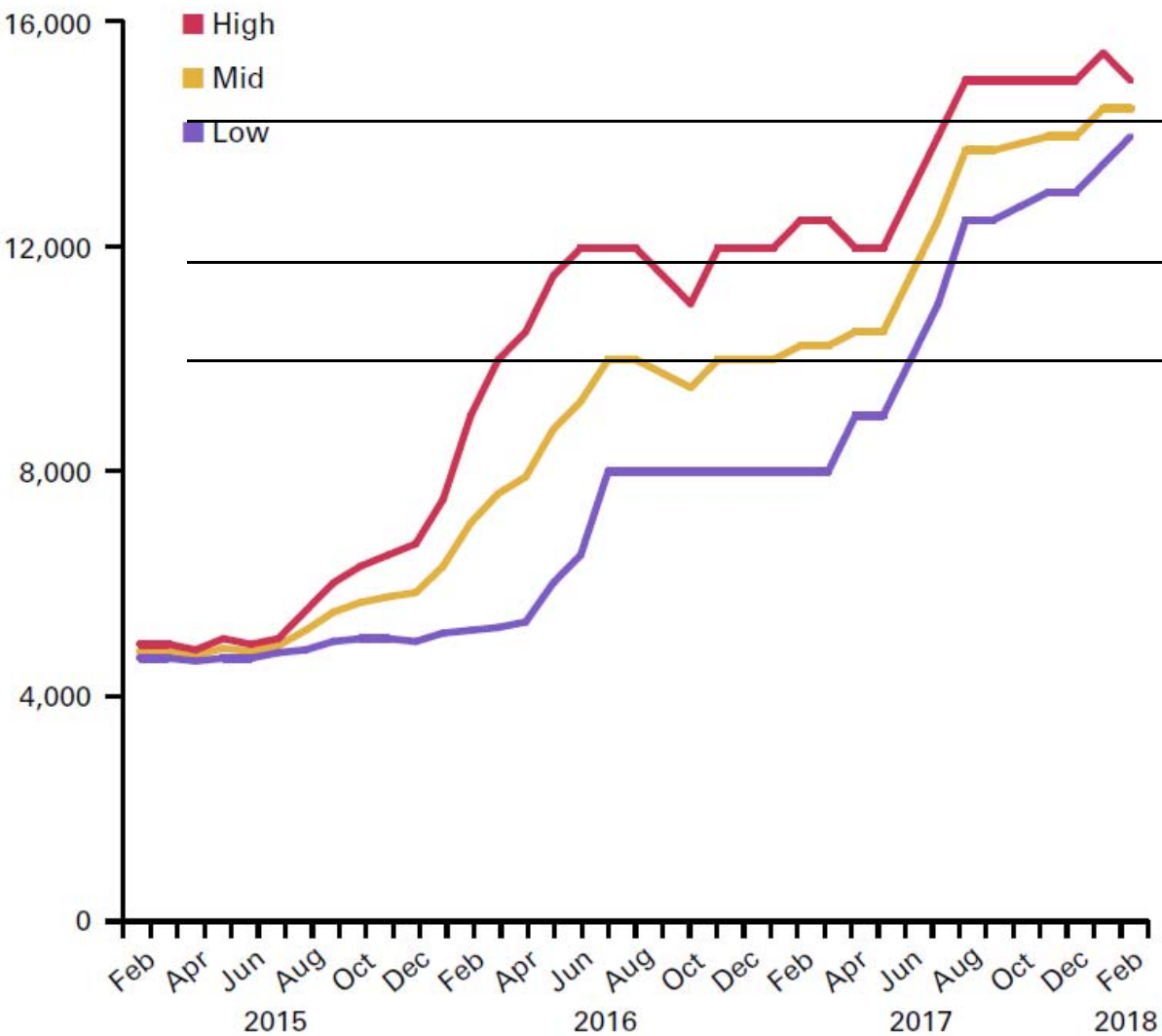
Price Case	Low	Base	High
	(US\$ Million)		
CAPEX	\$490	\$490	\$490
Values, year 20 (US\$ Million)			
Revenue	\$357	\$414	\$508
OPEX	\$98	\$98	\$98
EBIDTA	\$260	\$317	\$410
Pre Tax (US\$ Million or otherwise noted)			
NPV 6%	\$1,889	\$2,400	\$3,307
NPV 8%	\$1,471	\$1,889	\$2,640
NPV 10%	\$1,148	\$1,495	\$2,125
IRR	29.5%	33.7%	41.4%
PAYBACK	1 Y, 9 M	1 Y, 5 M	0 Y, 10 M
After Tax (US\$ Million or otherwise noted)			
NPV 6%	\$1,212	\$1,545	\$2,136
NPV 8%	\$927	\$1,200	\$1,691
NPV 10%	\$707	\$933	\$1,345
IRR	24.5%	27.9%	34.1%
PAYBACK	1 Y, 11 M	1 Y, 8 M	1 Y, 2 M

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Lithium Market 2018

- The current PEA used 3 Lithium Carbonate Average Pricing Scenarios:
 - Low: US\$ 10,200
 - Base: US\$ 11,760
 - High: US\$ 14,250
- However, the 2017 pricing ended up in the “High” pricing level, placing our “Base Case” scenario as conservative

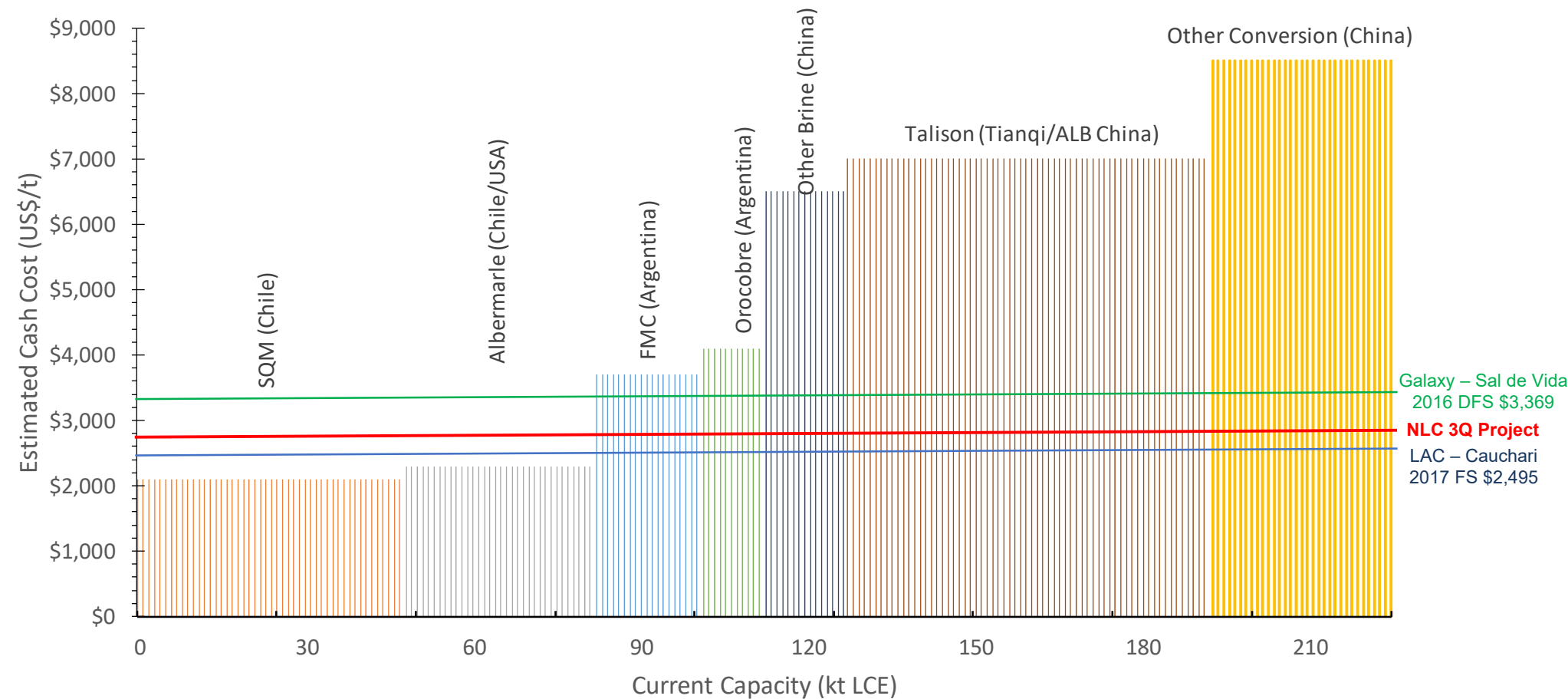
Lithium Carbonate (US\$/tonne),
FOB South America



