

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

28th March 2025

Amendment to Investor Presentation

EV Resources Limited (ASX:EVR) (“**EVR**”, or the “**Company**”), provides an amended version of its Investor Presentation – March 2025.

The Company notes that the Investor Presentation released on the ASX platform on 24 March 2025 contained a map that included metal equivalent results that have not been disclosed in accordance with JORC clause 50 (slide 9). Accordingly the Company retracts the metal equivalent results and has replaced the metal equivalents grades with each of the copper and molybdenum grades in the amended Investor Presentation attached.

In addition, slides 27 and 28 contained photos of the Los Lirios project, identifying areas from which samples have been taken. The Company has been advised that these photos are considered visual estimates of mineralisation in relation to the Los Lirios Project and require further disclosure. These pictures have been removed from the presentation.

In respect of the metal equivalents grades and the photos previously contained on slides 27 and 28, the Company warns investors not to rely on the information for their investment decisions

-ENDS-

For further information, please contact:

Luke Martino
Non-Executive Chairman
Tel: +61 8 6489 0600
E: luke@EVResources.com.au

Hugh Callaghan
Managing Director
Tel: +61 8 6489 0600
E: hugh@EVResources.com.au

This ASX announcement was authorised for release by the Board of EV Resources Limited (EVR).

Forward Looking Statement

Forward Looking Statements regarding EVR’s plans with respect to its mineral properties and programs are forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that EVR’s plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed as currently expected. There can also be no assurance that EVR will be able to confirm the presence of additional mineral resources, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic or that a mine will successfully be developed on any of EVR’s mineral properties. The performance of EVR may be influenced by a number of factors which are outside the control of the Company and its Directors, staff, and contractors. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All of such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond

evresources.com.au

311-313 Hay St Subiaco, Western Australia 6008
+61 (0) 8 6489 0600
info@evresources.com.au

the control of the company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: (i) those relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (ii) risks relating to possible variations in reserves, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (iii) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (iv) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (v) risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities, and (vi) other risks and uncertainties related to the company's prospects, properties and business strategy. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

Critical Minerals Exploration in The Americas



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Such statements relate to future events and expectations and, as such, involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties, many of which are outside the control of, and may be unknown to, EVR. Actual results and developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements depending on a variety of factors. Recipients of this presentation are cautioned to not place undue reliance on such forward looking statements. EVR does not take responsibility to release publicly any revisions or updates to any forward-looking statements to reflect events, circumstances or unanticipated events occurring after the date of this presentation except as required by law or by any appropriate regulatory authority. This presentation is a visual aid and is not intended to be read as a stand-alone document. The material contains selected and abbreviated summary information about EVR and its subsidiaries and their activities current as at the date of this presentation. The material is of general background and does not purport to be complete.

EVR does not take responsibility for updating any information or correcting any error or omission which may become apparent after the date of this presentation.

