



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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U.S. Antimony Corporation begins cleanup at Ester Dome site

The mining operator has removed junk vehicles, tons of refuse as part of its responsible mining approach

FAIRBANKS, Alaska — The U.S. Antimony Corporation (USAC), through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Great Land Minerals LLC, recently launched a cleanup effort at Ester Dome as part of its commitment to environmental stewardship and community partnership in the Fairbanks area. A new mining operator in the state of Alaska, USAC's effort includes removing abandoned vehicles along with tons of other debris that have accumulated over time on the property.

USAC has removed approximately 10 abandoned vehicles and nearly 12 tons of garbage and refuse, with several more tons expected to follow once an excavator is brought on site. The work targets legacy waste left behind by unauthorized dumping and years of neglect. Two remaining structures on the property, heavily vandalized over the years, are also being evaluated for future remediation.

"As newcomers to Alaska and the Fairbanks area, we believe the first thing we can do is contribute to the health of the environment and the community we are working in," said Rod Blakestad, vice president for USAC. "This cleanup reflects not only our values, but the kind of neighbor we intend to be in the future: responsible, transparent and invested in Alaska for the long haul."

USAC operates North America's only antimony smelters and is a producer of antimony, zeolite and precious metals, with operations in the United States, Mexico and Canada. The company expanded into Alaska in 2024, staking claims on more than 25,000 acres across the Fairbanks region, Stibnite Creek and the Maclaren River area. The project is expected to support the local economy through job creation, contractor opportunities and partnerships with area service providers.

Unlike conventional mining, USAC's initial approach in Alaska will focus on recovering antimony from previously discarded rock waste left by previous mining operations and shallow bedrock trenching methods. Materials will be transported by truck to USAC's processing facility in Montana, reducing local impact. Future activities will be conducted under appropriate, low impact permits and in compliance with all state and federal oversight.

USAC is currently working with state and local agencies, including the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, the Fairbanks North Star Borough and the Bureau of Land Management, to ensure operations meet all required environmental and community standards.



“We understand that mining projects must earn trust,” Blakestad said. “That starts with showing respect for the land and the people who live here.”

For more information on USAC’s Alaska exploration projects, visit usantimony.com/alaska.

About U.S. Antimony Corporation:

United States Antimony Corporation ("USAC") is a publicly traded (NYSE: UAMY) natural resource company that has produced various antimony products since 1969, and is a fully integrated mining, transportation, milling, smelting and selling company. USAC operates the only significant antimony smelter in the United States, with operations that include a smelter and a precious metal refinery in Montana, and a smelter and three mills in Mexico. USAC is increasing its raw material supply of antimony from third parties around the world, along with staking its own claims for over 25,000 acres to reactivate U.S. historical antimony deposits to secure a fully domestic antimony supply chain. For more information, visit usantimony.com.

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U.S. ANTIMONY CORPORATION (USAC)

ALASKA EXPLORATION PROJECT OVERVIEW



ABOUT USAC

United States Antimony Corporation (USAC) is the only North American antimony smelter that also produces antimony, zeolite and precious metals. The company operates in the U.S., Mexico and Canada and plays a critical role in securing domestic supplies of antimony — a strategic mineral essential to defense, electronics and clean energy storage.

In 2024 and 2025, USAC expanded significantly into Alaska, acquiring and staking over 23,800 acres of claims across the Fairbanks region, Stibnite Creek and the Maclaren River area, along the southern flank of the Alaska Range. These regions are known for high-grade stibnite and have a long history of mining gold, silver, copper and zinc. USAC's Alaska expansion supports its mission to reduce reliance on foreign suppliers, especially following recent Chinese export restrictions.

HOW THE ALASKA PROJECT DIFFERS FROM TRADITIONAL MINING

Unlike conventional mining that often focuses on large-scale excavation, USAC's approach emphasizes recovering antimony from materials left behind by earlier placer and hard rock mining operations.

Antimony deposits in Alaska typically occur alongside gold. To illustrate the efficiency of this approach: producing 1,000 ounces of gold at a grade of 0.035 ounces per ton requires mining approximately 28,571 tons of rock. In contrast, recovering the same value in antimony, at a grade of 6.5%, requires processing just 923 tons — a 31-fold volume reduction.

USAC plans to identify and collect discarded stibnite already stockpiled or overlooked waste piles by past miners, then transport this material by truck to its existing processing facility in Montana. This significantly limits new surface disturbance and makes productive use of resources that would otherwise go unused.

In addition to recovering stockpiles, USAC will conduct trenching and soil sampling near historical mining areas. If exploration identifies viable bedrock deposits, limited bulk sampling will help evaluate recovery methods and inform potential future underground mining. All activities are designed to minimize environmental impact and will be fully permitted as low-impact operations.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND OVERSIGHT

USAC has begun outreach to local organizations and agencies, including the Fairbanks Chamber Assembly, the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR), the Bureau of Land Management, the Fairbanks Mayor's Office, and the Fairbanks North Star Borough Planning and Natural Resource Development departments, to name a few.

