

# Critical Minerals Exploration in The Americas



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Compliance Statement. This presentation contains information extracted from ASX market announcements reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves” (“2012 JORC Code”) and available for viewing at <https://evresources.com.au/>. EVR confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in any original ASX market announcement. These announcements are as follows:

Parag Project - 4th May 2023; 14th June 2023; 4th August 2023; 10th October 2023; 31st October 2023; 24th November 2023; 27th December 2023; 2nd January 2024; 17th January 2024; 25th January 2024; 5th February 2024; 15th February 2024; 19th February 2024; 27th May 2024; 9th July 2024; 10th October 2024.

Don Enrique Project – 7th May 2023; 12th June 2023; 12th July 2023; 9th October 2023; 31st October 2023; 23rd November 2023.

Los Lirios Project 28th January 2025; 12th February 2025

Yanamina Project 10th February 2020; 28th October 2024

EVR confirms that in the case of estimates of mineral resources, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply, and have not materially changed. This presentation has been authorized for release by the Board of EV Resources Limited.

# EV Resources: Corporate Snapshot

## ASX EVR Capital Structure

**1,985,836,676**

Shares on issue  
(fully diluted)

**\$8.93M**

Market Capitalisation  
*As at 21 March 2025*

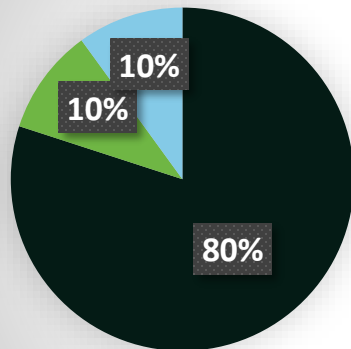
**403,351,964**

Options in Issue  
*Expire 30/11/2026*

**84,000,000**

Performance Rights in  
issue  
*Expire 29/11/2025*

## Major Shareholders



■ Retail

■ Small instos

■ Board &  
Management



**Adrian Paul**  
Executive Director

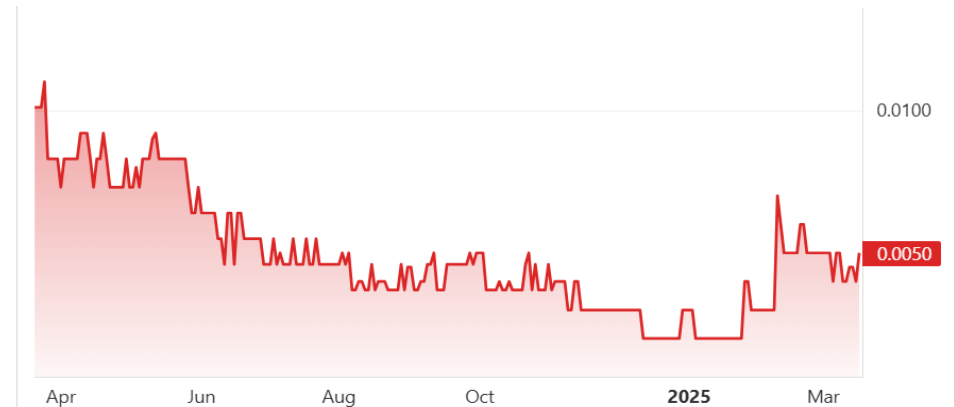


**Luke Martino**  
Non-Executive  
Chairman



**Hugh Callaghan**  
Managing Director

## Share Price



# A portfolio of mines and projects in The Americas



## **Parag: Copper-Molybdenum**

– 83 drill holes in Peru



## **Don Enrique: Copper-Silver**

– Drill Ready Copper-Silver in Peru



## **Los Lirios: Antimony Mines**

– Open pit, permitted high grade Antimony in Mexico



## **Yanamina: Gold**

– 265,000oz Au Resource in Peru



# A strategic focus on critical minerals & precious metals

**EVR is pursuing projects which offer upside through either a massive exploration potential or an immediate-term production profile**

- **Parag, Peru (70%):** a substantial Cu porphyry project with early cash flow potential from a bulk Cu-Mo-Ag deposit at surface while the long term exploration for a porphyry is ongoing
- **Don Enrique (50%), Peru:** In total, 14 licences cover 1,800Ha in an area approximately 260km from the nation's capital, Lima. The copper-silver project is permitted to drill with several immediate and compelling targets
- **Yanamina, Peru:** hosting 265,987oz Gold and 935,000oz Silver, Yanamina is located to the north of Barrick Gold's former operating mine Pierina, and to the south of their Alto Chicama/Lagunas Norte, both multi-million ounce gold mines.
- **Los Lirios (70%), Mexico:** two open pit mines located at each end of a 7 kilometre-long trend of shear zone hosted antimony, within which lie several high grade veins. Multiple underground workings suggest continuity of a mineralized system.



# Executive Summary: EVR Copper

**EVR owns two copper projects in Peru at a time of renewed interest in copper exploration:**

Parag (EVR 70%) is a large Cu-Mo-Ag (copper-molybdenum-silver) porphyry system

- Drill Permitted with 83 diamond drill holes (20,450m)
  - ✓ 34 Line Km of IP and Magnetometry.
  - ✓ An outcropping high grade hydrothermal zone that offers a fast-track route to a feasibility study and production.
  - ✓ A deeper lying porphyry system, for which the contour of mountains offers ready access for mining.
  - ✓ Water from multiple perennial lakes within 5km of the licence.
  - ✓ 168MW hydroelectric power station in the valley below.
  - ✓ Supportive communities and close to towns, roads and Chancay Port.

Don Enrique (EVR 50%) is a copper-Silver sulphide system

- Drill Permitted and Drill Ready.
  - ✓ 28.8 Line Km IP shows a large sulphide system.
  - ✓ Supportive communities.
  - ✓ Water, power, roads and towns.



# For EVR, Peru = Copper, and Peru = Molybdenum



Peru's metal production ranking

| Ore        | Latin America | World | Top positions in the world                        |
|------------|---------------|-------|---|
| Copper     | 2             | 2     | Chile (1st), Congo (3rd)                          |
| Zinc       | 1             | 2     | China (1st), Australia (3rd)                      |
| Gold       | 2             | 11    | China (1st), Australia (2nd), Russia (3rd)        |
| Silver     | 2             | 3     | Mexico (1st), China (2nd)                         |
| Tin        | 1             | 4     | China (1st), Burma (2nd), Indonesia (3rd)         |
| Lead       | 2             | 5     | China (1st), Australia (2nd), U.S. (3rd)          |
| Molybdenum | 2             | 3     | China (1st), Chile (2nd)                          |
| Mercury    | 1             | 3     | China (1st), Tajikistan (2nd)                     |
| Cadmium    | 2             | 8     | China (1st), Republic of Korea (2nd), Japan (3rd) |
| Selenium   | 1             | 9     | China (1st), Japan (2nd), Russia (3rd)            |

Source: US Geological Survey 2024

**Peru has 12.0% of the world's copper reserves** and is the world's second largest Cu producer (2.7mt in 2023) and 3rd largest Mo producer.

Peru holds 3.9% of its gold, 15.3% of its silver, 9.5% of zinc, 5.3% of lead and 2.8% of tin reserves.

# Why Did EVR Invest in Parag?

- Parag is a Copper-Molybdenum (Cu-Mo) porphyry typical of the Andean region
- Copper Porphyries are the source of 70% of the world's copper as they offer **SCALE**
- Parag is surrounded by Major companies drawn to a recently identified belt of intrusive structures and several clusters of Cu-Mo porphyries
- Parag is highly unusual because a large shallow anomaly of extensive high grade hydrothermal mineralisation outcrops at surface that have extraordinary – possibly unique – co product grades.
- Economic copper porphyries all need higher grade mineralisation close to surface to rapidly repay the capital and infrastructure cost - and Parag demonstrably has that

**At Parag – the high grade hydrothermal zone is the critical difference that can make a porphyry economic or deliver a nearer term, shallow mine.**

