

Fluorite from the USA
(Source: Mindat.org)

THAT CRITICAL MINERAL GOT THE FLOW

ARES STRATEGIC MINING INC. TODAY ANNOUNCED “SOME OF THE HIGHEST NATURALLY OCCURRING GRADES OF FLUORSPAR IN THE WORLD”

Before Ares Strategic Mining Inc. released assays from its maiden drilling program at its 100% owned Lost Sheep Project in Utah last year in August, its share prices traded at the \$0.10-level on the Canadian TSX Venture Exchange. Backed by a strong newsflow over the last months, its share price closed at \$0.60 yesterday. Today, Ares released long-awaited assays from its phase-2 drill program to delineate additional mining targets, with the result of “Greater mineralized fluorspar widths and consistent grades compared with first drill program”. Based on today’s assays, “Ares can now complete its mine plan and engineering work to progress into the construction phase of the project”.

Ares also stated in [today's news](#):

- “Ares discovers large high-grade fluorspar mineralization, at least 60 m down plunge, averaging over 80% pure fluorspar, and is still open at depth.
- Large fluorspar mineralized zones found at surface, averaging over 50% fluorspar.
- High-grade veins found between fluorspar pipes.
- Every drill hole intersected fluorspar during this exploration program.”

With these results, “Ares has successfully located and confirmed additional fluorspar mineralization within its permitted mining area, which will be included in its primary mining operation for 2021”.

With fluorspar being one of the most critically important commodities for industrial and economic growth in the US, Ares is uniquely positioned to assist the nation in breaking free from its foreign dependency on fluorspar supply.

Company Details



ARES
STRATEGIC MINING



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ISIN: CA21871U1057

Shares Issued & Outstanding: 88,203,221



Chart Canada (TSX.V)

Canadian Symbol (TSX.V): [ARS](#)
Current Price: \$0.60 CAD (01/26/2021)
Market Capitalization: \$53 Million CAD

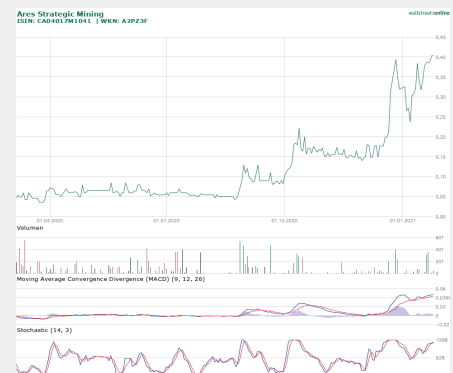


Chart Germany (Frankfurt)

German Symbol / WKN: [N811 / A2PZ3F](#)
Current Price: €0.404 (01/26/2021)
Market Capitalization: €36 Million EUR

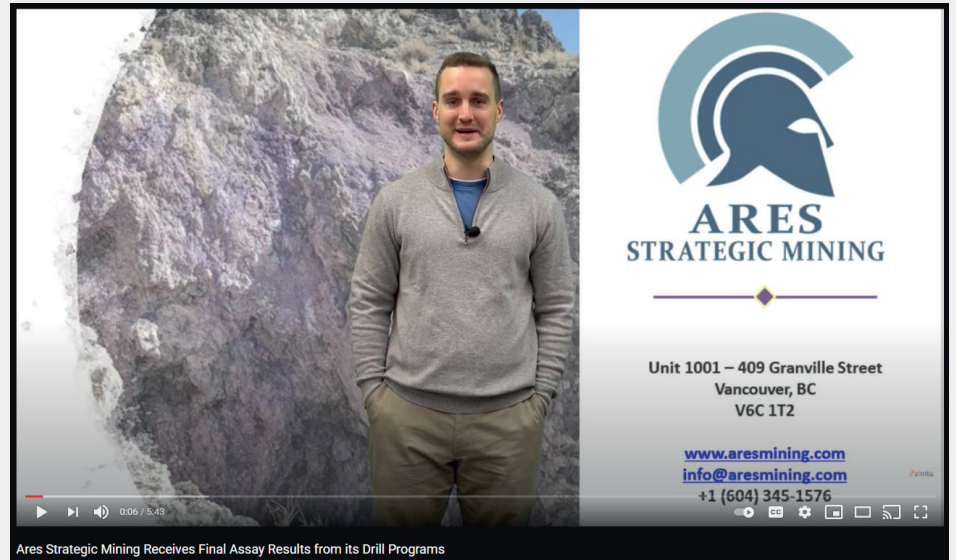


James Walker, Ares' President and CEO, commented in today's news: "We are pleased to have received these long-awaited assay results and are excited to complete our mine planning and advance the operation. We knew from visual confirmation that the quality of fluor spar from the drill program was high, and its great to have the laboratory confirm these estimations. The assay results can now be fitted to a block model, and the optimum mining methods can be finalized. Ares continues to demonstrate some of the highest naturally occurring grades of fluor spar in the world, while concurrently demonstrating negligible detrimental impurities. Combined with Ares' recent metallurgical advancements, the prospects of the expanded mining operation continue to improve."

According to the news: "A total of 10 reverse circulation drill holes, drilling approximately 875 meters, were collared between the two known fluor spar deposits on the Company's permitted mining area. Fluor spar mineralization was consistent throughout the entire area, connecting the large fluor spar deposits examined during two previous drill programs in 2020. Drilling was directed under the shallower part of the Purple Pit, where large areas of unmined fluor spar mineralization were intersected, proving an additional 60 m of high-grade fluor spar (see Figures 2, 3 and 4). These fluor spar pipes remain open at depth."

Assays from the phase-1 drill program (August 2020): [See here](#)

Click below image or [here](#) to view a 3D model of the fluor spar distribution and drill hole intersects (August 2020):



Click above image or [here](#) to watch today's video news-release with CEO James Walker discussing the significance of today's news.

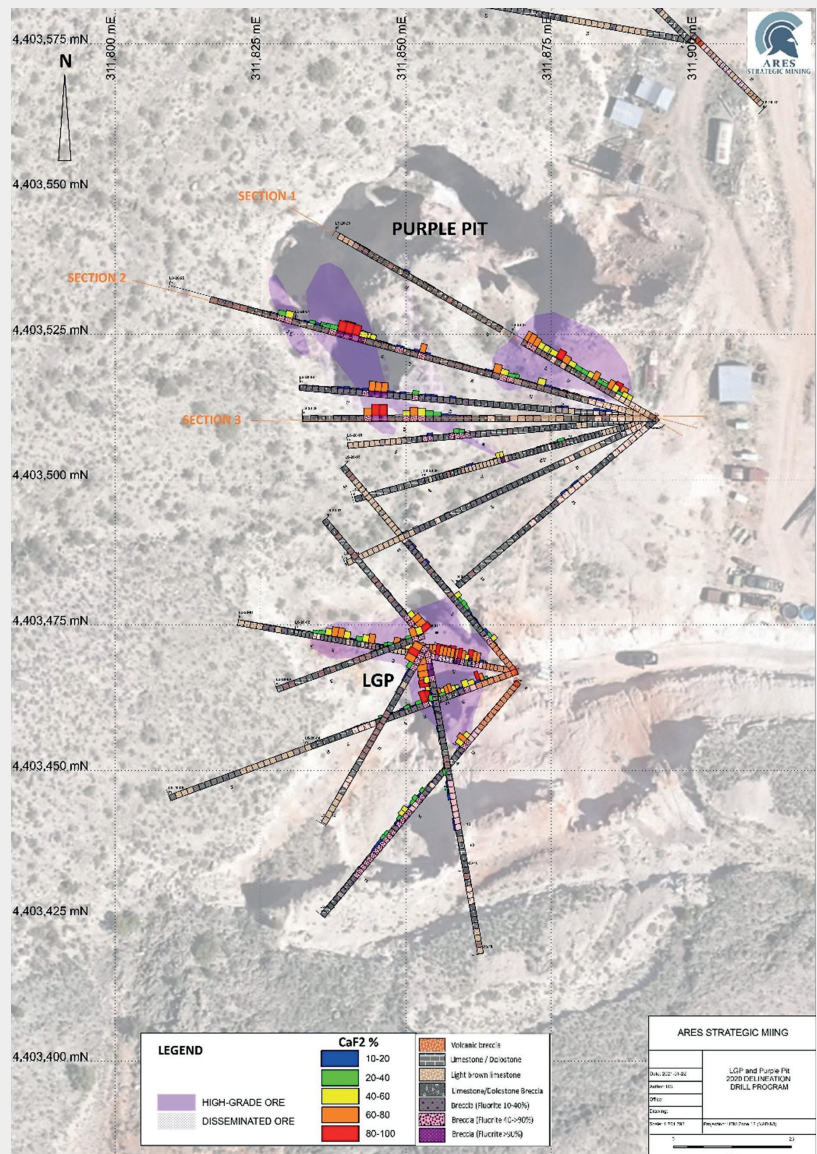


Figure 1: Drill hole plan section outlining the distribution of fluor spar mineralization.

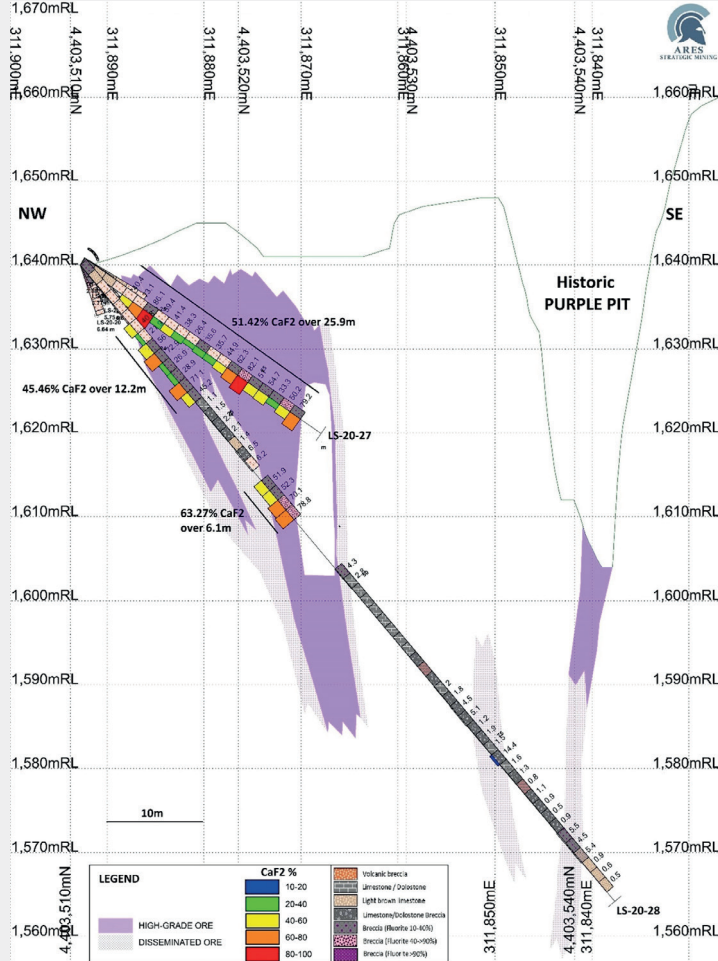


Figure 2: Drill hole section 1 (LS-20-27 and LS-20-28) outlining the distribution of fluor spar mineralization.

| Section 1 | Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | Length (m) | CaF ₂ (%) |
|-----------|----------|----------|--------|------------|----------------------|
| | LS-20-27 | 6.10 | 32.00 | 25.90 | 51.42 |
| | LS-20-28 | 9.14 | 21.33 | 12.19 | 45.46 |
| | and | 33.52 | 39.62 | 6.1 | 53.28 |

“Drill Holes LS-20-27 and LS-20-28 intersected a very shallow zone of fluor spar mineralization at surface, that extends 20m x 10m in plan view and 30m down dip (See figure 2).”

| Section 2 | Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | Length (m) | CaF ₂ (%) |
|-----------|----------|----------|--------|------------|----------------------|
| | LS-20-25 | 28.96 | 35.05 | 6.09 | 38.60 |
| | and | 59.44 | 68.58 | 9.14 | 59.33 |
| | and | 74.67 | 77.72 | 3.05 | 43.90 |
| | LS-20-24 | 62.48 | 67.06 | 4.58 | 36.50 |
| | And | 77.72 | 97.54 | 19.82 | 43.77 |

“Drill holes LS-20-24 and LS-20-25 (Section 2) test the down dip projection of the fluor spar mineralization left at the bottom of the Purple Pit and successfully intercepted mineralization over 50 meters beneath the historic pit floor. The zone remains open at depth. In this section the main pipe appears to split into two zones, indicating a smaller pod to the west of the main pipe that intersected 3.05 m of 43.9% CaF₂ from 74.67 to 77.72m. Drill hole LS-20-25 also intersected fluor spar mineralization in the main pipe that returned 59.33% CaF₂ over 9.14 m from 59.44 to 68.58 m down hole, including a high grade zone at 60.96 to 65.53 m down hole (4.57 m of 84.33% CaF₂). Drill hole LS-20-24 undercut LS-20-25 and intersected the main mineralized below the Purple Pit returning 43.77% over 19.81 m from 77.72 to 97.54 m down hole (including a high grade sub-interval of 3.05 m of 94.58% CaF₂ from 83.82 to 86.87 m down hole). The upper part of hole LS-20-24 intersected a thin zone of fluorite mineralization also found in drill holes LS-20-27 and LS-20-28, and returned 4.57 m of 36.50% CaF₂ from 62.48 to 67.06 m down hole.” (See figure 3)

The results reported are intersect lengths and due to the nature of the fluor spar mineralization as irregular breccia pipes they are not considered true widths at this moment.

