Spartan Metals Announces US$2.14 Billion After Tax NPV8 and 30.9% IRR for Victorio Tungsten-Molybdenum Project PEA

written by Raj Shah | November 19, 2026

- **Base case outlines a 24-year, 25,000 short ton per day nameplate processing capacity U.S. tungsten-molybdenum operation with initial capital of US$683.0 million and a 3.2-year payback (Figure 1)**
- **Strongly leveraged to metal prices with after-tax US$ 4.02 billion NPV_8 and an IRR of 43.3% at US$2,000 WO_3 and US$25 molybdenum. Recent market reference prices as of November 13, 2026 were US$2,650/mtu WO3 and US$34.23/lb Mo.[1, 2, 3]**
- **Life-of-mine production of approximately 217.8 million pounds WO_3 in APT (~9.07 million pounds annually) and 207.6 million pounds molybdenum in concentrate (~8.65 million pounds annually)**
- **Potential for long-term domestic sourcing initiatives for tungsten and molybdenum**

The PEA is preliminary in nature, that it includes Inferred Mineral Resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as Mineral Reserves, and there is no certainty that the PEA will be realized. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated

economic viability.

November 19, 2026 (Source) – Spartan Metals Corp. **(TSXV: W) (OTCQB: SPRMF) (FSE: J03)** ("**Spartan**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce the positive results of a Preliminary Economic Assessment ("**PEA**") for its Victorio Tungsten-Molybdenum Project ("**Victorio**" or the "**Project**") in Luna County, New Mexico. SRK Consulting ("**SRK**") led preparation of the PEA, with Teal CPG, Inc. ("**Teal**") contributing the previously announced mineral resource estimate (see news release October 22, 2026). The PEA has an effective date of September 21, 2026. All monetary amounts are in U.S. dollars unless otherwise stated. A technical report prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") will be filed on SEDAR+ (www.sedarplus.ca) and on the Company's website within 45 days of this news release.

Brett Marsh, Spartan's President and CEO comments, *"We are thrilled about the opportunity this PEA outlines for the Victorio Project. Using realistic, long-term metals prices of US$1,350/mtu WO_3 and US$20/lb molybdenum, the study estimates an* ***after-tax NPV_8 of US$2.14 billion and a 30.9% IRR****. Both metals contribute to those economics, so continued price appreciation for either metal can make a meaningful difference to the underlying project economics."*

Mr. Marsh continues, *"We're looking at a potential 24-year operation, with modelled cumulative, undiscounted after-tax free cash flow of* ***US$6.9 billion*** *before financing costs, with an estimated 3.2-year after-tax payback of the initial capital investment of* ***US$683.0 million.*** *Higher metal price scenarios highlights Victorio's substantial potential upside to metal prices. At US$2,000/mtu WO_3 and US$25/lb molybdenum, which are still below current market prices; the after-tax NPV_8 rises to nearly twice the base case NPV at* ***US$4.02 billion and the IRR***

reaches 43.3%. *Our team has also identified potential by-product opportunities with fluorspar and beryllium, which may contribute meaningful upside to the project economics and will be addressed in future studies."*

Mr. Marsh concludes, *"Having this opportunity in New Mexico is significant as it's a solid mining jurisdiction with excellent infrastructure in the vicinity of the Project. Victorio, which is supported by the results of this PEA, could become a lasting domestic source of tungsten and molybdenum for U.S. industrial and defense customers. This is a major milestone for Spartan, and we're eager to advance the technical work, permitting, financing and product qualification required to move the Victorio project forward."*

