Nevada’s Mining Sector Outlook

American Association of Professional Landmen
Mining and Land Resources Institute
March 2, 2022

Michael Visher, Administrator
Nevada Division of Minerals

Isabella Pearl Mine, Mineral County
Nevada Mining Summary

- In 2020, Nevada Mining provided 31,318 Nevada Jobs.
  - $2.4 Billion in total paid salary
- In 2020, 4th leading producer of GOLD in the WORLD! (Behind China, Australia, and Russia)
- 20+ minerals are produced in Nevada at over 100 mines
- $13.5B impact to Nevada’s economy
- For 2020, Nevada ranked as #1 mining jurisdiction in the world (Fraser Institute, 2021)
- Lots of interest in new lithium (and other critical minerals)

Nevada produced 10% of all U.S. mineral production

Mines operate on less than ¼ of 1% of Nevada’s 70,722,119 acres
2020 = $9.5B in total value of all mineral commodities
Nevada Gold

2020 Production
4.63 Moz, -5% vs. '19
32 mining operations
21 operators
2021 est. down ~5%

Production

Gold price, $/troy ounce

Gold production, millions of troy ounces
## 2020 NEVADA METAL PRODUCTION, BY PRODUCER - Final

Ranked by gold production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Gold (ozs)</th>
<th>Silver (ozs)</th>
<th>Copper (lbs)</th>
<th>Moly (lbs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nevada Gold Mines</td>
<td>3,469,998</td>
<td>1,289,700</td>
<td>41,957,856</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinross Gold</td>
<td>503,950</td>
<td>998,257</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSR Mining</td>
<td>234,443</td>
<td>3,329</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerritt Canyon Gold LLC</td>
<td>112,749</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida Canyon Mining</td>
<td>46,866</td>
<td>27,490</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiore Gold</td>
<td>46,516</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KGHM International</td>
<td>38,801</td>
<td>199,382</td>
<td>109,639,248</td>
<td>426,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hecla (Klondex)</td>
<td>31,800</td>
<td>37,400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Resource Corp.</td>
<td>28,542</td>
<td>26,961</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McEwen Mining</td>
<td>27,910</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hycroft Mining</td>
<td>27,392</td>
<td>178,836</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coeur Rochester</td>
<td>27,147</td>
<td>3,174,529</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rawhide Mining</td>
<td>24,078</td>
<td>159,049</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Aquizition</td>
<td>5,072</td>
<td>14,330</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruby Hill Mining</td>
<td>3,252</td>
<td>5,153</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral Ridge Gold</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>1,358</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan Gulch LLC</td>
<td>745</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borealis Mining</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>896</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada Copper</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>10,757</td>
<td>2,667,827</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geo-Nevada</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toquima Gold</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>4,632,690</td>
<td>6,127,438</td>
<td>154,264,931</td>
<td>426,538</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nevada Gold Mines Production Comparison

2009 - 2020 Annual Gold Production in Nevada

BARRICK & NEWMONT
COMBINED PRODUCTION

ALL OTHERS

New Mining Operation for 2020
Americas Gold and Silver – Relief Canyon, Pershing County

- Past production – 1986 to 1990
- New construction began – May 2019
- Stockpiled ore placed on heap leach – December 2019
- First gold pour – February 2020
- Full mine production by Q2 2021
- Production target – 80-100 koz/yr
- Avg. Au grade - 0.8 g/t
- Current mine life – 6 years
Nevada Silver

2020 Production
6.13 Moz, -2.5% vs. '19
23 mining operations
16 operators

2018 Production
3.47 Moz, -6.7% vs. '17
20 mining operations
17 operators

Silver production, millions of troy ounces
Silver price, $/troy ounces
Nevada Copper

2020 production
154.3M lbs, +7% vs. '19
3 mining operations
3 operators

2020 production
154.3M lbs, +7% vs. '19
3 mining operations
3 operators

2020 production
154.3M lbs, +7% vs. '19
3 mining operations
3 operators

Copper production, millions of pounds

Price

Copper price, $/pound

Nevada Copper

2020 production
154.3M lbs, +7% vs. '19
3 mining operations
3 operators

Copper production, millions of pounds

Price

Copper price, $/pound

Nevada Copper

2020 production
154.3M lbs, +7% vs. '19
3 mining operations
3 operators

Copper production, millions of pounds

Price

Copper price, $/pound
Nevada Copper’s Pumpkin Hollow Mine, Lyon County

- 2 deposits with 6 billion contained pounds of Cu
  - Higher grade eastern deposit; underground
  - Shallower western deposit; open-pit
- Main shaft and materials handling system completed Dec. 2020
- First copper production occurred in Q4 2019 with temporary suspension from April to August 2020 due to the pandemic
- The mine will employ ~300 people
- 13.5-year mine-life (underground) and 19-year mine-life (open pit)
- Becomes Nevada’s 3rd copper producer in past 20 years
Nevada Barite

