

Initiating Coverage:

United States Antimony Corp. (\$UAMY)

Metals, Markets, and Momentum: Is USAC Poised for a Breakout?

Key Take-away: Despite global supply chain disruption and the rising costs associated with antimony sourcing, USAC's Q1 2025 revenue increased by 128% YoY, with gross profit up 302% to \$2.4M and antimony sales rising 140% to \$5.9M largely driven by higher antimony and zeolite prices. The company also announced plans to increase processing capacity at its Montana smelter by the end of the year, advancing its Alaskan antimony-focused mining venture, as well as restarting smelting operations at its facility in Mexico. In spite of USAC's strong Q1 2025 results and positive future outlook, shares fell 7.12% in aftermarket trading as annual revenue guidance narrowed to \$40–50 million due to higher costs associated with new management, expenses related to project expansion, and efforts to ramp up antimony smelting production. However, CEO Gary Evans signaled continued business strength as he reaffirmed USAC was on track to becoming the first vertically integrated antimony producer in the Western Hemisphere, expressing continued growth through higher mineral pricing levels, process improvements, and larger, higher-grade antimony shipment volumes.

Antimony Infrastructure Development: In early 2025, USAC announced plans to expand its Thompson Falls based antimony smelting center and is seeking \$15M in grants from the U.S. government to support the project. The current antimony smelter located on Thompson Falls is running at 50% capacity per USAC's permitted capacity. The planned upgrades to the smelter will increase production capacity sixfold, raising processing volumes from 50 tons per month to 300 tons per month, with renovations expected to be completed by the end of 2025, according to CEO Gary Evans. Additionally, USAC plans to construct an additional antimony smelting facility in Montana or Idaho in order to process the anticipated antimony ore production from upcoming mining operations in Alaska. USAC is seeking to finance the \$50M smelter, which is expected to produce approximately 200 tons per month, through government grants from the Department of Defense, though funding has not yet been secured and discussions are ongoing.

Future Zeolite Production Outlook: USAC's \$3.5 million investment in previously deteriorating Zeolite-dedicated plant infrastructure has restored operations, as the facility is poised to support robust zeolite production with minimal additional capital investments. The newly revitalized plant is expected to have a 400+ year mining production capacity and current production rates are expected to 20-fold within the next 20 years. Further, USAC recently announced that its Bear River Zeolite (BRZ) operation in Idaho holds an estimated 5.127 million short tons of combined proven and probable high-grade zeolite reserves, which are significantly higher in quality than typical industry standards. USAC is planning to enter two new, high-growth segments with various zeolite-based applications such as water filtration services and cattle feed markets. USAC CEO Gary Evans believes that expanding into these high-growth, zeolite-driven markets will position the company to expand margins and increase profitability as potential market volumes increase with minimal future capital investments.

Valuation: We initiate coverage with a \$5 PT.



Consortium Research Group
Industrials | Metals & Mining
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Stock Rating: Overweight

Price Target: \$5.00

Price: \$2.95

Potential Upside/Downside: 71.93%

Ticker: \$UAMY



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Company Overview

Company Description: United States Antimony Corporation (NYSE: UAMY) is a critical metals and mining company primarily focused on extraction and production of antimony, zeolite, and other rare metals. Founded in 1970, USAC operates various smelting and processing facilities across North America including the largest functional antimony smelter in the United States. The company principally manages two distinct business segments focused on the processing and production of antimony and zeolite, with the antimony segment accounting for nearly 80-90% of recurring revenue from business operations and zeolite accounting for approximately 10-20%. Leveraging its established critical mineral processing infrastructure as well as the company's recently announced plans to expand mining operations in Alaska and Ontario, USAC asserts itself as a dominant market leader in the critical mineral mining and processing industry as it continues to expand and improve domestic supply chains amid global shortages and rising geopolitical tensions.