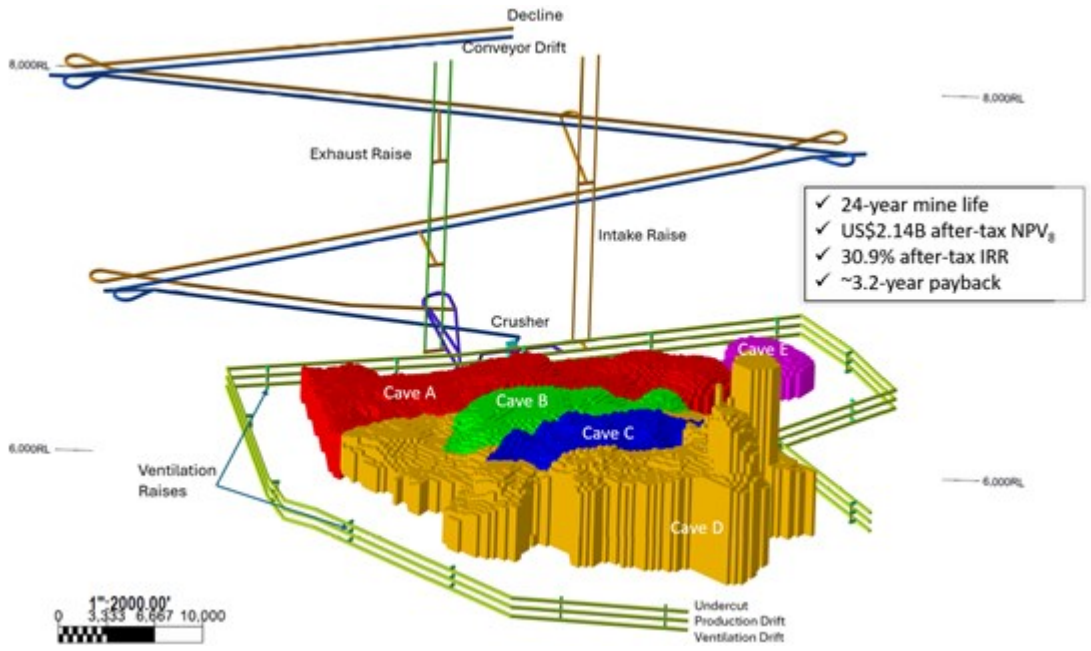


Figure 1: Orthogonal view of the Victorio development design looking northwest with key summary parameters. Caves A and B represent approximately the first 10 years of planned production.

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit: https://images.newsfilecorp.com/files/12484/324692_a9675c52344ce

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Next Steps and Development Considerations

Advancing Victorio toward a development decision will require further resource evaluation, mine design, metallurgical testing, engineering, environmental studies and permitting, together with financing. Areas requiring further assessment include underground ground conditions, water supply, tailings design, product quality and commercial terms, and the timing and cost of sustaining development.

Spartan intends to address the PEA recommendations and advance the project to a Prefeasibility Study ("**PFS**") level Study through the following work program:

Table 1 Recommended work program to acquire Prefeasibility-level study inputs

Recommended Work Program	Estimated Cost (US$)
Geological and Resource Definition for:Conversion of Inferred Mineral Resource to Indicated,Definition of near-surface tungsten mineralization,Metallurgical characterization,Analysis of by product potential of elements of interest,Geophysical surveys to support understanding of geological controls and potential subsurface mining conditions	4,500,000
PFS-level underground mine design (following infill drilling and geotechnical studies)	350,000
Geotechnical data collection and studies to support mine and process plant design	1,500,000

Metallurgical test work program on representative composites to support process plant design	300,000
Surface infrastructure trade-off studies and PFS-level design	150,000
Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) field, laboratory and desk studies and PFS-Level design (incl. 10% allowance)	1,900,000
Hydrogeologic study of mine area and basin	1,500,000
Environmental baseline studies and permitting	3,000,000
13,200,000	

Mineral Resource Basis

The Victorio Mineral Resource estimate was prepared by Teal CPG, Inc. and has an effective date of August 3, 2026. The estimate and its assumptions were previously disclosed in Spartan's October 22, 2026 news release, "Spartan Metals Expands Victorio Tungsten-Molybdenum Resource with Measured and Indicated Grades of 0.25% MoEq or 0.15% WO_3Eq".