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

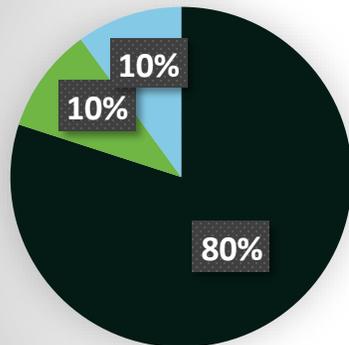
403,351,964

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

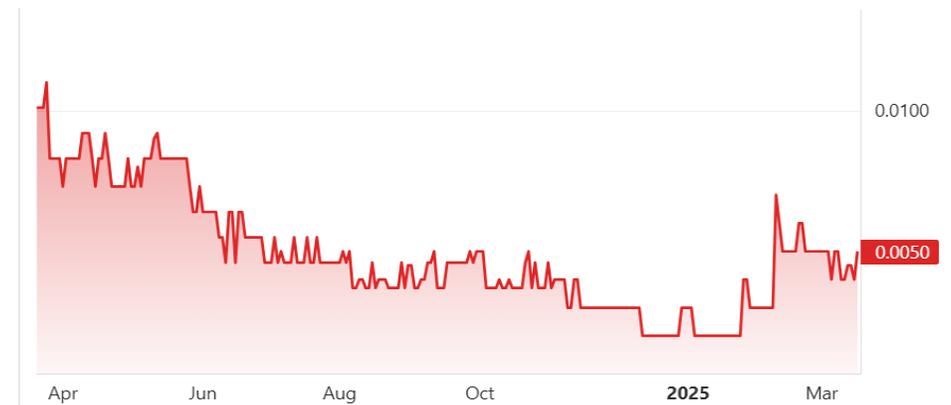


Luke Martino
Non-Executive
Chairman



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

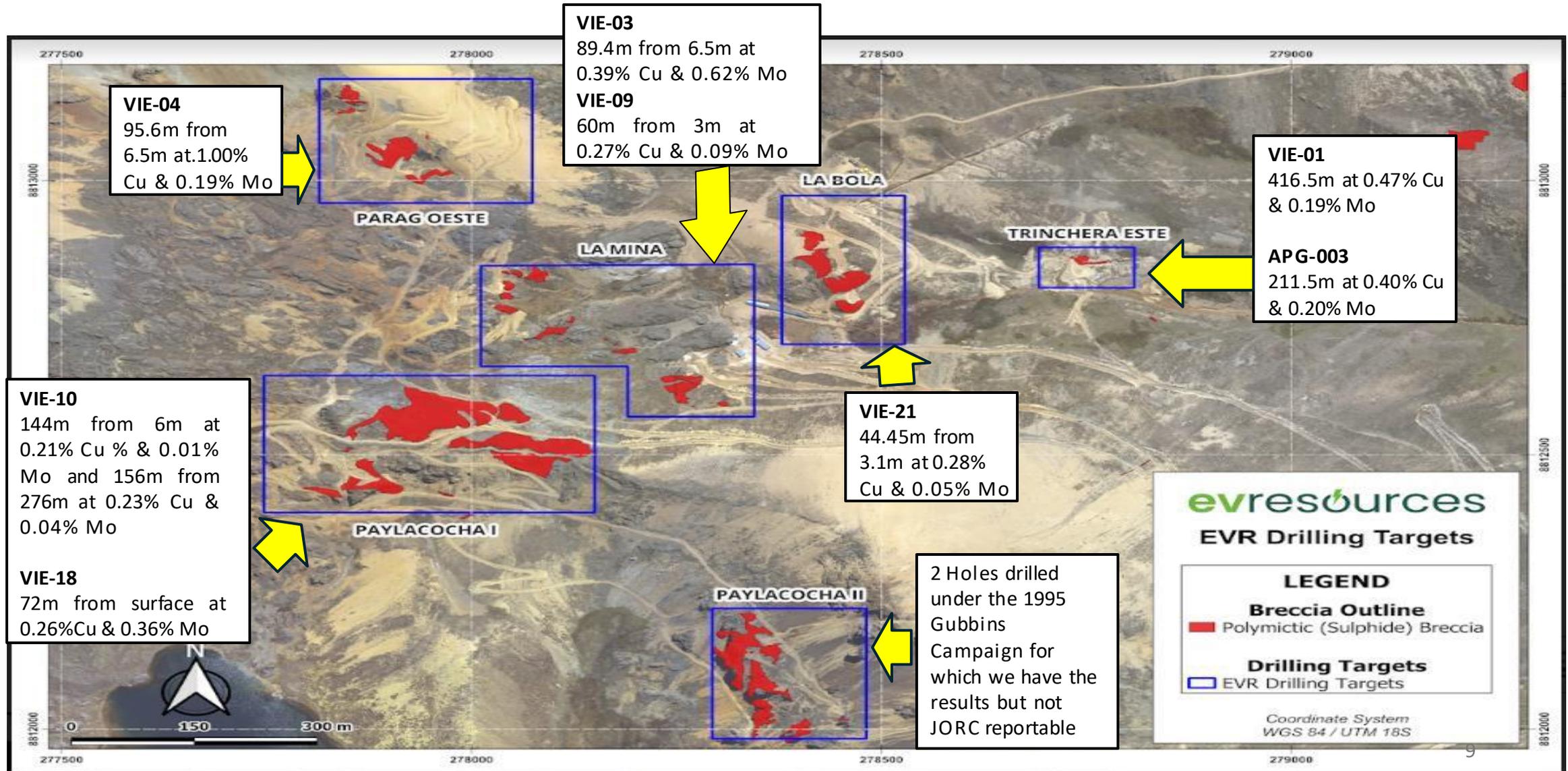
At Parag – the high grade hydrothermal zone is the critical difference that can make a porphyry economic or deliver a nearer term, shallow mine.