Source: Benchmark

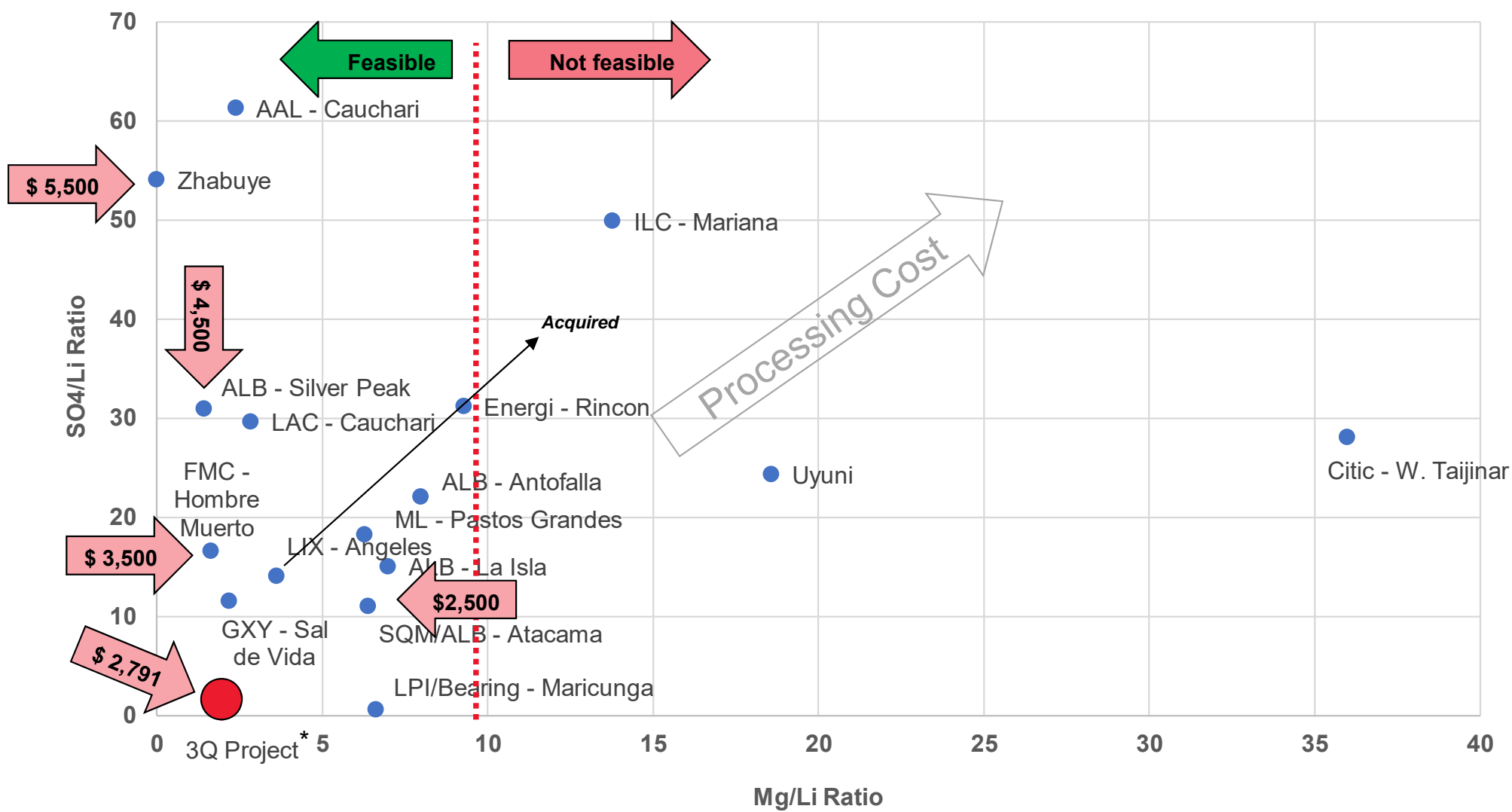
Global Lithium Cost Curve Estimate

- 3Q Project cash costs of \$2,791/t are very competitive with current producers and compare very well with advanced development projects



Impurities & Cash Cost – Project Comparison

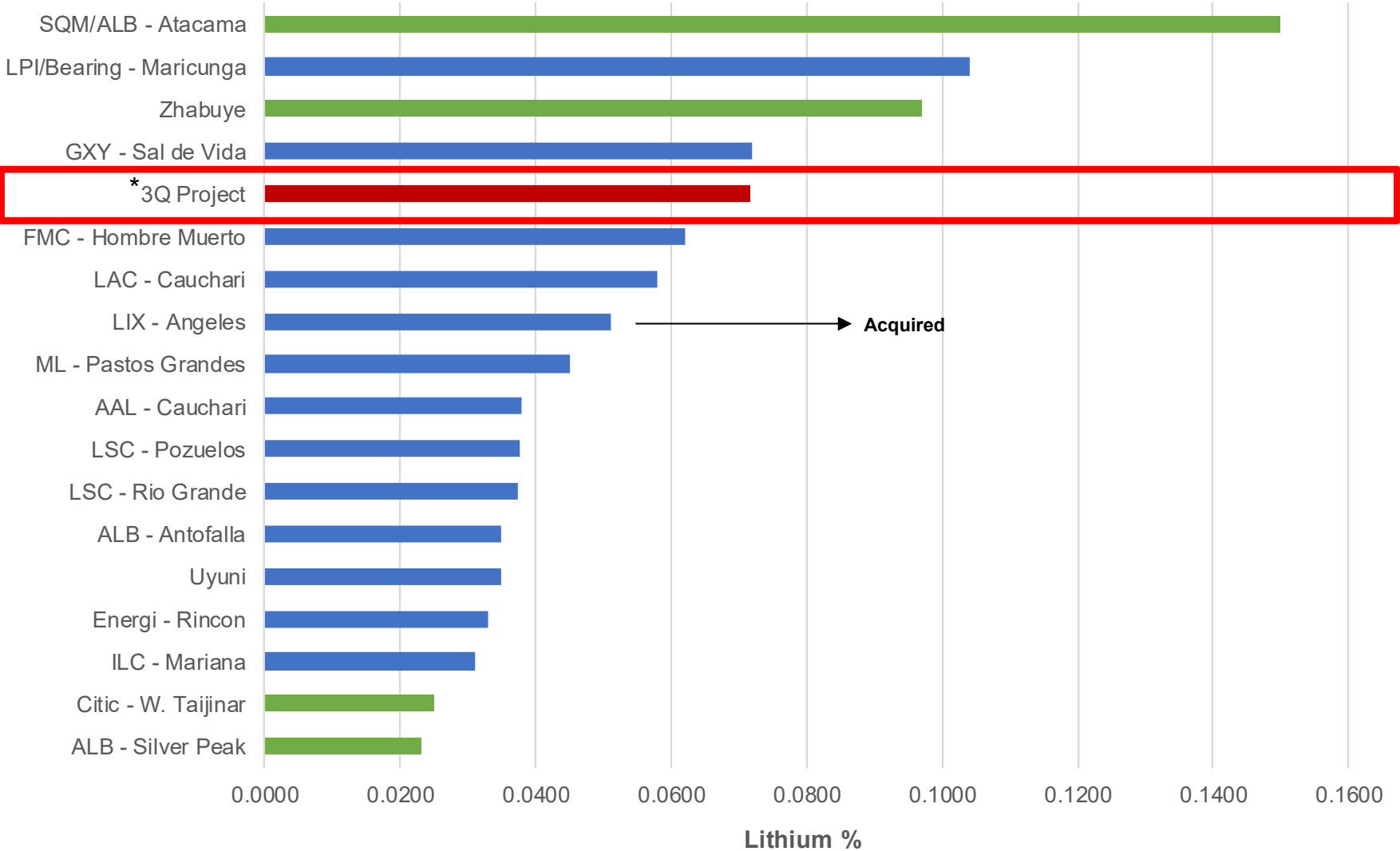
The 3Q Project compares very favourably to current producers and development projects



- SQM/ALB Salar de Atacama cost excludes CORFO royalty structure of 50% >\$10,000/t pricing or current discussions of 60% royalty >\$12,000/t

Lithium Grade Comparison

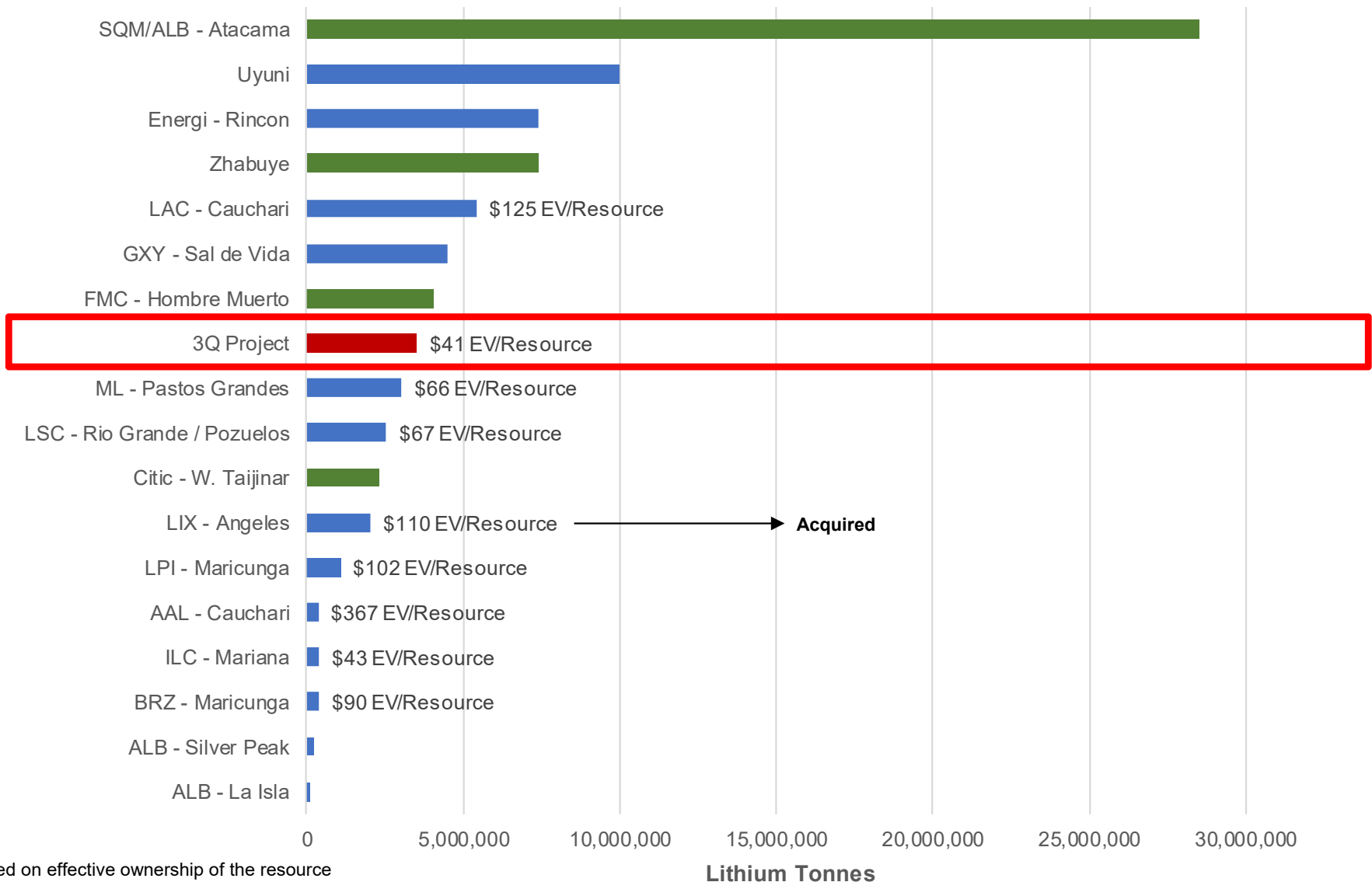
The 3Q Project ranks as one of the highest grade lithium projects in world



