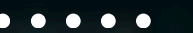


MILITARY METALS CORP

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OCTOBER 2024



ANTIMONY

A CRITICAL MINERAL WITH MILITARY SIGNIFICANCE

Antimony (Sb), a metalloid with the atomic number 51, has been known since ancient times for its various applications. While it has traditionally been used in cosmetics, medicine, and metallurgy, its role in modern industry and military applications has grown substantially. Antimony is now considered a critical mineral by several countries due to its strategic importance.



WHY IS ANTIMONY IMPORTANT?

The importance of antimony in the modern world cannot be overstated. It is classified as a critical mineral because it is essential for various industrial and defense applications, and there are concerns about supply chain security.

- © **Industrial Use:** Antimony is crucial in the production of flame retardants, alloys, and semiconductors.
- © **Defense Applications:** Its role in military technology, such as in ammunition and electronic devices, is vital.
- © **Supply Risk:** The global supply of antimony is concentrated in a few countries, making it vulnerable to geopolitical and economic disruptions.

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Fastmarkets' antimony prices

- Low ● High MB-SB-0001 - Antimony max 100 ppm Bi, in-whs Rotterdam, \$/tonne
- Low ● High MB-SB-0002 - Antimony MMTA standard grade II, in-whs Rotterdam, \$/tonne



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“US lawmakers have expressed concern that many of the critical minerals the DoD uses to build advanced weaponry come solely or mostly from China and Russia.”

WHY IS ANTIMONY CRITICAL?

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Antimony's role in military applications is multifaceted and significant. Here are some of the key areas where antimony is indispensable:



AMMUNITION PRODUCTION

Antimony is used to harden lead in bullets and other projectiles, enhancing their performance and durability.



MILITARY ELECTRONICS

Antimony-based semiconductors are critical in the production of infrared detectors, diodes, and other electronic components used in military hardware.



ARMOR-PIERCING ROUNDS

Armor-Piercing Rounds
The addition of antimony to alloys improves the penetration capabilities of armor-piercing rounds, making them more effective against fortified targets.



FLAME RETARDANTS

Armor-Piercing Rounds
Antimony trioxide is a key component in flame retardants used in military uniforms, equipment, and vehicles, providing essential protection in combat situations.



BATTERY TECHNOLOGY

Lead-antimony alloys are used in batteries that power various military equipment and vehicles, ensuring reliable performance under extreme conditions.



SOLAR PANELS

Antimony is emerging as a key material in solar technology, boosting efficiency, enhancing thermal stability, and advancing energy storage solutions.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF ANTIMONY IN WARFARE

Antimony has a long history of use in military applications, dating back to ancient times:

- ⦿ **Ancient Weapons:** Historical records suggest that antimony was used in alloys for weapons and tools as early as the Bronze Age.
- ⦿ **Medieval Warfare:** During the Middle Ages, antimony was used in the production of type metal for printing press and in some medicinal preparations for soldiers.
- ⦿ **World War I:** Antimony's vital role in strengthening ammunition, enhancing military equipment, and supporting communications technology underscored its importance as a key material in the global conflict.
- ⦿ **World War II:** Antimony's role expanded significantly during World War II, particularly in the production of lead-based alloys for bullets and other ammunition.



STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE IN MODERN DEFENSE

In contemporary military strategy, the availability of antimony is crucial for maintaining defense readiness and technological superiority:

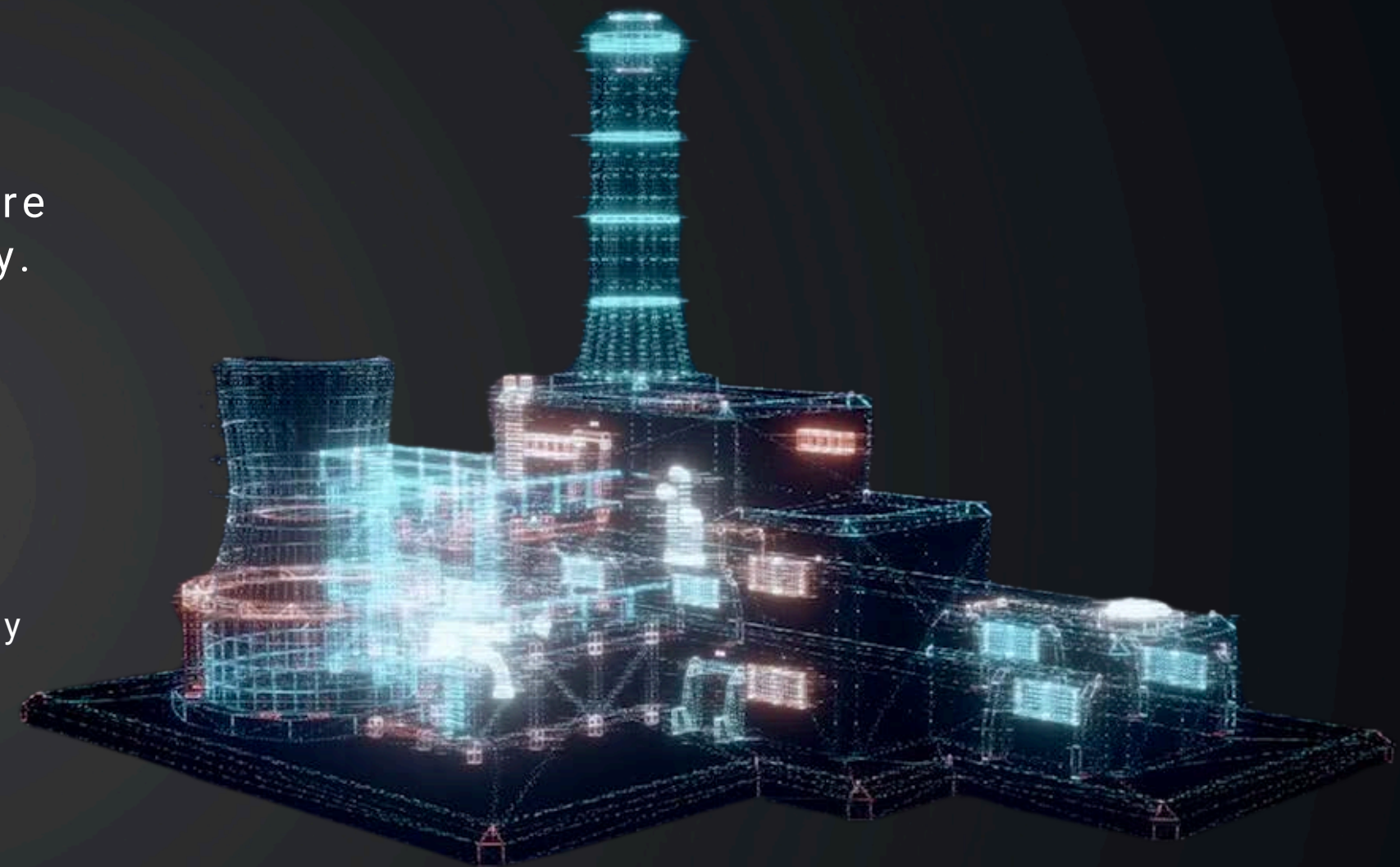
- ◎ **Supply Chain Security:** Ensuring a steady supply of antimony is vital for defense contractors and military manufacturers to avoid disruptions in production.
- ◎ **Technological Edge:** Advanced military technologies, including radar systems, night vision devices, and precision-guided munitions, rely on antimony-containing components.
- ◎ **Geopolitical Considerations:** Countries like China, Russia and Tajikistan dominate the production and export of antimony, raising concerns about potential supply restrictions or economic leverage in times of conflict.



THE SILENT GUARDIAN OF NUCLEAR SAFETY

In nuclear energy, antimony is an unsung hero. Its properties enhance reactor safety, improve radiation shielding, and ensure reliable power storage, making it indispensable in the industry.

- © **Neutron Absorption Mastery:** Antimony's excellent neutron absorption properties are essential for controlling nuclear reactions and maintaining reactor stability.
- © **Enhancing Radiation Shielding:** Used in lead-based shielding materials, antimony improves the effectiveness of radiation protection, safeguarding both workers and the environment.
- © **Reliable Energy Storage:** As an alloying agent in lead-acid batteries, antimony ensures a dependable backup power supply, crucial for the uninterrupted operation of nuclear facilities.



THE UNSUNG HERO POWERING SOLAR ENERGY INNOVATION


Antimony is emerging as a key material in solar technology, boosting efficiency, enhancing thermal stability, and advancing energy storage solutions. Its unique properties are helping to shape the future of clean energy.