*Hole VIE-01 at
92.5m*

*Hydrothermal
breccia
2.25% Cu & 0.115%
Mo*

Extensive Outcropping high grade Mineralization

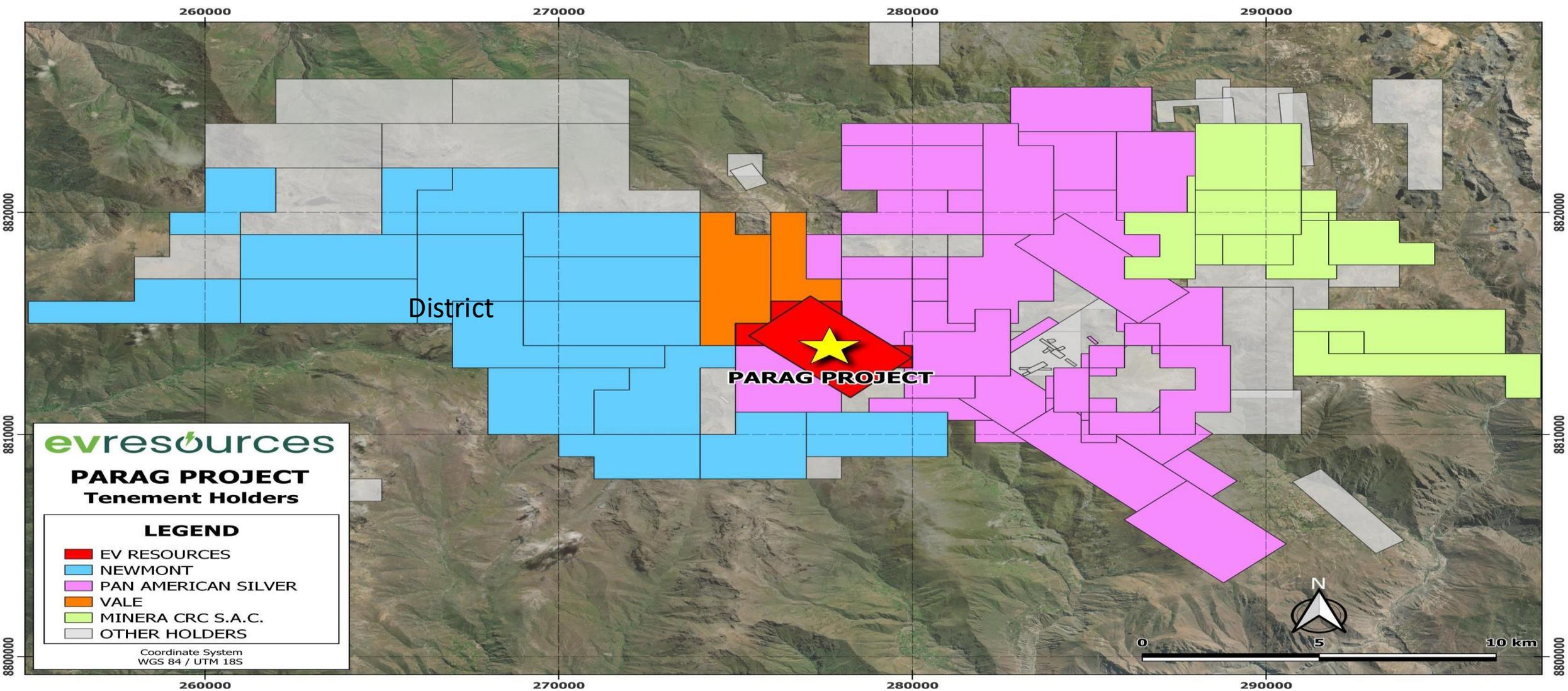


Parag – Near Term Open Pit Mining Potential

- 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

APG- 001	476m (metres) at 0.31% Cu and 0.14% Mo from 3.2m.
APG – 002	258.8m at 0.40% Cu and 0.14% Mo from 1m
APG-003	211.5m at 0.40% Cu and 0.20% Mo from 3m
APG – 004	62m at 0.36% Cu, 0.03% Mo and 5.98g/t Ag from 1.7m
APG – 005	148m at 0.54% Cu, 0.35% Mo, and ,8.87Ag from 0.2m
APG – 006	218m at 0.30% Cu and 0.10% Mo from Surface
APG – 007	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 18th 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)

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.

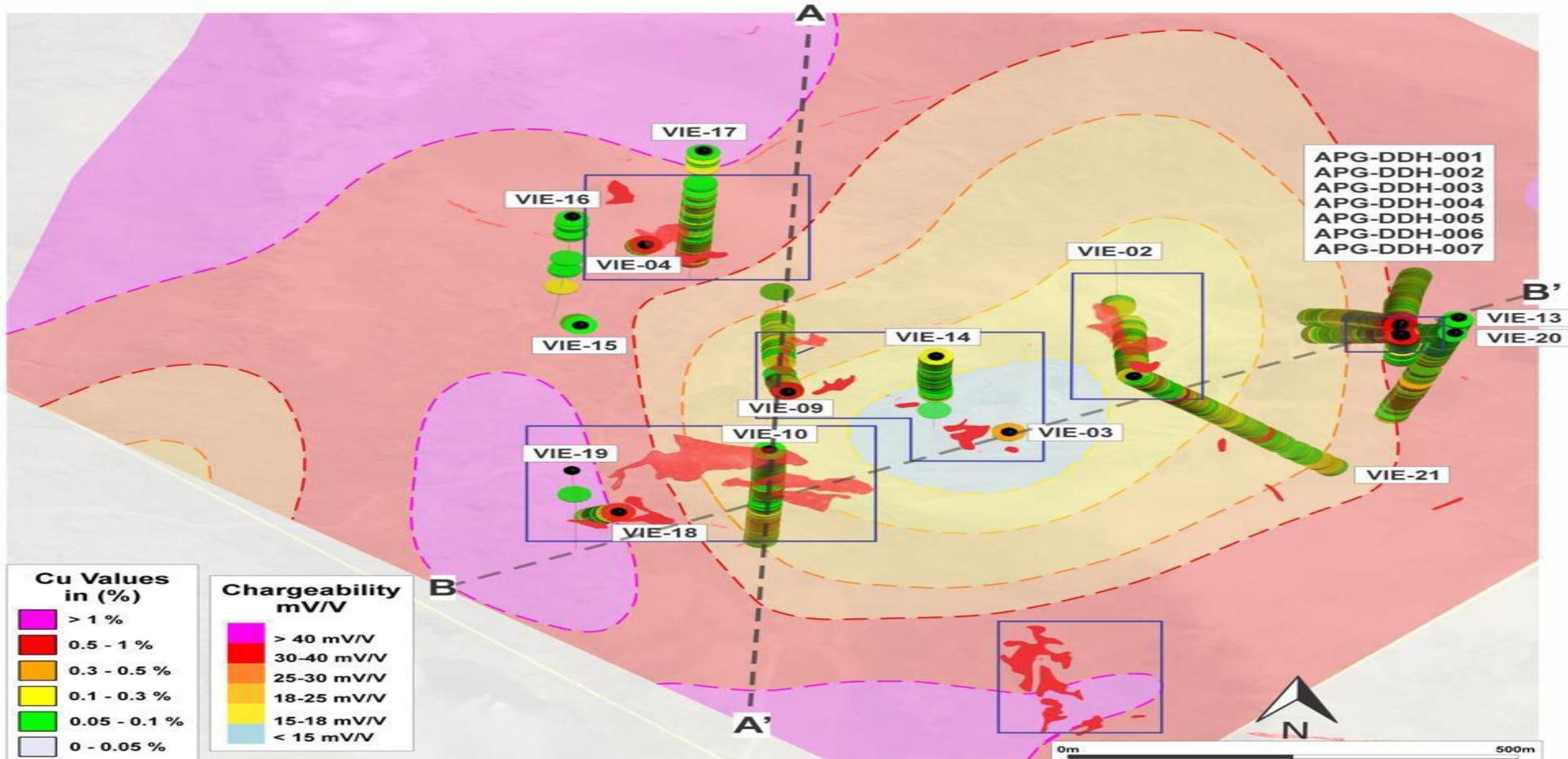
Hole	Length	Cu%	Mo(%)
VIE-01	416.5m from surface	0.47	0.19
VIE-02	177.2m from surface	0.15	0.04
VIE-03	89.4m from 6.5m	0.39	0.62
VIE-04	95.6m from surface	1.00	0.19
VIE-09	60m from 3m	0.27	0.09
VIE-10	144m from 6m 156m from 276m	0.21 0.23	0.01 0.04
VIE-14	34m from surface	0.19	0.02
VIE-18	72m from surface	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