Assay method for CaF₂ consisted of 201-676 Lithium Borate Fusion, Summation of Oxides and XRF Finish. Routine standard, standard, and field duplicates were inserted in the sample batches following standard QA/QC practices.

Raul Sanabria, P.Geo., is a qualified person as defined by NI 43-101 and has reviewed and approved the technical contents of this news release. Mr. Sanabria is not independent to the Company as he is a Director and shareholder.

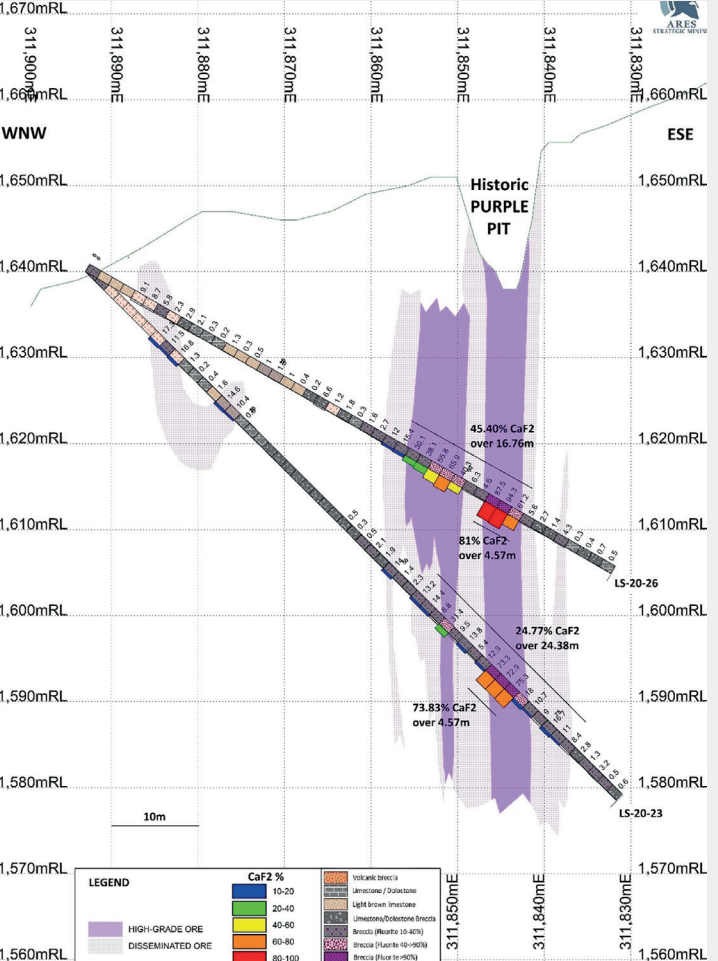


Figure 4: Drill hole section 3 (LS-20-23 and LS-20-26) outlining the distribution of fluor spar mineralization.

| Section 3 | Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | Length (m) | CaF ₂ (%) |
|-----------|----------|----------|--------|------------|----------------------|
| | LS-20-26 | 41.15 | 57.91 | 16.76 | 45.40 |
| | incl | 53.34 | 57.91 | 4.57 | 81.00 |
| | LS-20-23 | 41.15 | 57.91 | 16.75 | 45.41 |
| | Incl | 53.34 | 57.91 | 4.57 | 73.83 |

“Drill holes LS-20-23 and LS-20-26 (Section 3) also show over a 50 meters extension of fluor spar mineralization from the Purple Pit floor and mineralization remains open at depth.” (See figure 4)

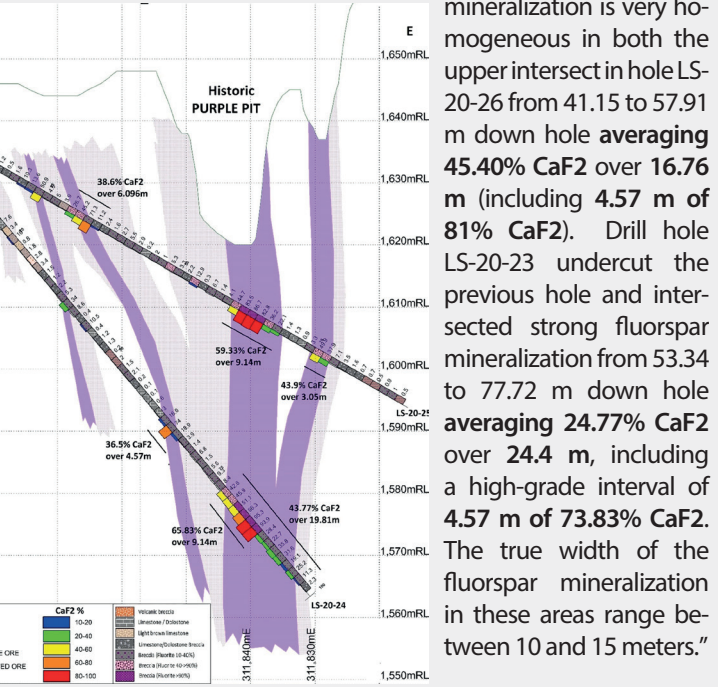


Figure 3: Drill hole section 2 (LS-20-24 and LS-20-25) outlining the distribution of fluor spar mineralization.

Fluor spar mineralization is very homogeneous in both the upper intersect in hole LS-20-26 from 41.15 to 57.91 m down hole averaging 45.40% CaF₂ over 16.76 m (including 4.57 m of 81% CaF₂). Drill hole LS-20-23 undercut the previous hole and intersected strong fluor spar mineralization from 53.34 to 77.72 m down hole averaging 24.77% CaF₂ over 24.4 m, including a high-grade interval of 4.57 m of 73.83% CaF₂. The true width of the fluor spar mineralization in these areas range between 10 and 15 meters.”

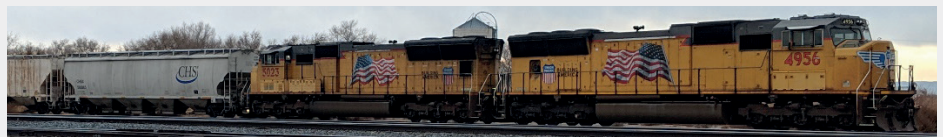


On January 19, 2021, Ares [announced](#) that its “metallurgists and process engineers have greatly improved both grades and recoveries during on-going metallurgical work”, achieving “99.9% pure fluorspar [acid spar] and 92% recoveries for high-grade metspars”:

“The Company has been continuously refining its flotation and upgrading processes, and its flotation expertise ever since achieving its desired product of acid spar. Acid spar is a 97% CaF₂ (fluorspar) product which comprises almost 70% of the fluorspar market. Acid spar is required for aluminum manufacture, fluorine for medical ingredients, refrigeration units, Teflon, hydrofluoric acid, and electronics. Through continued work the Company has refined its metallurgy and processing, to achieve an almost completely pure CaF₂ product from its raw fluorspar taken from its Utah mine.”

“Additionally, the Company has been working to improve the amount of material recovered during its upgrading process. Through a combination of adjusted reagent levels, float times, grind size, and collectors, the Company has determined the best methodologies for its particular fluorspar deposit and has achieved over 92% recoveries when manufacturing its high grade metspar – another fluorspar product. Metspar is used in the manufacture of steel, ceramics, fiberglass, and assists with desulfurization and dephosphorization during smelting processes to enhance the tensile strength of forged metals. A metspar product of over 90% CaF₂ is considered high-grade, and commands higher selling prices than more common metspars. The Company’s metallurgists have produced a 93% pure metspar from its naturally occurring fluorspar, while only losing 8% during the flotation process. These advances act to greatly increase both the output and value of the Company’s planned industrial products.”

“Fluorspar’s classification as a Critical Mineral in the United States translates to a faster permitting period, enabling mining operations to initiate more quickly than operations for conventional minerals.”



Ares’ Lost Sheep property includes the only permitted fluorspar mining operation in the US, which produced insignificant fluorspar quantities until Ares took over in early 2020. The property was never mined by a big mining company, only artisanal and small-scale mining of high-grade fluorite (metspar quality) at surface, supplying small shipments to steel producers. There was never any systematic exploration and mining until Ares started a drill program and working professionally with the goal of expanding production. The mine site is currently equipped with extraction equipment adequate for continuing a small-scale operation (in place prior to Ares taking over). Additional equipment and upgrades are necessary in order to scale operations (Ares [announced](#) a \$10 million USD lease financing for its plant and equipment purchases on November 4, 2020). The property benefits from excellent access with paved highway to the site because there is a near-by beryllium mine (used in nuclear) maintained by the government. The mine site is 72 km northwest of Delta, Utah, where Ares also owns a warehouse and packing facility, attached to a railway network. ([Images from Ares](#))

James Walker commented: “These recent processing advancements are tremendous to see. We have been continuously working at improving all our processes as we finish our mine planning and engineering work, and these metallurgy advances combine to greatly improve the economics of the project. These advances show much improved recoveries, meaning more

product for market, as well possessing us with the knowledge and expertise to make an almost entirely pure product, several percent above the highest-grade purity required by industry. This advance gives us large margins of error that assure us a higher certainty of always meeting our manufacturing targets, while also preserving as much fluorspar as possible.”