All exploration is regulated through the Application for Permits to Mine in Alaska (APMA) process. Oversight involves but is not limited to:

- Alaska DNR (land use and reclamation)
- Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (water quality and erosion control)
- Alaska Department of Fish and Game (wildlife and habitat protection)
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (wetlands and navigable waters)

These agencies can inspect operations at any time. USAC is required to submit annual updates, reclamation reports and permit renewals. All documentation is public record. USAC embraces transparency and welcomes inquiries from community members, who can stay informed by attending public meetings, reviewing filings on DNR's website, or contacting USAC's Alaska office directly.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

The project is expected to create jobs and contract opportunities for Alaskans. During exploration, positions will include machine operators, geologists, environmental technicians and administrative support. If exploration progresses to mining, additional jobs will be created in underground operations, processing, logistics and further community engagement. USAC intends to hire local residents whenever possible. If specialized staff are brought in from outside the area, they will be permanently relocated to be part of the Fairbanks community.

RECLAMATION AND LONG-TERM STEWARDSHIP

Once exploration or any future mining concludes, USAC is committed to restoring and reclaiming all disturbed areas. Reclamation will follow state and borough regulations and USAC's internal standards, which often exceed statutory requirements.

The process includes recontouring land, replacing topsoil and supporting the regrowth of native vegetation. The company has retained an independent environmental firm to oversee compliance and ensure long-term environmental health. No infrastructure or debris will be left that requires maintenance by local agencies or residents.

MEDIA INQUIRIES AND MORE INFORMATION

For site tours or additional details, contact:

United States Antimony Corporation – Alaska Office: 907-388-0885

We are happy to provide updates, arrange briefings or share supporting materials upon request.

UNDERSTANDING ANTIMONY:

A CRITICAL MINERAL FOR MODERN TECHNOLOGIES



WHAT IS ANTIMONY – AND WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

Antimony is a versatile metalloid critical to many modern technologies. Known for enhancing the strength, safety and performance of materials, it plays a vital role across industries such as defense, energy, electronics and construction.

Essential uses

Defense applications

- Antimony is used to harden lead alloys in ammunition, including penetrating rounds and artillery shells, and is a key component in primers, enhancing sensitivity and ignition of the propellant charge.
- It ensures dependable energy storage in lead-acid batteries and supports precision technologies like infrared sensors and missile guidance.

Clean energy storage

- Antimony is a key ingredient in lithium-ion and liquid metal batteries, growing technologies that store energy generated from renewable sources like solar and wind.
- These batteries improve grid stability and help reduce reliance on fossil fuels.

Fire safety

- In flame-retardant systems, antimony trioxide helps everyday products resist ignition and slow the spread of fire.
- Found in furniture, insulation, automobile and aircraft seat covers, roofing materials, insulation, electronics, and textiles, etc., antimony-based retardants protect families and property.

Electronics

- Antimony is used in semiconductors for high-speed devices such as infrared detectors, transistors, and diodes.
- It enhances flame retardancy and durability in plastic components for phones, TVs and circuit boards, and contributes to strength, clarity and scratch resistance in specialized glass used for smartphone screens.

WHY IS ANTIMONY VALUABLE NOW?

Antimony has been designated a critical mineral by the U.S. Department of the Interior and DOD because:

- It has zero substitutes in many essential applications..
- Secure supply is crucial for national security, infrastructure, and clean energy.
- Most global ore production is concentrated in China, Russia, and Tajikistan, making domestic sources strategically important.
- **China imposed an embargo on antimony exports starting September 2024**, significantly impacting global markets; China controls approximately 60% of raw antimony ore and 80% of mid-and-downstream processing capacity.
- **Executive Order 14017** directs a comprehensive federal review to secure and strengthen U.S. supply chains for critical minerals. Under the Defense Production Act, critical minerals—including antimony for defense applications—must be sourced domestically by 2027.

U.S. ANTIMONY CORPORATION:

A DIFFERENT APPROACH TO MINING IN ALASKA

Historically, producing antimony was profitable only during wartime. Today's demand and improved economics make it viable to develop smaller, high-grade sources.

USAC'S APPROACH EMPHASIZES SUSTAINABILITY

- **Recovering discarded materials first.** In Alaska, we're focusing on collecting antimony-rich stibnite left behind by earlier gold and placer mining operations — reducing new disturbance.
- **Minimizing our footprint.** We plan to perform low-impact trenching and sampling near past mines, guided by existing data.
- **Processing responsibly.** Collected materials will be shipped to our Montana facility, where we'll refine antimony using proven, efficient methods.

By making use of existing resources and carefully managing exploration, we can support vital industries while protecting the environment.

For more information, please contact our Alaska office at 907-388-0885.