* Based on average composition of the Measured and Indicated Resource at 520 mg/L Cut off

Resource Size Comparison*

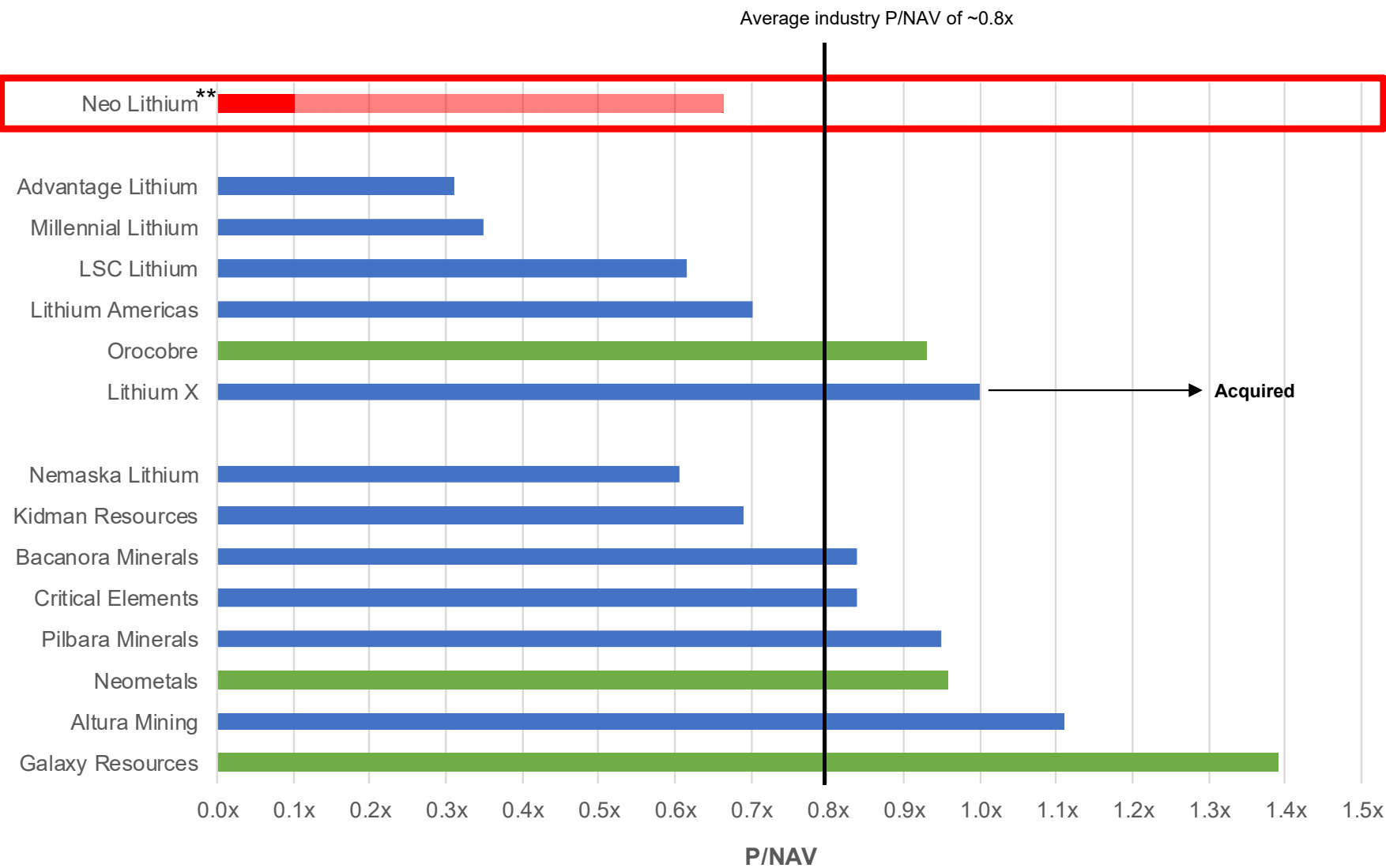
The 3Q Project is the 8th largest lithium project in the world



* Sized based on effective ownership of the resource

P/NAV Comparison – Company Analysis*

NLC is trading at a discount to lithium company peers



* Source: company information and research analyst
** Solid red bar based on PEA NPV 8% of US\$1.1 million at 1.25 FX exchange rate and light red bar based on average research estimate

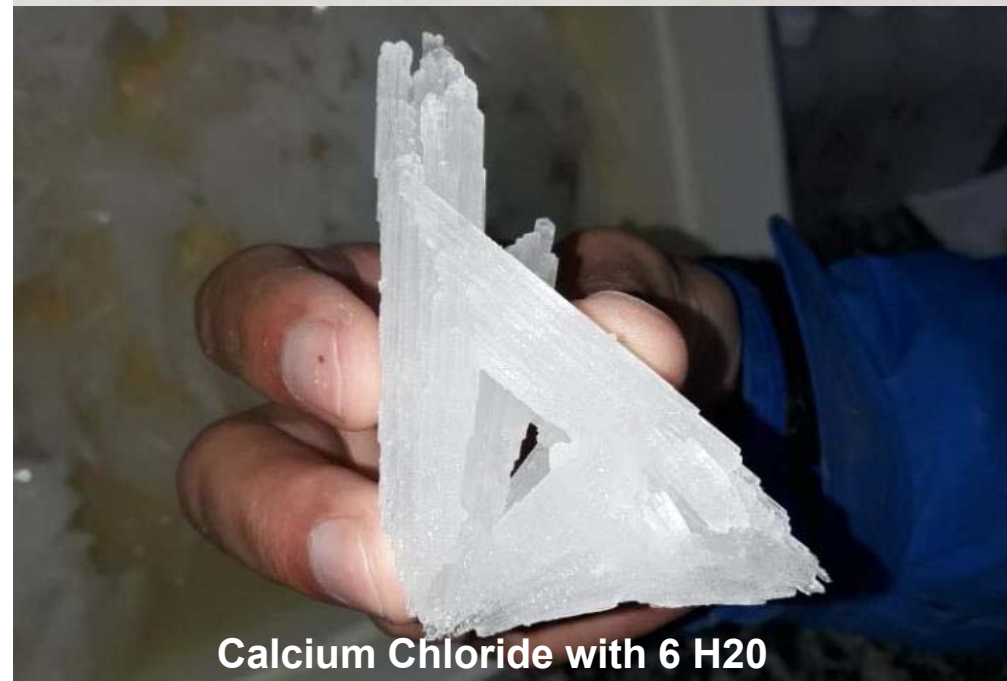
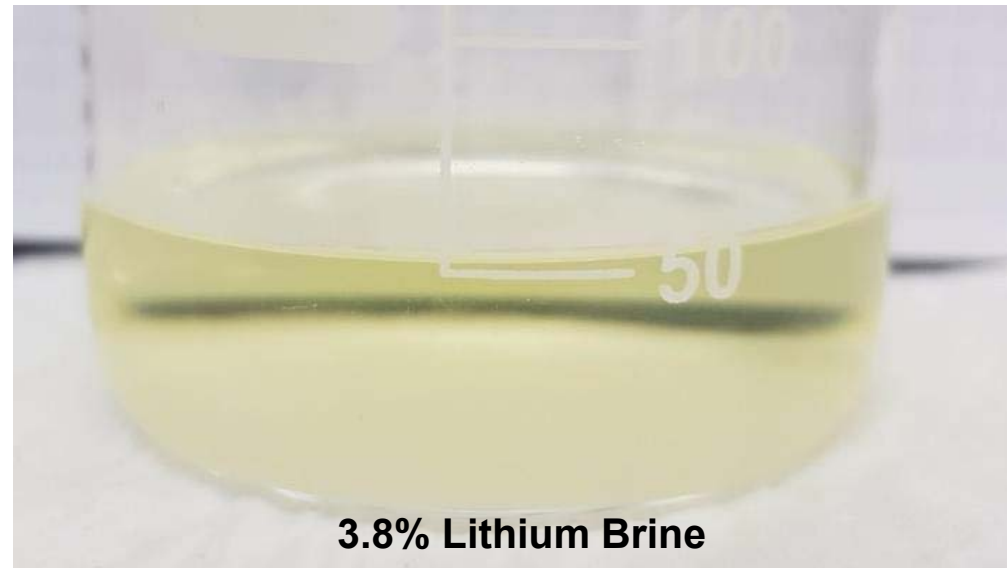
Current Infrastructure