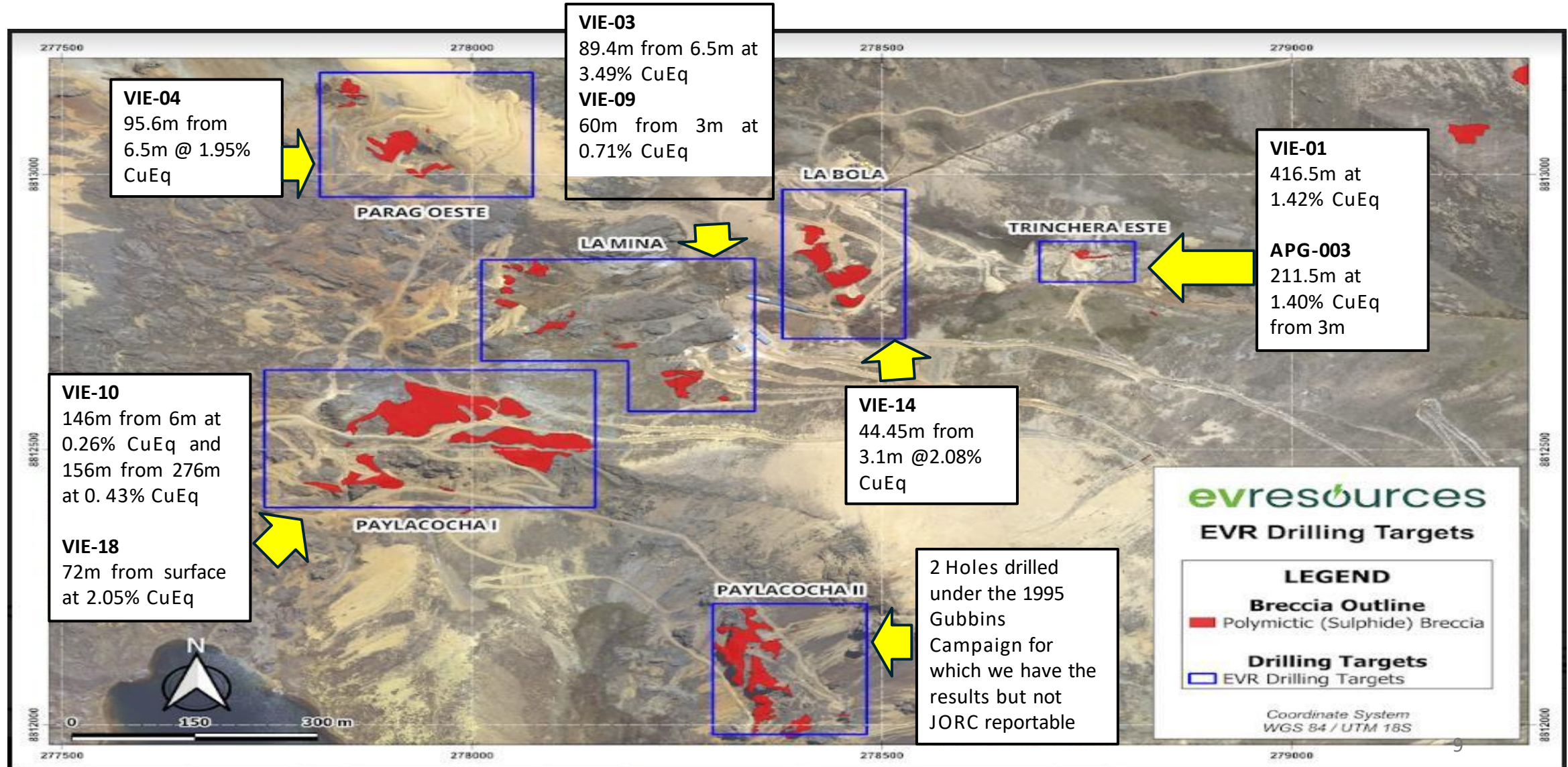


*Hole VIE-01 at  
92.5m*

*Hydrothermal  
breccia  
2.25% Cu & 0.115%  
Mo*



# Extensive Outcropping high grade Mineralization



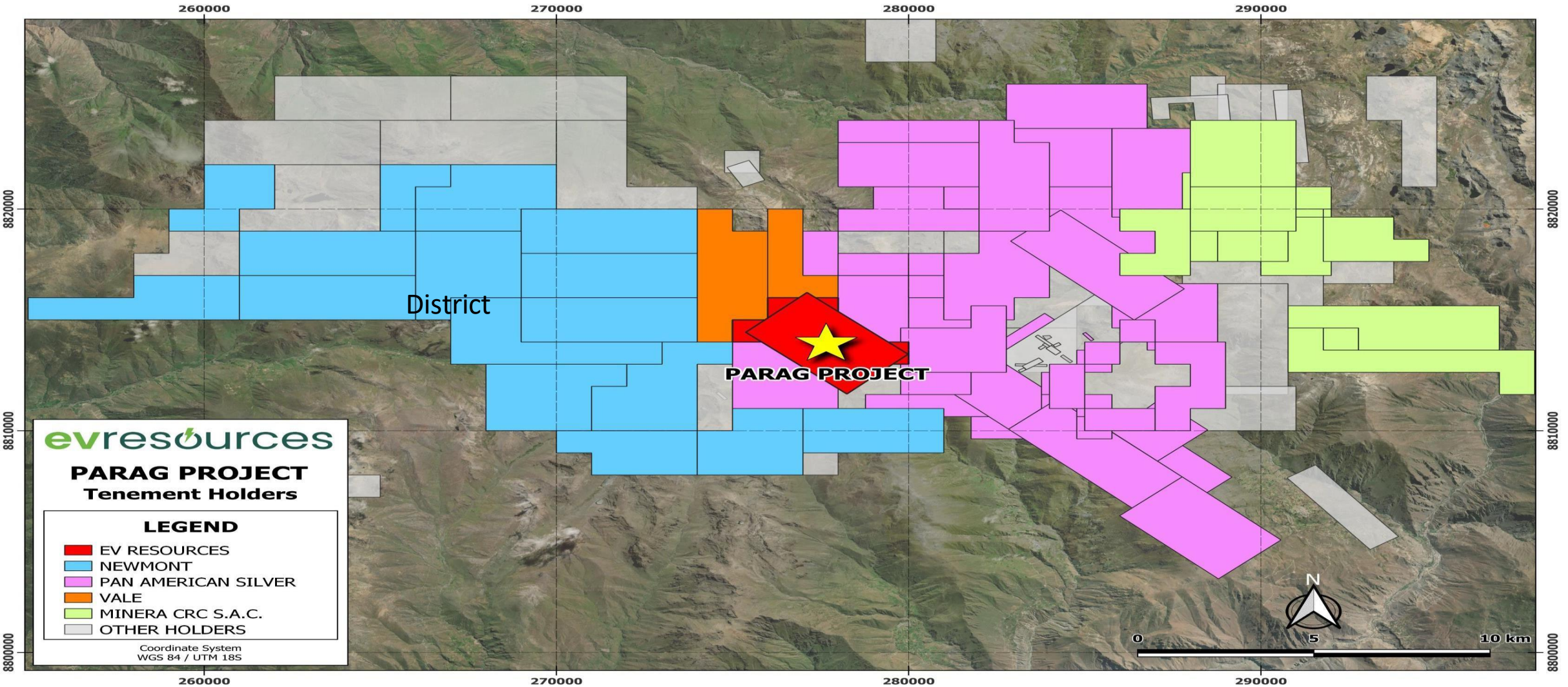
# Parag – Near Term Open Pit Mining Potential

- Parag is a highly-prospective substantial copper porphyry project with the potential for early cash flow from a bulk Cu-Mo-Ag deposit **at surface** while the long-term exploration for a porphyry orebody is ongoing.
- This near term potential is enabled by
  - ✓ Extensive high grade outcrop – our 83 hole database has no hole intersecting copper-molybdenum deeper than **6.5m** from surface.
  - ✓ Several deep lakes unused by communities within 5km of the licence area
  - ✓ 168MW Cheves hydroelectric power station in the valleys below
  - ✓ Supportive communities
  - ✓ Access the new port of Chancay 140km by paved road
- Parag evidently has a larger, long term and deeper porphyry orebody we intend to drill and partner with or sell to a larger company



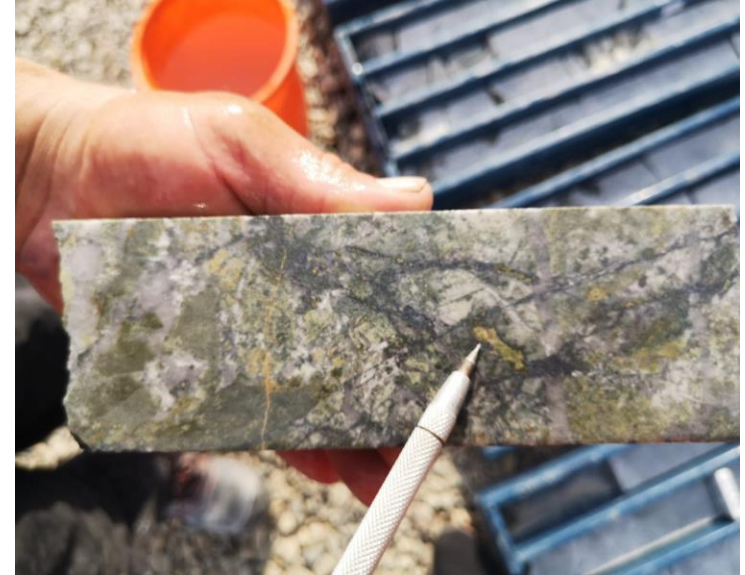


# Parag is surrounded by large companies – “Elephant Country”



# Trinchera Este 1980m HQ Diamond Drilling 2024

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| <b>APG- 001</b>  | 476m (metres) at 0.31% Cu and 0.14% Mo from 3.2m.     |
| <b>APG – 002</b> | 258.8m at 0.40% Cu and 0.14% Mo from 1m               |
| <b>APG-003</b>   | 211.5m at 0.40% Cu and 0.20% Mo from 3m               |
| <b>APG – 004</b> | 62m at 0.36% Cu, 0.03% Mo and 5.98g/t Ag from 1.7m    |
| <b>APG – 005</b> | 148m at 0.54% Cu, 0.35% Mo, and ,8.87Ag from 0.2m     |
| <b>APG – 006</b> | 218m at 0.30% Cu and 0.10% Mo from Surface            |
| <b>APG – 007</b> | 180m at 0.36% Cu, 0.09% Mo, and 4.20g Ag from Surface |