On January 11, 2021, Ares [announced](#) to have started preliminary planning for its second proposed mine site on its consolidated Spor Mountain property:

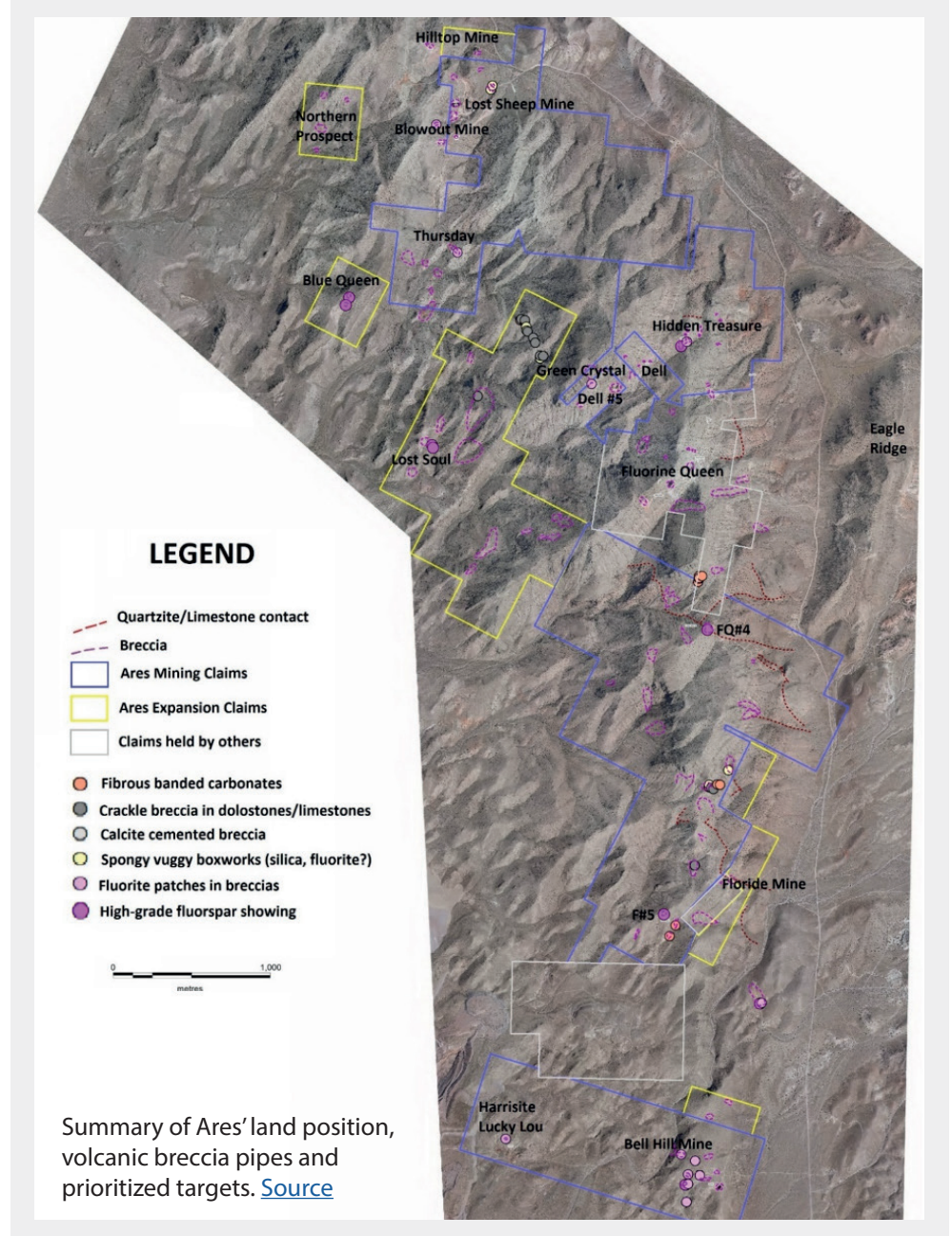
“The Company has identified the historic Bell Hill mine area as the most suitable site for an advanced mining operation, which is anticipated to operate concurrently with the Lost Sheep mine [LGP and Purple Pit]. The Bell Hill mine area exhibits several unmined fluorspar pipes identified by the USGS which appear at surface and appear to have continuity of fluorspar extending to depth. Exploration drilling will commence in the first quarter of 2021, which will inform an updated mine plan and outline the expanded operation. Sampling from the Bell Hill Claims has demonstrated high-grade fluorspar, further evidencing the uniformity of the high-grade fluorspar exhibited throughout the Spor Mountain range.”

“The Bell Hill mining area is the logical next area to be developed in the Spor Mountain Fluorspar District. The old mine works are located at the southernmost tip the range, at the lowest elevation, and most favourable topographic relief. The former past producing mines and prospects are still accessible by a network of well-maintained roads that will require minimal if any work for exploration and delineation purposes.”

James Walker commented: “We are very fortunate to have so many sites within our claims that offer the potential for further mining operations. The Bell Hill claims demonstrate several tightly located fluorspar pipes, offering an extensive source of feed for processing. Upon initiating operations on the Bell Hill claims the Company will seek to increase its processing and refining capacities to achieve greater outputs of its final fluorspar products.”

On November 12, 2020, Ares [announced](#) “the full completion of its fluorspar surveying work, identifying the most prospective mining areas across its 2,100 acre Spor Mountain operation areas”:

“Ares identifies over 30 mining prospects, for the purposes of short-term and long-term mine



and operational planning, over the coming years... Work comprises major component of the Company's mine plan, and one of the final pieces before planning is completed and construction can begin... The recent land acquisition resulted in the control of the majority of past producers, prospects, and newly identified targets.”

James Walker commented: “This is an important stage towards completing our mine plan and providing investors with a huge confidence of the potential and abundance of high-grade fluorspar in our area. Compiling this database of pro-

spects also provides Ares with enormous insight into the scale of our project and the long-term operations we can expect from something this size. If these identified pipes are half the average volume of historic pipes, we would be operating for decades before exhausting only these mining prospects. These identified prospects will also be complimented by future exploration work to locate the rest of the fluorspar pipes which were severed by tectonic shifts from these identified targets. A special thank you to our geologist Raul Sanabria for all his hard work compiling all these prospects from data and geotechnical analysis.”



On December 22, 2020, Ares announced completion of “its engineering design work on the upcoming processing facility to be installed at the mining operation in 2021”:

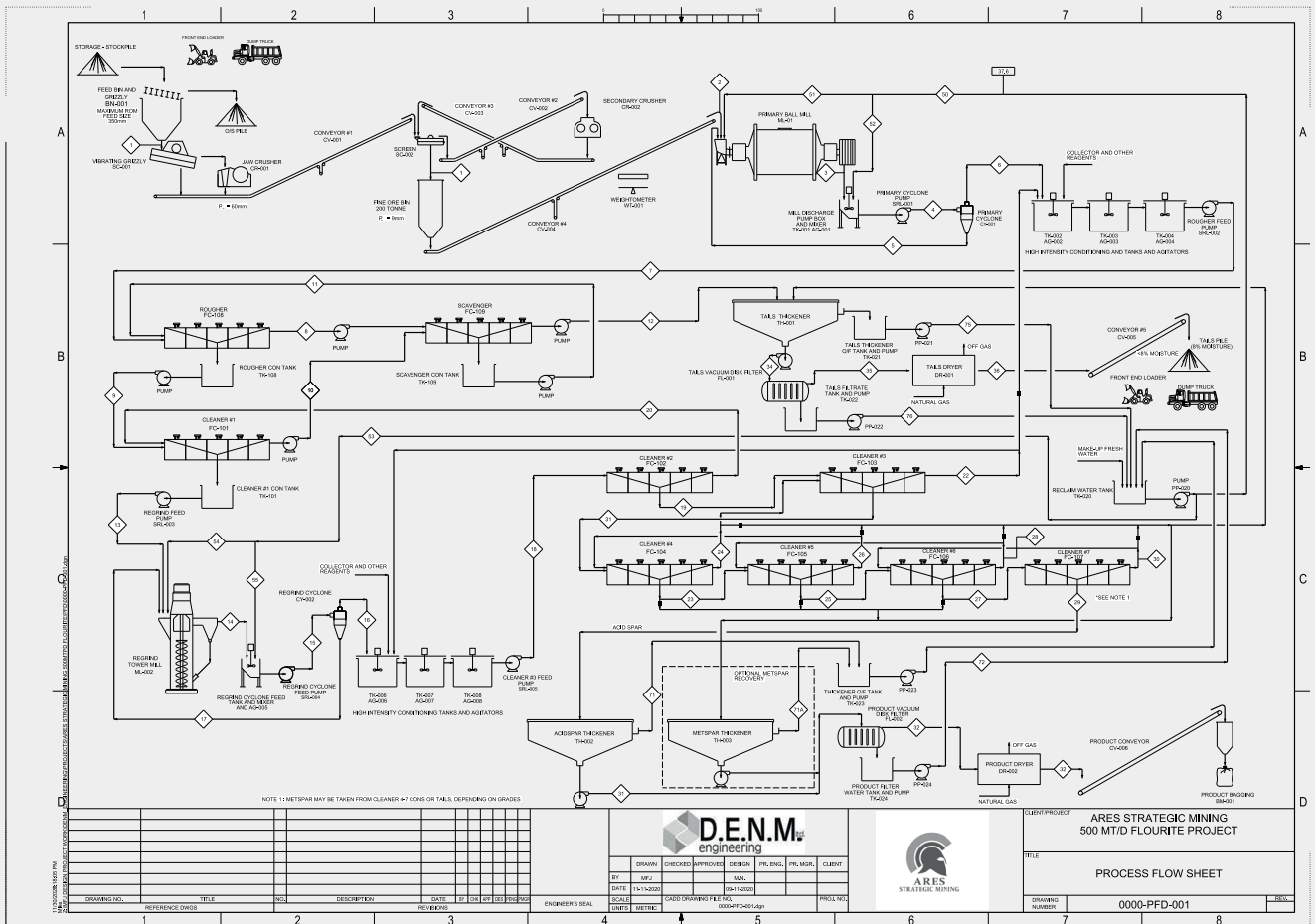
“The Company has completed the full Process Design Criteria, and has assembled a proposal for equipment manufacturers, which includes flow-sheets. The full plant will take raw ore and produce an acidspars grade product, which is used in the manufacture of aluminum, refrigeration units, touch screens, fluorine, hydrofluoric acid, and electric car batteries. This high-end industrial product requires a fluorspar purity of 97%+, which the new plant will provide. Acidspars sells for a premium in the fluorspar market due to the vast number of industrial applications. The product composes over two-thirds of the United States’ fluorspar market, and is currently 100% imported from countries outside the United States.”

James Walker stated: “We hope to complete the tendering process and get started on the construction, delivery, and commissioning of the plant, immediately. This will be the largest acquisition ahead of the Company launching the US’ first completely domestic acidspars primary operation in decades. The Company is transitioning from its design and planning phase, into the construction and equipment acquisition phase of its mining operation. We are fortunate that all permitting is already in place, and only heavy machinery and a plant is required to commence mining. The plant is the longest lead item, so during its construction and installation, all construction can be completed, and all mining equipment can be purchased and installed. The Company is very pleased to be making good progress towards its mining goals, and anticipates a very successful 2021.”

On November 4, 2020, Ares announced “a US\$10MM equipment leasing arrangement with Sertant Capital, LLC”:

“Ares intends to execute a 36-month leasing arrangement, during which [it] will purchase its flotation plant, heavy machinery and vehicles, crushing circuit, and bagging facility. The leasing arrangement will finance 90% of all equipment costs, with [Ares] being responsible for paying 10% of the leasing facility.”

James Walker stated: “This is a major development for the Company towards its mining operation and production plans. Getting the leasing arrangement in place will mean we can concentrate our efforts on completing the expanded mine plan and metallurgy, and then immediately begin equipment acquisitions. The mine is already fully permitted, so the delivery of the equipment to site will be the final stage before operations can commence. We have a 500 ton/day operation planned, and a demand which outstrips our supply. [Ares is] excited to be supplying North American industry with its the first domestically produced fluorspar in years, and to operate as the only permitted and producing fluorspar mine in the entire U.S.”





BOTTOM LINE

Ares Strategic Mining Inc. appears to be making all the right moves at an impressive pace, professionally advancing the Lost Sheep Fluorspar project to the only fluorspar mine in the US and one of the world's highest grade fluorspar deposits.

Ares is backed by a strong management team experienced in engineering and mining.


Ares' CEO and President, James Walker, is a professional Mechanical and Mining Engineer experienced in project management, particularly within mining engineering, mechanical engineering, construction, manufacturing, engineering design, infrastructure, and safety management.

With over 20 years of experience, Ares' VP of Exploration, Raul Sanabria, worked for the [Minersa Group](#), the largest European fluorspar producer with mines in Spain (capacity: 140,000 t annually) and South Africa (capacity: 240,000 t annually).