2020 Production
166,136 tons shipped
-61% vs. '19
3 producers
#1 producer in US
Nevada Limestone
Production largely tied to construction activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Mines Reporting</th>
<th>Amount Mined (Tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nevada Limestone
Production largely tied to construction activity

- Amount Mined: 0 to 6,000,000 tons
- Number of Mines Reporting: 0 to 8

- Nevada Limestone
- Production largely tied to construction activity

- Year:
  - 1991
  - 1992
  - 1993
  - 1994
  - 1995
  - 1996
  - 1997
  - 1998
  - 1999
  - 2000
  - 2001
  - 2002
  - 2003
  - 2004
  - 2005
  - 2006
  - 2007
  - 2008
  - 2009
  - 2010
  - 2011
  - 2012
  - 2013
  - 2014
  - 2015
  - 2016
  - 2017
  - 2018
  - 2019
  - 2020

- Map inset showing Nevada's regions.
Gypsum production, millions of short tons

Nevada Gypsum

2020 Production
2.4 M tons
4 producers
Largely tied to demand for sheetrock
Other Industrial Minerals Produced in 2020

- 6,900,000 lbs of lithium compounds*
- 570,000 tons of silica sand
- 124,000 tons of magnesium compounds*
- 420,000 tons of diatomite
- 426,000 pounds of molybdenite
- 15,000 tons of salt
- 2,700 tons of perlite
- 192,000 tons of specialty clays

* Only producer in US
Nevada Aggregate
Demand is closely linked to construction activity in and adjacent to, Nevada.
Nevada Aggregates

- 4th highest valued commodity in NV
- Includes:
  - Crushed rock
  - Sand and gravel
- Used primarily for construction but also for landscaping material and products
- 100s of former and current borrow pits
  - NDOT and county road maintenance
- BLM Mineral Materials sales of $10M in FY20
- Unlike most commodities, cost is determined largely by distance needed to transport
- Creates NIMBY challenges in urban areas
NEVADA MINING CLAIMS

- 239,647 Active Mining Claims in Nevada as of 12/29/2021
- Increase of 15% from December 2020
- >50% of all US mining claims
- Claims are ~20 acres in size
- Annual maintenance payments of $165/claim to BLM and $12/claim to county recorder
  - ~$39M to BLM
  - ~$2.8M to Nevada counties
- The trend in claims is an indicator for exploration interest and price of gold.
- Nevada recently named as #1 mining jurisdiction in the world (Fraser Institute, 2021)
NDOM has been gathering active claim data from LR2000/MLRS at the end of October for the last eight years. The purpose of this graph is to show claims data and statistics from the same snapshot in time.
The Demand for Lithium

- The Tesla/Panasonic battery factory alone needs 5X the amount of lithium mined annually in Nevada.
## Lithium in Brine vs. Lithium in Clay/Rock

### Lithium Brine
- Albemarle’s Silver Peak mine is the only active lithium mine in US, operating since 1966.
- Solar evaporation in ponds over 18-24 months increases concentration of lithium chloride prior to processing into lithium carbonate.
- Cheaper processing costs but lower recovery %s.
- Requires placer mining claims and significant water rights.
- Requires significant quicklime consumption.
- Newer technologies may not require same timeframe or consumptive water use.
- 17 other playa basins in Nevada being explored.

### Lithium in Clay/Hard Rock
- No current mines, but 3 projects are in various stages of permitting:
  - Thacker Pass, Humboldt Cty
  - Rhyolite Ridge, Esmeralda Cty
  - TLC Project, Nye Cty
- Resources typically very large with long mine-life.
- Processing is more expensive but yields higher recovery %s.
- Requires location of lode mining claims.
- Much less water consumption but high sulfuric acid consumption.
- Many additional exploration projects.
Lithium Americas – Thacker Pass Project