The PEA is preliminary in nature and includes Inferred Mineral Resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as Mineral Reserves. There is no certainty that the PEA results will be realized. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Economic Results and Assumptions

The economic analysis is presented on a 100% Project, unfinanced basis. NPV is measured at the beginning of the modelled construction period. The analysis includes royalties of 2.5%, freight, operating costs, capital expenditures, severance tax

and corporate income tax. Spartan holds a 100% option to acquire the Victorio Project and Spartan's interest is subject to completion of the option terms as detailed in Spartan's option announcement on March 17, 2026 (see news release).

The base case generates estimated **life-of-mine net revenue of US$16.62 billion, a 73.8% operating margin,** and **undiscounted after-tax free cash flow of US$6.9 billion.**

Table 2 Project economic results at Base Case Price assumptions

Metric	Before tax	After tax
NPV_5 (US$ million)	4,544.4	3,256.3
NPV_8 (US$ million)	3,026.8	2,143.1
NPV_{10} (US$ million)	2,334.8	1,634.8
Internal rate of return (%)	35.8	30.9
Undiscounted free cash flow (US$ million)	9,534.9	6,903.4

The model indicates after-tax payback of approximately 3.2 years from the start of operations, following a 3-year construction period. NPV measures discounted Project cash flow at the study's valuation date.

The results of Table 2 are based on metal price assumptions as shown in Table 3.

Table 3 Base case model metal prices

Assumption	Price1
Molybdenum	US$20.00/lb Mo
Tungsten on a contained WO_3 basis	US$1,350/mtu WO_3 Approximately US$61.24/lb WO_3

Sensitivity Analysis

The base case uses long-term planning prices of US$1,350/mtu WO_3

and US$20/lb Mo. The featured higher-price sensitivity uses US$2,000/mtu WO_3 and US$25/lb Mo, closer to the recent market references discussed below.

Table 4 Base case and higher price sensitivity

Price case	WO_3 US$/mtu	Mo US$/lb	After tax NPV_8 US$ billion	After tax IRR
Base case	1,350	20	**2.14**	**30.9%**
Higher price sensitivity	2,000	25	**4.02**	**43.3%**

One metric tonne unit (mtu) equals 10 kilograms of WO_3. WO_3 denotes tungsten trioxide. A quoted metal benchmark and the amount ultimately received for a product may differ because of product specifications, payability and commercial deductions.

The base case uses the long-term prices adopted for the PEA. The higher-price case illustrates the economic potential at prices closer to recent Western market benchmarks. The estimated NPV and IRR change as the metal price inputs change. The Project is sensitive to metal prices, and after-tax NPV remains positive across the range of lower prices tested.

Table 5 After-tax NPV_8 price sensitivity in US$ million

Mo US$/lb WO_3 US$/mtu	WO_3 750	WO_3 1,000	WO_3 1,350	WO_3 1,550	WO_3 2,000
15	392.1	1,021.1	1,900.2	2,402.5	3,532.5
20	635.6	1,264.2	**2,143.1**	2,654.4	3,775.5
25	878.9	1,507.1	2,386.1	2,888.3	**4,018.4**
30	1,122.1	1,750.1	2,629.0	3,131.3	4,261.3

Table 6 After-tax IRR price sensitivity

Mo US$/lb WO_3 US$/mtu	WO_3 750	WO_3 1,000	WO_3 1,350	WO_3 1,550	WO_3 2,000
15	14.0%	21.2%	28.9%	32.7%	40.2%
20	17.1%	23.6%	**30.9%**	34.6%	41.8%
25	19.9%	25.9%	32.8%	36.3%	**43.3%**
30	22.4%	28.1%	34.7%	38.0%	44.8%

Source: SRK's economic model and price-sensitivity analysis. Column headings are WO_3 prices in US$/mtu; row headings are Mo prices in US$/lb. Pink cells show the base case; blue cells show the featured higher-price sensitivity. Figures are rounded. These price scenarios are illustrations, not forecasts.

