Spartan Metals Bets on Tungsten, Rubidium and Silver at Nevada's Eagle Project

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Spartan Metals Corp. (TSXV: W | OTCQB: SPRMF) is advancing its flagship Eagle Project in eastern Nevada, a past-producing tungsten district being repositioned as a multi-metal critical minerals asset centered on tungsten, rubidium, silver and copper. The company's strategy is to build a portfolio of strategic defense minerals in top-tier Western U.S. jurisdictions, with a focus on tungsten, rubidium, antimony, bismuth and arsenic.

In an interview with InvestorNews.com host Tracy Hughes, President, CEO, and Director Brett Marsh described Eagle as a largely untested modern exploration target built on a historic production base. The project hosts the past-producing Tungstonia and Rees/Antelope tungsten mines, which together recorded historic production of 8,379 units at grades between 0.6% and 0.9% WO_3 between 1915 and 1956. The 20-square-kilometer land package lies about 120 kilometers northeast of Ely, Nevada, in the Kern Mountains and covers 4,936 acres across 244 unpatented Federal lode mining claims.

Spartan's current program at Eagle is built around three deposit types identified on the property—porphyry, skarn and carbonate replacement—hosting tungsten (W), silver (Ag) and rubidium (Rb), with associated copper, antimony, gold, lead, zinc, bismuth and arsenic. Company materials describe Eagle as an opportunity to delineate one of the largest and highest-grade tungsten and rubidium districts in the United States, including potential recovery of tungsten, rubidium and silver from legacy mill

tailings at Tungstonia. Marsh noted that Spartan has completed 34 holes into the tailings for assay and two additional holes for metallurgical work to test whether they can provide an early source of cash flow.

Rubidium, one of the less familiar critical minerals in Spartan's portfolio, was a particular focus. Marsh highlighted its use in quantum computing, next-generation telecommunications, and atomic clocks that underpin advanced weapon systems and precision timing. As he put it, rubidium "has its fingers in a lot of different aspects of the industry, from high-tech into military applications."

A November 3, 2025, news release outlined the polymetallic potential at Eagle. Surface work and a review of historic rock-chip sampling have identified high-grade silver and base-metal replacement mineralization extending roughly 2.5 kilometers along the contact between the Tungstonia granite intrusion and carbonate host rocks south and southwest of the Tungstonia vein system. The mineralization is associated with previously unrecognized quartz veins with similar strike and spacing to those around the past-producing Tungstonia Mine, and rock-chip results include elevated silver, lead, copper and zinc typical of carbonate replacement deposits.

Spartan sees similar potential on the Rees claim block, which also hosts two past-producing mines: Rees, another tungsten producer, and Antelope, a polymetallic silver-copper-antimony-arsenic deposit. At Antelope, historic production reports cited copper head grades of up to about 4% with significant silver, while recent fieldwork at Eagle has identified additional carbonate replacement-style targets with copper in the 1.5–2% range and silver up to about 900 grams per tonne.

Spartan has broadened its investor base by securing a U.S.

listing, with its common shares now trading on the OTCQB Venture Market under the symbol SPRMF as of November 17, 2025, complementing its TSX Venture Exchange listing under the symbol W.