- 🕒 **Boosting Solar Cell Efficiency:** Antimony enhances perovskite solar cells by improving light absorption and charge transport, resulting in higher energy conversion rates. This makes solar panels more efficient at capturing sunlight and converting it into usable energy.
- 🕒 **Improving Thermal Stability:** Antimony compounds strengthen the thermal stability of solar cells, allowing them to withstand high temperatures. This ensures solar panels can operate effectively in harsh environments and reduces the need for frequent replacements.
- 🕒 **Advancing Energy Storage:** Antimony plays a key role in developing liquid-metal batteries, which are essential for storing solar energy. These batteries provide a more efficient and durable solution for capturing excess solar power, making renewable energy storage more reliable.





COUNTRIES LISTING ANTIMONY AS A CRITICAL MINERAL


Several countries have recognized antimony as a critical mineral, reflecting its strategic importance:


 **United States:** The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) includes antimony on its list of critical minerals due to its essential role in defense and industrial applications.


 **European Union:** The EU has listed antimony as a critical raw material, acknowledging its importance for economic security and technological advancement.


 **Japan:** Japan considers antimony a critical mineral, particularly for its role in the electronics industry.

 **Australia:** Recognizing the need for secure supply chains, Australia has also listed antimony as a critical mineral.

 **China:** producing 48% of the world's antimony, is seeing its reserves dwindle and output decline. Recent export restrictions, aimed at national security, have tightened global supply, worsening the long-term shortage of this essential resource.

 **Canada:** Antimony is listed as a critical mineral due to its essential uses in defense, electronics, and flame retardants.

 **United Kingdom:** The UK considers antimony critical for its role in defense and energy applications.

 **South Korea:** Antimony is important for South Korea's electronics and defense industries, leading to its inclusion as a critical mineral.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Strategic Antimony Assets in Slovakia

Unlocking Value from Three Historical Sites



TROJAROVA PROPERTY

Trojarova, Slovakia



TIENESGRUND PROPERTY

Tienesgrund, Slovakia



WEST GORE PROPERTY

Nova Scotia, Canada



BEAR CREEK PROPERTY

Medvedi Potok, Slovakia

TROJAROVA PROPERTY

TROJAROVA, SLOVAKIA



KEY POINTS

- 📍 **Location:** Western Slovakia, near its capital city, Bratislava and along strike of Pezinok, one of Europe's most significant historical antimony mines.
- 📄 **Ownership:** In 2024, Military Metals Corp secured the exploration license.
- 📖 **Historical Significance:** The area has a rich mining history going back to the 14th century, including antimony, gold, iron and more

STATUS: EXPLORATION ADIT WITH RESOURCE

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INITIAL DISCOVERY:

- 📍 Discovered in the late 1950s while prospecting for iron the explored and developed in the 1980-early 90s
- 📍 Two phases of exploration: drilling and excavation of an adit.

ADIT EXCAVATION:

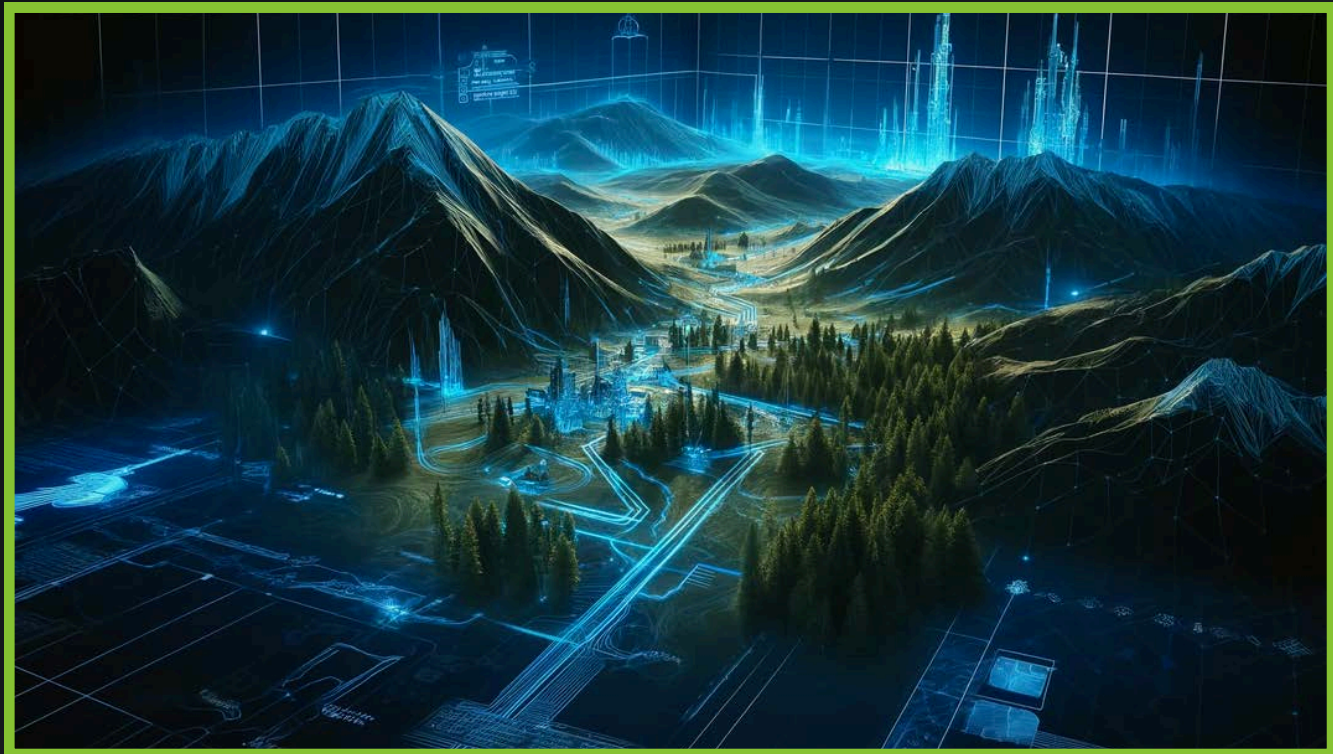
- 📍 Funded initially by the Slovak state.
- 📍 Currently, no economically recoverable ore is accessible without extending the adit further.
- 📍 Underground development was terminated prior to reaching the richest part of the deposit

HISTORICAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES:

- 📍 1989 Estimate: 1.665 million tonnes at 2.77% antimony (Sb) and 0.81 g/t gold (Au).
- 📍 1992 Estimate: 0.831 million tonnes at 5.645% Sb and 0.676 g/t Au.
- 📍 Whereas the 1989 historical estimate focused on tonnage the 1992 estimate focused on antimony grade and was more selective; both include down only to 150 meters even though mineralization is known to continue down-dip.

TROJAROVA PROPERTY

TROJAROVA, SLOVAKIA



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FUTURE OPPORTUNITY:

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- Rehabilitating and extending the adit will provide access to the richest portion of drill-defined antimony-gold mineralization and enable drilling the down-dip extension of the deposit



The main portal dating from the 1990s appear to be in fairly good condition.



Adit Entrance

TIENESGRUND PROPERTY

TIENESGRUND, SLOVAKIA



KEY POINTS

- **Location:** Near Roznava, a historic mining town in eastern Slovakia.
- **Historical Mining:** The site features two primary antimony-gold (Sb-Au) veins, sporadic limited antimony-gold production between 1840-1932.
- **Recent History:** None beyond limited underground development.

STATUS: HISTORICAL

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HISTORICAL EXPLORATION & PRODUCTION:

- 1840:** First recorded commercial exploitation of antimony veins.
- 1930s:** Mines reopened, producing 1,000 tonnes of concentrate by 1932.
- 1950s:** Underground development work including assessing the property's tungsten potential (found in association with antimony-gold)
- Recent:** Recent work includes sampling of veins on surface (grabs up to 38% antimony and 9.7gpt gold) and a LIDAR survey.

GEOLOGY AND LICENSE DETAILS:

- **License:** Covers 13.38 km², valid until 2026.
- **Geology:** Vein-type shear zone-hosted lenses hosting antimony-gold mineralization over a distance of 700 meters documented to date.

HISTORICAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE:

- **1959:** Historical Soviet-era work estimated a resource of 162t with an average grade of 7.7% Sb.
- Soviet era resource based on limited work with a larger mineralized area.