- Close to \$20 million invested in the 3Q Project
 - 100 person year-round camp
 - Paved highway access plus 60km all weather road
 - Vaisala weather station
 - Full geochemical analytical lab
 - Ponds and pumps in full operation



Lithium Process Progress

- The company has a full engineering and chemical team
- Solar evaporation at the project have achieved concentration levels of 3.8% lithium in brine
 - No costly additives were required to achieve this concentration → PEA assumes >US\$860/t
 - This is unique to 3Q Project as a consequence of low impurities and high calcium content
- Calcium chloride precipitates with 6 molecules of water, decreasing the size of the ponds calculated in the PEA
- Larger evaporation ponds being constructed to scale up the process and feed the pilot lithium carbonate plant



Timeline

- Neo Lithium has been able to achieve numerous key milestones in a short period of time → from project discovery to PEA in less than 2 years
- Neo Lithium is one of the few lithium developers that is investing the money raised back into the project and now has an 18 month work plan which is fully funded to FS

	2016				2017				2018				2019			
Description	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Inicial Sistematic Sampling																
First Report																
Road Upgrade																
Camp Construction																
Drilling Season 1																
Pump Tests Season 1																
Experimental Ponds Construction (Ph 1+2)																
Evaporation cycle																
Environmental Base Line Program																
Maiden Resource Estimate																
Preliminary Economic Assessment																
Drilling Season 2																
Pump Test Season 2																
Updated Resource Estimate																
Lithium Carbonate Pilot Plant Construction																
Pilot Plant Operation																
Feasibility Study																
Financing Discussions																
Construction Decision																

The Right Management Team



Waldo Perez,
Ph.D. P. Geo. President & CEO

- 28 years of experience – discovered 5 mines (2 in production and 3 in development)
- Founder and technical leader of the Cauchari project acquired through Lithium Americas Corp.,
- Previously he served as CEO of Latin American Minerals Inc (LAT), Senior Geologist for Barrick Gold, IAMGOLD, Apex Geoscience and Opawica Exploration



Constantine Karayannopoulos,
Chairman

- Non Executive Chairman of Neo Performance Materials Board of Directors. Director of the Canada China Business Council and is a member of the Advisory Board at the University of Toronto's Department of Chemical Engineering and Applied Chemistry. He holds Bachelor and Master of Applied Science degrees in Chemical Engineering from the University of Toronto.
- Previously he served as Chairman and interim President and Chief Executive Officer of Molycorp and President and Chief Executive Officer of Neo Material Technologies (Sold to Molycorp Corp for \$1.3 B).
- Director of Lithium Americas Corp. from 2011 to 2015.



Carlos Vicens,
MBA – CFO

- 15 years of experience financial markets experience
- Former Vice President in Scotiabank's Investment Banking Mining team and participated in +\$10B of M&A transactions and +\$5B in equity and debt issuances



Thomas Pladsen,
Director

- 20 years experience in the exploration and mining industry.
- Mr. Pladsen is a director of Carrie Arron Resources Inc., EPM Mining Ventures Inc., KWG Resources Inc., Northfield Capital Corporation and White Pine Resources Inc.



Gabriel Pindar,
Director - COO

- 22 years of experience as a Project Executive in the development of mining projects and large scale infrastructure (rail and port) in Argentina, Peru, Mexico, Australia, Canada, West Africa and United Kingdom.

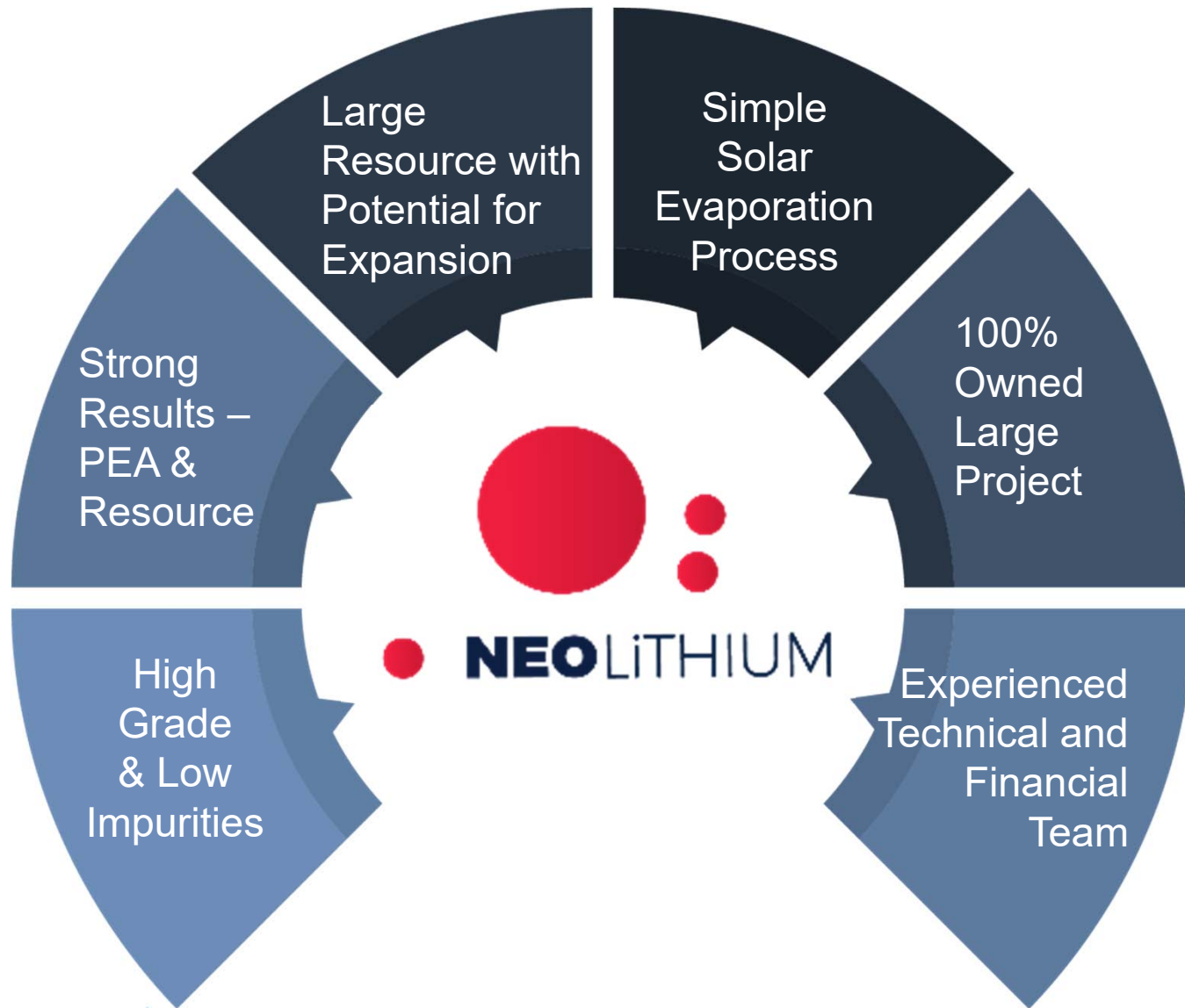


Paul Fornazzari,
B.Sc. LLM – Director

- Currently a partner at the law firm Fasken Martineau LLP
- Former Chairman of Lithium Americas Corp.
- Paul has a broad experience advising boards, executive teams and investment dealers and acts for domestic and foreign clients in various industries

Why Neo Lithium?