Antimony Processing and Production: The antimony segment of United States Antimony Corporation accounts for 80–90% of the company's ongoing revenue and is subdivided into two distinct divisions: antimony extraction and smelting, which generates approximately 98%+ of subsegment revenue, and rare metals refinement, contributing <1%. The antimony-focused division is responsible for smelting and refining antimony ore into antimony oxide, antimony metal, antimony trisulfide, and precious metals, with major operations based in Montana and Mexico. The Montana smelter is targeting annual production of 15 million lbs of antimony oxide or 5 million lbs. of antimony metal, while the Mexico facility plans to ramp up output to 200 tons per month by the end of 2025. Historically, USAC has relied on foreign sources for antimony ore including China and Australia however global supply disruptions and elevated costs have driven USAC to pursue self-sourced mining operations across Canada and Alaska. Although extremely unlikely, a reversal in China's export restrictions could significantly increase global antimony supply and put pressure on prices. Antimony is primarily sold to military and defense contractors for use in advanced defense systems, and to commercial industries for civilian applications such as semiconductors and fire retardants. The rare metals refinement division is responsible for extracting and processing precious metals such as gold and silver ore. USAC purchases raw gold and silver ore from third-party vendors, processes it at its Montana facility, and sells the refined metals to various customers across different industries.

Zeolite Processing and Production: The zeolite segment of the United States Antimony Corporation accounts for 10-20% of the company's ongoing revenue and is operated through a USAC subsidiary, Bear River Zeolite Company (BRZ). BRZ is responsible for mining raw zeolite ore at its Bear River Zeolite mine in Idaho and processing the collected materials at its Montana facility. Processed zeolite is commonly used and sold for commercial purposes including water filtration, sewage treatment, odor control, etc.

Industry Overview

Critical Mineral Supply Disruptions: In late 2024, China, citing national security concerns, announced that it would ban exports of rare minerals and metals such as gallium, germanium, and antimony. China currently contributes to 48% of global antimony production and historically accounted for 63% of antimony exports to the United States. China's decision to restrict antimony exports has created a significant supply vacuum, driving prices up to \$59,650 per ton by May 2025 and disrupting global critical mineral supply chains. Antimony's critical role in both civilian and military applications has led the United States to ramp up its foreign sourcing efforts, importing antimony from a variety of suppliers such as Belgium (1.7M kg), Bolivia (1.2M kg), Thailand (720k kg), and France (174k kg). Additionally, in an effort to establish antimony-based domestic supply chains, companies like United States Antimony Company (USAC) and Perpetua Resources have invested heavily in antimony site restoration and extraction. Further, the U.S government has invoked the Defense Production Act in an attempt to further bridge and streamline critical-mineral based supply chains globally.

Powering U.S. Resource Independence: In March 2025, the current presidential administration issued an executive order to prioritize domestic sourcing and extraction of critical minerals essential to U.S. national security. Through the Trump administration's "big beautiful bill," the Department of Defense has received \$7.5B to invest and aid in critical mineral related domestic supply chains. Additionally, the Defense Production Act invoked by the United States Government states that all critical minerals must be sourced domestically with the current Presidential Administration accelerating critical-mining investments and permitting through monetary investments and other ventures. Key Department of Defense investments in the space include a recent \$24.8 million contract awarded to Perpetua Resources through the U.S. Defense Production Act funding, aimed at enhancing its antimony sourcing efforts. Additionally, in July 2025, the Department of Defense acquired a controlling equity stake in MP materials, a U.S-based rare mineral mining corporation with operations in both California and Texas. Further, the Pentagon has invested close to \$540M into critical mining operations and infrastructure and pledges to increase its sector investments in line with Congressional direction.

Rising Zeolite Demand: In 2024, the global zeolite market was valued at \$14.74 billion and is set to reach \$27.53 billion by 2033, reflecting a CAGR of 7.3%. Demand for zeolite applications is expected to grow across a variety of sectors where it delivers proven functional benefits, including water treatment processes, agriculture, cleaning agents, and petrochemical refining catalysts. Currently, synthetic zeolites hold over 88% revenue share as they offer broader applications, including use in petrochemical catalysts and detergents, and possess superior functional properties. Natural zeolites, while occupying a significantly lower market share, are inexpensive and widely abundant, creating ideal applications for use in environmental remediation, agriculture, while also serving various other applications. North America held the largest share of global market revenue in 2024 at 78%, followed by emerging regions with a growing focus on zeolites, such as the Asia-Pacific region. North America continues to grow as the largest market for zeolite use, fueled by the expansion of the petrochemical industry and increased animal feed production, where zeolites are used as additives to improve livestock nutrition.