*Hole APG –DDH-001*

*Sample 265.2 to 267.2m.*

*Hydrothermal breccia in intrusive  
0.31% Cu, 0.428% Mo*

Molybdenum prices are approximately 4.5x higher than copper as at 18<sup>th</sup> March 2025

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| LME Molybdenum price | US\$20.15/lb or US\$44,423 per metric tonne |
| LME Copper Price     | US\$9,861 per metric tonne                  |

*(Source: [www.lme.com](http://www.lme.com))*



# At Parag, EVR has access to 76 holes (18,470m) of old drilling

- We have drill Core for 21 previous holes (10,170m) from a 2011 Programme. A number drilled targets subsequently excluded from the current licence area.
- Selected drill results shown here (*For a full list see the ASX announcement dated 4th May 2023*)
- We also have the results of 55 holes (8,300m) from a previous campaign which are not reportable under the JORC code but which are proving a reliable guide for exploration.

| Hole   | Length              | Cu%  | Mo(%) |
|--------|---------------------|------|-------|
| VIE-01 | 416.5m from surface | 0.47 | 0.19  |
| VIE-02 | 177.2m from surface | 0.15 | 0.04  |
| VIE-03 | 89.4m from 6.5m     | 0.39 | 0.62  |
| VIE-04 | 95.6m from surface  | 1.00 | 0.19  |
| VIE-09 | 60m from 3m         | 0.27 | 0.09  |
| VIE-10 | 144m from 6m        | 0.21 | 0.01  |
|        | 156m from 276m      | 0.23 | 0.04  |
| VIE-14 | 34m from surface    | 0.19 | 0.02  |
| VIE-18 | 72m from surface    | 0.26 | 0.36  |
| VIE-20 | 118m from 115m      | 0.68 | 0.13  |
| VIE-21 | 44.5m from 3.1m     | 0.28 | 0.05  |

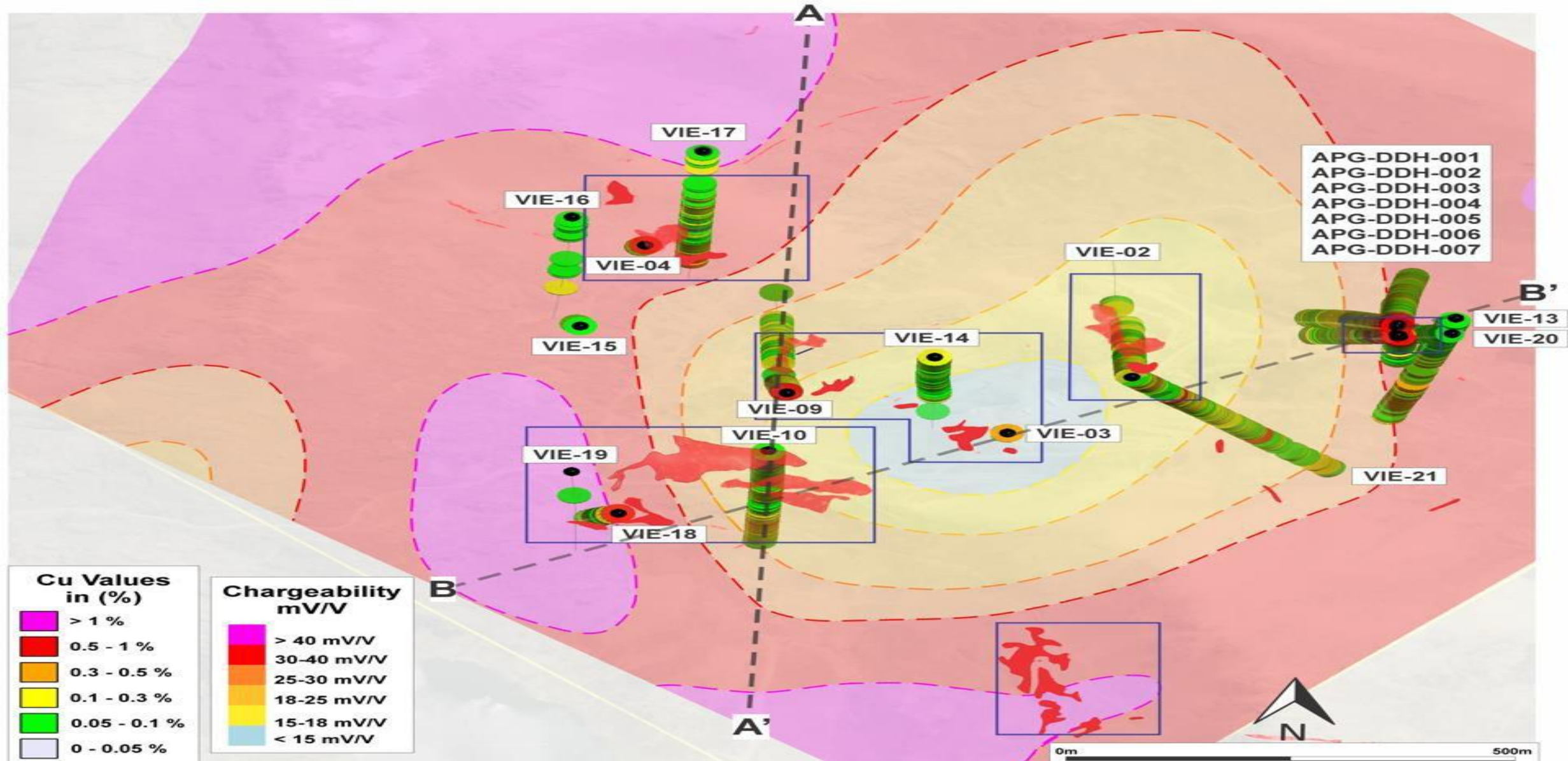
## ...and 34 line Km of IP and Ground Mag

A geophysical survey of 34 line kilometres of IP/Resistivity and ground magnetometry has been completed.