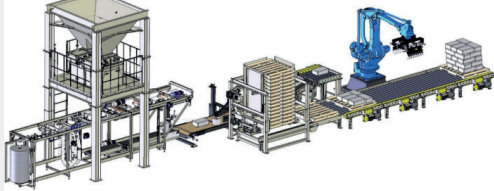
Importantly, Ares has already teamed up with strong technical and industrial partners as well as strategic investors.

In March 2020, Ares [announced](#) a strategic partnership with the [Mujim Group](#), a large multinational fluorspar mining and distribution company ("highly profitable") with mines in Thailand and Laos (capacity: around 100,000 t annually). With a 9% equity stake in Ares, the Mujim Group has agreed to invest time and expertise in assisting Ares' Lost Sheep mining and processing operation to achieve greater production levels and efficiency. The Mujim Group has committed to assist with equipment selection, mining methods, processing techniques, and the supply of expert fluorspar mining personnel, to ensure Ares' mine achieves its potential.

Recently in late December, Ares [announced](#) to have received technology commitments from the Mujim Group, enabling Ares to produce a fluorspar



Expansion Plan




For US\$3MM, the company can purchase:

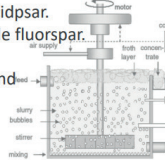
- Completely automated bagging facility - \$400k
- DMS Plant for Crushing and Sorting - \$500k
- Flotation System and Ball Mill - \$680k
- The construction of an adit to access large quantities of fluorspar - \$800k
- Lease Underground Loader, Dump Trucks, Dozer, and Loader - \$200k
- Second warehouse and loading bay - \$250k.

Expansion Plan will Enable:


- The production of both metspar and acidspar.
- Upgrade decades of discarded low grade fluorspar.
- Increase revenue and margin.
- Create a modern, efficient, quarrying and processing operation.



Car



Flotation equipment upgrades product from metspar to acidspar – raising product selling price from \$325/t to \$520/t.



All the above can be completed in 4 months.

Source: Ares' [corporate presentation 2020](#)

product not previously anticipated at its Lost Sheep operation: Fluorspar lumps.

The Mujim Group "has developed a new technology able to produce fluorspar lumps from material that was previously unsuitable for their manufacture. The lumps product is ideal for use in ceramic, fiberglass, & glass industries, and reduces the refractory melting point, promotes the flow of slag, and enables the separation of slag and metal. This product also assists with desulfurization and dephosphorization during the smelting process, and acts to enhance the tensile strength of forged metals, making it extremely valuable and important to metals manufacturers... Due to the industrial applications and relative rarity of fluorspar lumps, the product often commands higher retail prices than more refined and pure fluorspar products, potentially offering Ares a new and improved income stream. Currently the United States imports 100% of this product for its industrial base, so the Company has the potential to be the first vertically integrated lumps manufacturer in the country. This manufacturing line would run alongside Ares' already anticipated plant and manufacturing facilities, and will afford it a broader range of industrial products."

In the mining business, normally a lot of exploration and development work must be completed before a mining decision can be made.

With Ares having [closed](#) the Lost Sheep project acquisition in late February 2020, and starting to trade on the TSX-V in early March, today's announcement is enabling the company to now complete its mine planning as the final drill results can now be fitted to a block model, and the optimum mining methods can now be finalized. As soon as Ares completes its Mine Plan, construction of the mine and processing facility can start.

Upgrading mined fluorspar material does not require a chemically intensive processing plant with a complicated and capital-intensive flowsheet components as being the case with some gold mines for example. At Lost Sheep, only drilling to the bottom of the pipe is needed, followed by a drill and blast mining operation with conveyor belts transporting material to a dump truck bringing it into a crusher and then into flotation to produce acidspar. Some of the material might be of such high grade that it could be sold as DSO (Direct Shipping Ore) for metspar users. The waste is so clean that it can be put back into the mined out pits. Ramping up the operation is relatively simple.

What makes Lost Sheep so special is its naturally occurring high grades of fluorspar with low impurities (basically no sulfides, no oxides, no arsenic). Competing mainly with Mexican fluorspar high in arsenic (heavily penalized), Ares is on a mission to become one of the major suppliers to



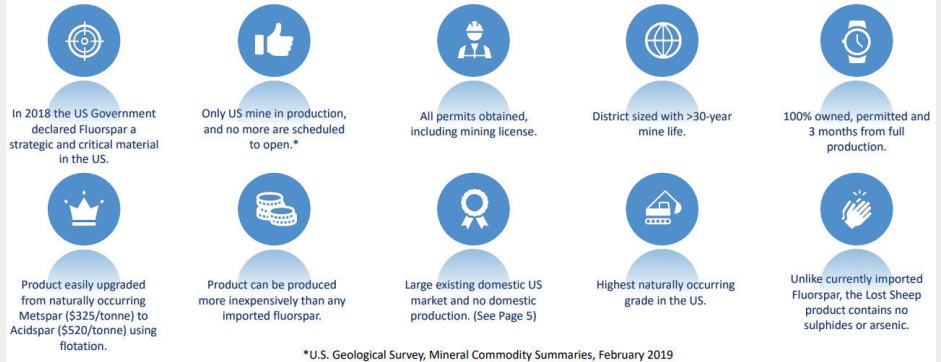
the US market with a current demand of an [estimated](#) 600,000 t fluorspar annually ("normal levels": well above 1 million t).

Once the plant is up and running, positive cash-flows could be used to develop its other project: The [Liard Fluorite property](#), "the most significant fluorite prospect in British Columbia". **James Walked commented:** "This is a major step towards fulfilling our ambition to operate multi-nationally. We own the only permitted fluorspar mine in the USA, which we are currently developing for greater production, and once operational we will begin development work on our Canadian project. With this acquisition, Ares is mitigating against global uncertainties by diversifying its portfolio and its countries of operation. Fluorspar is an industrial mineral the world is struggling to adequately acquire, and we are positioning ourselves well to supply that need."

If the Western world was to be cut off from fluorspar supply, or running out of it, many industries would come to a standstill or face major difficulties:

- The production of **aluminium** and **steel** requires fluorspar in form of acidspar and metspar, respectively, which are used as a flux to lower the temperature of the slag and to increase its reactivity for removal of impurities.
- **Steel** mills require 4.5-9 kg ([10-20 lb](#)) of fluorspar per ton of steel (or about [3 kg / 6.5 lb](#) of metspar).
- **Aluminium** producers require about 27 kg ([60 lb](#)) of high-grade fluorspar per ton of aluminium ("fluoride consumption... averages 60 lb of aluminum fluoride and 50 lb of synthetic cryolite [produced by reacting diluted hydrofluoric acid and aluminium hydrate] per ton of aluminum ingot produced. This is equivalent to about 70 lb of HF [hydrofluoric acid] per ton of aluminum. In the United States, the amount of HF required is probably 20% less, or 56 lb/ton, owing to recycling of fluoride values from spent potlinings and flue

Project Highlights



Source: Ares' [corporate presentation 2020](#) / Disclosure: Companies typically rely on comprehensive feasibility reports on mineral reserve estimates to reduce the risks and uncertainties associated with a production decision. Some industrial mineral ventures are relatively simple operations with low levels of investment and risk, where the operating entity has determined that a formal prefeasibility or feasibility study in conformance with NI 43-101 and 43-101 CP is not required for a production decision. The Company has not completed a feasibility study on, nor has the Company completed a mineral reserve or resource estimate at the Lost Sheep Mine and as such the financial and technical viability of the project is at higher risk than if this work had been completed. Based on historical engineering work, geological reports, historical production data and current engineering work completed or in the process by Ares, the Company intends to move forward with the development of this asset. The Company further cautions that it is not basing any production decision on a feasibility study of mineral reserves demonstrating economic and technical viability, and therefore there is a much greater risk of failure associated with its production decision. In addition, readers are cautioned that inferred mineral resources are considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. The development of a mining operation typically involves large capital expenditures and a high degree of risk and uncertainty. To reduce this risk and uncertainty, the issuer typically makes its production decision based on a comprehensive feasibility study of established mineral reserves. The Company has decided to proceed without established mineral reserves, basing decision on past production and internal projections.

gases, as well as the manufacture of aluminum fluoride and synthetic cryolite from fluorosilicic acid." [McKetta, Encyclopedia of Chemical Processing and Design](#)).

- Roskill [estimates](#) that half of all new medicines contain fluorspar derivatives.
- **Exploration** for metals relies on drilling, whereas the analysis of drill core samples sometimes relies on hydrofluoric acid (produced from acidspar) due to its ability to efficiently dissolve most oxides and silicates.
- The **mining** industry oftentimes requires hydrofluoric acid for separating ore from surrounding material.

It would be bold to call fluorspar the world's most important commodity, but what other mineral or element could possibly be a contender?



Click above image or [here](#) to watch



BACKGROUND

Ares is the Greek god of war. Indeed, there is a kind of war happening around the globe, a fight for fluor spar supply.

And just like Ares playing a relatively limited role in literary narratives of Greek mythology, you don't hear much about fluor spar in the media, on the internet or from newsletter writers. Why? I bet it's because there are so very few publicly listed companies focussed on fluor spar. Most fluor spar miners are from China, are privately held companies, or belong to large chemical and industrial conglomerates with multi-billion-dollar market capitalizations.

As a consequence, many investors underestimate how dangerously critical fluor spar has become for global economies and how exceedingly rare it is to find a primary fluor spar miner listed on a stock exchange in the Western world.

However, once having realized fluor spar's strategic economic importance in today's world, it's difficult not to fall in love with a fluor spar company like Ares Strategic Mining – just like Aphrodite, the Greek goddess of love, losing her heart to Ares and, as a consequence, giving birth to Eros, the Greek god of love.

In a similar fashion, Ares Strategic Mining and its other half (investors, industry partners and backers) are on a mission to give birth to a new, domestic fluor spar mining and beneficiation industry in the US as the nation has been 100% import-reliant on fluor spar since 1997 and is eager to break free from its foreign dependency on fluor spar supply.

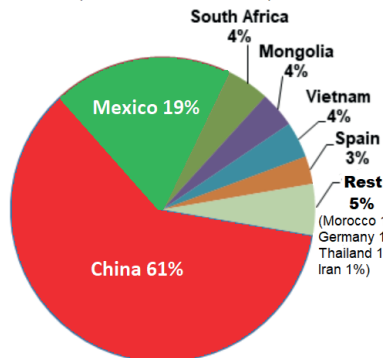
Fluorite (called "fluor spar" in the industry) is one of the most abundant minerals on this planet, widely dispersed in the earth's crust. However, it's all the more rare to find high enough grades (>20% CaF₂) and quantities to justify a primary fluor spar mine. As such, fluor spar is produced mostly as a by-product from mining other commodities, first and foremost rare earth elements (above all China) and silver (above all Mexico).



In Greek myths, Ares embodies the physical valor necessary for success in war. (Image)

World Fluor spar Mine Production 2018

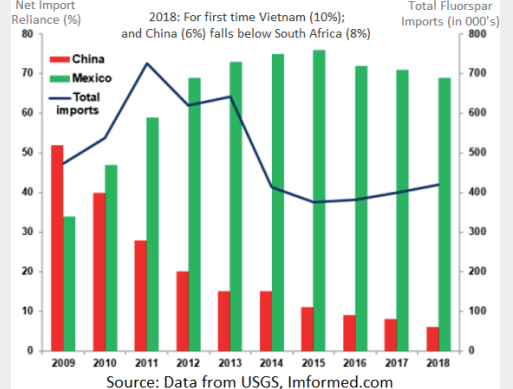
(Total: 5.8 million tonnes)



Source: Data from USGS, Imformed.com

US Fluor spar Import Reliance Trends 2009-2018

Switch from China to Mexico as Primary Fluor spar Source



Source: Data from USGS, Imformed.com

The US has evolved from China-reliant to Mexico-reliant for fluor spar imports, however most Mexican fluor spar comes from a single Mine (Las Cuevas).

With Mexico being by far the most important fluor spar supplier to the US, recent supply disruptions revealed the urgent need to diversify supply chains. More and more companies are waking up and realizing how dangerous it is to rely on a single supplier, or country, for their raw materials.