Neo Lithium has discovered one of the most promising NEW lithium project in the world






Appendix 1: Political Risk

Argentina Overview & Turn Around

Macri's coalition sweeps Argentina's mid-term vote

- Candidates allied with Argentine President Mauricio Macri enjoyed sweeping victories in Sunday's mid-term election
- Macri's stronger position in Congress dimmed prospects for a political comeback by his predecessor Cristina Fernandez
- Macri's "Cambiemos" or "Let's Change" coalition won the top five population centers of Buenos Aires City, and Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Santa Fe and Mendoza provinces—the first time this has happened since 1985

UPDATE 2-Argentina markets jump as investors bet vote result will boost reform agenda

Luc Cohen
Published 2 Hours Ago
 REUTERS

De-Risking

Argentina has come a long way in the last 18 months since new Government and President Macri took over

The institutional framework improved with clear respect for the rule of Law

Favourable policies towards foreign investors is attracting capital

Currency controls were lifted allowing free flow of funds

Peso devaluated 50% lowering development costs

Export taxes on mineral products were lifted

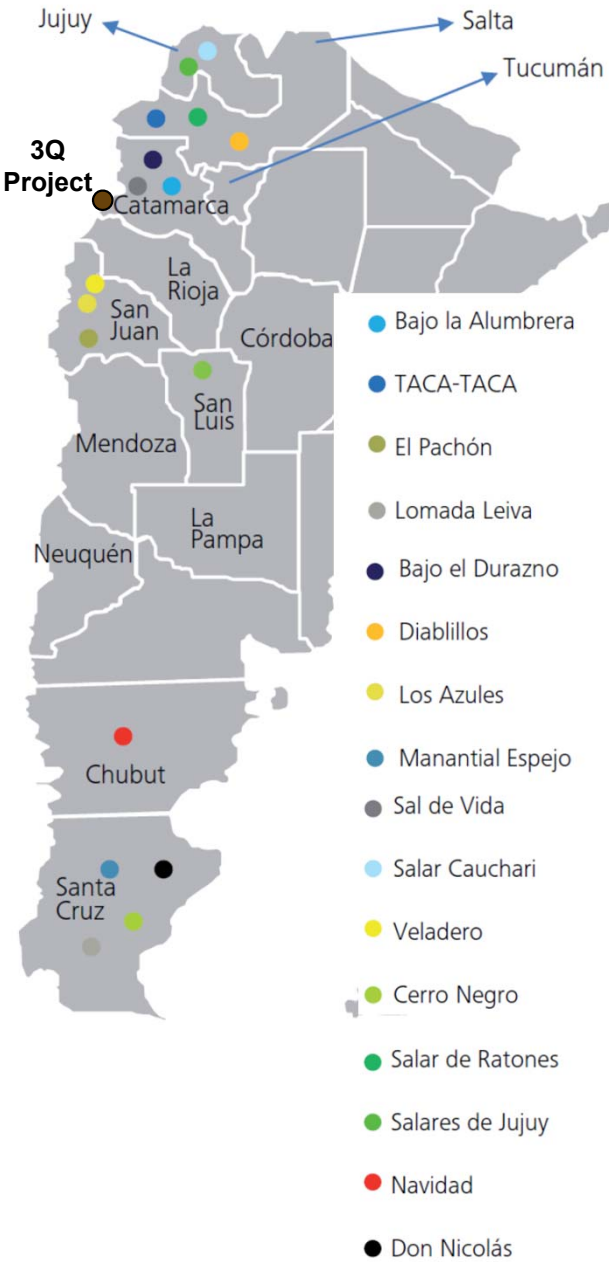
Import restrictions were lifted

Provinces are encouraged to attract mining investment

Improved outlook on international credit promoting large infrastructure investments

Strong support from national and provincial environmental agencies on Mining

Politically-driven environmental activism is on retreat

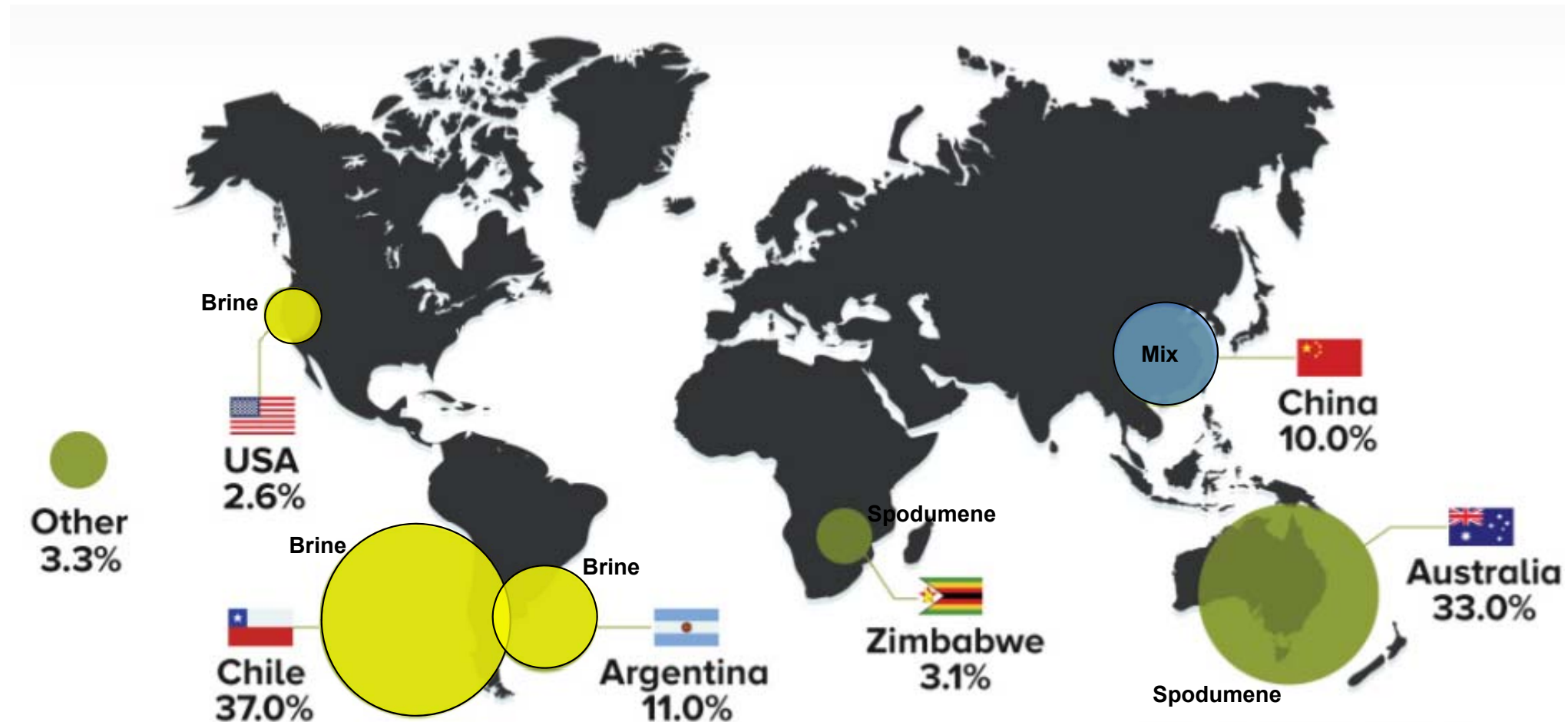




Appendix 2: About Lithium

Where does Lithium come from?

- Production of lithium comes from brines from South America (Lithium Triangle, Chile and Argentina) and in some parts of China (Tibet) while hard rock comes mostly from Australia and to a lesser extent in China as well
 - Hard rock developers in Canada are moving projects ahead as well



Brine Mining

- Brine is hypersaline water hosted in the porous space of salt and sands
- Brine mining consist of extracting the brine with wells (similar to water wells in farms) and leaving the brine to evaporate in large ponds
- After concentration by evaporation, soda ash is added to the brine at 80C to precipitate lithium carbonate



Hard Rock Mining

- Lithium is also produced from Spodumene (mostly from Australia)
- The mineral is extracted from a vein, a flotation circuit is used to separate the ore from the waste. Most producers sell spodumene (not lithium)
- Chinese processors buy the Spodumene concentrate from Australia
- The spodumene is crushed, heated up to 1000C, leached with sulfuric acid and then purified to produce Lithium Hydroxide or Carbonate



Other Sources of Lithium

- Clays:
 - There are 3 large clay projects in the world :
 - Nevada (USA-Lithium Americas)
 - Sonora (Mexico-Bacanora)
 - These projects contain large resources but economic extraction has never been achieved
 - Among other issues are:
 - Very high costs
 - High energy consumption
 - Clays require intense acid leaching, leaving an acid residue that is difficult to deal with
- Oil Field Brines
 - Very low grade, evaporation not an option
 - Solvent extraction technology expensive
 - High environmental impact
- Borates
 - Jadar (Rio Tinto) is a borate deposit with Li Credits. Rio has been completing studies for many years on this project