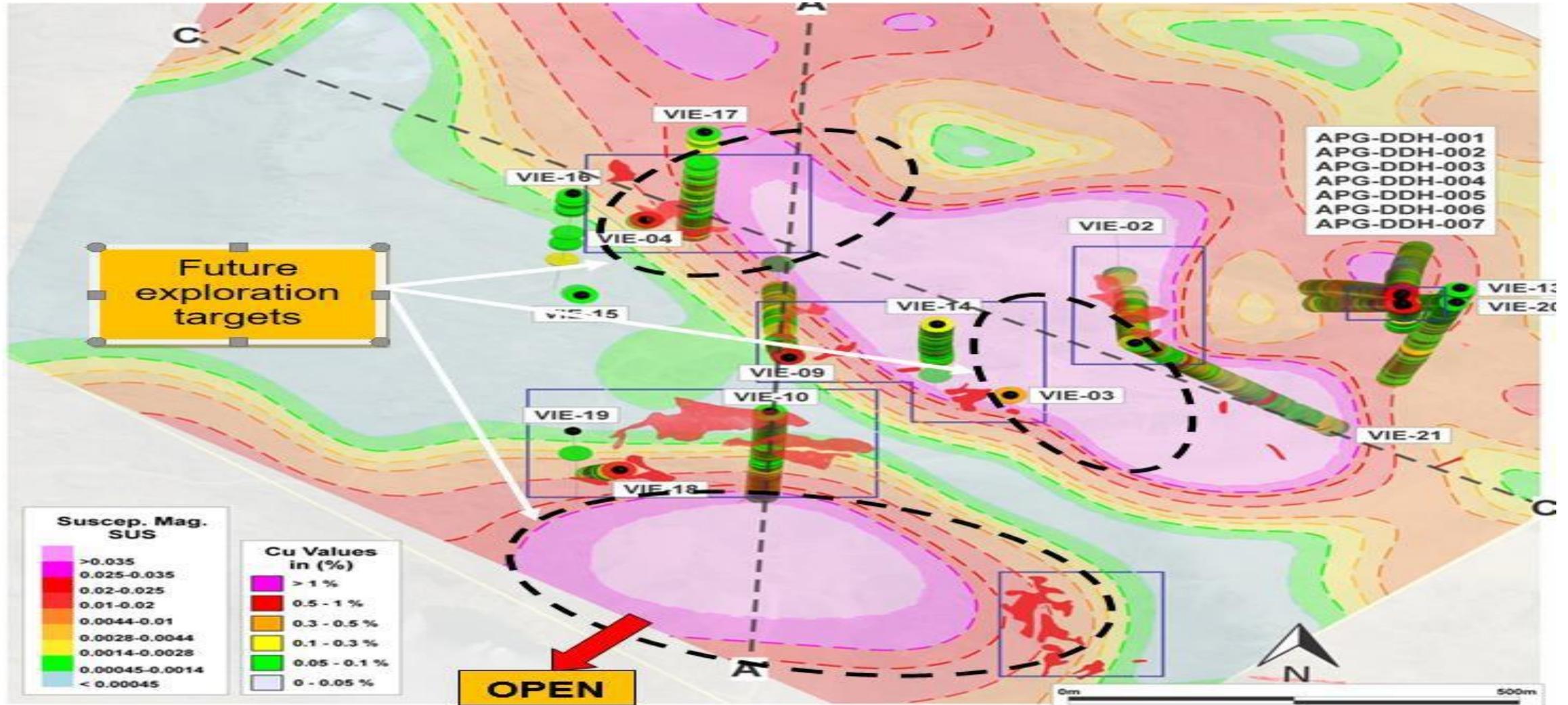
A geophysical survey of 34 line kilometres of IP/Resistivity and ground magnetometry has been completed.