Recently, the Las Cuevas Mine in Mexico was at risk of closure due to COVID-19 safety restrictions imposed by the government. This prompted companies like GlaxoSmithKline and Cipla, two of the world's largest manufacturers of inhalers used by patients with respiratory diseases (the group most vulnerable to

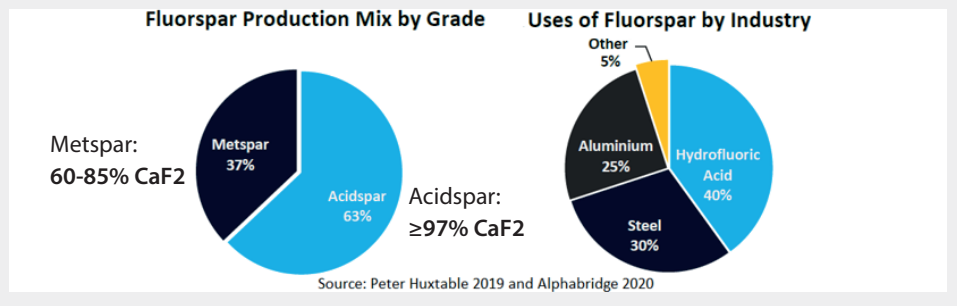
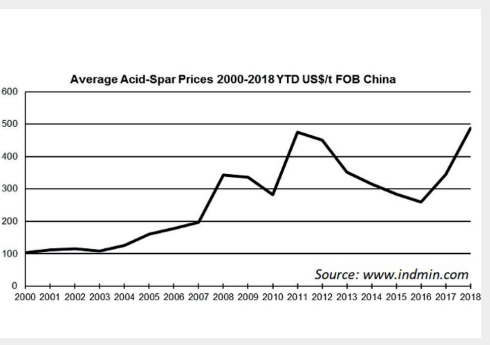
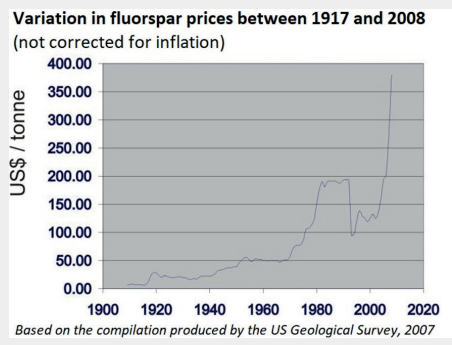
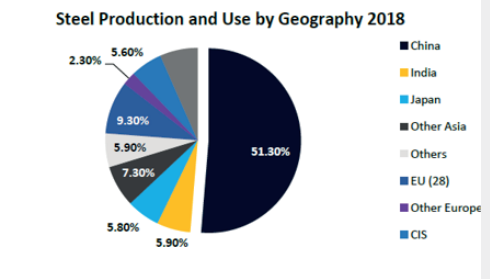
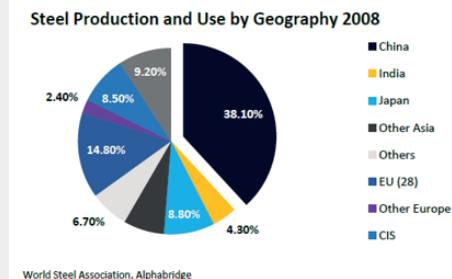
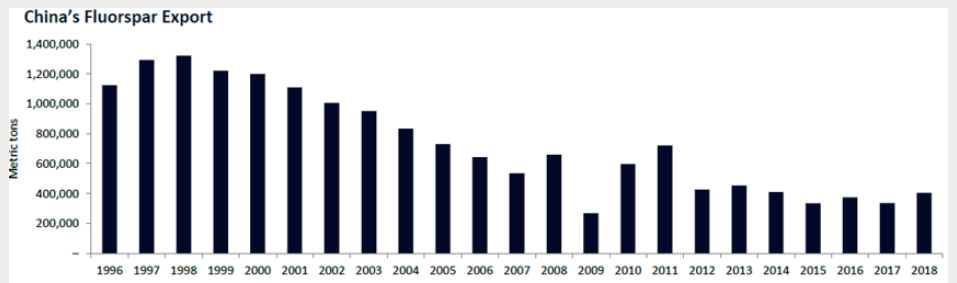
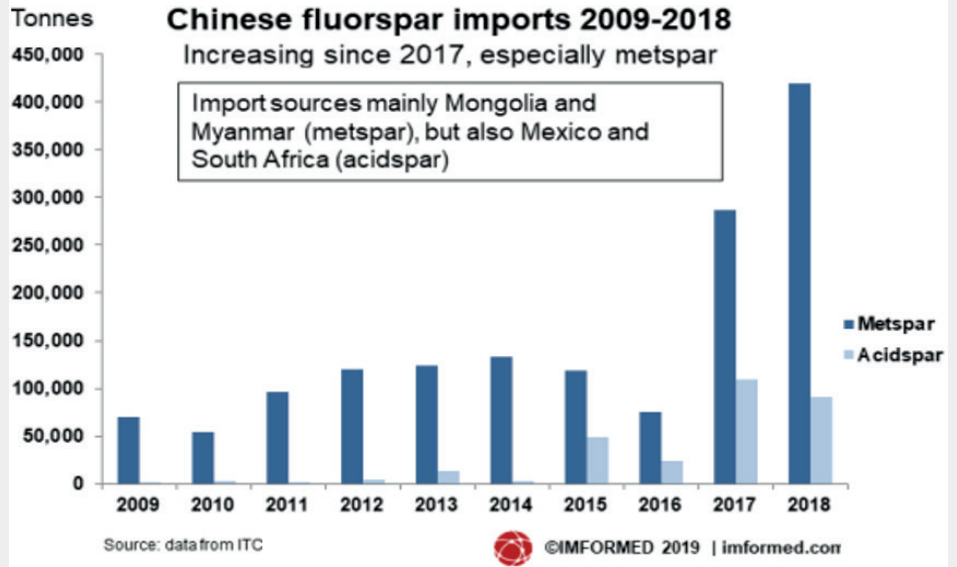
COVID-19), to send letters of urgency to Las Cuevas' owner ([Orbia Advance Corp.](#); market cap: \$3.6 billion USD) and the Mexican government to keep the mine in operation. About 80% of the world's inhalers use fluor spar which is mined at Las Cuevas, the largest fluor spar producer in the world accounting for around 20% of global supply. "Without the mineral [fluorite], the medical supply chain is dead," said Sameer Bharadwaj, President of [Koura](#), Orbia's fluor spar branch, and added: "Many of our customers are out of supply and we are receiving more orders because they are anticipating increased demand for COVID-19."



Mexico, Vietnam, South Africa, and China currently supply more than 90% of US fluorspar demand. With a share of about 70%, Mexico accounts for the single most important source of fluorspar imports into the US. However, Mexico's largest fluorspar producer, Orbia, has an evolving strategy to use more of its own fluorspar for downstream value-added speciality fluor products (e.g. hydrofluoric acid, refrigerant gases, aluminium fluoride) with fewer fluorspar exports available for US companies such as Honeywell and Chemours (DuPont's spin-off in 2015). As Orbia becomes more vertically integrated, there is a danger for its US customers that more and more fluorspar becomes unavailable (2015: 60% of Orbia's fluorspar was sold to the open market, including the US).

With China accounting for around 60% of global fluorspar mine supply, there is not much margin of maneuver for US companies requiring fluorspar to keep their businesses alive, especially when considering that China has become a net importer of fluorspar in 2017, a major shift that sent market prices skyrocketing and reaching multi-year highs in 2018 and 2019. The shock wave continues to be felt in the market as China used to be the number one exporter of fluorspar to the Western world.

With COVID-19 disrupting global trade and supply chains, domestic supply of critically needed commodities, especially fluorspar, is urgently needed in the US. Many governments (including the US, EU, and China) have classified fluorspar as a critical or strategic mineral as it can not be recycled and is vital for a number of large and important industries, putting economies and health systems at risk. The US is the 4th largest producer of crude steel and the world's largest manufacturer of hydrofluoric acid (Honeywell and Chemours). Both industries rely heavily on fluorspar. An [estimated](#) half of all new medicines contain fluorspar derivatives. According to Executive Orders [13817](#) (December 2017) and [13953](#) (September 2020), US producers of "critical minerals" can expect government support, such as expedited permitting, federal investments in mining and processing, tax incentives, and data sharing.





FLUORSPAR GROWTH DRIVERS

According to [Verified Market Research](#) (August 2020):

"Fluorspar Market was valued at USD 2.6 Billion in 2019 and is projected to reach USD 6.1 Billion by 2027, growing at a CAGR of 4.8% from 2020 to 2027."

According to [Global Market Insights](#) (December 2020):

"Global fluorspar market share is depicting immense traction majorly due to extensive application of the compound in the manufacturing of steel and aluminum. Increasing disposable income among people along with urbanization has driven the need for construction of residential and non-residential buildings, primarily in developing nations like Asia Pacific and Latin America. Additionally, increasing use of fluorochemicals in various critical industries will positively influence the product demand.

"The fluorspar market segments based on product are classified as metspar, acidspar, ceramic, and others. As per volume, acidspar, that is primarily converted into hydrofluoric acid with the help of sulfuric acid, holds the highest segmental share. In the manufacturing of synthetic cryolites and organofluorides, hydrofluoric acid is extensively used. These factors and staggering revenue will boost the fluorspar industry share from acidspar is expected to grow at 8% CAGR through 2024.

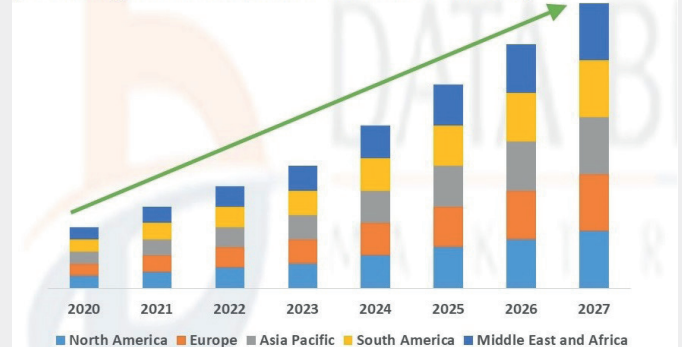
"In terms of application, fluorspar industry is classified into four main segments namely, **steel production, aluminum production, hydrofluoric acid, and others.** Hydrofluoric acid is one of

U.S Fluorspar Market Size Projection by Application



Global Fluorspar Market: Strong Growth Ahead!