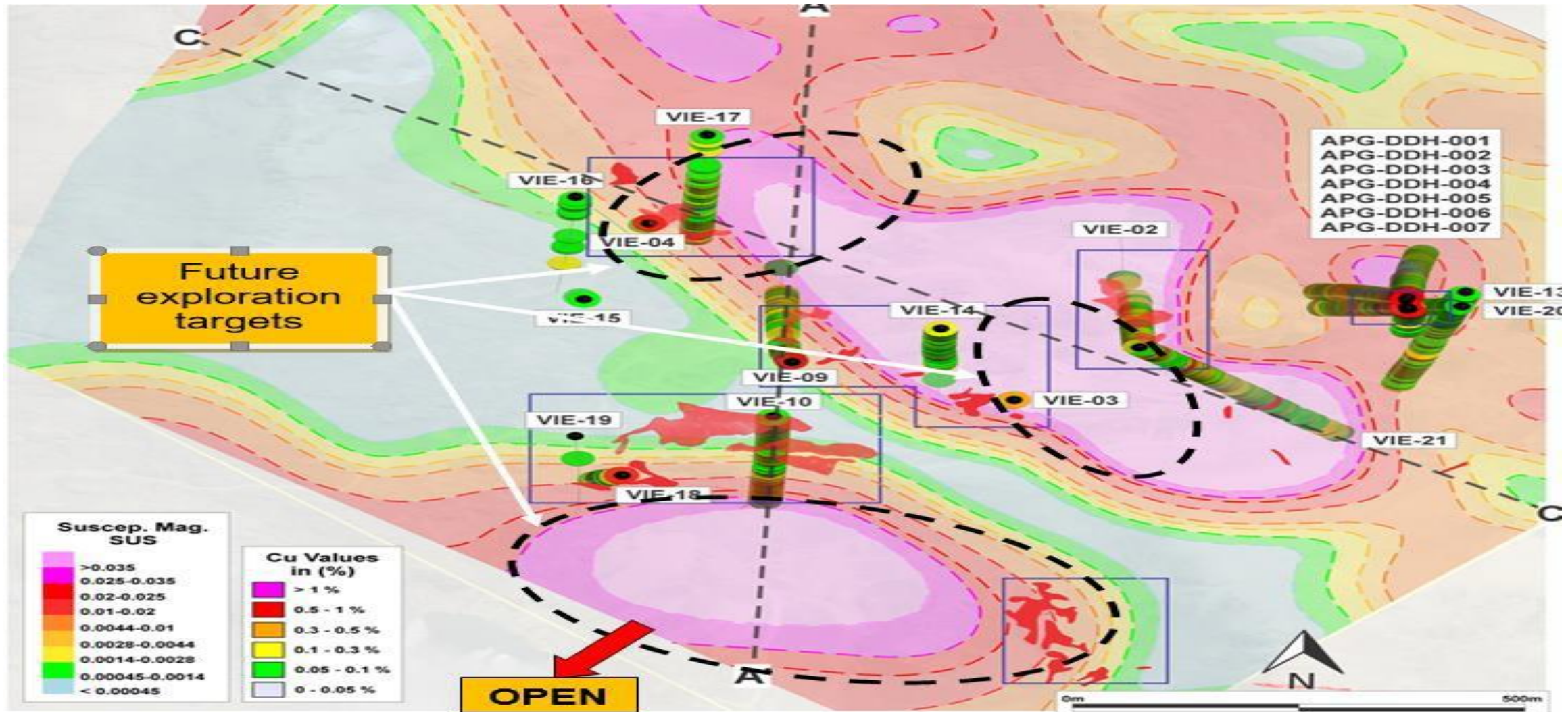
- Highly encouraging IP and Ground Magnetic results were received, supporting the continued drilling program.
- The mineralized breccia system identified in outcrops at the Parag project surround strong magnetic anomalies related to two main centers with a ground magnetic solid response.
- The ground magnetic survey anomaly reported in the Pichacani I section in an undrilled zone forms a compelling priority target.
- Historical information on Cu and Mo mineralization in breccias from drilling to date (10,280 metres) show a strong correlation with the IP (Chargeability) response, which extends at depth.



# Chargeability Model & Drill holes



# Ground Magnetic Susceptibility Model & Drill holes





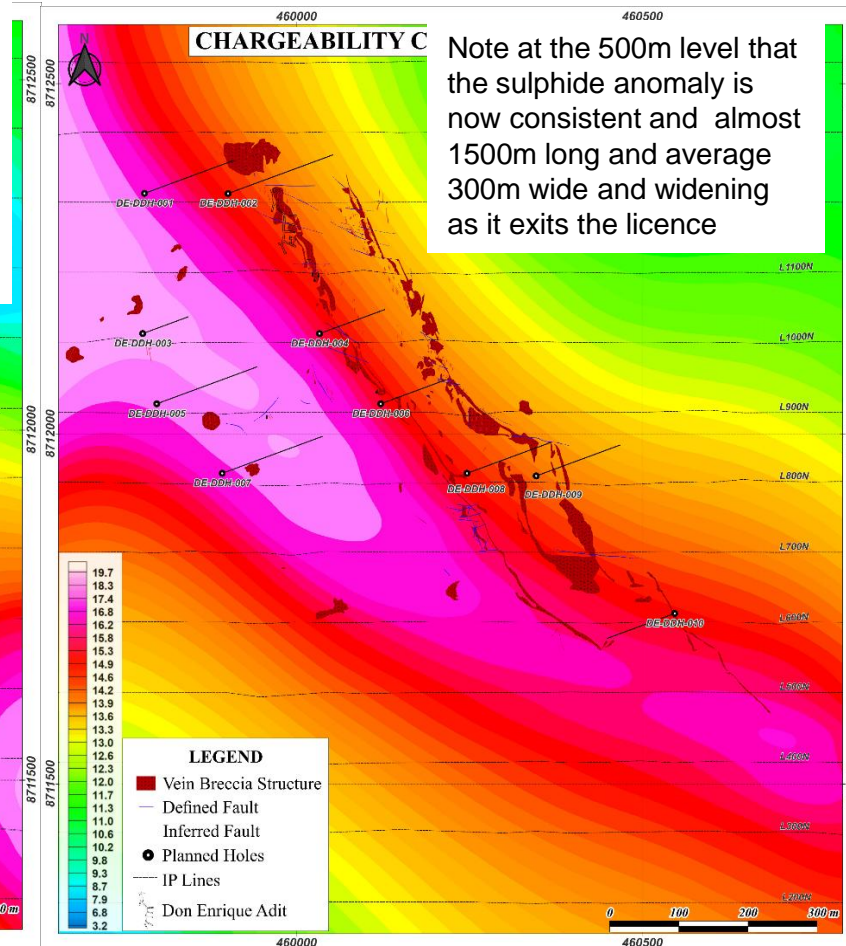
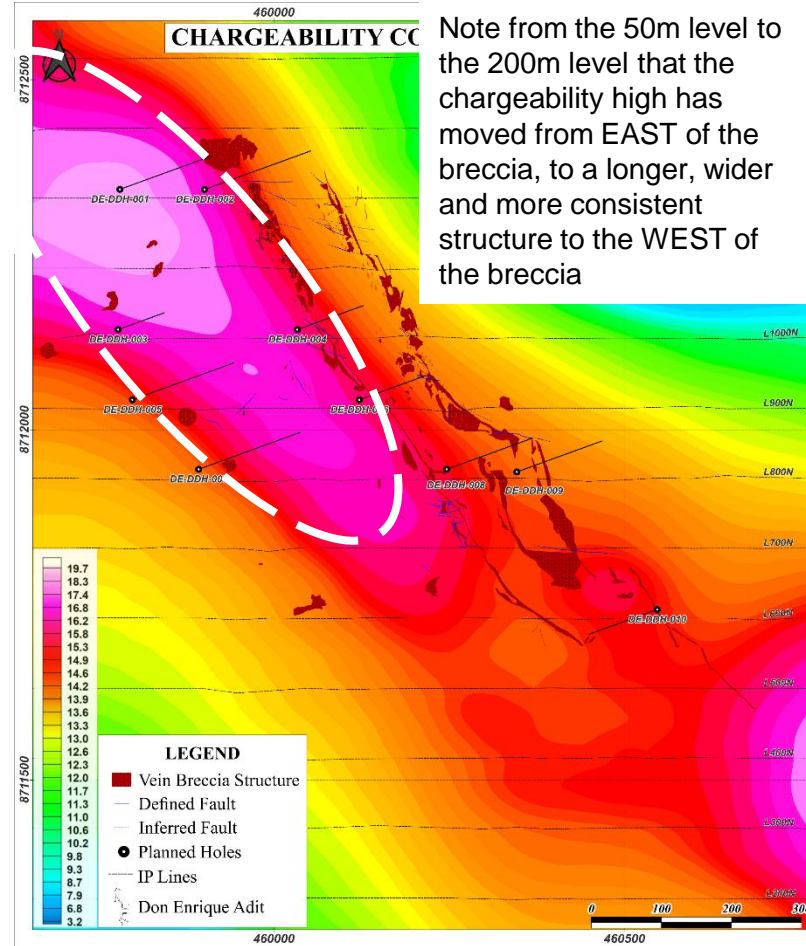
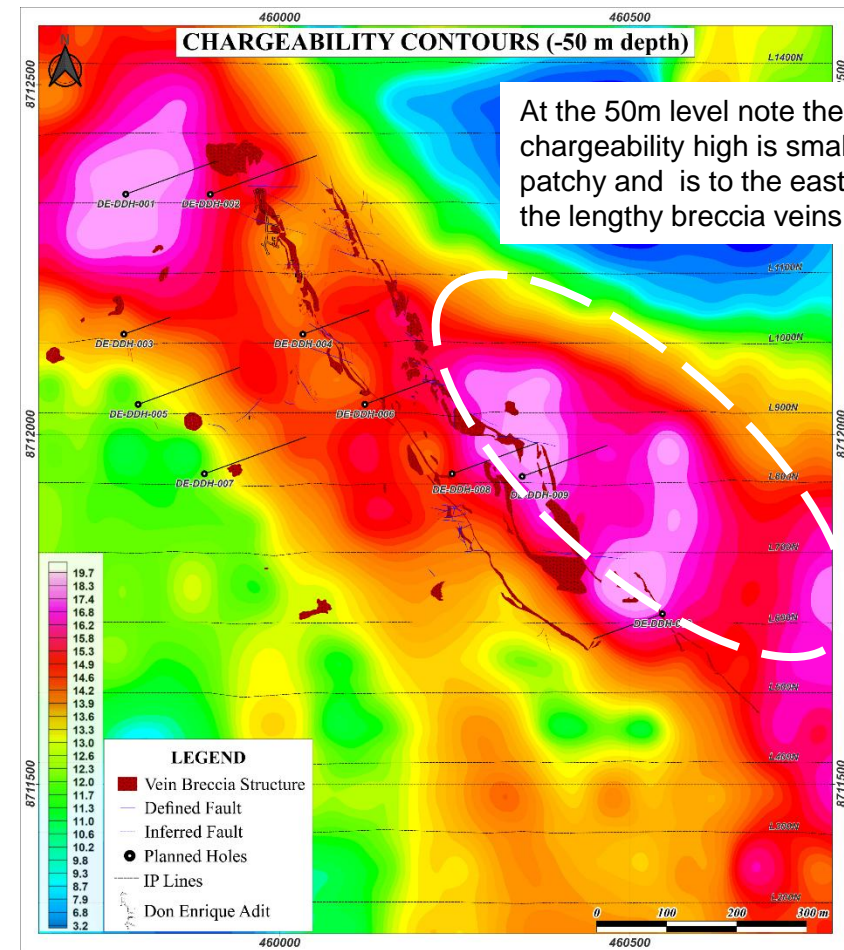
# Don Enrique (50%): A drill ready copper-silver project