- 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

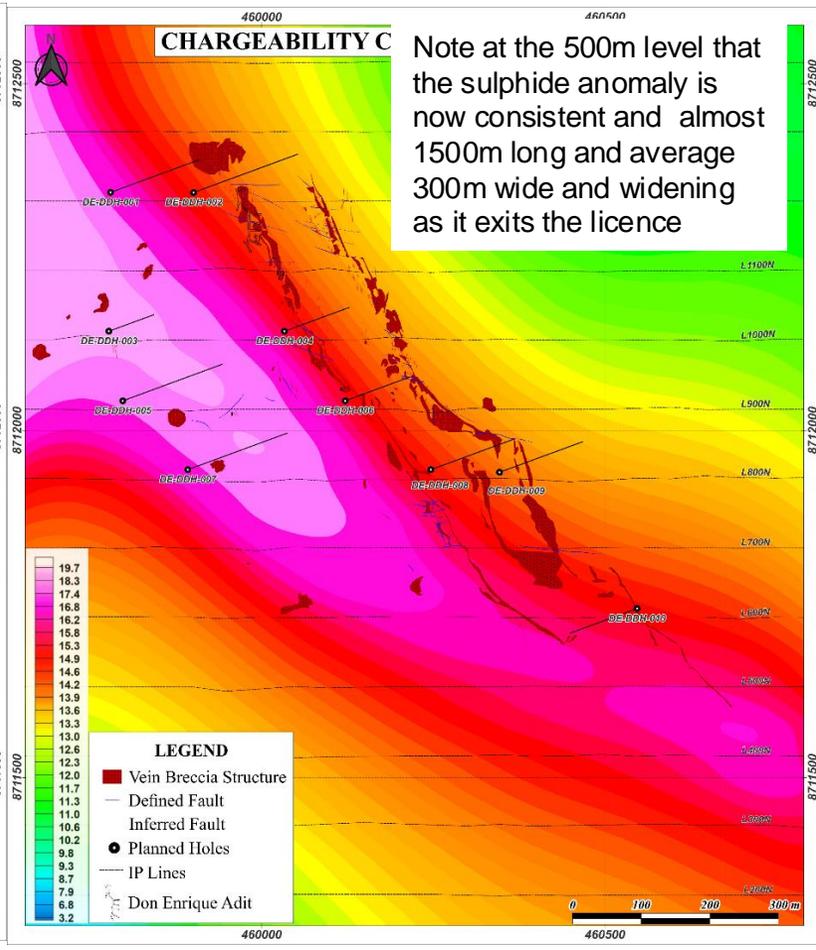
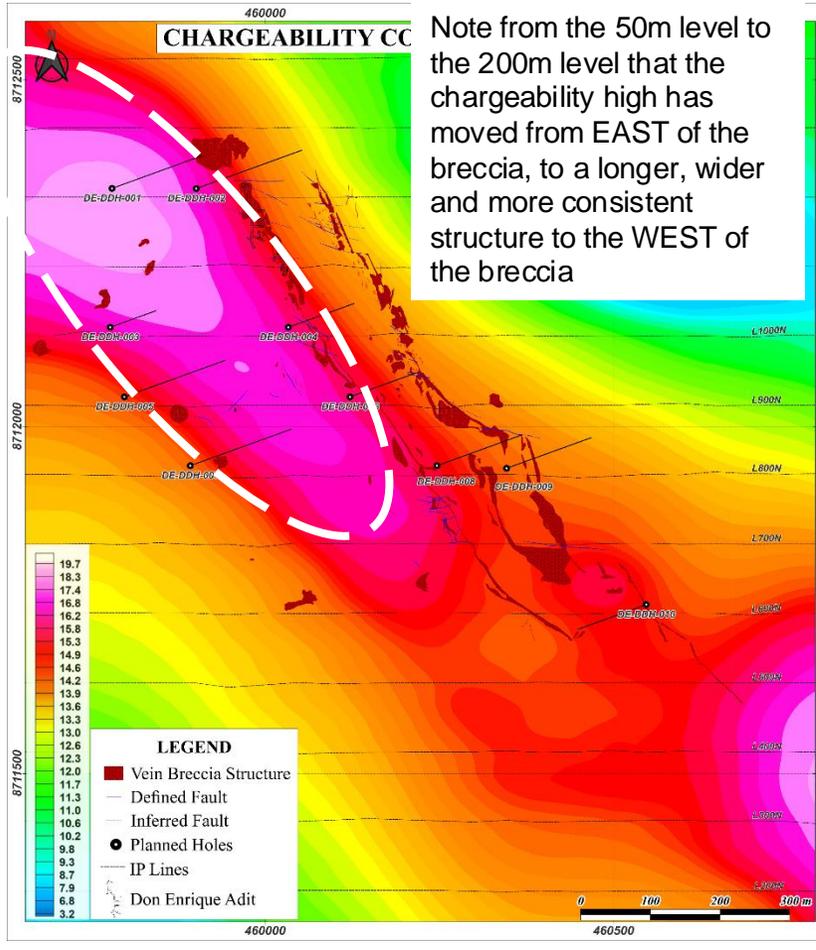
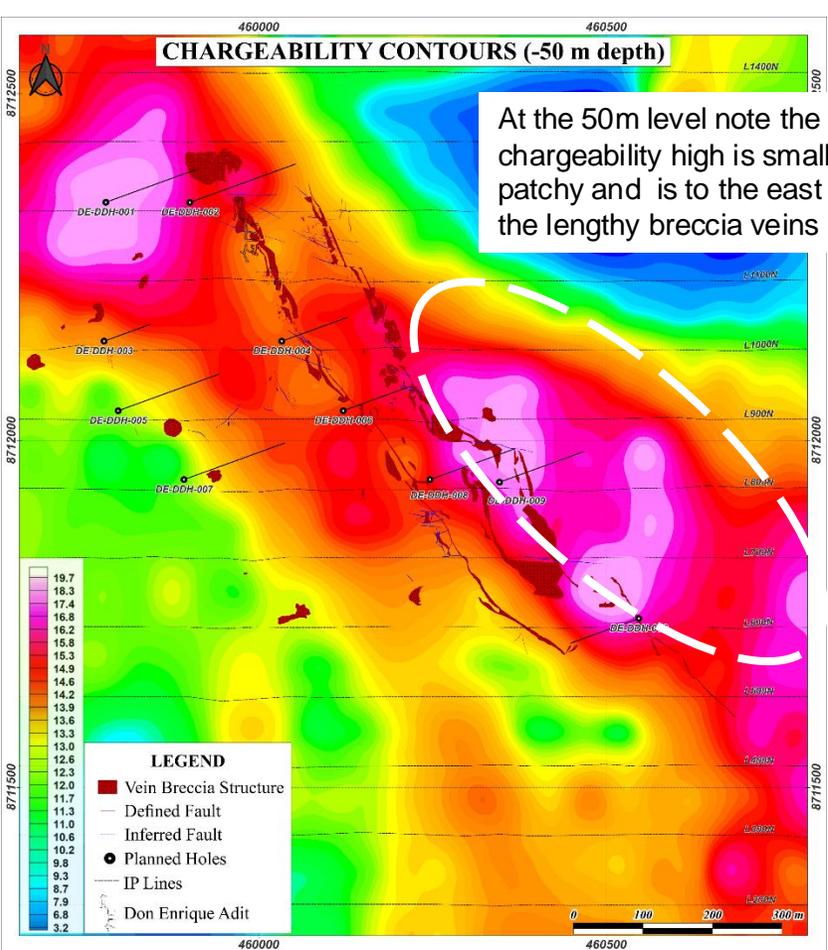