"The rising demand of fluorspar from fluorspar extracted chemicals is a vital factor driving the growth of fluorspar market swiftly."
(Data Bridge Market Research - November 19, 2020)



COVID-19 Fallout

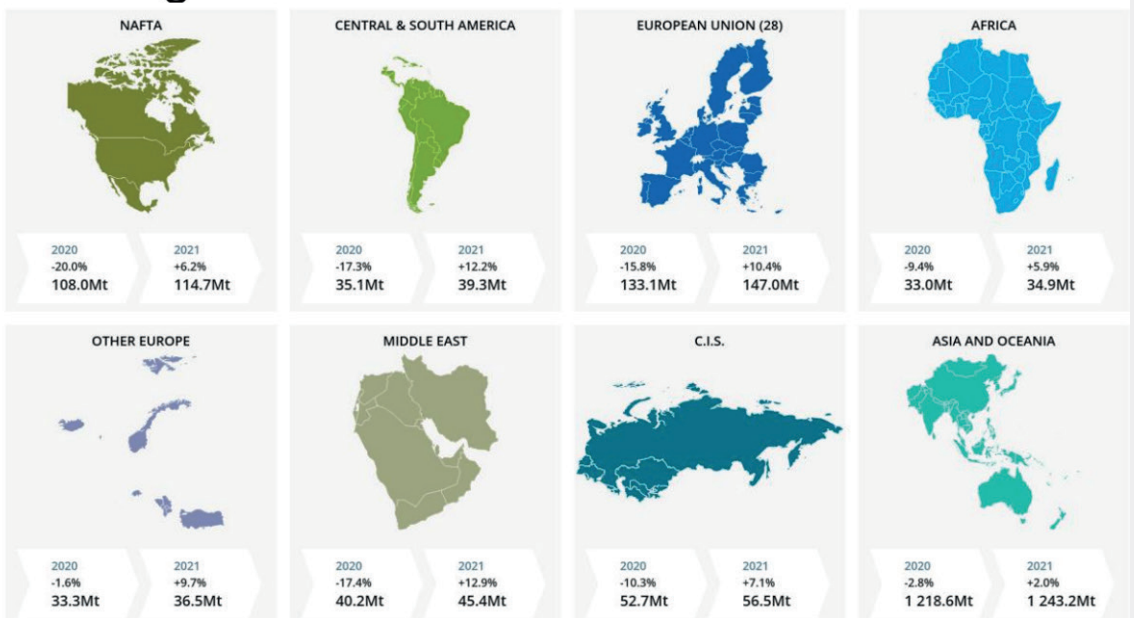
Impact on markets: eg. steel market outlook

worldsteel
ASSOCIATION
Short Term Outlook
June 2020
Steel demand in the developed economies expected to decline by 17.1% 2020

World
2020
-6.4%
1,653.9Mt

2021
+3.8%
1,717.4Mt

Source: worldsteel





the strongest inorganic acid that is extensively used for industrial purposes. With respect to revenues, hydrofluoric acid segment is projected to witness a CAGR of over 8% during the period of study."

"Proliferating demand for ceramic parts in several industries like engineering, biomedical, electronics, chemicals, and aerospace is a primary factor supporting the demand for the product. They carry superior thermal stability at high temperatures and find usage in high-temperature environments. These products are porous, hard and brittle in nature and as a result, are also used to make bricks, pottery, cement, tiles and glass. The ceramic segment is subjected to record nearly 7.5% CAGR up to 2024."

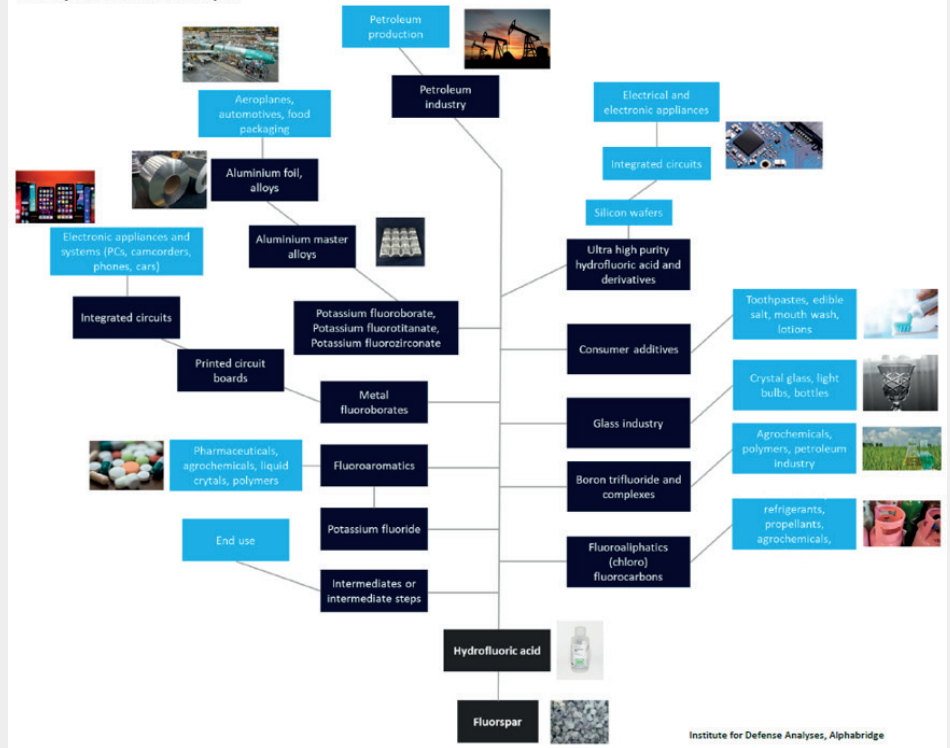
According to [Transparency Market Research](#):

"The growth of the global [fluorspar] market is primarily driven by increasing demand for fluorochemicals. Moreover, the growth is also driven by the increasing requirement of steel and aluminum due to the flourishing construction sector. The growth of the market is also influenced by the growing use of fluorspar in the lithium ion batteries.

"The companies in the [fluorspar] market are pouring heavy resources in order to establish themselves above their competitive rivals. Moreover, it is projected that new players will enter the global market in the near future. This is projected to intensify the competition among the players and help driving the overall market development. The companies in the global market are expected to resort to aggressive growth strategies such as mergers, acquisitions, takeovers, strategic alliances, and partnerships in order to stay ahead of the competitive curve. These players in the market are expected to leverage the state of the art technologies and constant technological advancements to their benefit and generate more profits and expand their business.

"Acidspar Emerges as In-demand Product Segment: [The acidspar]

The Myriad Uses of Fluorspar



Fluorspar is a valuable commodity with a global market value of \$2.6 billion USD in 2019. However, fluorspar's true value lies in the multiple downstream levels and applications (where it is oftentimes used as an indispensable component) worth approximately \$120 billion USD annually. Downstream applications and end uses include (amongst others) lithium batteries, composites for automobiles, aerospace applications, microelectronic sensors, solar panels, LCD screens, speciality coatings (e.g. Tefal, Gore-Tex, flame retardant clothing), ceramics, glass, food packaging, active pharmaceutical ingredients, anaesthetics, toothpaste, mouth wash, agrochemicals, light bulbs, refrigerants, nuclear power. Major consumers of acidspar and hydrofluoric acid include [Orbia](#) (ex-Mexichem), [Honeywell](#), [Chemours](#) (ex-DuPont), [Daikin](#), [Solvay](#), [Lanxess](#), [Fluorsid](#), [DDFluor](#).

segment [...] is expected to remain a highly profitable product segment... Acidspar is primarily employed in the production of hydrofluoric acid, which is further employed in the manufacture of fluorocarbons such as hydrofluorocarbons (HFC) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC). In addition to that, fluorspar is utilized to produce fluoropolymers and cryolite. Cryolite is mostly used in aluminum smelting. Furthermore, aluminum fluoride (AlF₃), which is employed in aluminum smelting, is mostly derived from acidspar. It is also employed to produce sodium fluoride salts, which are used in toothpastes. In terms of value and volume, acidspar was followed by metspar...

"Metspar is utilized as flux in the

production of steel, as it helps lower the melting point of the metal. This saves money and energy. Metspar is employed in the metal manufacturing process to remove impurities such as sulfur and phosphorus. Ceramic grade fluorspar has applications in the production of ceramics, specialty ware, and enamel ware. Others segment, such as optical grade and lapidary grade, held minimal share of the global fluorspar market...

"Application-wise, hydrofluoric acid contributed to 40% share of the demand in the global fluorspar market. However, increasing investments in infrastructure projects globally is augmenting the demand from aluminum and steel production application."



FLUORSPAR MINING

For many key industries, there exist no substitutes for fluorspar. As fluorspar is consumed by the industry, it cannot be recycled and thus must be mined on a continuous basis.

The US used to be the world's number one fluorspar supplier (1910-1950s). Due to foreign competition, its dominance shrank thereafter, with only one fluorspar producer left in 1982. By 1997, the entire US fluorspar mining industry was wiped out. Since then, the US has been a 100% net importer of fluorspar.

"Depleting high quality fluorspar reserves, high cost of acidspar production, and likely continued pressure and perhaps further capacity reductions in China, combined with continuing demand for fluorspar in chemical, steel and aluminium markets mean that there is a case for alternative and new fluorspar sources to come on line." ([Imformed Industrial Mineral Forums & Research](#), 2019)

Fluorine's (F) abundance in the solar system is exceptionally low. Yet in the earth's crust, it's one of the more abundant elements and is widely dispersed in nature. Elemental fluorine does not occur naturally. Instead, all fluorine exists as fluoride-containing minerals. Many fluorine-bearing minerals are known, but of paramount commercial importance is **fluorite (CaF₂)**. There exist only few primary fluorspar mines in operation globally today. Fluorite is not an uncommon mineral and can be found on all continents, but it is exceptionally rare to find high enough grades (>20% CaF₂) with large enough quantities to justify a commercial mine.

Mined fluorite does not require sophisticated hydrometallurgical processing and only requires physical upgrading to a high enough purity for the target end-use. Most fluorspar ores require upgrading through beneficiation suited to the source and end markets. **Metspar** is produced by sorting, crushing, grinding and sieving, while **acidspar** also requires removal of impurities by flotation. **High metspar grades with small grain size** are favored by steel mills (faster reactivity times) and have been selling for a premium in the past.

St. Lawrence Fluorspar Mine

Location: Newfoundland, Canada

Operator: [Canada Fluorspar Inc.](#) (private)

Resources: 9.1 million t @ 42% CaF₂ (Indicated) and 1 million t @ 31.1% CaF₂ (Inferred)

Life of Mine: 30 years

Capacity: 200,000 t acidspar annually (after ramp-up and mill commissioning)

Pre-Production CAPEX: \$154 million

Deposit: Fluorite veins

Mine: Open-Pit (underground thereafter)

Operation Start: 1930s-1978, 2017 (first shipment of 5,000 t acidspar to the US in 2018)

Notes: In 2011, [Arkema Inc.](#) (current market cap: 7 billion EUR) invested \$15.5 million for a 19.9% equity stake in Canada Fluorspar. Thereafter, both formed a 50/50 partnership funded by Arkema (\$60 million) and Canada Fluorspar (\$14 million). In 2014, Canada Fluorspar was acquired by US-based private equity firm Golden Gate Capital in an all-cash deal at of \$0.35/share (~66% premium to prior trading range). This valued the deal at \$39 million, based on 111 million shares at that time. The stock was delisted shortly thereafter. If fluorspar was better known to investors back then, the sales price might have been higher considering the magnitude of the mine's projections (200,000 t acid-spar x \$500/t = \$100 million annually x 30 years = \$3 billion). ([Source #1](#); [Source #2](#); [Source #3](#))

Nokeng Fluorspar Mine

Location: South Africa

Operator: [SepFluor Ltd.](#) (private)

Reserves: 3.2 million t CaF₂ (12 million t @ 26.6% CaF₂)

Life of Mine: 19 years

Capacity: 180,000 t acidspar and 30,000 t metspar annually (with plans to add value by also producing hydrofluoric acid and aluminium fluoride)

Pre-Production CAPEX: \$140 million

Deposit: Hematite-Fluorite

Mine: Open-Pit

Construction Start: June 2017

Operation Start: August 2019 (maiden shipment of 10,000 t acidspar to the US in December 2019)

Notes: Unique flotation process developed due to high iron content. One of only three significant fluorspar production newcomers in the past 10 years. South Africa's second active fluorspar mine. SepFluor has agreed to sell the 40% forward fixed at prices between \$240-260 per t in

exchange for funding (Debt: Consortium of Nedbank along with Dutch and German development banks; Equity: Led by David Twist, Rudolph de Bruin, Carlo Baravalle). ([Source #1](#); [Source #2](#); [Source #3](#))

Vergenoeg Fluorspar Mine

Location: South Africa

Operator: [Minersa Group](#) (private)

Reserves: 174 million t @ 28.1% CaF₂

Life of Mine: >100 years

Capacity: 240,000 t acidspar and metspar annually

Deposit: Hematite-REE-Fluorite

Mine: Open-Pit

Operation Start: 1956

([Source](#))

Doornhoek Fluorspar Project

Location: South Africa

Operator: [Eurasian Resources Group](#) (private)

Resources: 516 million t @ 13.82% CaF₂ (Indicated + Inferred)

Life of Mine: >100 years

Capacity: 240,000 t acidspar annually

Deposit: Dolomite-Quartz-Pyrite

([Source #1](#); [Source #2](#))

Ashram REE-Fluorspar Project

Location: Quebec, Canada

Operator: [Commerce Resources Corp.](#) (listed on TSX.V: CCE)

Resources: 28 million t @ 5.9% CaF₂ and 1.9% REO (Indicated) and 220 million t @ 4.5% CaF₂ and 1.88% REO (Inferred)

Capacity: 70,000 t metspar annually potentially (at 75% recovery) as a REE by-product

Deposit: Carbonatite-REE-Fluorite

Notes: One of the world's largest REE and fluorspar resources (at pre-feasibility stage).