At, US$2,000/mtu WO_3 and US$30/lb Mo, the highest price combination tested, after-tax NPV_8 rises from US$2.14 billion to US$4.26 billion, an increase of approximately 99%, and IRR rises from 30.9% to 44.8%. Holding Mo at US$20/lb, a tungsten price of US$2,000/mtu gives US$3.78 billion NPV and 41.8% IRR. Holding WO_3 at US$1,350/mtu, US$30/lb Mo gives US$2.63 billion NPV and 34.7% IRR. Both metals contribute to the upside.

NPV_8 expresses estimated future Project cash flow as a value at the study's valuation date using an 8% annual discount rate. IRR is the estimated annual return on the Project's cash flows. Lower metal prices reduce these measures: at US$750/mtu WO_3 and US$15/lb Mo, the lowest price combination tested, the economic model indicates US$392.1 million NPV and 14.0% IRR.

Table 7 Life of mine cash flow

Item	US$ million
Net revenue	**16,619.8**
Operating costs	(4,355.3)
Operating margin before capital and taxes	12,264.5

Item	US$ million
Operating margin ratio (before capital and taxes)	**73.8%**
Initial capital	**(683.0)**
Sustaining capital	(2,031.3)
Severance tax	(15.3)
Corporate income tax	(2,631.5)
After-tax free cash flow	**6,903.4**

Net revenue is after the modelled freight and royalty deductions. Operating margin is net revenue less operating costs, before capital expenditures and taxes. Cash flow is undiscounted and excludes financing costs. Figures may not sum exactly due to rounding.

Conceptual Operating Plan

The PEA evaluates an underground block cave operation feeding a molybdenum flotation circuit and an ammonium paratungstate (“APT”) plant. The conceptual schedule processes approximately 199.5 million U.S. short tons over 24 operating years. Block cave mining is an underground mining method that uses gravity to help break and move large masses of rock. Tunnels are built beneath the deposit, and a supporting layer is removed to allow the rock above to break and fall to collection points. Block cave can produce large volumes of ore at relatively low operating costs, although substantial underground development is required before production begins.

An APT plant uses chemical treatments to dissolve the tungsten from concentrate, remove any potential impurities and form crystals ready for sale to end consumers. Manufacturers convert APT into tungsten metal and tungsten carbide, used in cutting tools, industrial equipment and other specialized products. Producing APT on site would place Victorio’s output at a key

intermediate stage of the tungsten supply chain.

Table 8 Operating assumptions and recovered output

Parameter	PEA value
Mining approach	Underground block cave
Construction period	3 years
Operating life	**24 years**
Average mineralized material mining rate	22,760 short tons/day
Total scheduled material processed	**199.5 million short tons**
Average mill feed grade WO_3	0.075%
Average mill feed grade Mo	0.061%
Molybdenum recovery	85%
WO_3 recovery before APT processing	75%
WO_3 recovery in APT plant	97%
Combined WO_3 recovery through both stages	72.75%
Life of mine recovered molybdenum	**207.63 million lb Mo**
Average annual recovered molybdenum	**8.65 million lb Mo**
Life of mine recovered WO_3 after APT processing	**217.75 million lb WO_3 9.07 million mtu WO_3**
Average annual recovered WO_3 after APT processing	**Approximately 412,000 mtu WO_3**

Annual averages divide total recovered output by all 24 operating years, including ramp-up and later years. The planned nameplate production is 25,000 short tons per day through the process plant. Recovered metal is not the same as payable metal. WO_3 quantities are contained WO_3, not the mass of APT product. All mining and processing tonnages shown above are U.S. short tons; one short ton equals 0.90718474 metric tonnes. The mining

rate is a life of mine average, not a plant nameplate capacity. Grades and production use unrounded model values.

The total scheduled processed material consists of 10% Measured, 51% Indicated, and 39% Inferred Mineral Resources with a 10% external dilution at 0.0% applied. The process plant feed consists of 199.5 million short tons while the October 22, 2026 Mineral Resource reports a total of 186.38 million short tons for all three categories. The additional dilution accounts for the difference between the process plant feed and reported Mineral Resource. The model assumes 85% recovery of molybdenum, 75% recovery of WO_3 before APT processing and a further 97% recovery of WO_3 through the APT plant. Further metallurgical work is required to confirm recoveries across representative material and refine the processing design.