Don Enrique (50%): A drill ready copper-silver project

- 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 4th 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

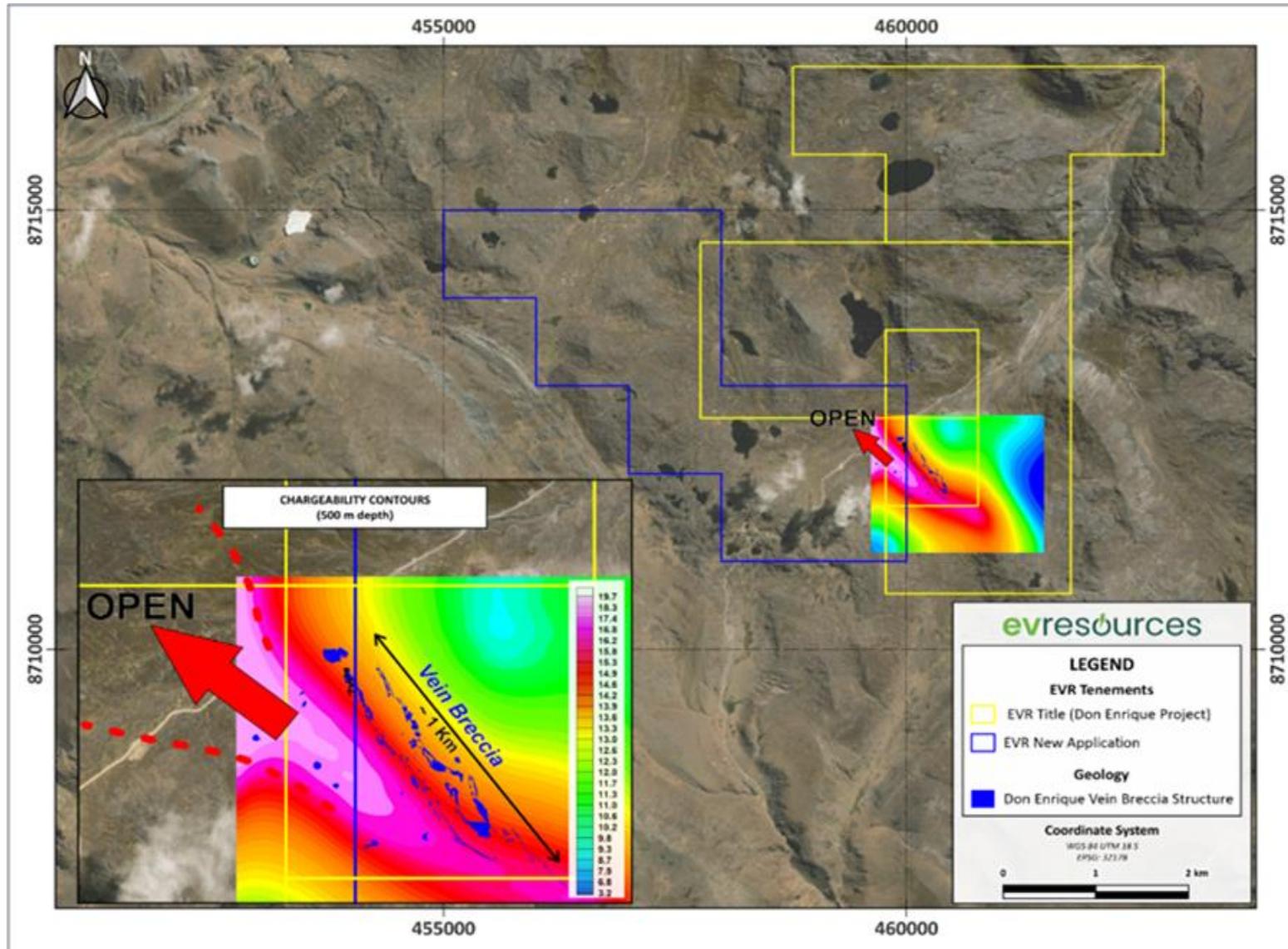


28.8km of Line IP shows the sulphide anomaly dips to the west



- 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
Total/average	6,742,260	1.23	4.31	265,987	934,528