([Source #1](#); [Source #2](#))

Niobium Claim Group Project

Location: Quebec, Canada

Operator: [Saville Resources Corp.](#)

(listed on TSX.V: SRE) optioned the project from Commerce Resources Corp.

Deposit: Carbonatite-Niobium-Tantalum-Phosphate-Fluorite

Notes: Adjacent to the Ashram Project.

Drill intercepts such as 235.35 m of 9.8% CaF₂ and 1.92% TREO ([hole EC15-133](#)) showed high grades of middle and heavy rare earth oxides along with appreciable fluorite grades occurring near surface over the entire hole (from 3.65 m to 239 m). Fluorspar is a potential by-product.



MANAGEMENT & DIRECTORS

James Walker (President, CEO, Director)



Mr. Walker has extensive experience in engineering and project management, particularly within mining engineering, mechanical engineering, construction, manufacturing, engineering design, infrastructure, safety management, and nuclear engineering. His professional experience includes designing nuclear reactors, submarines, chemical plants, factories, mine processing facilities, infrastructure, automotive machinery, and testing rigs. Mr. Walker holds degrees in Mechanical Engineering, Mining Engineering, and Nuclear Engineering, as well as qualifications in Project Management and Accountancy, and is a Chartered Engineer with the IMechE, registered as a Project Manager Professional with the APM, and registered with APEGA as an Engineer.

Raul Sanabria (VP of Exploration, Fluorspar Expert, Director)



Mr. Sanabria has over 20 years of international experience as an exploration and mine geologist in a variety of mineral deposits. He started his career working 5 years for [Minersa Group](#), the largest European fluorspar producer. He recently worked as Senior Exploration Manager for Tudor Gold Corp., VP Exploration for Rover Metals Corp., Chief Geologist for Red Eagle Exploration Ltd., and VP of Exploration at American Creek Resources Ltd., G4G Resources Ltd., and Northern Iron Corp. He was President and CEO at Condor Precious Metals Inc. Currently, he is President at Malabar Gold Corp./Minera La Fortuna SAS focused on small-scale gold production and toll milling in Colombia.

Michael Changxian Li (Director)



Mr. Changxian Li has 29 years of experience in trading and investing in iron ore and steel-related raw materials and finished steel products. In the 1990s, Mr. Li devoted himself to

bulk commodity trade of iron ore, steel scrap, coal, ferro-alloy, base metals, and non-metallic minerals. Since 2008, Mr. Li also started mining investments in Australia, the US, and Canada. Previously, he worked 13 years at Mitsubishi Corp. and its metals division, where he, as a senior manager, was responsible for trading operations among China, Japan, India, South Korea, the US, Canada, Australia, and Chile. In July 2004, Mr. Li became independent and established his own company based in Hong Kong to continue international trade of steel-related raw materials and finished steel products. Mr. Li is the Co-Founder and CEO of OMC Investment Co. Ltd. in Hong Kong, and also the Co-Founder and CEO of [Vantage Asia Holdings](#).

Karl Marek (Director)



Mr. Marek has been involved in the public markets for over 20 years, during which time he served in due diligence, deal sourcing, marketing, and capital raising. He began his career in sales at a Vancouver investor relations company,

and in 2007 he started his own multi-tiered marketing firm which quickly rose to become an industry leader in their field. Within 2 years, the said company was a buyout target for one of the world's most influential marketing companies and was sold. For the past 8 years, Mr. Marek has started and been running a successful private boutique equity firm that has consistently shown large annual returns. He has been involved in projects ranging from technology to bio fuel, clean coal, oil and gas, and mining exploration.

Paul Sarjeant (Director)



Mr. Sarjeant is a professional geologist with mineral exploration and development experience in North and South America and throughout

Africa, Asia, and Europe. His career in mineral exploration spans 25 years. He has extensive experience having served as President and CEO roles for several small-cap exploration and development companies and is currently a Director and Consultant to a number of private and public mining companies. He is also the President, CEO and Founder of Doublewood Consulting Inc. providing technical and management services to the mineral exploration industry. He holds a BSc (honors) degree in Geological Sciences from Queen's University in Kingston (Ontario) and is a Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario. Mr. Sarjeant is the Qualified Person for Northern Iron Corp. under NI 43-101.

Bob Li (Director)



Mr. Li is the Chairman and Managing Director of the [Mujim Group](#), one of Asia's largest fluorspar producers. He operates several fluorspar mines in Thailand and Laos, as well as

fluorspar trading companies in India, China, and the UAE. He also serves as the Board Chairman of Yixin Mining, Bright Biz Mining, Bun Nun Mining, Dihao Investment Co, Everbright Fluorochemicals, L&S International Trading, and Green Efficiency Mining. He has worked as a Representative at [Gujarat Fluorochemicals](#) and as the Deputy General Manager at Hengyuan Tech Chemical Co, and is a Board Director at Delong. He brings to Ares many years of operational experience in the fluorspar industry, as well as his expertise, and knowledge of fluorspar equipment and processing.



When Mr. Li was [appointed](#) in June 2020, James Walker commented: "It's a major coup to bring in someone as experienced with fluorspar mining and processing as Mr. Li. After visiting his mines in Thailand and seeing the scale, organization, and technology of his operation, we cannot imagine a better partner and Director to ensure the Company successfully achieves a profitable and efficient mining operation. This development hugely assists to de-risk our project as we will benefit from years of honed fluorspar mining practices. We look forward to working with Mr. Li in the coming months as we advance towards mining and production."

Viktoriya Griffin (CFO)



Mrs. Griffin is a dedicated and knowledgeable Chartered Accountant who has over a decade of experience in the field. She started her career by leading audit and assurance services

for public companies and large international accounting firms, including Deloitte in the UK and Ernst & Young in Canada. Most recently, she led the CFO services line at Clearline CPA. She is now the CFO for a number of public companies on TSX Venture Exchange with national and international operations. She provides financial insights and strategic advice enabling businesses to grow. She is also an active supporter of her community by being a Board Member and the Chair of the Audit & Finance Committee of Habitat for Humanity of Greater Vancouver.

Tom Klaimanee (Corporate Secretary)



Mr. Klaimanee has a wealth of international and management experience.

He provides administrative services to private and publicly listed companies. He holds a Master of Business Administration degree from the University of Southern Mississippi, USA.

Dace Church (Creative Arts & Media Manager)



Mrs. Church has 8 years of experience working in the precious and base metals industry. She holds a Bachelor's degree in Marketing. In addition to her commitments at Ares, Mrs. Church is an Executive Assistant of Otso Gold Corp.

Ares appoints Keith Minty to oversee its fluorspar mine construction and commissioning

In August 2020, Ares [appointed Keith Minty](#) (P. Eng., MBA) to the position of **Vice President - Project Manager**, responsible for coordinating, progressing, and launching, commissioning Ares' new expanded fluorspar mining operation in Utah. He has extensive experience leading the construction and commissioning of 9 mines worldwide, including the largest open-pit palladium operation in North America. He has been employed as Senior Mining Engineer, Mine Superintendent, Mine Designer, and CEO and President.

Mr. Minty obtained a B.Sc. in Mining Engineering from Queen's University, Kingston Ontario in 1978 and an MBA from Athabasca University in 2014. He has over 30 years of international and domestic mine development and operating experience as a successful mine builder, developing dozens of projects from exploration stages through to production on several different continents.

Mr. Minty is a past Northern Miner's ["Mining Man of the Year"](#) recipient.

Among Mr. Minty's previous projects, he restructured the only North American platinum group metal project with a \$350 million CAD initial public offering and developed **North American Palladium Ltd.** as the world's 5th largest platinum group metal producer, with the lowest operating cost and the highest productivity. In October 2019,

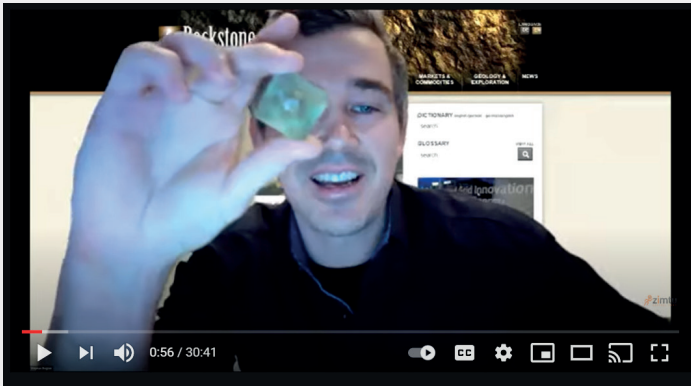
South Africa's [Impala Platinum Holdings Ltd.](#) (current market cap: \$11 billion USD) bought Canada-based North American Palladium Ltd. for about [\\$1 billion CAD](#).

James Walker, President and CEO of Ares, commented: "We're extremely pleased to welcome someone of Mr. Minty's experience to our Company. His project development experience will be an invaluable asset to the company during the development stages of our Lost Sheep Mine. Having Mr. Minty's assistance, and project development experience at our operation will greatly benefit Ares. We consider his involvement to be a major validation of our plans and future ambitions. We are very pleased to welcome him into the Company and are excited for the upcoming project development work, and to take advantage of his extensive professional experience."

After examining the Lost Sheep Mine and its potential, Mr. Minty has agreed to settle 60% of his future Invoices in Company Stock through a Shares for Debt Settlement. Mr. Minty has already commenced work on the Lost Sheep mine, bringing his experienced team and contacts to advance the mine to production.

Ares appoints Process Engineer and Metallurgist Denise Nunes

In March 2020, Ares [appointed Denise Nunes](#), a process engineer and metallurgist with over 20 years of experience, including employment with Ausenco, SRK Consulting, SGS, and JDS Energy & Mining. She has been employed to oversee the metallurgical and bench testing for Ares, and based on the results, design a processing facility for the Lost Sheep Mine to produce acid-spar and high-grade metspar for industry. **James Walker commented:** "We are very pleased to have someone of Denise's caliber join the team. Already Denise's initial work is proving extremely promising for our future operations. We believe that with Denise's expertise and professionalism we can design, build, and install the facility necessary to achieve the best capacity and quality for the Company's ambitions."



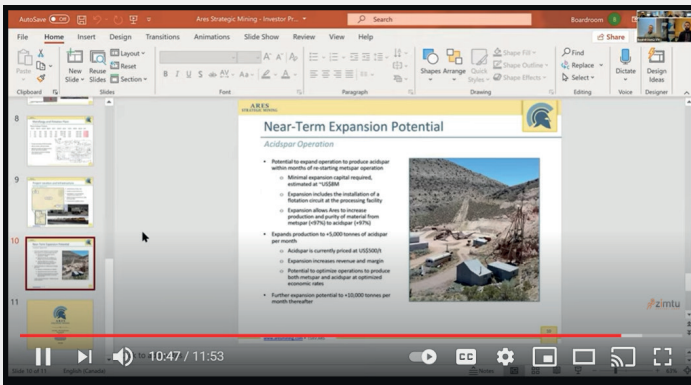
Zoom with Zimtu - Rockstone Research Fluorspar Presentation (ft. Stephan Bogner)

Click above image or [here](#) to watch (January 22, 2021)



Ares Strategic Mining Inc. presenting at the Virtual Investor Conferences (June 2020)

Click above image or [here](#) to watch (November 7, 2020)



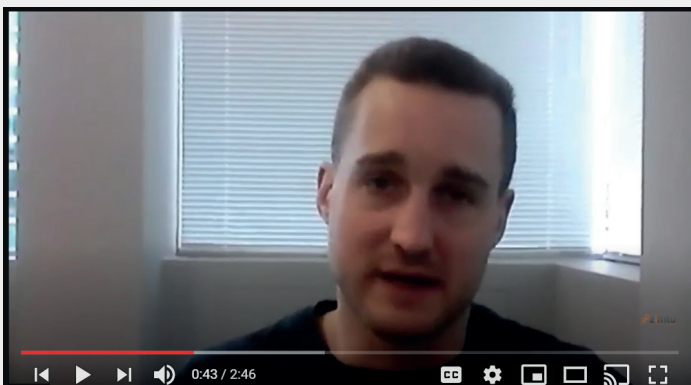
Zoom with Zimtu - Fluorspar Presentation (ft. Ares Strategic Mining)

Click above image or [here](#) to watch (January 22, 2021)



Ares Strategic Mining Doubles Plant Capacity

Click above image or [here](#) to watch (October 28, 2020)



Is Ares Strategic Mining Producing?