TIMELINE CHART:

- 1840:** Initial mining activity begins.
- 1932:** Reopened mines produce 1,000 tonnes of concentrate.
- 1954:** Vysna adit established.
- 1959:** Rozabella adit historical resource estimate (162 tons, 7.67% Sb).
- 2022:** License granted for the Split Nose Project, valid until 2026.
- 2024:** Recent sampling confirms high tenor of antimony-gold mineralization in veins at surface over a several hundred meters

TIENESGRUND PROPERTY

TIENESGRUND, SLOVAKIA



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FUTURE OPPORTUNITY:

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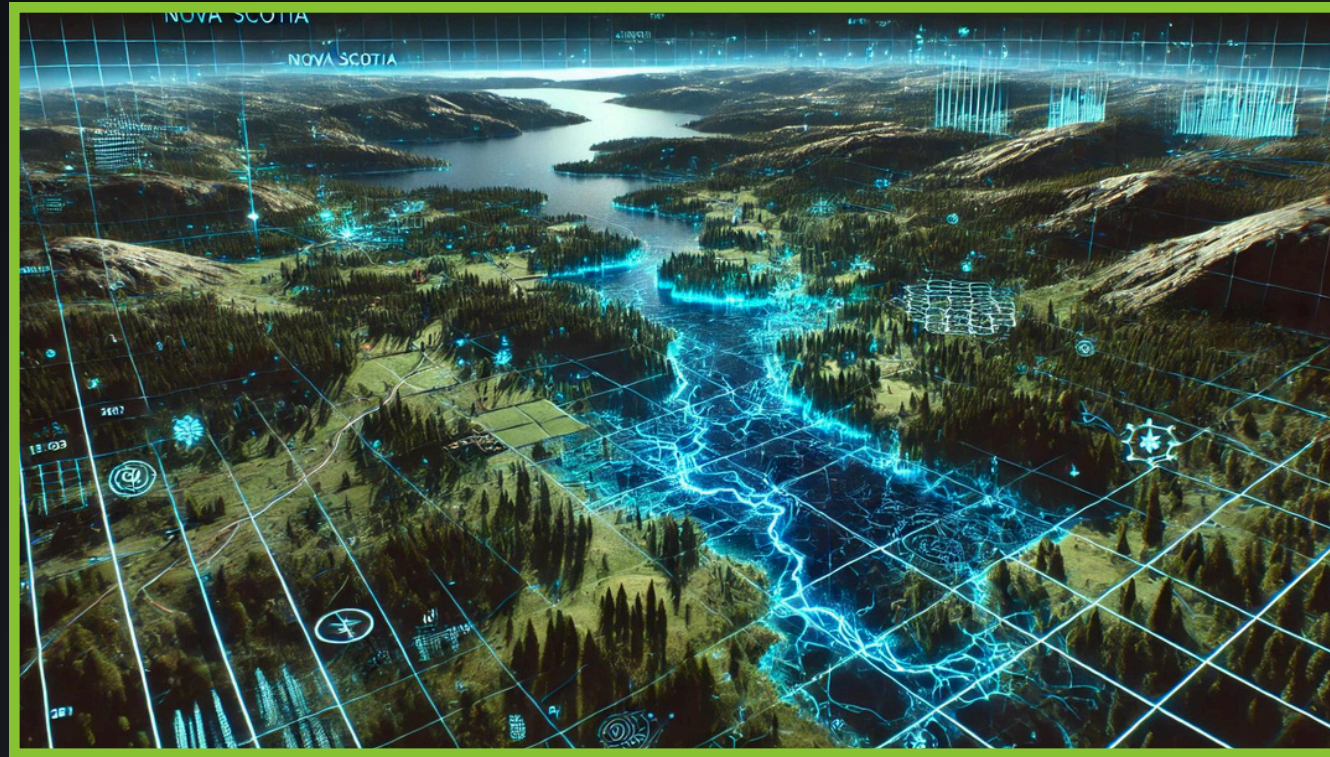
- 📍 **Significant Antimony Potential:** Recent sampling highlights the geological potential of the Split Nose Project.
- 📍 **Tungsten Discovery:** Additional potential due to associated tungsten mineralization that was previously ignored



Adits and portal dating from the 1840.

WEST GORE PROPERTY

HANTS COUNTY NOVA SCOTIA, CANADA



KEY POINTS

- 📍 **Location:** The West Gore Property spans four (4) exploration licenses covering 585 hectares in Hants County, Nova Scotia, Canada
- 📍 **Ownership:** These licenses encompass the southern portion of the former West Gore Sb-Au mine, a site active in the late 1920s primarily for antimony extraction.
- 📍 **Historical Significance:** The last comprehensive geological survey was conducted in 1939.