- Reserves – 3.1M tonnes LCE at 2,358 ppm Li
- Strip ratio – 1.6:1
- Mine life – 46 years
- Processing time - <24 hours
- Lithium recovery – 83%
- Pilot plant operational in Reno
- BLM issued Record of Decision on 1/15/2021
- ROD appeal expected to be complete by Q3/2022
- NDEP permits issued 2/25/2022
ioneer’s Rhyolite Ridge Project

Project overview

A searlesite resource that is different to other sedimentary lithium deposits - it is suitable for a simple acid leach process

- Total Resource\(^1\) of 4.1 million tonnes lithium carbonate & 10.9 million tonnes boric acid
- Including 121 million tonnes of lithium-boron ore containing:
  - 1.1 million tonnes lithium carbonate
  - 8.6 million tonnes boric acid
- Lithium only clay mineralisation to be stockpiled
American Lithium – TLC Project

- Measured and indicated resource of 5.4 Mt lithium carbonate equivalent
- Lithium ore at the surface
- Preliminary metallurgical tests indicate >90% recovery in <10 minutes using sulfuric acid leach
- Large drilling program permitted and economic analysis is underway
Critical Minerals

A “critical mineral,” as defined by the E.O. 13817, is a mineral:

1. identified to be a nonfuel mineral or mineral material essential to the economic and national security of the United States
2. from a supply chain that is vulnerable to disruption
3. that serves an essential function in the manufacturing of a product, the absence of which would have substantial consequences for the U.S. economy or national security.

- In May of 2018, D.O.I. published a final list of 35 critical minerals
- 21 of the 35 occur in Nevada

* indicates past or present production in Nevada

Bold indicates known occurrences
Nevada is uniquely positioned to lead the US in transitioning away from fossil fuels so long as federal land is available for the environmentally responsible extraction of the commodities needed to electrify the nation.
Renewed exploration in NV for cobalt, copper, graphite, lithium, REE, tungsten, vanadium, and zinc while conservation efforts continue to remove land from development.
Critical Minerals Occur in over 60% of Nevada’s Mining Districts
Global Production (Last 10-15 yrs): Stable, China is the leading producer followed by Russia, though China’s production has been decreasing in the last 10 years.
Supply Options: Domestic recycling of scrap and further research on deposit models to assist in exploration.

Uses: Ammunition, lead-acid batteries, other lead alloys, ceramics, glass, rubber products, and in flame retardants (in mattresses among other household items).
Domestic Mining (2018-2019): Some US production, which only meets a small fraction of total demand.


Global Production (Last 10-15 yrs): Varies based off demand, mainly from the oil and gas industry.


Supply Options: Substitution, further deposit model research, or new processing methods for the economic extraction of barite as a coproduct.

Uses: Weighting agent and filler in drilling fluids, along with production of plastics, rubbers, glass, and paint.
**Beryllium**

Beryl, oxide, metal, Be-Cu master alloy

**Domestic Mining (2018-2019):**
The US is world’s leading producer. Production comes from a single mining company. That company processes domestic and foreign ores.

**Secondary Production (2018-2019):**
Recycling of scrap.

**Global Production (Last 10-15 yrs):**
US is a net exporter and production has been consistent. Chinese production has doubled.

**Import Sources (2016-2019):**
Kazakhstan, Japan, Brazil, and Latvia.

**Supply Options:**
Developing assessment models for new deposits, and more efficient extraction methodologies.

**Uses:** Crucial for defense (radar, electric countermeasures systems, telecommunications satellites, infrared target acquisition systems, and surveillance systems), alloys for underwater pressure vessels, aircraft landing gear, telecommunications, shielding, and electronic connectors.

**5 Year Average Net Import Reliance: 13%**


Global Production (Last 10-15 yrs): D.R. Congo is largest global source where China dominates refinery production.


Supply Options: Recycling, better geologic models to aid in exploration, new methods for increased recovery and processing.

Uses: Rechargeable batteries (electronics & electric vehicles), superalloys (gas turbine engines, cemented carbides, magnets, steels, chemical applications).


Global Production (Last 10-15 yrs): More than 50% of global fluorspar production comes from China. In general, global production is stable.


Supply Options: Extraction from brines and discovery of new conformable fluorspar deposits.

Uses: Used to produce many common materials (aluminum, steel, glass, and cement), and chemicals (fluorocarbons and fluoropolymers).

Investment Attractiveness Ranking 2020

1-10 40-50
10-20 50-60
20-30 60-70
30-40 70-77

5 Year Average Net Import Reliance: 100%


Global Production (Last 10-15 yrs): Refining concentrated in China.

Import Sources (2016-2019): China, Canada, Germany, and Japan.