- The Project is owned by EVR's 50% owned subsidiary, Minera Montserrat SAC.
- Purchased 50% for US\$150,000 and spent another US\$150,000 securing an option to buy the remaining 50% by 4<sup>th</sup> May 2025 for US\$850,000
- In total, 14 licences cover 1,800Ha in an area 30km Northeast of Jauja and approximately 260km from the nation's capital, Lima.
- Water and power are available in the area, and good quality unsealed roads pass by the initial planned drill pads
- A multi year co operation agreement was signed with the Jauja community.
- The project is permitted to drill with several compelling targets





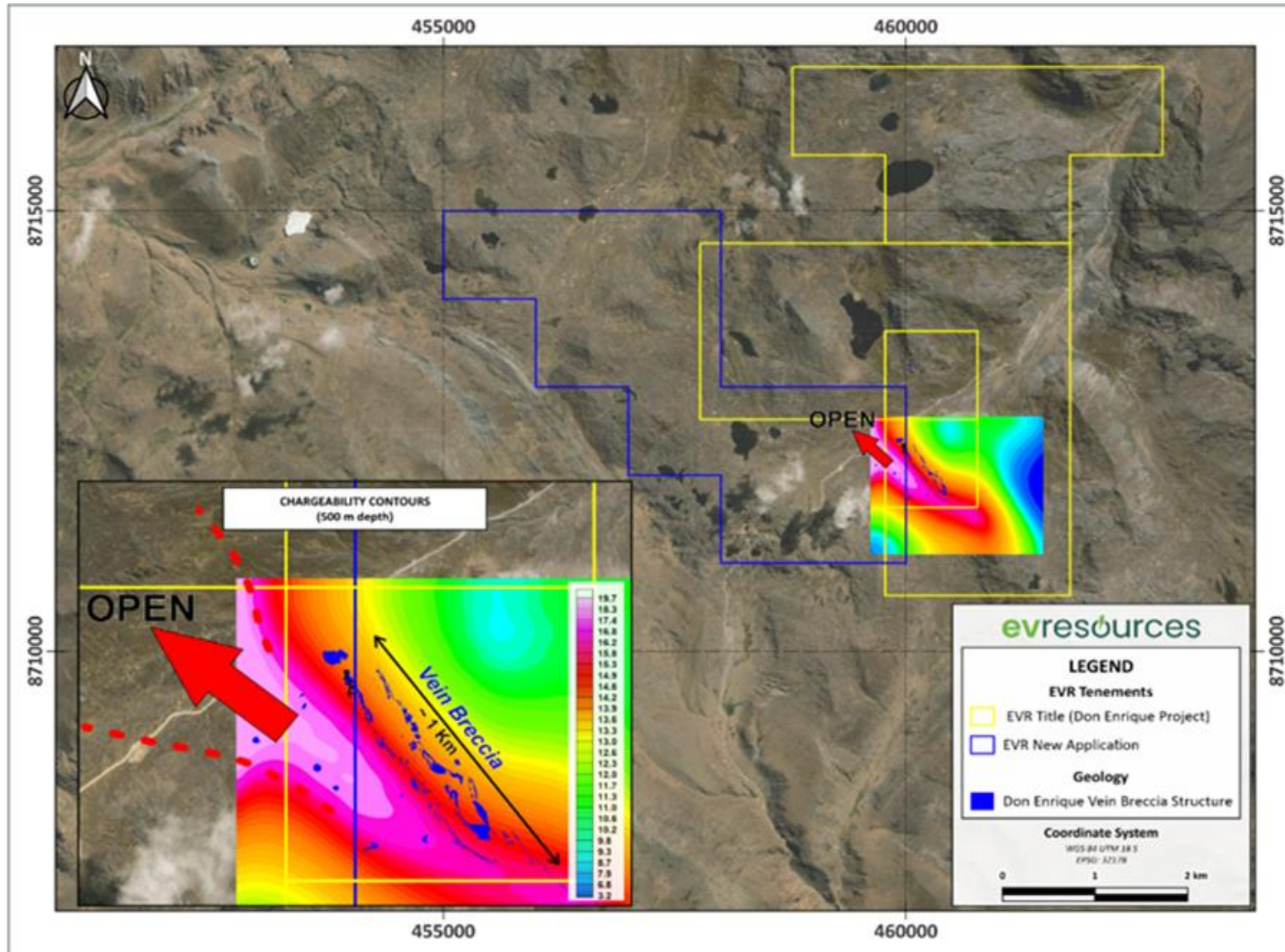
# 28.8km of Line IP shows the sulphide anomaly dips to the west



- Chargeability Anomaly at the 50m, then 200m, then 500m level shows the trend for the strong chargeability to move at increasing depth towards the west. Surface mapping indicates the dip of the Veta/Breccia body towards the SW.



# Expanded Ground Position



This new “Estrella”(Star) licence may well in fact be where the bulk of the sulphide ore in this system lies. Maybe we bought the tail...and found the head of the tiger for the cost of an application?

The anomaly is open at depth and to the west and provides a compelling target.

# Yanamina Gold Project: Location



Yanamina is located in north-central Peru in the Department of Ancash, province of Huaylas, District of Caraz, and lies approximately 16km east of the town of Caraz.

The Project is located 40 km to the north and 120 km south respectively of Barrick Gold's ("Barrick") former operating mines Pierina (210 MT @ 1.1 g/t for 7.5 million ounces), and Alto Chicama/Lagunas Norte (227 MT @ 1.1 g/t for 8 million ounces) gold mines.

Vehicle access to Yanamina is via 448kms of paved highway from Lima, the capital of Peru, to Caraz and then from Caraz to Yanamina. The road to Yanamina is unsealed but suitable for 2 wheel drive vehicles.





# Yanamina Gold Project: 265,987oz Au and 935,000oz Ag

| Resources            | Tonnes           | Grade (Au g/t) | Grade (Ag g/t) | Total ozs (Au) | Total ozs (Ag) |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Indicated            | 2,790,620        | 1.35           | 4.34           | 121,136        | 389,431        |
| Inferred             | 3,951,640        | 1.14           | 4.29           | 144,851        | 545,097        |
| <b>Total/average</b> | <b>6,742,260</b> | <b>1.23</b>    | <b>4.31</b>    | <b>265,987</b> | <b>934,528</b> |

*Using  
0.5g/t Au Cut Off*

- ▶ The JORC study has identified lateral and at depth exploration potential to expand the existing resource outline.
- ▶ The study also highlighted a significant exploration target in the down faulted hanging wall that bounds the upper part of the resource.
- ▶ The large majority of the resource outcrops or sub outcrops indicate the potential for a low strip (waste: ore) ratio of around one times.