Click above image or [here](#) to watch (January 7, 2021)



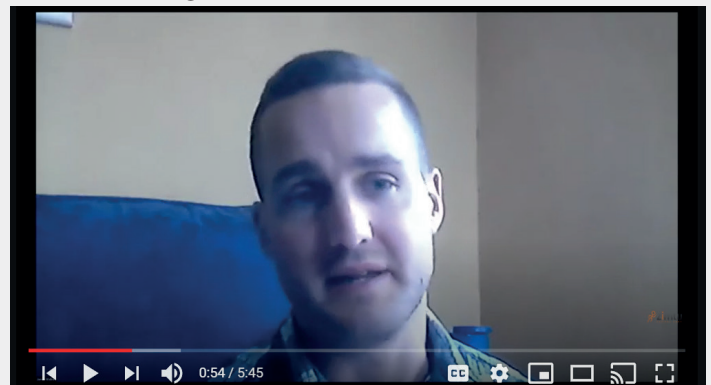
'Zoom with Zimtu' #5: Ares Strategic Mining - Investor Presentation

Click above image or [here](#) to watch (October 1, 2020)



How Much Profit Will Ares Strategic Mining Make Per Ton of Fluorspar?

Click above image or [here](#) to watch (November 12, 2020)



'Zoom with Zimtu' #4: Ares Strategic Mining

Click above image or [here](#) to watch (September 14, 2020)



DISCLAIMER AND INFORMATION ON FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Rockstone Research, Zimtu Capital Corp. ("Zimtu") and Ares Strategic Mining Inc. ("Ares") caution investors that any forward-looking information provided herein is not a guarantee of future results or performance, and that actual results may differ materially from those in forward-looking information as a result of various factors. The reader is referred to Ares' public filings for a more complete discussion of such risk factors and their potential effects which may be accessed through Ares' documents filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. All statements in this report, other than statements of historical fact, should be considered forward-looking statements. Statements in this report that are forward-looking include that Ares will now complete its mine plan and engineering work to progress into the construction phase of the project; that Ares has successfully located and confirmed additional fluorspar mineralization within its permitted mining area, which will be included in its primary mining operation for 2021; that Ares is uniquely positioned to assist the nation in breaking free from its foreign dependency on fluorspar supply; that Ares will complete its mine planning and advance the operation; that the assay results will now be fitted to a block model, and the optimum mining methods will be finalized; that Ares will continue to demonstrate some of the highest naturally occurring grades the fluorspar in the world; that the concentration of the Ares' negligible detrimental impurities; that combined with Ares' recent metallurgical advancements, the prospects of the expanded mining operation will continue to improve; that high-grade metspars will command higher selling prices than more common metspars; that metallurgical advances act to greatly increase both the tonnage and value of the Ares' planned industrial products; that fluorspar's classification as a Critical Mineral in the United States translates to a faster permitting period, enabling mining operations to initiate more quickly than operations for conventional minerals; that Ares will finish its mine planning and engineering work, and that these metallurgical and engineering advances demonstrate the economics of the project; that these advances show much improved recoveries, meaning more product for market, as well as possessing Ares with the knowledge and expertise to make an almost entirely pure product, several percent above the highest-grade purity required by industry, and that this advance gives Ares large margins of profit that assure a high degree of certainty of always meeting its manufacturing targets, while also preserving as much fluorspar as possible; that Ares' Bell Hill mine area is identified as the most suitable site for an advanced mining operation, which is anticipated to operate concurrently with the Lost Sheep mine; that exploration drilling at the Bell Hill site will commence in the first quarter of 2021, which will inform an updated mine plan and outline the expanded operation; that the Bell Hill mining area is the logical next area to be developed in the Spor Mountain Fluorspar District; that the former past producing mines and prospects on Ares' claims are still accessible by a network of well-maintained roads that will require minimal, if any work for exploration and delineation purposes; that upon initiating operations on the Bell Hill claims, Ares will seek to increase its processing and refining capacities to achieve greater outputs of its final fluorspar products; that work comprises major component of the Ares' mine plan, and one of the final pieces before planning is completed and construction can begin; that this is an important stage towards completing Ares' mine plan and providing investors with a huge confidence of the potential and abundance of high-grade fluorspar in our area; that compiling this database of prospects also provides Ares with enormous insight into the scale of its project and the long-term operation; that it can expect to find more and more high-grade fluor spar pipes are half the average volume of historic pipes, Ares would be operating for decades before exhausting only these mining prospects; that these identified prospects will also be complemented by future exploration work to locate the rest of the fluorspar pipes which were severed by tectonic shifts from these identified targets; that Ares' design work on the upcoming processing facility to be installed at the mining operation in 2021; that the full plant will take raw ore and produce an acidspars grade product, which is used in the manufacture of aluminum, refrigeration units, touch screens, fluorine, hydrofluoric acid, and electric car batteries, and that this high-purity industrial product will be sold at a purity of 97%+, which the new plant will provide; that acidspars will continue to sell for a premium in the fluorspar market due to the vast number of industrial applications; that Ares hopes to complete the tendering process and get started on the construction, delivery, and commissioning of the plant, immediately and that this will be the largest investment in the world in launching the US' first completely domestic acidspars operation in decades; that Ares is transitioning from its design and planning phase, into the construction and equipment acquisition phase of its mining operation; that Ares is fortunate that all permitting is already in place, and only heavy machinery and a plant is left to complete the mine; that the longest lead item, so during its construction and installation, all construction can be completed, and all mining equipment can be purchased and installed; that Ares is very pleased to be making good progress towards its mining goals, and anticipates a very successful 2021; that Ares intends to execute a 3-6 month leasing arrangement, during which Ares will purchase its flotation plant, heavy machinery and vehicles, crushing circuit, and bagging facility; that the leasing arrangement will finance 90% of all equipment costs, with Ares being responsible for paying 10% of the leasing facility; that this is a major development for Ares towards its mining operation and production plans; that getting the leasing arrangement in place will mean Ares can concentrate its efforts on completing the expanded mine plan and metallurgy, and then immediately begin equipment acquisition; that the mine is already fully permitted, so the delivery of the equipment to site will be the final stage before operations can commence; that Ares has a 500 ton/day operation planned and a demand for 100,000 metric tons Ares' supply; that Ares is excited to be supplying North American industry with its first domestically produced fluorspar in years, and to operate as the only permitted and producing fluorspar mine in the entire US; that there is a kind of war happening around the globe, a fight for fluorspar supply; that Ares and its other halogen-based industry partners (and backers) are on a mission to give birth to a new, domestic fluorspar mining and beneficiation industry in the US as the nation has been 100% import-reliant on fluorspar since 1997 and is eager to break free from its foreign dependency on fluorspar supply; that without the mineral (fluorite), the medical supply chain is dead; that critical minerals can ensure the national government support, such as expedited permitting, federal investments in mining and processing, tax incentives, and data sharing; that the fluorspar market was valued at USD 2.6 Billion in 2019 and is projected to reach USD 6.1 Billion by 2027, growing at a CAGR of 4.8% from 2020; that increasing use of fluorochemicals in various critical technologies will positively influence the product demand; that these factors and staggering revenue will boost the fluorspar industry share from acidspars is expected to grow at 8% CAGR through 2024; that with respect to revenues, hydrofluoric acid segment is projected to witness a CAGR of 5.6% during the period of study; that the certain segments are expected to grow at nearly 7.5% CAGR up to 2024; that it is projected that new players will enter the global market in the near future, and that this is pro-

jected to intensify the competition among the players and help driving the overall market development; that the companies in the global market are expected to resort to aggressive growth strategies such as mergers, acquisitions, takeovers, strategic alliances, and partnerships in order to stay ahead of the competitive curve; that these players in the market are expected to leverage the state of the art technologies and constant technological advancements to their benefit and generate more profits and expand their business; that [the acidspars] segment [...] is expected to remain a highly profitable product segment; that increasing investments in infrastructure projects globally is augmenting the demand from aluminum and steel production application; that depleting high quality fluorspar reserves, high cost of acidspars production, and likely continued pressure and perhaps further capacity reductions in China, combined with continuing demand for fluorspar in chemical, steel, and aluminum markets mean that there is a case for alternative and new fluorspar sources to come on line; that any of the mentioned companies or fluorspar projects will perform as expected; that Keith Minty's project development experience will be an invaluable asset to Ares during the development stages of its Lost Sheep Mine; that having Mr. Minty's assistance, and project development experience at Ares' operation will greatly benefit Ares; that Ares will take advantage of his extensive professional experience; that Denise's initial work is proving extremely promising for Ares' future operations; that Ares believes that with Denise's expertise and professionalism Ares can design, build, and install the facility necessary to achieve the best capacity and quality for Ares' ambitions; such forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking information. Risks that could change or prevent these statements from coming to fruition include that Ares and/or its partner will not find adequate financing to proceed with its plans; that management members, directors or partners will leave the company; that Ares will not fulfill its contractual obligations; there may be no or little geological or mineralization similarities between Ares and other properties globally; that uneconomic mineralization will be encountered with sampling, drilling, or mining; that the targeted prospects can not be reached; that exploration and mining programs, such as mapping, sampling, drilling, mining, or processing will not be completed; that uneconomic mineralization will be encountered with drilling or mining, if any at all; changing costs for exploration and other matters; increased capital costs; interpretations based on current data that may change with more detailed information; potential process methods and mineral recoveries assumption based on limited test work and by comparison to what are considered analogous deposits may prove with further test work not to be comparable; mineralization may be much less than anticipated or targeted; intended methods and planned procedures may not be feasible because of cost of other reasons; the availability of labour, equipment and markets for the products produced; that advisory or contractual terms may be changed or no positive results from the advisory or contracts are reached; and even if there are considerable resources and assets on any of the mentioned companies or properties or on those under control of Ares, these may not be minable or operationally profitable; the mineral claims may prove to be unworthy of further expenditure; there may not be an economic mineral resource; methods we thought would be effective may not prove to be in practice or on Ares' claims; economic, competitive, governmental, environmental and technological factors may affect Ares' operations, markets, products and prices; Ares' specific plans and timing of them may change; Ares may not have access to or be able to develop any minerals because of cost factors, type of terrain, or availability of equipment and technology; and these may all raise questions about Ares' ability to carry out its plan. The writer does not assume responsibility to update or revise such information to reflect new events or circumstances, except as required by law. Cautionary notes: Stated share price performances, market capitalizations and capital raises of other companies are not necessarily indicative of the potential of Ares and its prospects and should not be construed to be interpreted to mean that similar results will be obtained from Ares. Data, results, and projections of stated past producers, active mines, exploration and development projects globally are not necessarily indicative of the potential of Ares' properties and should not be understood or interpreted to mean that similar results will be obtained from Ares. The historical information on Ares' properties does not mean that some mineralization occurs on the Blue Property, and no resources, reserve or estimate is inferred. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical information as current mineral resources or mineral reserves; and neither Rockstone nor Ares is treating the historical information as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

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