Peer Comparisons

Comparable Companies Analysis United States Antimony Corporation Full Table

Financial Data

Debt	\$1
Cash	\$19
# of Shares Outstanding	119

Comparable Companies

\$mm

Ticker	Mkt Cap	EV	P/E LTM	Revenue LTM	EBITDA LTM
Endeavour Silver Corp.	\$1,520	\$1,580	-72.5x	\$445	\$176
Ferroglobe PLC	\$806	\$909	-42.9x	\$1,638	\$175
Pacific Metals Co., Ltd.	\$246	\$70	-11.1x	\$99	-\$40
Nanjing Hanrui Cobalt Co.,Ltd.	\$1,628	\$1,557	30.8x	\$927	\$96
United States Antimony Corporation	\$348	\$330	-1.2x	\$66	\$16

Ticker	LTM EV/EBITDA	Gross Margin	EBITDA Margin	EBIT Margin	1 Yr Rev Growth Rate LF
Endeavour Silver Corp.	9.0x	33.8%	18.7%	3.8%	1.7%
Ferroglobe PLC	5.2x	35.5%	6.0%	1.5%	(5.0%)
Pacific Metals Co., Ltd.	-1.7x	(39.4%)	(53.2%)	(55.9%)	(15.1%)
Nanjing Hanrui Cobalt Co.,Ltd.	16.2x	13.6%	9.5%	4.7%	23.6%
United States Antimony Corporation	20.9x	27.8%	(1.2%)	(8.3%)	97.5%

High	20.89x	35.5%	18.7%	4.7%	97.5%
75th Percentile	16.24x	33.8%	9.5%	3.8%	23.6%
Average	9.92x	14.3%	-4.0%	-10.8%	20.5%
Median	9.00x	27.8%	6.0%	1.5%	1.7%
25th Percentile	5.18x	13.6%	-1.2%	-8.3%	-5.0%
Low	-1.73x	-39.4%	-53.2%	-55.9%	-15.1%

United States Antimony Corporation Valuation

Implied Enterprise Value (25th Percentile)	\$	82
Implied Enterprise Value (Median)	\$	142
Implied Enterprise Value (75th Percentile)	\$	257
Implied Share Price (25th Percentile)	\$	0.84
Implied Share Price (Median)	\$	1.34
Implied Share Price (75th Percentile)	\$	2.30

Source: CapIQ

Investment Theses

Dominant Market Position and Vertical Integration Strategy: Historically, China supplied 63% of antimony imports to the U.S.; however, following China's rare minerals export ban, ongoing global antimony shortages and volatile pricing have disrupted U.S.-based supply chains and heightened the need for a reliable, domestic source of antimony. The United States Antimony Corporation (USAC) is uniquely positioned to bridge this critical gap in domestic antimony sourcing and processing, as it currently operates the only two antimony smelters in North America, located in the U.S. and Mexico, giving the company 100% market share in North America's antimony processing industry. To complement its existing processing capabilities and establish full domestic supply chain control, USAC began acquiring mining rights near its antimony smelter in Montana in early 2025 with the goal of extracting its own antimony ore, as well as has also purchased over 35,000 acres of new mining claims in Alaska, marking the unprecedented return of U.S.-based antimony mining operations. Overall, USAC currently owns 24 acres and holds mining rights to an additional 1,200 acres. The company plans to restart operations on five acres of patented land, where it already holds the necessary permits to mine and extract antimony. USAC's strategic position as the only vertically integrated antimony company, with control over both mining and processing operations, enables it to bridge gaps in the domestic supply chain and