Some lithium Myths that require clarification

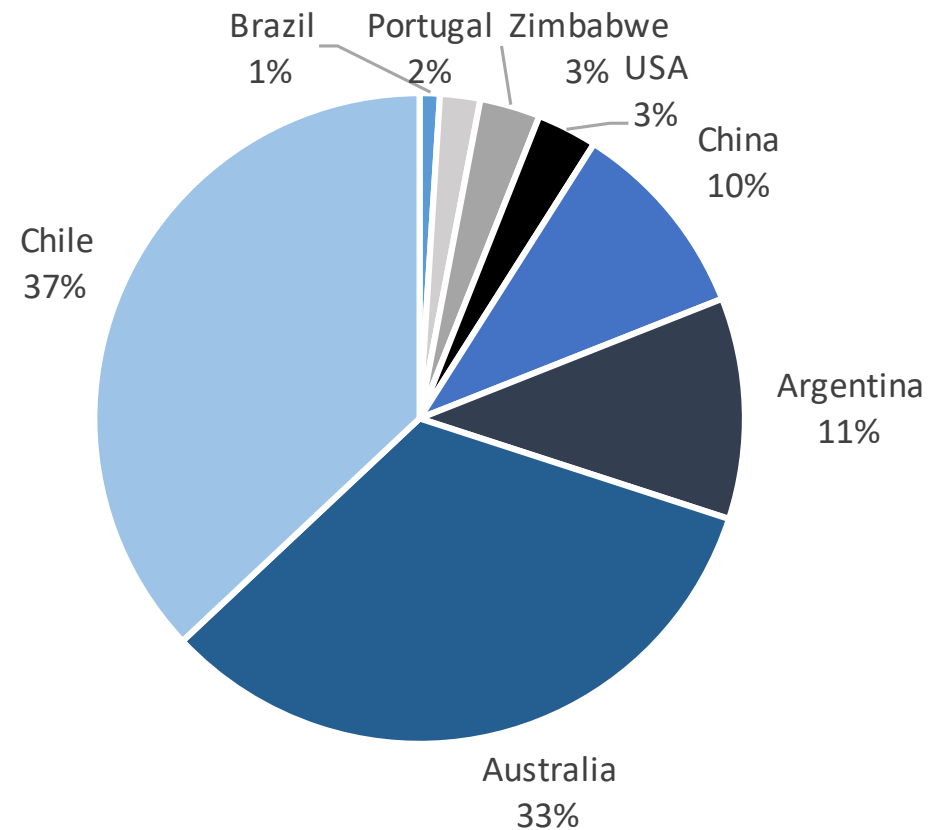
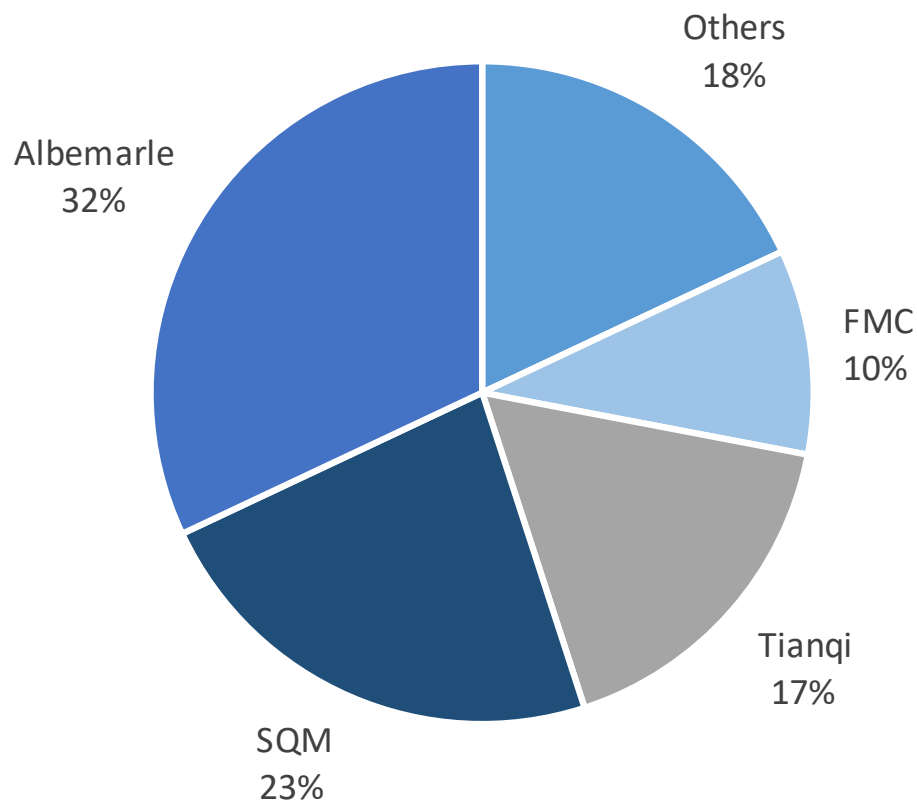
- Lithium is common on earth, can be found everywhere
 - Lithium is common, but tied to other elements that make commercial production difficult
- The Market is going to be flooded with new Producers:
 - The demand side will continue to grow faster than supply for the next 20 years. There are very few lithium mines and few lithium experts, making the whole new development process slower than expected
- The Big 3 (Albermarle, SQM and FMC) control the Industry
 - Not anymore, Chinese producers like Tianqi and Gangfeng have become important players
- Lithium will be replaced in the battery by a cheaper product
 - The Lithium Ion battery was invented in 1990 by Sony, 30 years to bring lithium into the battery production, it will take decades to replace it. Besides, lithium is ~5% of the battery cost, lithium is not a factor that requires replacement.
- Tesla drives the lithium market
 - Tesla is one factory out of many more in China and Europe. Lithium is a global story, not a company story



Appendix 3: Market Update

Lithium Industry

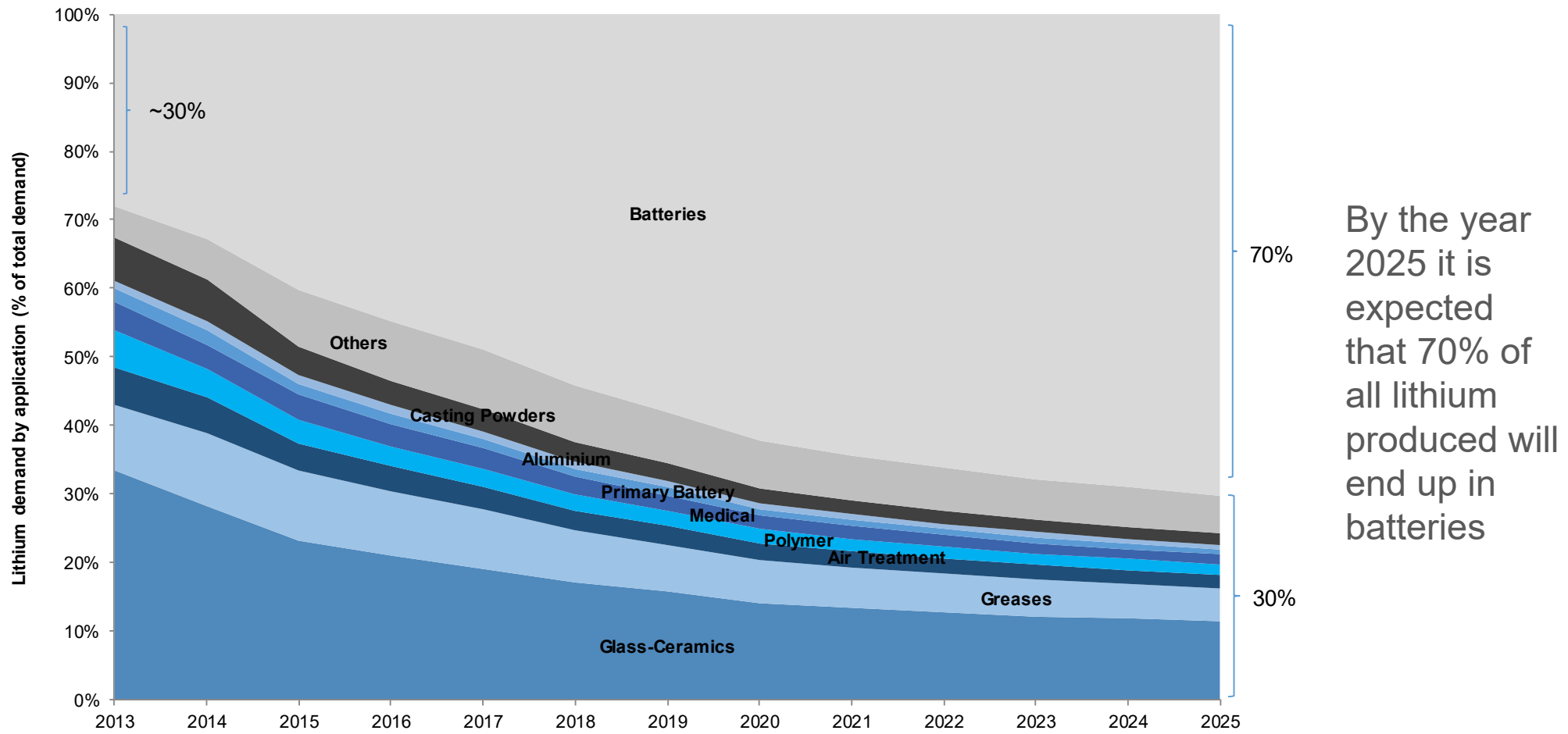
- The two largest lithium producers, Albemarle and SQM produce 55% of the world supply which is estimated to be ~200kt
- Brine producers produce about 50% of the total lithium production
- Chinese producers (Tianqi, Gangfeng and others) have been increasing production steadily from spodumene purchased in Australia