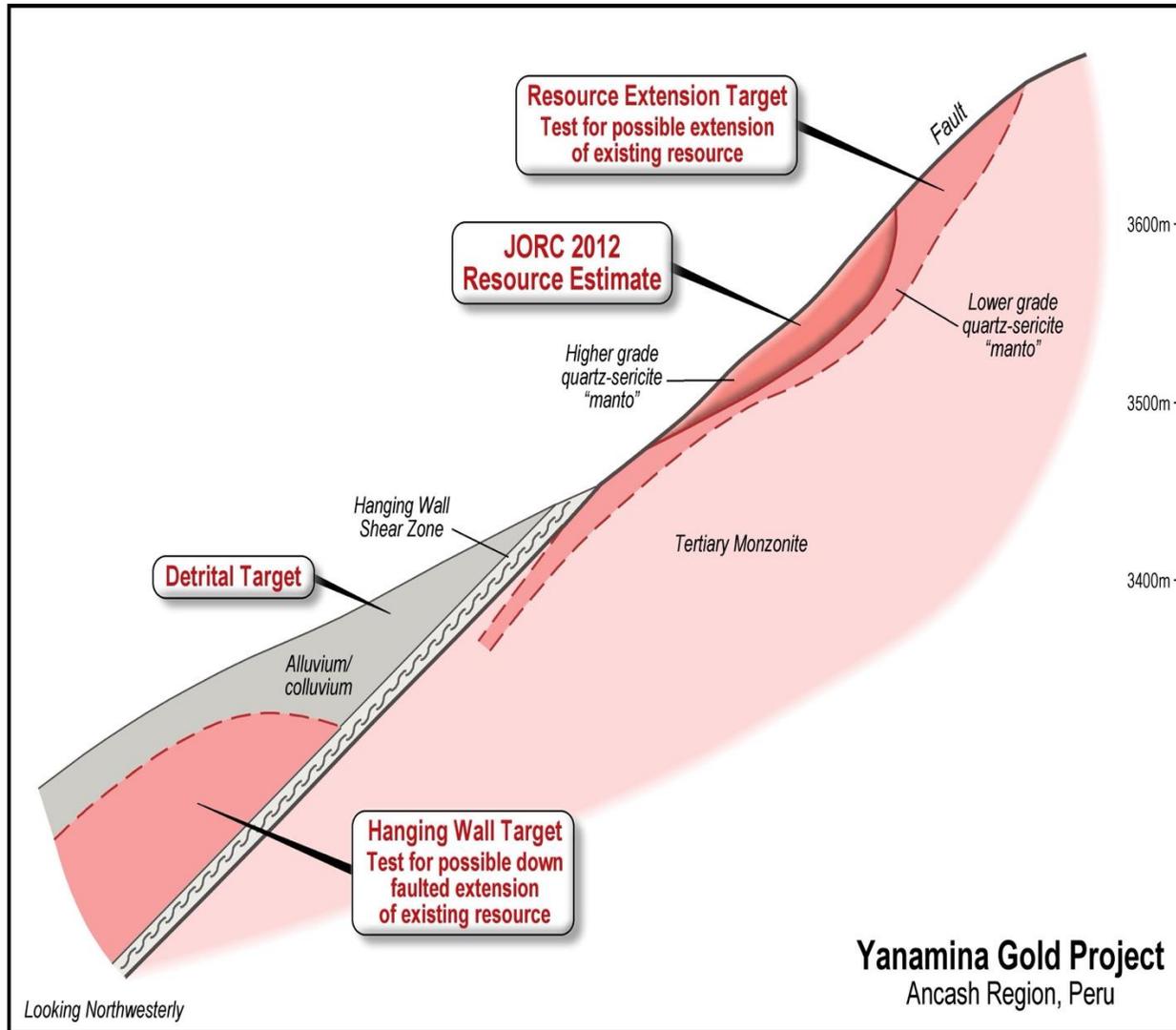
*Using
0.5g/t Au Cut Off*

- ▶ 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: 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

A further 8 samples have been taken from the 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_1079_404.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 scrap¹

Exports:

Ore and concentrates¹

Oxide

Unwrought, powder

Waste and scrap¹

Consumption, apparent²

Price, metal, average, dollars per pound³

Net import reliance⁴ as a percentage of apparent consumption

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
	—	—	—	—
Primary	377	254	NA	NA
Secondary	4,140	3,520	4,050	4,100
Ore and concentrates	121	105	31	29
Oxide	17,200	15,000	19,100	16,900
Unwrought, powder	6,670	5,520	7,480	8,300
Waste and scrap ¹	17	6	13	71
Ore and concentrates ¹	9	10	9	53
Oxide	1,570	1,230	1,530	2,420
Unwrought, powder	370	393	921	1,820
Waste and scrap ¹	14	11	136	26
Consumption, apparent ²	26,100	22,400	28,200	25,100
Price, metal, average, dollars per pound ³	3.90	2.67	5.31	6.18
Net import reliance ⁴ as a percentage of apparent consumption	84	84	86	84

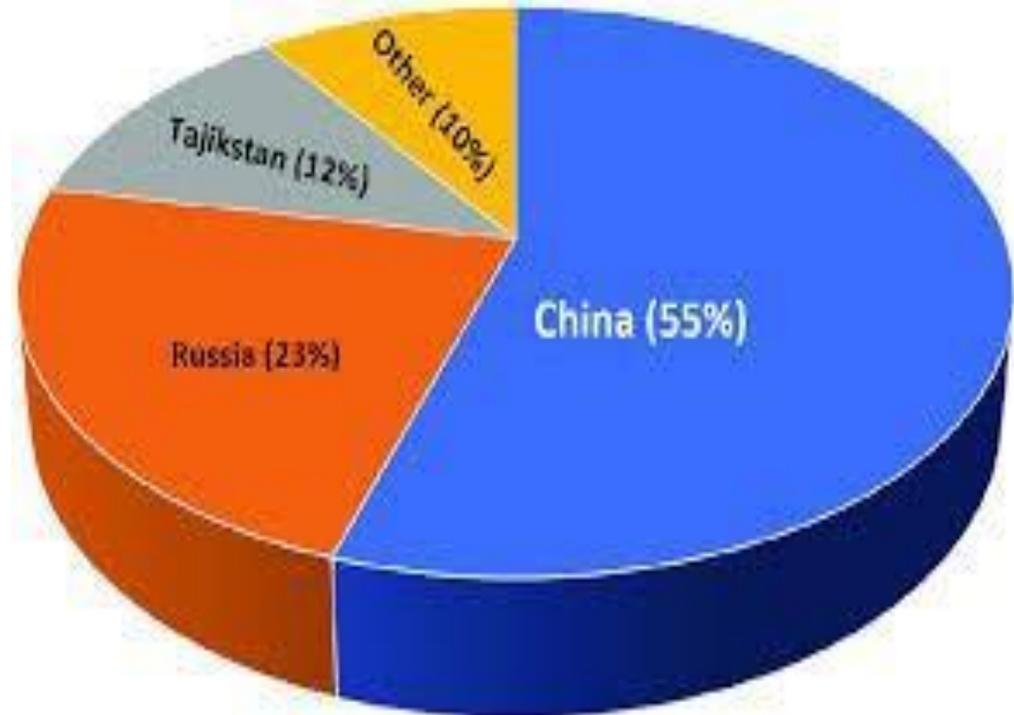
China is the dominant producer of antimony globally and has prohibited exports to protect a declining production base.