# Yanamina Gold Project: Geology

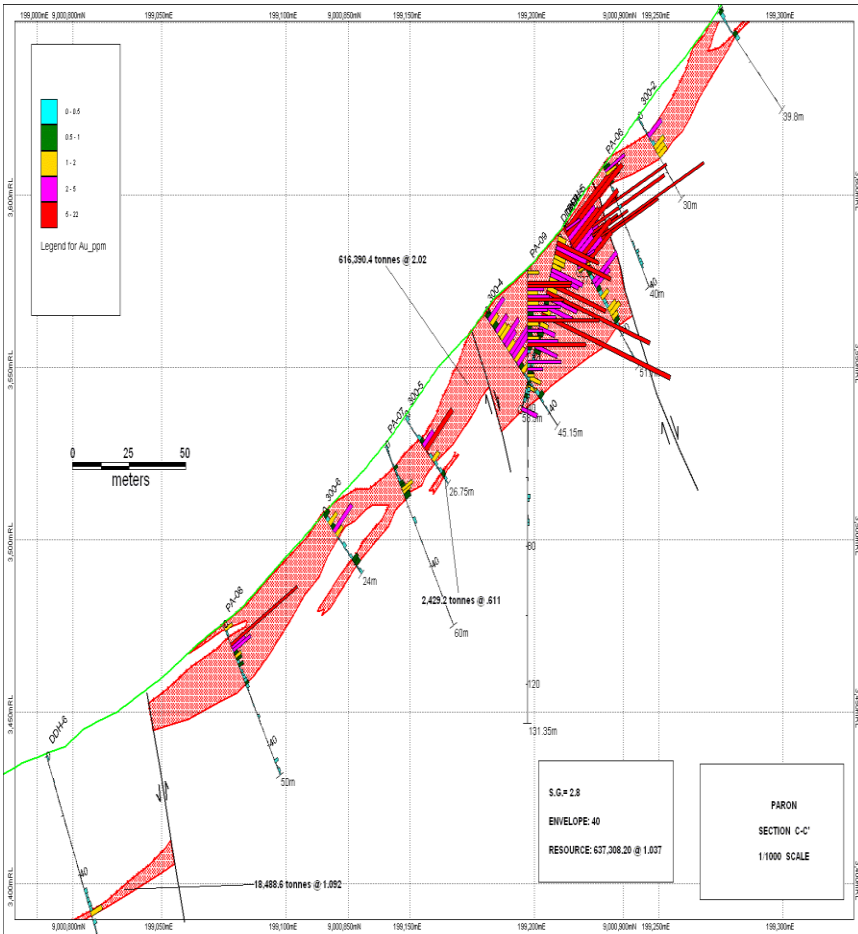
A total of 87 diamond drill holes for 3,646 metres of HQ and NQ core have been completed.

The mineralisation at Paron is low sulphidation epithermal with alteration characterised by multi-stage silicification and chalcedonic to cryptocrystalline quartz veining and sericitisation of the monzonite host.

Silica crackle breccias and microbreccias which are also characteristic of epithermal gold systems occur throughout the project area.

The alteration at Yanamina is tabular in shape and extends over an area 550 metres long with widths ranging 80 - 350 metres. The thickness ranges from 2 metres to greater than 40 metres.

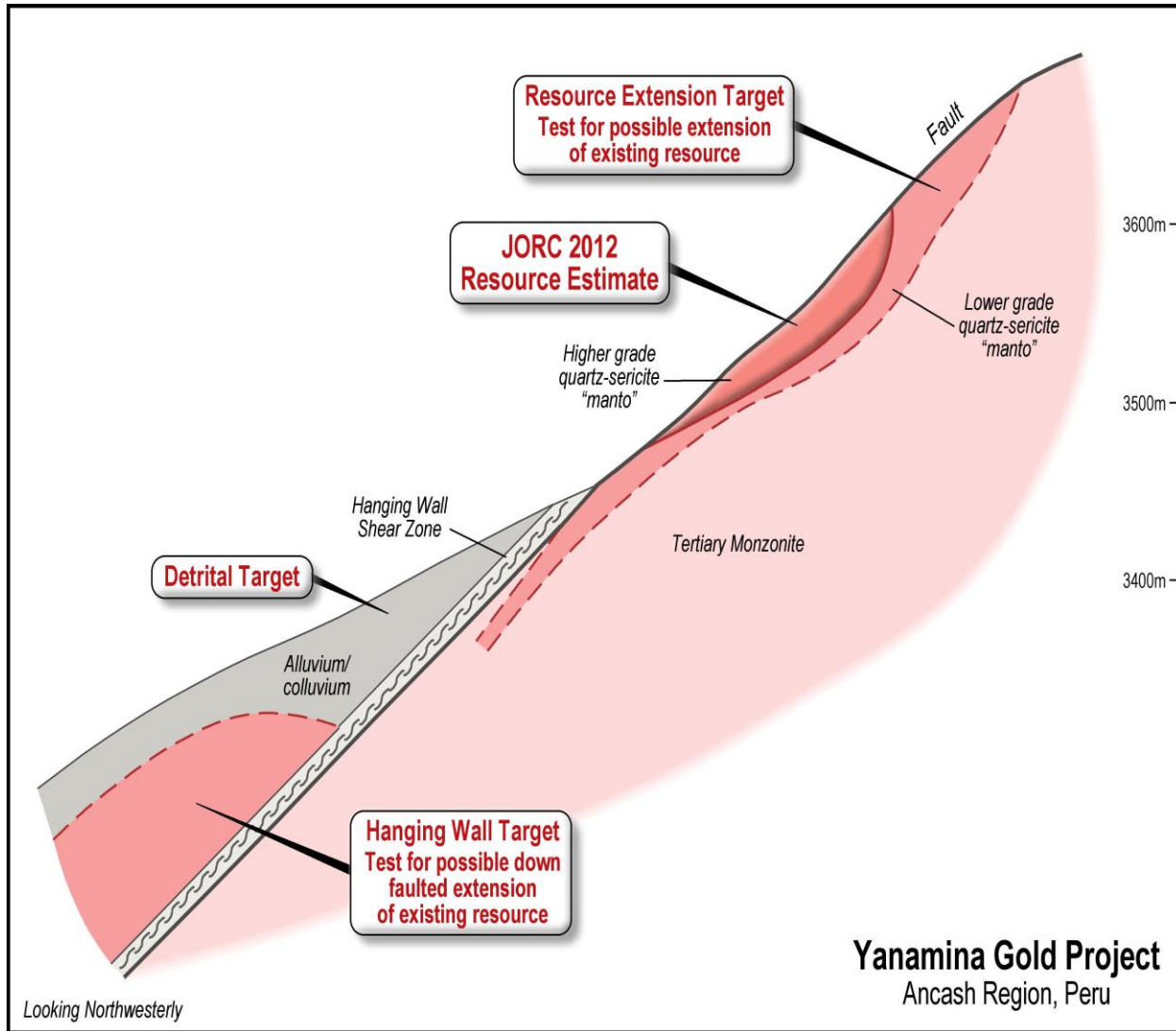
The quartz sericite alteration hosts the ore grade gold intersections with the intensity appearing to have a good correlation with the better grades.



# Yanamina Gold Project: Exploration Upside

Yanamina is considered highly prospective for additional resources

EVR is in discussion with various companies about a possible disposal for value, and is considering an IPO/RTO to extract value from the project after recent discussions with communities





# Los Lirios Antimony Project – Mexico (70%)

Permitted Open Pit  
Project





# Antimony Acquisition: Los Lirios (70%)

EVR is acquiring 70% of the Los Lirios Antimony mine in Oaxaca State in Mexico, and will provide a free carried interest to the project owners for their 30% shareholding to a 300 tonne per day mining and processing operation.

1680 Hectares under Licence

Los Lirios has two open pit mines left from previous eras of mining, located at each end of a 7 kilometre long trend of shear zone hosted antimony, within which lie several high grade veins. Multiple underground workings between the two pits over 7,000 metres, suggest continuity of a mineralized system.

The mine is permitted for initial production in one 5 acre area, and an application for a second 5 acre area will be filed in 2025.

EVR will commence a trenching, sampling and drilling campaign.

EVR is considering the potential for early stage cashflow from the permitted mine matched to an existing plant.

EVR is examining a number of plants that may be suitable for pilot metallurgical test work at a rate of approximately 100tpd – or will permit its own.



# Why EVR is investing in antimony

**Antimony is a strategic or critical mineral on all major Critical Minerals lists, but unlike many “critical minerals” for which:**

1. Demand is a hope for the future rather than a reality in the present
2. Investment interest is based upon shifting government policy and taxpayer subsidies or a single, immature technology

Antimony has deep, mature, varied and growing markets that need no subsidy, need no government intervention or policy, and the many and diverse uses protect supply from substitution or thrifting

Growing demand at a time of dwindling supply, years of underinvestment in exploration and development is being exacerbated by geopolitical developments