Source: company reports, industry studies and market data

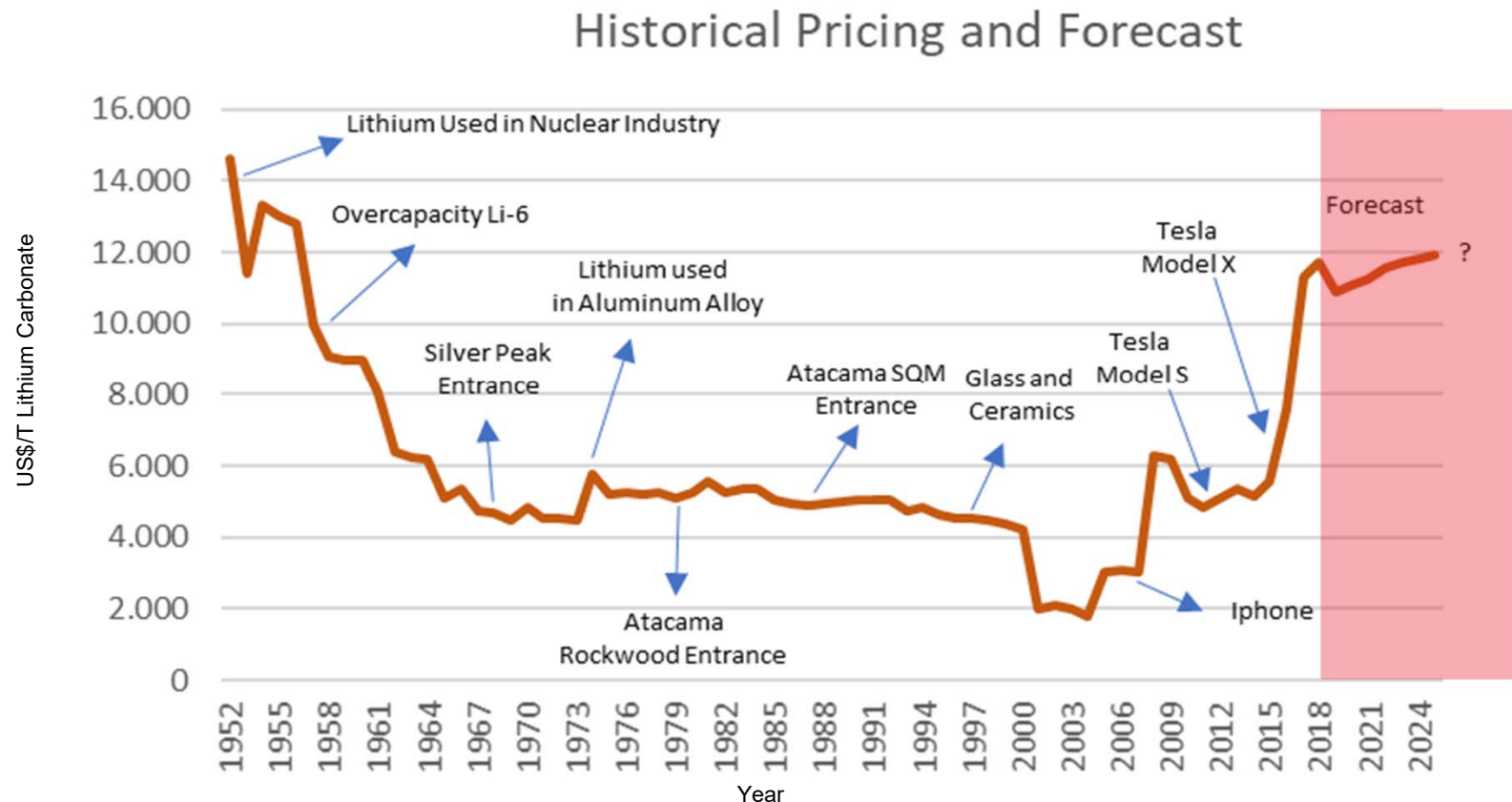
Lithium Uses

- Lithium is the lightest known metal, the least dense solid element with the greatest electrochemical potential, which leads to excellent energy-to-weight performance
- Lithium is used in many applications, but batteries have become the main use of lithium in the last 4 years



Lithium Carbonate Prices

- Current pricing is between ~\$11,000-13,000 per tonne on long term contract basis
 - Spot prices in China are >\$18,000/t, but on smaller quantities
- Future prices are dependant on penetration of electric vehicles
- Neo lithium's PEA has used a conservative price estimated of \$11,760/t life of mine average based on street research
 - Galaxy's 2016 DFS uses a range between US\$11,000/t-US\$13,911/t and Lithium Americas' 2017 FS uses US\$12,000/t flat

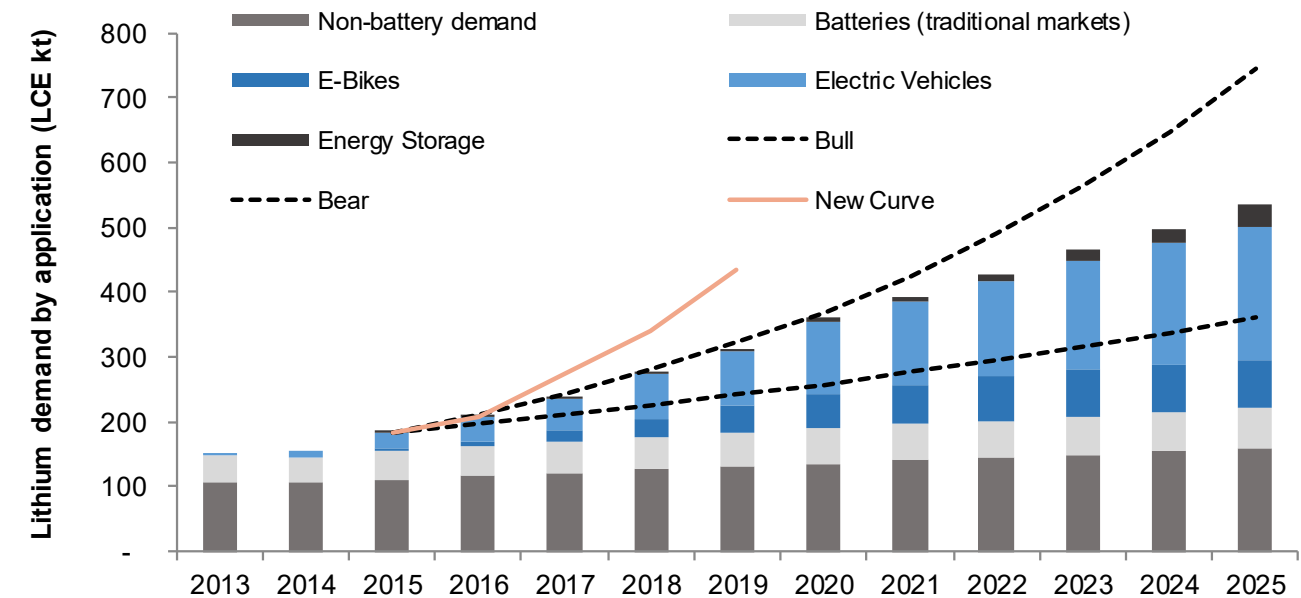


Source: *Source: Gestión y Economía Minera Ltda, USGS-Industrial Minerals (1952-1990), Cochilco (1991-2009); inflation adjusted for 2008 except after 2009 and Neo Lithium forecast.

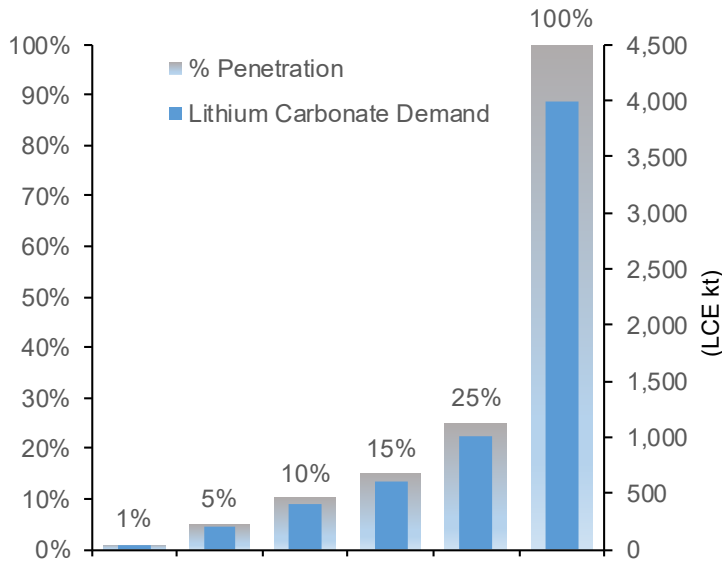
Demand Outlook

- Demand depends on penetration of EV penetration rates
- Most analysts estimate that the market will triple from 2015 to 2025
- The new curve shows EV penetration of 7%, but many other OEMs (i.e. VW) are stating much higher penetration numbers close to 25%
 - It is estimated that every 1% increase in EV penetration there is an additional 40-50kt* of lithium carbonate demand

Electric Vehicle Penetration and Demand



Electric Vehicle Penetration and Demand



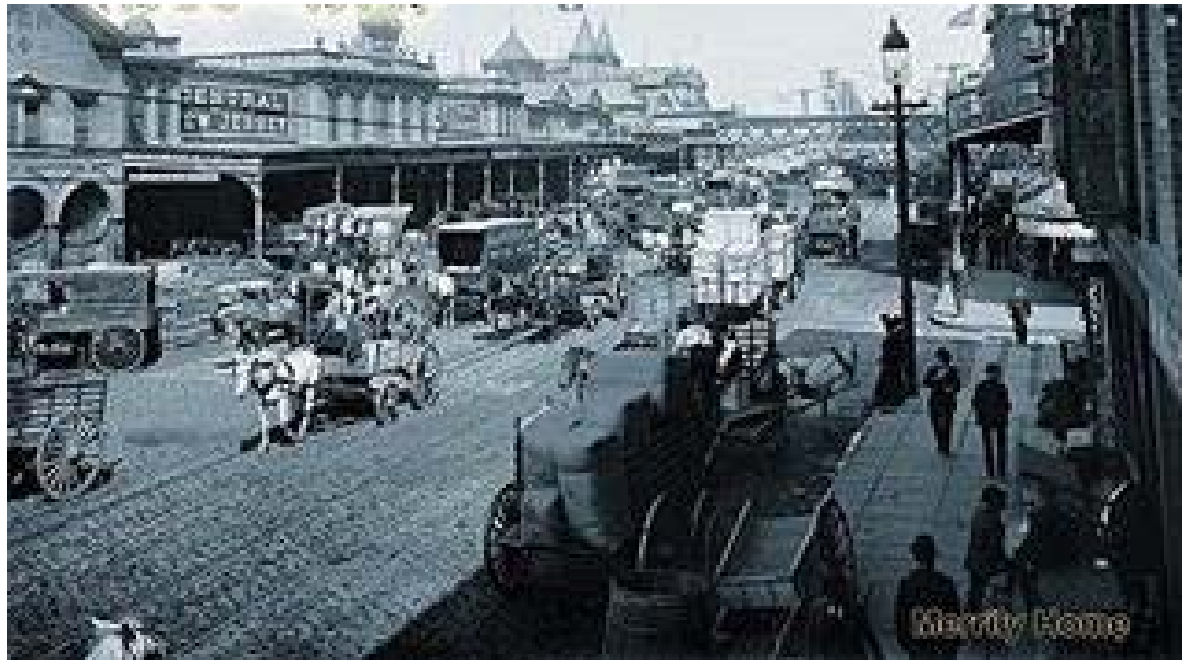
*Assumes an average of 50kg of lithium per EV