*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
• Total world	110,000	100.00



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

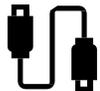
Key uses of Antimony...Defense is a key thematic



Alloys. Because some antimony alloys expand on solidifying (a rare characteristic that they share with water), they used as castings and typemetal. 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.



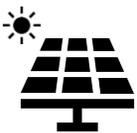
Fire Retardant. As Antimony Trioxide, used as a fire retardant for plastics, chemicals, and other materials.



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 speciality 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.

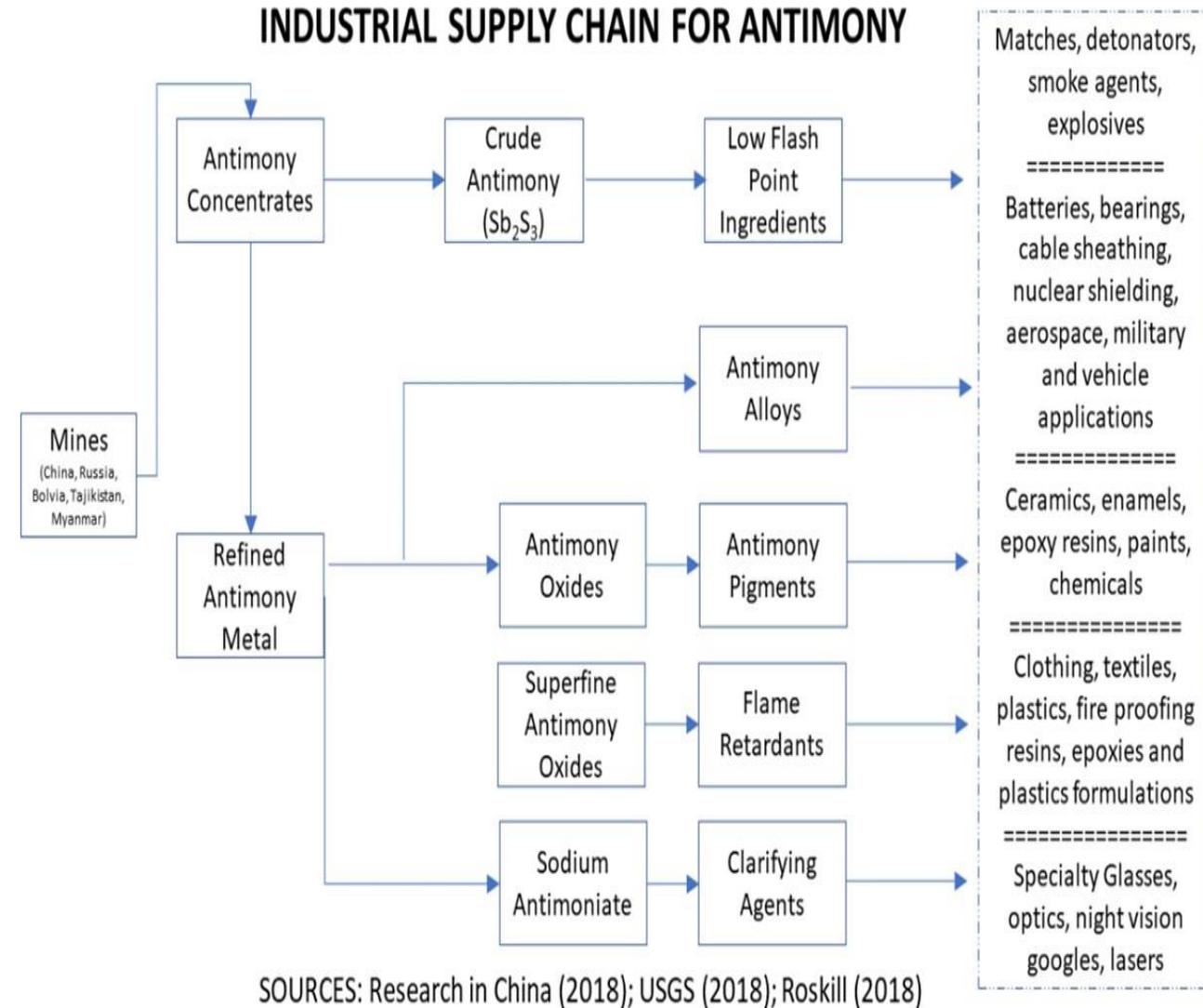
There is no substitute in the production of the newer, longer-range 155mm artillery designed to have an effective "kill range" of greater than 60 km. This newer, longer-range 155mm artillery shell achieves this attribute due in part to additional Sb being used as part of the explosive component of the 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

Luke Martino
Non-Executive Chairman
Tel: +61 8 6489 0600
E: luke@evresources.com.au

Hugh Callaghan
Managing Director
Tel: +61 8 6489 0600
E: hugh@evresources.com.au