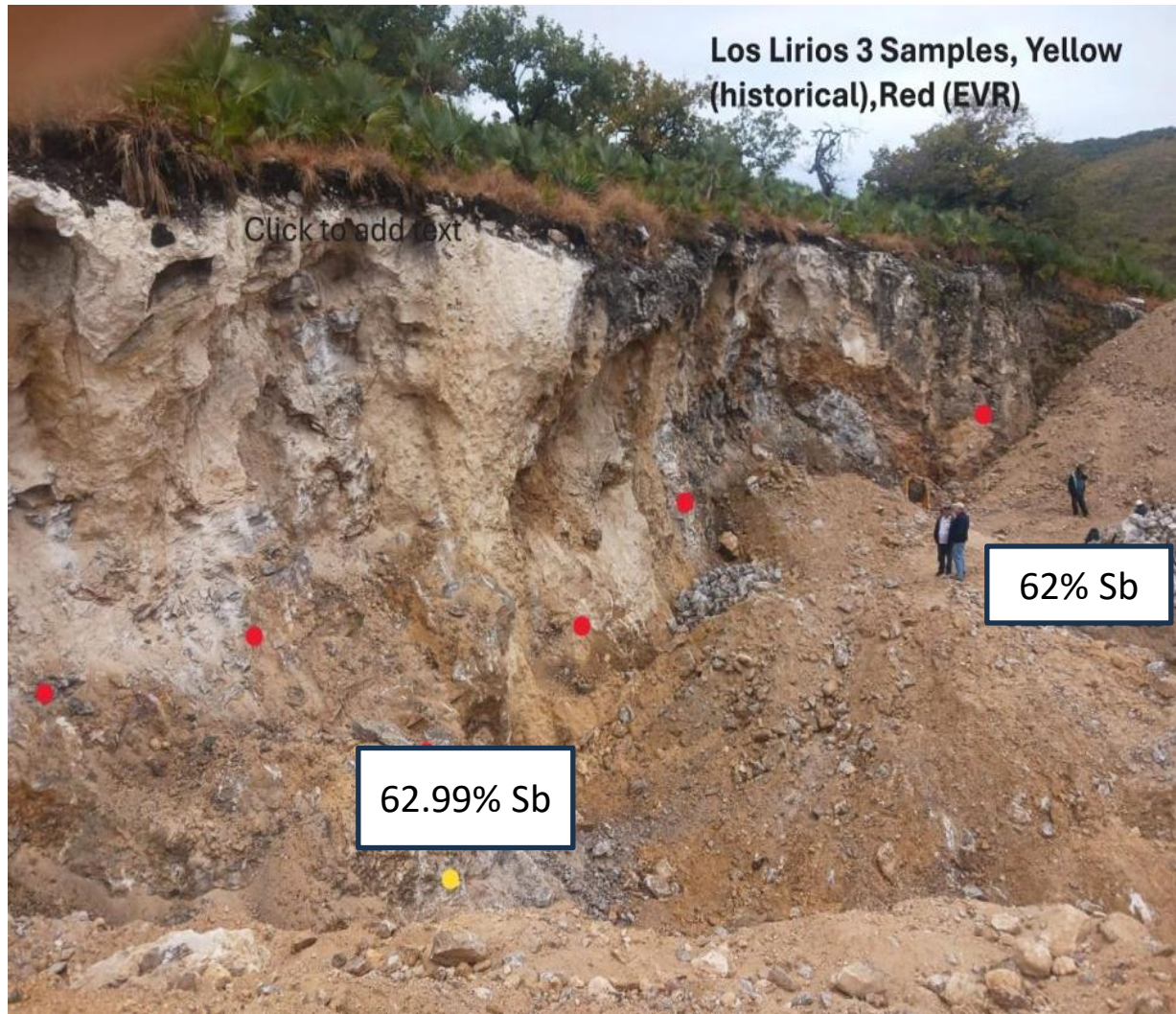
Antimony is critical to a wide variety of industries, but PV (Photovoltaic or Solar) and speciality glass, defense related applications and fire retardants will drive demand.

**New antimony mines are needed...now to serve Western interests**





# Sampling has commenced at Los Lirios 3 Pit



Samples taken from a stockpile of material mined at the Los Lirios 3 pit

SP-1 29.17% Sb

SP-2 20.44% Sb

SP-3 18.08% Sb



# Sampling at Los Lirios 3 Pit



# The funding of new antimony discoveries is needed now

**Such is the demand for antimony, EVR believes the production profile of Los Lirios Antimony Mines has the potential to create near-term cash flow.**

The pages that follow set out key factors around antimony demand and supply. The West is deeply exposed on a strategic level.

- Little exploration has been done for antimony outside of China since WWII.
- Antimony is not found in large orebodies and is reliant on smaller companies without balance sheets and reliable funding to find orebodies and develop mines.
- Without investment, the West will not have access to antimony and will compete with China and other countries who have no loyalty to Western interests..
- We are already seeing aggressive Chinese activity in Peru and Mexico, looking for antimony.

[https://www.realcleardefense.com/articles/2024/12/18/wakeup\\_call\\_the\\_us\\_risks\\_losing\\_latin\\_america\\_to\\_china\\_1079404.html](https://www.realcleardefense.com/articles/2024/12/18/wakeup_call_the_us_risks_losing_latin_america_to_china_1079404.html)



# The US and the Western world require Antimony NOW

## Salient Statistics—United States:

### Production:

Mine (recoverable antimony)

Smelter:

Primary

Secondary

### Imports for consumption:

Ore and concentrates

Oxide

Unwrought, powder

Waste and scrap<sup>1</sup>

### Exports:

Ore and concentrates<sup>1</sup>

Oxide

Unwrought, powder

Waste and scrap<sup>1</sup>

### Consumption, apparent<sup>2</sup>

Price, metal, average, dollars per pound<sup>3</sup>

Net import reliance<sup>4</sup> as a percentage of apparent consumption

|  | <u>2019</u> | <u>2020</u> | <u>2021</u> | <u>2022</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|  | —           | —           | —           | —           |
|  | 377         | 254         | NA          | NA          |
|  | 4,140       | 3,520       | 4,050       | 4,100       |
|  | 121         | 105         | 31          | 29          |
|  | 17,200      | 15,000      | 19,100      | 16,900      |
|  | 6,670       | 5,520       | 7,480       | 8,300       |
|  | 17          | 6           | 13          | 71          |
|  | 9           | 10          | 9           | 53          |
|  | 1,570       | 1,230       | 1,530       | 2,420       |
|  | 370         | 393         | 921         | 1,820       |
|  | 14          | 11          | 136         | 26          |
|  | 26,100      | 22,400      | 28,200      | 25,100      |
|  | 3.90        | 2.67        | 5.31        | 6.18        |
|  | 84          | 84          | 86          | 84          |

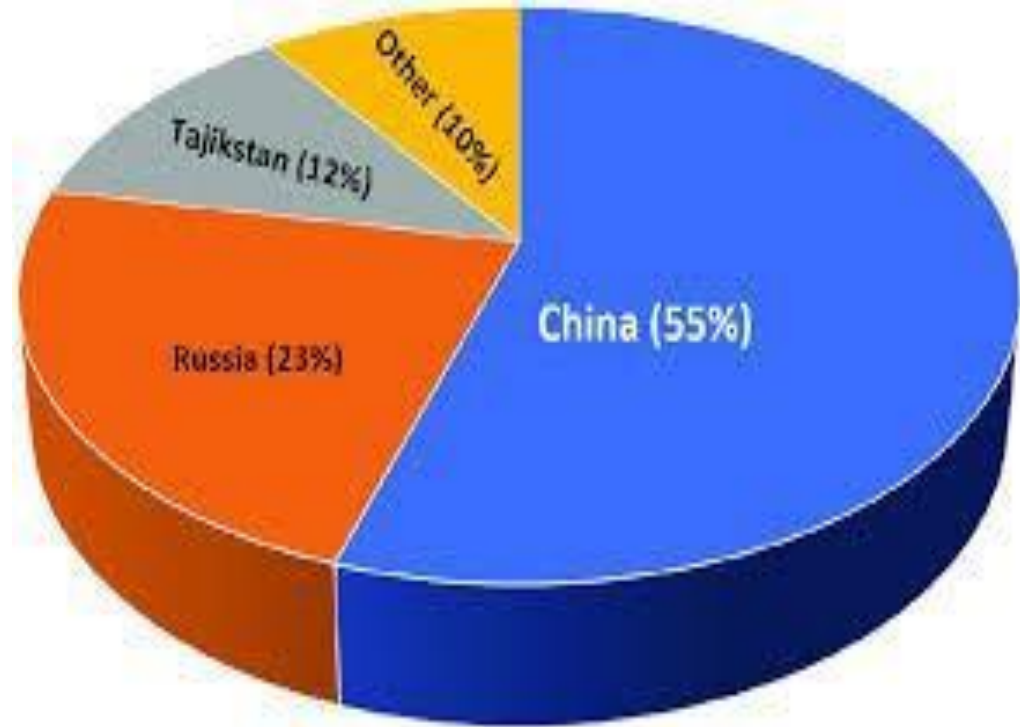
**China is the dominant producer of antimony globally and has prohibited exports to protect a declining production base.**

1,2,3 Source:  
US Geological Survey

# Supply of Antimony is concentrated...and declining

In 2022, according to the US Geological Survey, China accounted for 54.5% of total Sb production, followed in second place by Russia with 18.2% and Tajikistan with 15.5%.

| • Country            | Tonnes         | % Total       |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|
| • China              | 60,000         | 54.50         |
| • Russia             | 20,000         | 18.20         |
| • Tajikistan         | 17,000         | 15.50         |
| • Myanmar            | 4,000          | 3.60          |
| • Australia          | 4,000          | 3.60          |
| • Top 5              | 105,000        | 95.50         |
| • <b>Total world</b> | <b>110,000</b> | <b>100.00</b> |



In 2023, global Sb production fell to **83,000 tonnes**, and China's production fell to **40,000 tonnes (48% of the total)**. Mine production has fallen significantly in recent years, with depleted reserves, product quality problems, more stringent environmental regulations, and rising costs. Little exploration since WWII.