Appendix 4: New Technology

Penetration Rates

New York 1910



New York 1925



The Cell Phone Story



- The most common application is in the smartphone, brought to the market in 2007
- So what the smartphone did to lithium price?
- The release of the smart phone made the price to triple in 2 years



Lithium is the Key Ingredient in Today's Technology



Tesla Model S
Up to 50kg



Power Tools
Up to 60g



Tablet
Up to 30g



Electric Vehicles
Up to 65kg



Laptops
Up to 40g



Smartphones
Up to 3g



Hybrid EVs
Up to 2kg



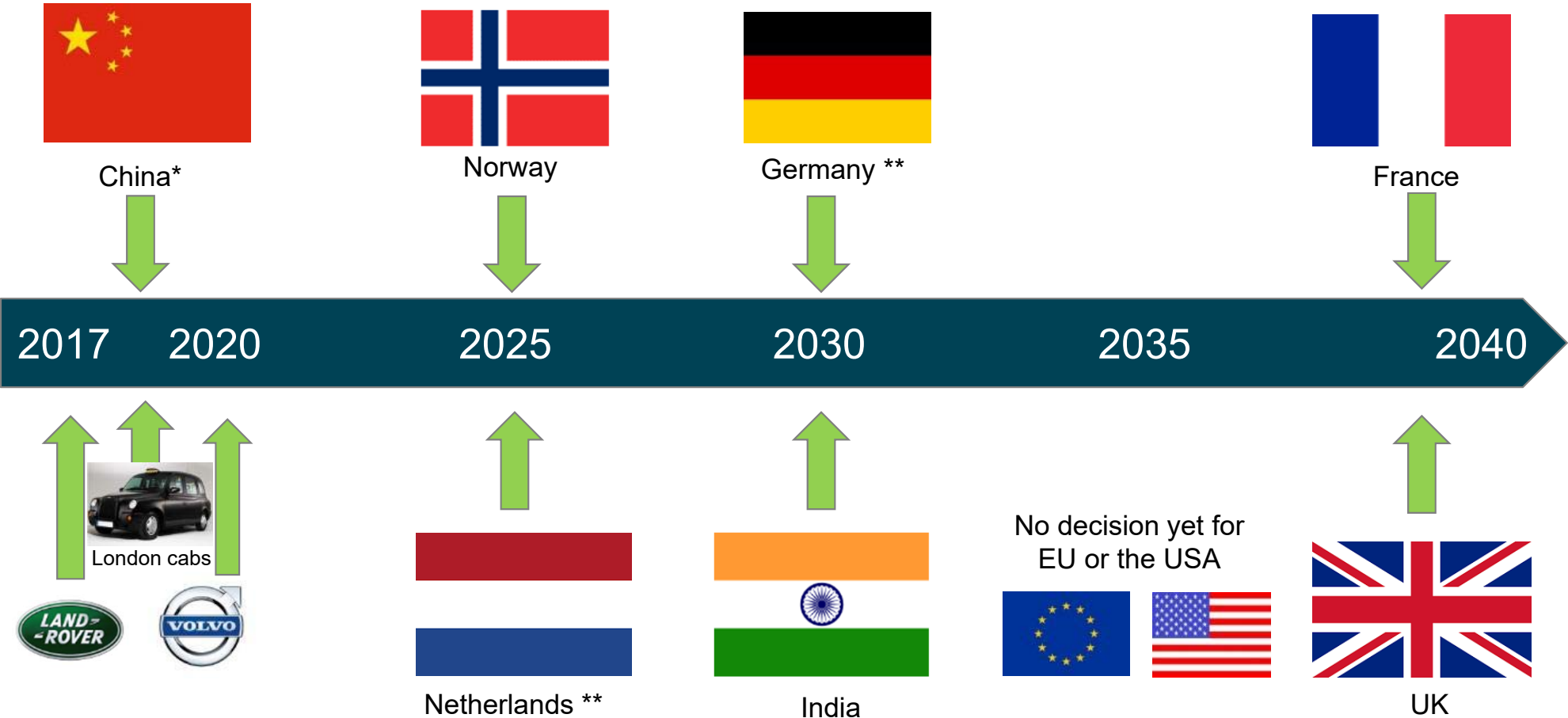
E-Bikes
Up to 1kg



Energy Storage
>500kg

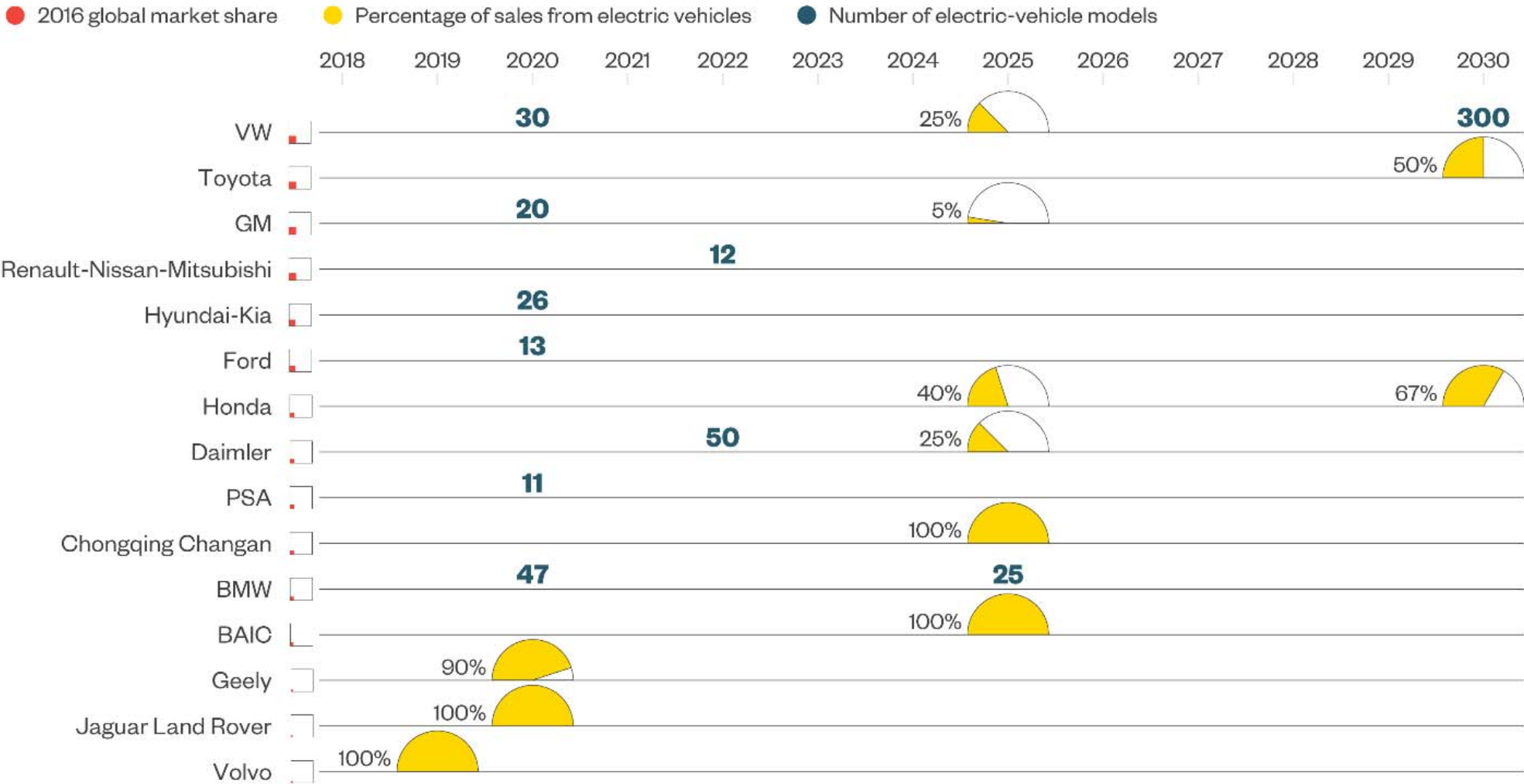
Electrification of Transportation

- Planned bans of internal combustion engine (ICE) car sales in many countries and cities in the near future
- EVs are already >15% of new car sales in Norway, the world leader



*In China EVs must be 10% of the OEMs car production in 2019, 12% in 2020. **Suggested, pending a decision

The Electric Car Revolution is Accelerating



Sources: Bloomberg Intelligence; Bloomberg New Energy Finance; company reports and statements

BloombergGadfly

Virtually all car manufacturers have launched or announced plans for electric vehicles

3Q Project: The Next Major Lithium Discovery



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