STATUS: PAST PRODUCER OF ANTIMONY

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KEY HISTORICAL MILESTONES:

1883: Antimony discovered on John MacDougall's farm, leading to extensive trenching and the first mining operations.

1889: New shafts sunk on parallel leads; discovery of auriferous ore increased its value.

1900-1908: High-production era under the Dominion Antimony Company, including shaft deepening and a brief operation of a concentrating mill.

1917: Production halted due to the sinking of a concentrate-carrying ship, a significant economic blow.

Late 19th Century: Unverified reports of 19,200 oz of gold from 18,000 tons of ore.

1940s-1960s: Reports indicated significant material on waste/tailings dumps, including 1.2M pounds of antimony and 2,528 oz of gold.



Figure 1: Surface workings at West Gore circa 1907 showing the shaft house and the brand new mill building.

WEST GORE PROPERTY

HANTS COUNTY NOVA SCOTIA, CANADA



KEY POINTS

- Between the mid-1880s and World War I, West Gore in Hants County was home to an antimony and gold mine. During the war, it became Canada's largest antimony producer.
- In 1910-1911, the West Gore Antimony Company processed over 7,500 tons of ore from the dumps, shipping nearly 400 tons of concentrate overseas for smelting.
- Operations resumed from 1915-1917, with underground expansions. Over 35,000 tons of ore were milled, yielding 7,761 tons of concentrate with 46% antimony content.

GEOLOGY OF WEST GORE

- The mineralization is largely composed of stibnite, native antimony, Sb-Au alloys, and phases in vein quartz with Fe, As, Pb, Zn, Cu sulfides.
- Veins were localized in brittle-ductile environments, related to the regional Cobequid-Chedabucto fault system.
- The mineralizing fluids likely originated during the Acadian orogeny, contemporaneous with felsic and mafic magmatic activity.

This combination of geology and historical mining data positions West Gore as a unique and promising target for modern exploration.



BEAR CREEK PROPERTY

MEDVEDI POTOK, SLOVAKIA



KEY POINTS

- 📍 **Location:** Just outside the town of Hnilec in eastern Slovakia
- 🕒 **Historical Exploration:** Conducted from 1971 to 1981 by state-owned enterprise Geologický Prieskum.
- 🎯 **Focus:** Tin mineralization.

STATUS: HISTORICAL EXPLORATION

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HISTORICAL EXPLORATION: 1971-1981

- 📍 36 trenches excavated.
- 📍 47 surface drill holes and 82 underground drill holes completed.
- 📍 Two adits totaling 5,301 meters and a 10-meter deep shaft were excavated.

HISTORICAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE:

- 📍 863,000 tonnes averaging 0.19% tin (Sn)
- 📍 Classic greisenized granite-hosted system featuring several high-grade veins

TIMELINE CHART:

1971-1981: Exploration conducted by Geologický Prieskum, including drilling and adit excavation.

1981: Resource estimates calculate 863,000 tonnes of ore with 0.19% tin (Sn) and 71,000 tonnes of high-grade tin (8% of total).

Present: The Full Metal Project, building on historical data, focuses on unlocking tin potential, ready to capitalize on the critical minerals market.

FUTURE OPPORTUNITY:

- 📍 **Strategic Asset:** Leveraging historical data, the project is poised for development of the tin resources.
- 📍 **Critical Mineral Focus:** With growing global demand for critical minerals like antimony, the Full Metal Project holds substantial value in this market.

SHARE STRUCTURE

Shares Issued & Outstanding	30,244,014
Fully-Diluted Common Shares	67,343,033
Convertible Debenture	9,090,000
Warrants	27,648,110
Options	360,000
Cash	\$3,300,000
Average Trading Volume (30 Day)	193,538

*AS PER CEO.CA



MANAGEMENT & DIRECTORS

Forged in Unity, Mining Success
Transcends Every Challenge!



SCOTT ELDRIDGE
CEO



BOBBY DHALI WAL
CFO



LATI KA PRASAD
Director



MICK CAREW
Director



ZORAN PUDAR
Director

IN THE MEDIA

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VISUAL CAPITALIST



Antimony: Fireproof and Supply-Critical

Forbes



Antimony: The Most Important Mineral You Never Heard Of

RESEARCH AND MARKETS
THE WORLD'S LARGEST MARKET RESEARCH STORE



Global Antimony Market Set to Reach \$3.0 Billion by 2028, Driven by Growing Demand for Flame Retardants and Electronics

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