

Bald Hill's High Grades Point to Antimony Resources Advancing a Top North American Antimony Prospect

written by InvestorNews | November 18, 2025

From the moment you learn that one of North America's most under-the-radar metals might be hiding a multi-million-ton treasure beneath a quiet landscape of New Brunswick, Canada, you sense there is more than exploration at play – there's a strategic pivot. [Antimony Resources Corp.](#) (CSE: ATMY), an exploration company singularly focused on antimony, has just filed a NI 43-101 technical [report](#) for its Bald Hill Antimony Project in New Brunswick, a project now claiming “potential” for approximately 2.7 million tonnes of mineralization at grades of 3%–4% antimony (Sb).

In a wide-ranging interview with host Tracy Hughes of InvestorNews.com, CEO and Director James “Jim” Atkinson walks through the details of the model, the significance of the grades, and how antimony finds itself suddenly elevated to a critical mineral. “One of the things we also did ... was create a three-dimensional model of the mineralization. ... We ended up with 2.7 million potential tons. And then ... at a grade between 3% and 4%.” Atkinson emphasizes: “What it gives us is 2.7 million tons of antimony mineralization ... between 80,000 and 100,000 metric tons of contained antimony.” He is quick to caution: “I would say ... remember this is not a resource. This is potential ... it's not known if the project will prove to be economic.”

He further explains the power of the model: “When you generate a

model and you don't have information; the model tends to pinch it off ... where the model is pinched off is often not because there's no mineralization there; it's because there's no information there." In that context, he reveals that "with our Phase Two Program ... we're finding ... antimony in every drill hole we're drilling." This underlines not only the continuity but the expansion potential of the deposit.

Atkinson does not shy away from comparison when defining "high-grade" in antimony terms. "I'd say the grade we have at Bald Hill ... is **the highest-grade antimony deposit certainly in North America, and it might be the highest in the world.** ... Often, we get 20–30% antimony. That's common in our drilling." He contrasts this with another project – Perpetua Resources Corp. (NASDAQ/TSX: PPTA) in Idaho, whose average grade is around 0.6% antimony: "Their PEA says ... 0.4% antimony. Our grade averages ten times higher than that." The implications for potential mine economics are clear: a higher grade lowers cost per unit of metal.

When asked about timeline, Atkinson says: "What we're doing right now is finishing this Phase Two Program ... 15,000 metres of drilling in what we call the Main Zone." Then: "We will also be starting another drill program in the first quarter ... about 10,000 metres ... that will also be definition drilling." He projects that only after this drill density is achieved will the company evaluate "do we have enough information ... to start talking about determining a resource?" That evaluation, he notes, is a decision slated for the first quarter. He projects "realistically, we're looking at three years or so before we get to the point where there's any kind of decision on mining." Meanwhile, environmental baseline work and permitting consultations have already begun: "We've started environmental baseline work ... with the first sampling in the spring. We're also consulting with the New Brunswick government ... we're also

starting to talk about what we need for a prefeasibility study.”

Atkinson situates antimony’s relevance in the broader critical-metals context: “No, I think it’s become much more of a known item ... the United States government is very knowledgeable—they’re putting money into antimony projects in the U.S. We think antimony is not only a critical metal, it’s a strategic metal. **Antimony is so important to the military that if you don’t have antimony, we think you don’t have an army.**” This statement both underscores supply-chain urgency and highlights Canada’s role in developing domestic North American sources of this lesser-known metal.

Reflecting on his own background, Atkinson reveals that earlier in his career: “I was the mining engineer and the geologist and the guy that found it underground for the miners” at an antimony mine. He believes that “every exploration person should work in a mine for a little bit just to understand what it is we’re actually trying to accomplish.” The experience lends him confidence that the planned operation could ultimately be straightforward: “We think it’s going to be simple—antimony is a very simple metal to collect in a mill and turn out a very high-grade concentrate.”

Asked about high-grade results from the lab, he explains the methodology: “We just received our first batch of assays ... the methodologies the lab uses don’t detect antimony greater than 1%. ... When you have that situation ... it has to be submitted for another type of analysis, and we’re very happy when we see a whole bunch of them that have to be redone because that means we have a whole bunch of high-grade results.” An assay press release is anticipated in the upcoming days.

Taken together, these comments align with the company’s recent news: the 4 November 2025 release noted that the NI 43-101

Technical Report “describes the project in detail ... indicates that the project has the potential for 2.7 million tonnes at a grade of between 3.0% and 4.0% antimony ... which could yield between 81,000 and 108,000 tonnes of contained antimony.” The release also emphasized that the project is “open in all directions and to depth” and that the proposed program is fully funded.

Yet for all the optimism, Atkinson remains measured. “We haven’t done enough work to confirm whether that’s an economic volume or economic amount of mineralization,” he says. The drilling is ongoing, and the decision to move to a resource stage still lies ahead. Negotiations with mining-people, metallurgical work, permitting – all are underway. The project’s location, in southern New Brunswick and readily accessible by roads, adds practical ease – but that alone doesn’t substitute for proving up the continuity, grade, mining method and infrastructure necessary for production. Antimony, once the “critical metal nobody knows about,” is gradually stepping into the spotlight, and Bald Hill appears to be aimed squarely at capturing that momentum.

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