Capital and Operating Costs

The economic model estimates initial capital of US$683.0 million, followed by US$2.03 billion of sustaining capital over the operating life. Total initial and sustaining capital is approximately US$2.71 billion, which includes 30% contingency for mining, process plant, and infrastructure and 25% for the tailings storage facility ("TSF"). Financing costs are excluded. Capital and operating costs are incurred and reported in US dollars and are estimated at a PEA level with an accuracy +/-50%.

Table 9 Capital Requirements

Component	US$ million
Initial mining capital	224.7
Initial processing capital	296.2
Initial infrastructure capital	162.0

Component	US$ million
Total initial capital	**683.0**
Life of mine sustaining capital	2,031.3
Total initial and sustaining capital	**2,714.3**

Figures may not sum exactly due to rounding.

Table 10 Operating cost estimate

Component	Life of mine US$ million
Underground mining	1,759.8
Processing	2,307.5
General and administration	288.0
Total operating costs	**4,355.3**

Total operating costs average approximately US$21.83 per short ton processed, calculated from US$4,355.3 million in operating costs and 199.5 million short tons of scheduled feed. This measure excludes capital expenditures, freight, royalties, severance tax, corporate income tax and financing costs.

Metal Prices and Long-term Supply Opportunity

The PEA base case uses US$1,350/mtu WO_3 as a long-term planning price, supported by a long-term market assessment commissioned by Spartan from Fastmarkets[1] and accepted by the qualified person responsible for the economic analysis. The base case retains US$20/lb Mo. The US$2,000/mtu WO_3 and US$25/lb Mo sensitivity moves closer to the dated spot market references below, while remaining below both benchmarks.

Table 11 Price cases and recent market references

Metal	Base case	Higher price case	Recent market reference
Tungsten	US$1,350/mtu WO_3	US$2,000/mtu WO_3	US$2,650/mtu WO_3 midpoint November 13, 2026 Tungsten APT 88.5% min cif Rotterdam and Baltimore duty free[2]
Molybdenum	US$20/lb Mo	US$25/lb Mo	US$34.23/lb Mo Oxides (Platts) London Metal Exchange (LME)[3]

The base case tungsten price is approximately 49% below the cited market indications and is supported by Fastmarkets' long-term assessment[1], while the higher-case tungsten price is approximately 25% below the cited market indications. The US$20/lb Mo is approximately 42% below the cited LME market indication and the US$25/lb Mo is approximately 27% below the LME futures. Regional prices and product terms differ, and actual prices will vary over the Project's life.

S&P Global's October 2026 report expects tungsten demand to grow approximately 10% between 2026 and 2030 and estimates that China supplies about 80% of mine production and 85% of APT. Industrial uses, defense and technology applications support demand, while export restrictions and the time needed to finance, permit and commission new mines and processing plants can slow supply growth. This disconnect between expected demand and the pace of qualified supply is a consideration in the long-term price assumptions. Announced projects and restarts can add capacity, with delivery timing remaining important.

Molybdenum supply comes from primary mines and as a byproduct of copper mining, tying part of its growth to copper operations and

investment. Recent European tightness and expectations of constrained mine output have supported prices. These conditions provide upside exposure, while steel demand and new production can change the balance.

Major discoveries cannot be assumed to provide timely new supply: resource definition, engineering, permitting, construction and product qualification can take many years. The limited pool of advanced domestic tungsten supply options makes the development pipeline particularly relevant to U.S. defense sourcing. From January 1, 2027, DFARS 252.225-7052 extends covered-country restrictions for specified tungsten products back through the ore and feedstock stages, subject to its exceptions, which can impact U.S. demand.