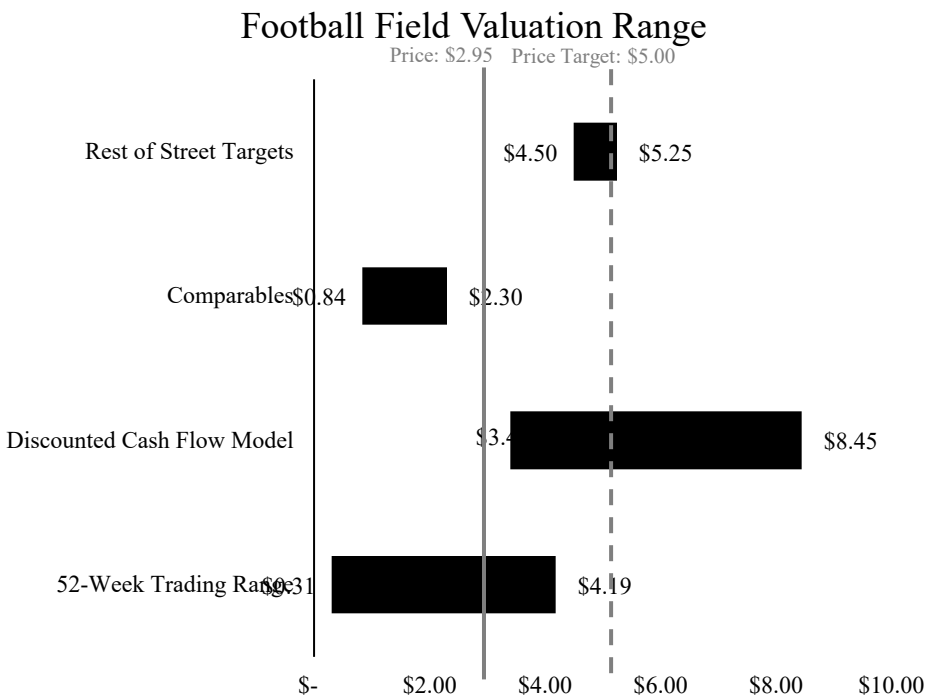
mitigate external risks such as antimony pricing volatility and supply disruptions which may affect the business negatively.

Federal Funding Tailwinds: China's export ban on rare minerals such as antimony to the U.S has propelled the government to classify antimony as an essential commodity for maintaining national security, adding it to the U.S. critical minerals list while launching efforts to secure the domestic supply chain. In late 2024, CEO Gary Evans reported that USAC's antimony smelter in Thompson Falls, Montana has been running at half capacity due to insufficient antimony ore supply, a challenge that has since drawn the attention of the Department of Defense. Evans disclosed that representatives from the DoD made an onsite visit to USAC's antimony smelter in Montana as well as had follow up conversations in D.C about working with USAC to scale smelter production to three to four times its current output by supporting USAC's antimony extraction efforts in Alaska and advancing expansion of its smelting operations. Furthermore, USAC is strongly pursuing government grants in order to advance and fund the construction of a second \$50M antimony smelter in Montana as antimony feedstock from USAC's Alaska mining operations is expected to increase available capacity. Additionally, in support of the Immediate Measures to Increase American Mineral Production Act led by the current presidential administration, the DoD has made significant investments in rare earth metals, including Perpetua Resources' recent Title III funding to expand antimony sourcing operations and a \$400 million investment in MP Materials, a rare earth metals provider signaling that potential government contracts for USAC may be on the horizon. USAC is therefore poised to benefit from accelerated DoD investment, reinforcing national security and reducing reliance on foreign supply while also boosting the company's operations and scale.

High-Margin Domestic Antimony Opportunity: In early 2025, USAC announced the purchase of 35,000 acres of mining claims in Alaska which it plans to develop in order to mine and extract antimony feedstock. In contrast to conventional mining ventures which have a typical 25 year+ development plan, USAC's initiative is bolstered by groundwork from Alaska's 1930s gold rush, when large antimony deposits were discovered but left untapped due to limited commercial demand. According to CEO Gary Evans, prior discovery enables USAC to focus on extraction from previously developed mining sites containing confirmed antimony deposits, requiring minimal exploration risk and limited deployed capital to initiate operations. Further, USAC's Alaskan-focused mining operations are estimated to expand gross margins from 40% to 80% as the company can rely on a stable domestic supply chain and avoid the volatile pricing and supply restrictions associated with sourcing foreign antimony. Through launching its own mining operations in Alaska, USAC will be able to substantially expand margins increasing the company's profitability while establishing itself as the only vertically integrated antimony company in the Western Hemisphere.

Price Target & Valuation

Our analysis gives (\$UAMY) a price target of \$5.00 and an **Overweight** rating.