Source: Fastmarkets

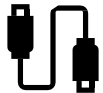
# Key uses of Antimony...Defense is a key thematic



**Alloys.** Because some antimony alloys expand on solidifying (a rare characteristic that they share with water), they are used as castings and type metal. Antimony imparts strength and hardness to other metals, particularly lead, with which it forms alloys used in plates of automobile storage batteries, in bullets, in coverings for cables, and in chemical equipment such as tanks, pipes, and pumps.



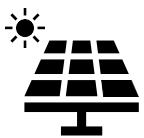
**Fire Retardant.** As Antimony Trioxide, used as a fire retardant for plastics, chemicals, and other materials.



**Technology.** semi-conductors, circuit boards, electric switches, fluorescent lighting, high quality clear glass and lithium-ion batteries. Antimony is used in semiconductors as a dopant in n-type silicon wafers, for diodes, infrared detectors, and Hall-effect devices.



**Batteries.** Used in making lead storage batteries because lead-containing antimony is harder and more resistant to the action of acids than ordinary lead. Antimony is used in liquid metal batteries, which are gaining prominence in the energy storage sector. Also called molten salt batteries, they use molten salt as an electrolyte and have liquid metal electrodes. Liquid metal batteries operate at high temperatures and offer high energy density and a long cycle life, making them promising for grid-scale energy storage. When used as an alloy material, antimony enhances molten salt batteries by improving their durability, stability and performance.



**Glass.** As sodium antimonate, used as a clarifying agent in PV (Photovoltaic) glass to improve efficiency – strong growth. Also used in specialty glasses, night vision goggles, infrared sensors, precision optics, laser sighting



# Geopolitical Tailwinds for Antimony

- Antimony is a strategic critical mineral that is used in multiple military applications, including the manufacture of armor piercing bullets, night vision goggles, infrared sensors, precision optics, laser sighting, explosive formulations, hardened lead for bullets and shrapnel, ammunition primers, tracer ammunition, nuclear weapons and production, tritium production, flares, military clothing, and communication equipment.
- China's new export curbs apply to antimony products including ore, ingots and oxide.
- The supply risk has been present for some time before this momentous decision. For antimony-importing regions such as Europe and the U.S., antimony is considered to be a [critical mineral](#) for industrial manufacturing that is at risk of supply chain disruption.



# Geopolitical Tailwinds for Antimony (cont.)

- **European Union:** Antimony is considered a critical raw material for defense, automotive, construction and textiles. The E.U. sources are 100% imported, coming mainly from Turkey (62%), Bolivia (20%) and Guatemala (7%).
- **United Kingdom:** The British Geological Survey's 2015 risk list ranks antimony second highest (after Rare Earth elements) on the relative supply risk index.
- **United States:** Antimony is a mineral commodity considered critical to the economic and national security. In 2022, no antimony was mined in the U.S. 84% of US antimony consumption is from imported sources.



Source: Fastmarkets

Source: Researchgate

# One example of military requirements

**Antimony is the most explosive metal/metalloid. For this reason alone, it is vital for the US Military to secure a reliable and more friendly source of Sb.**

There is no substitute in the production of the newer, longer-range 155mm artillery designed to have an effective "kill range" of greater than 60 km. This newer, longer-range 155mm artillery shell achieves this attribute due in part to additional Sb being used as part of the explosive component of the shell. The US Military has tasked 9 weapons manufacturers to produce more than 100,000 155mm artillery rounds to restock the depleted stores and armories. This cannot be achieved without Sb. That is why the US must act now to secure a reliable, more friendly source of Sb. Mexico is right next door and has a virtually unknown, untapped, and potentially large source of Sb to supply the Defense Industry. The supply chain distance is reduced by over 90%, allowing quicker access to the raw material, resulting in faster production cycles.

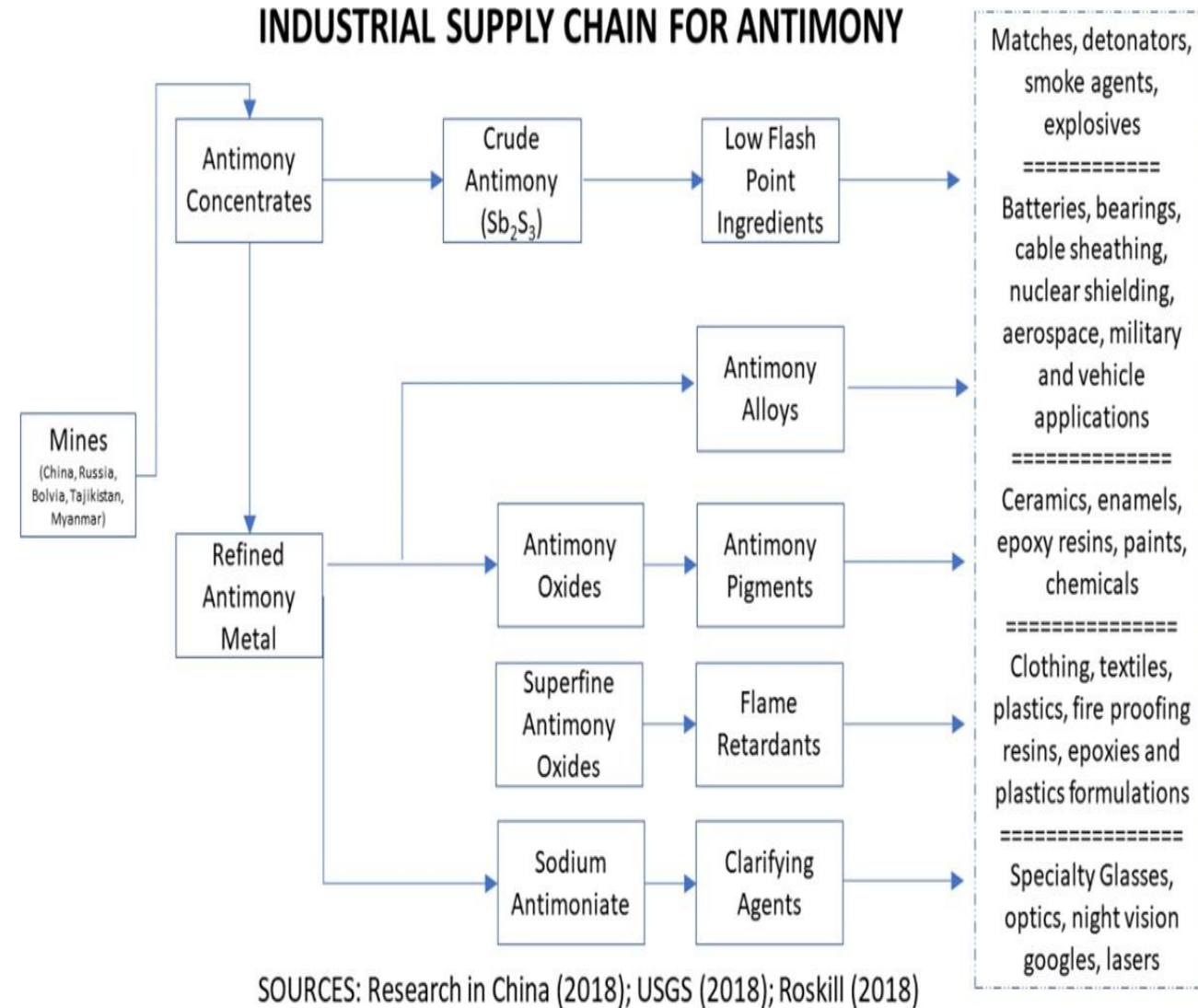
Source: Yahoo "The Critical Metal That Skyrocketed From \$6,000 to \$38,000 Per Ton, 2nd December 2024"





# Antimony Processing to Concentrates

- The most common method of antimony ore processing is separation by a combination of gravity separation and conventional flotation to produce a 65% Sb concentrate sold to roasters.
- Hydrometallurgical techniques involve the use of aqueous solutions to extract antimony from its ores. These techniques are often employed for low-grade ores or complex ore compositions.
- Leaching is a common hydrometallurgical method used for antimony concentration. It involves the extraction of antimony from the ore by dissolving it in a suitable solvent or leachate. Various leaching agents, such as acidic or alkaline solutions, are used depending on the ore characteristics.
- Solvent extraction is another hydrometallurgical technique used to concentrate antimony. It involves extracting antimony from a leachate solution using an organic solvent. The antimony is selectively transferred from the aqueous phase to the organic phase, allowing for separation and concentration.





**FURTHER INFORMATION**

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