Victorio's New Mexico location and 24-year operating concept position it as a potential long-term domestic source of tungsten and an additional source of molybdenum alongside existing U.S. production. This could support industrial and defense supply diversification if the Project is advanced successfully. Development remains subject to further technical studies, permitting and financing. Supplying defense customers would also require appropriate product quality, traceability and downstream qualifications.

References

1 Fastmarkets, 2026, Tungsten Market – Long Term Assessment – August 2026, report commissioned by Spartan Metals

2 Fastmarkets, November 13, 2026 Tungsten APT 88.5% WO_3 min cif Rotterdam and Baltimore duty-free, $/mtu WO_3

3 https://www.lme.com/metals/ev/lme-molybdenum-platts#Intraday+data November 13, 2026

Qualified Persons

Brett Marsh, CPG, Spartan's President and CEO, is a qualified person as defined by NI 43-101 and has reviewed and approved the scientific and technical information in this news release. Mr. Marsh is not independent of Spartan. The independent qualified persons listed below have reviewed and approved the scientific and technical information in this news release relating to their respective areas of responsibility:

Independent QP	Firm	Responsibilities
Anton Chan, P.Eng.	SRK	Mine design, production schedule and infrastructure
Bruno Serra	SRK	Mineral Economics
Eric Olin, SME-RM, MAusIMM	SRK	Metallurgy
Katie Bertrando, SME-RM	SRK	Environmental
Terry Braun, PE	SRK	Civil Engineering, TSF
Lewis Teal, CPG	Teal CPG, Inc.	Geology, deposit type, exploration, drilling, sample preparation and analysis
Rita M. Teal, PhD, CPG	Teal CPG, Inc.	Mineral Resource Estimation

About Spartan Metals Corp.

Spartan Metals Corp. is focused on advancing critical minerals projects in established mining jurisdictions in the western United States, with an emphasis on tungsten, molybdenum and associated strategic minerals. Spartan holds an option to earn a 100% interest in the Victorio Tungsten-Molybdenum Project in New Mexico and owns 100% of the Eagle Tungsten-Silver-Rubidium

Project in Nevada.

Victorio is an advanced-stage tungsten-molybdenum project located approximately 45 kilometres west of Deming in Luna County, New Mexico. The Project comprises 222 unpatented lode claims covering approximately 15.8 km², with beryllium and fluorspar present as additional critical minerals.

On behalf of the Board of Spartan

“Brett Marsh”

President, CEO & Director

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This news release contains statements that are not historical facts. Such statements constitute “forward-looking information” within the meaning of Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking information includes, but is not limited to, statements concerning the opportunities for the Victorio Project, and all other statements that are not historical in nature. Forward-looking information is generally, but not always, identified by the words “expects,” “plans,” “anticipates,” “believes,”

“intends,” “estimates,” “projects,” “potential” and similar expressions, or that events or conditions “will,” “would,” “may,” “could” or “should” occur. Forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company’s actual results, performance or achievements, or developments in the industry to differ materially from the anticipated results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking information.

Although the Company believes the forward-looking information contained in this news release is reasonable based on information available on the date hereof, by their nature forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause our actual results, performance or achievements, or other future events, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. By their nature, these statements involve a variety of assumptions, known and unknown risks and uncertainties and other factors, which may cause actual results, levels of activity and achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such statements. Forward-looking statements in this news release include, but are not limited to, specific results of the PEA such as, NPV, IRR, payback period, metal prices; conversion of Inferred Mineral Resources; permitting; and timing or success of future studies.

Examples of such assumptions, risks and uncertainties include, without limitation, assumptions, risks and uncertainties associated with general economic conditions; market prices for tungsten and molybdenum, adverse industry events; future legislative, regulatory, policy and executive action developments, changes in government procurement policy or defense spending; the Company’s ability to access sufficient

capital from internal and external sources, and/or inability to access sufficient capital on favorable terms; the ability of the Company to implement its business strategies; competition; the ability of the Company to obtain and retain all applicable regulatory and other approvals and other assumptions, risks and uncertainties.

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