Potential Downsides to Our Rating

Supply Chain Operational Vulnerabilities: The United States Antimony Corporation (USAC) currently sources the majority of its antimony feedstock from overseas suppliers such as Tajikistan, Australia, and Bolivia, leaving the company vulnerable to global supply chain disruptions and antimony price volatility, which could negatively impact the business’s ability to maintain stable profitability. In March 2025, USAC faced substantial operational challenges as it was unsuccessfully able to import 50 tons of stibnite ore to the U.S due to global supply chain dislocations. Furthermore, the two additional loads of stibnite ore successfully imported from Australia were lower-grade and fell well below the company’s quality standards. USAC’s overreliance on foreign suppliers creates future logistical challenges which could hinder the company’s ability to sustain future production and ensure consistent, stable performance.

Alaska Margin Catalyst: USAC’s future profitability highly depends on the operational success of the company’s Alaskan antimony-focused mining venture. Currently, USAC relies heavily on the antimony global supply chain which has proven unreliable due to delayed shipments, substandard antimony ore shipments, and pricing volatility. Alaskan mines in operation are set to provide a stable, high-grade antimony supply which will boost USAC’s margins to 80% while also mitigating risks associated with global supply chain disruptions. However, regulatory challenges in obtaining mining permits, environmental regulatory challenges posed by the EPA, and shifting

Our Price Target: \$5.00

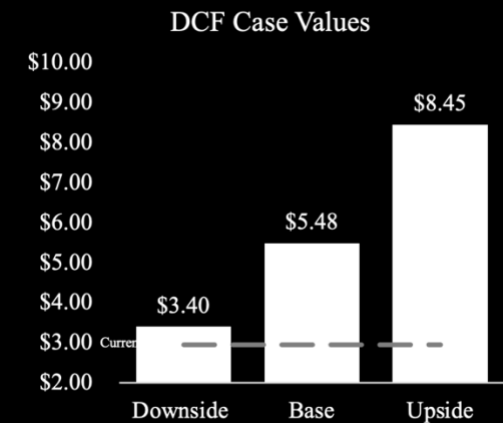
Our price target is based on successful extraction and transportation of antimony feedstock from Alaska to USAC’s smelters, robust production and capacity expansion of antimony smelters, and the addition of federal funding to support USAC’s Alaskan mining venture and smelting operations across North America. Furthermore, we assume antimony prices will rise steadily over time, and USAC will successfully be able to establish an early-stage operational domestic supply chain within North America, reducing its reliance on foreign antimony feedstock.

Our Upside Case: \$8.00

Our upside case is based on surging revenue performance and steadily expanding margins, largely driven by USAC’s efforts to self-source antimony feedstock from Alaska as well as significant smelter upgrades that substantially increase production capacity, along with substantial funding from the Department of Defense, which bolsters both extraction and smelting operations. Additionally, we assume USAC will be able to establish a fully functional domestic operation within North America, with minimal to no reliance on foreign antimony feedstock.

Our Downside Case: \$3.00

Our downside scenario reflects the failure of USAC’s Alaskan antimony sourcing and extraction efforts, resulting in the company’s inability to establish a secure domestic supply chain. Additionally, we assume continued reliance on foreign imports exposing USAC to sustained geopolitical and pricing risks, undermining the company’s ability to establish long-term cost structure and supply stability. Furthermore, we assume that USAC does not receive federal funding support for its initial operations, resulting in limited progress on both operational scale-up and planned smelter expansion.



political winds may result in potential delays in Alaska mining operations. The Alaskan mining initiative is central to USAC's future operational success, and any delays could materially affect the company's profitability.

Projections

Income Statement (\$mm)	2024A	2025E	2026E	2027E	2028E	CAGR%
Revenue	15	40	64	94	125	103.2%
EBITDA	(1)	25	25	37	51	-439.8%
EBIT	(2)	21	19	29	41	-357.7%
NOPAT	(3)	(1)	0	(7)	(2)	-7.3%
Margin & Growth Data	2024A	2025E	2026E	2027E	2028E	AVG%
EBITDA Margin	-8.7%	62.5%	39.0%	39.8%	40.5%	34.6%
EBIT Margin	-15.9%	52.5%	30.0%	31.3%	32.5%	26.1%
Revenue Growth	71.8%	167.8%	60.0%	46.8%	33.5%	76.0%
EBIT Growth	-65.3%	-982.4%	-8.6%	52.9%	38.8%	-192.9%
Valuation Metrics	2024A	2025E	2026E	2027E	2028E	AVG%
P/FCF	-138.7x	23.2x	25.2x	16.5x	11.8x	-12.4x
EV/Sales	26.0x	9.7x	6.1x	4.1x	3.1x	9.8x
EV/EBITDA	-300.6x	15.6x	15.6x	10.4x	7.7x	-50.3x
FCF Yield	-0.7%	4.3%	4.0%	6.1%	8.5%	4.4%

About \$UAMY

United States Antimony Corporation (NYSE: UAMY) is a specialty materials producer with operations across North America. The company focuses on three core segments: antimony processing, zeolite mining, and precious metals recovery. Its products support critical industries including flame retardants, energy storage, agriculture, and defense, making UAMY a key player in strengthening the domestic supply chain for strategic minerals.

Disclosures & Ratings

Consortium Equity Research does not hold any professional relationships with any reported equities.

Overweight means the analyst team believes the stock price will outperform the coverage industry benchmark (TMT, Healthcare, Industrial, Consumer, FIG, Energy & Sustainability) in the next 6-12 months. **Equal Weight** means the team expects performance in line with the industry benchmark. **Underweight** means the team expects underperformance relative to the industry benchmark.

Appendix

Discounted Cash Flow

Active Case:	2 Base
Current Share Price	\$2.95

DCF Analysis (\$mm)											
	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030
	12/31/20	12/31/21	12/31/22	12/31/23	12/31/24	12/31/2025	12/31/26	12/31/27	12/30/28	12/30/29	12/31/30
Stub						0.58	1.58	2.58	3.58	4.58	5.58
Discount Period						0.21	0.92	1.92	2.92	3.92	4.92
Revenue	5	8	11	9	15	40	64	94	125	151	161
Revenue Growth	0%	48%	43%	-21%	72%	168%	60%	47%	34%	20%	7%
Revenue	5	8	11	9	15	40	64	94	125	151	161
Other Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EBIT	(3)	(1)	0	(7)	(2)	21	19	29	41	51	56
EBIT Margin	-57%	-8%	3%	-79%	-16%	53%	30%	31%	33%	34%	35%
Tax Expense	-	-	0	-	-	4	4	6	9	11	12
Effective Tax Rate	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	5%	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	20%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%
NOPAT	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0.33	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	16.70	15.17	23.19	32.19	40.20	44.61
D&A	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	8	10	11	11
Capex	0	1	2	2	0	2	4	5	7	9	10
Changes in NWC	1	(1)	(1)	(0)	1	1	1	1	1	(0)	(2)
UFCF	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	18	16	25	34	43	48
PV of FCF						17	15	22	28	33	34

Weighted Average Cost of Capital (\$mm)

Market Risk Premium	4.33%
Beta	0.11
Risk Free Rate	4.39%
Cost of Equity	4.85%
Weighted Average Cost of Debt	0.00%
Tax Rate	21.00%
Cost of Debt	0.00%
Total Equity	\$351
Total Debt	(\$18)
Equity/Total Capitalization	99.70%
Debt/Total Capitalization	0.30%
WACC	4.85%

Terminal Value	
Perpetuity Growth Method	
2034 FCF	\$48
Growth	2.50%
Terminal Value	\$2,039
PV of Terminal Value	\$1,616
PV of Projection Period	\$150
PV of Terminal Value	\$1,616
Implied TEV	\$1,766
(-) Debt	\$1
(+) Cash	\$19
Implied Equity Value	\$1,784
Basic Shares Outstanding	119
Implied Share Price	\$14.98
Upside/Downside	408.49%

Implied Exit BF EV/EBITDA	31.3x
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Terminal Value	
Exit Multiple Method	
2034 EBITDA	\$68
EV/EBITDA Exit Multiple	10.0x
Terminal Value	\$678
PV of Terminal Value	\$537
PV of Projection Period	\$150
PV of Terminal Value	\$537
Implied TEV	\$687
(-) Debt	\$1
(+) Cash	\$19
Implied Equity Value	\$704
Diluted Shares Outstanding	119
Implied Share Price	\$5.91
Upside/Downside	100.8%

Implied PGR	-3.7%
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Blended Share Price	
Perpetuity Growth Method	0%
Exit Multiple Method	100%
Blended Share Price	\$5.91
Upside/Downside	86.23%