Supply Options: Research to understand future impacts on supply, development of improved assessment models, new more efficient extraction and recycling technologies, and domestic refining of crude gallium and recycling.

Uses: Crucial to the functionality of many electronic applications.
Investment Attractiveness Ranking 2020

Domestic Mining (2018-2019): None (some resources in development).


Global Production (Last 10-15 yrs): China mines 75% of the world's graphite, other locations include Madagascar, Mozambique, and Tanzania.

Import Sources (2016-2019): China, Mexico, Canada, and India.

Supply Options: Exploration for new flake graphite deposits, further research into the occurrence and distribution of high-grade flake graphite deposits and recycling refractory graphite.

Uses: High technology applications (battery anodes, fuel cells, solar cells, pebble-bed nuclear reactors), electrodes, refractories, and foundries.

5 Year Average Net Import Reliance: 100%
Investment Attractiveness Ranking 2020

Domestic Mining (2018-2019):
One mine, two producers of lithium compounds and other projects in development.

Recycling of lithium-ion batteries.

Global Production (Last 10-15 yrs):
Australia has significantly expanded lithium mine production along with China.

Import Sources (2016-2019):
Argentina, Chile, China, and Russia.

Supply Options:
Further research on deposit models, recycling and establishment of the domestic lithium-ion battery supply chain.

Uses: Batteries, ceramics, glass, and lubricating greases.
Manganese
Metal, alloy, ferromanganese, silicomanganese, oxides, manganates and other compounds

**Domestic Mining (2018-2019):** None

**Secondary Production (2018-2019):** Processing imported manganese ore mostly for steel production and minor recycling.

**Global Production (Last 10-15 yrs):** Global production has increased in the past decade, electrolytic Mn only supplied by China and South Africa.

**Import Sources (2016-2019):** Australia, Brazil, China, Gabon, Ghana, India, Mexico, Korea, Georgia, and South Africa.

**Supply Options:** Increasing efficiency of mining and processing, discovery of higher-grade deposits in the US.

**Use:** Steel production, rechargeable lithium-ion batteries, alkaline batteries and Li-Mn-O2 batteries, aerospace and other transportation applications.
**REE**

**SEG+, heavy REE mix, oxide, metal**

**Domestic Mining (2018-2019):**
The Mountain Pass Mine is an active producer and other projects are in development. All ore is exported for processing.

**Secondary Production (2018-2019):** Limited quantities recycled.

**Global Production (Last 10-15 yrs):** China has dominated processing of REEs globally.

**Import Sources (2016-2019):** China, Estonia, Japan, and Malaysia.

**Supply Options:** Diversify production, reduce waste, develop substitutes, recycling programs, develop economic extraction methods, further research on deposit models.

**Uses:** Glass manufacturing (polishing, optical properties and colorant/de-colorant), petroleum refining, catalytic converters, magnets, battery anodes, steelmaking, display screens, synthetic gems, lasers, nuclear control rods, cry-coolers, and fertilizers.

**Investment Attractiveness Ranking 2020**
- 1-10: 40-50
- 10-20: 50-60
- 20-30: 60-70
- 30-40: 70-77

**US Supply Source**

**5 Year Average Net Import Reliance (Compounds & Metals): 100%**
Tellurium

**Metal**

**Domestic Mining (2018-2019):** Mined with copper and recovered during refining.

**Secondary Production (2018-2019):** Very limited recycling.

**Global Production (Last 10-15 yrs):** China leads global production, but US imports most tellurium from Canada.

**Import Sources (2016-2019):** Canada, China, Germany, and the Philippines.

**Supply Options:** Recovery from new sources.

**Uses:** Solar photovoltaic cells, thermoelectric devices, additives to copper and lead alloys, cast iron, and production of rubbers.

**Investment Attractiveness Ranking 2020**

- 1-10
- 10-20
- 20-30
- 30-40
- 40-50
- 50-60
- 60-70
- 70-77

**US Supply Source**

5 Year Average Net Import Reliance: >95%
**Domestic Mining (2018-2019):** None.

**Secondary Production (2018-2019):** Recycling, processing of imported concentrates and ore.

**Global Production (Last 10-15 yrs):** Has long been a crucial mineral. China leads global production.

**Import Sources (2016-2019):** China, European Union countries, Bolivia, Germany, Austria, Canada, and Vietnam.

**Supply Options:** Increased domestic recycling.

**Uses:** Aerospace, energy, telecommunications, defense industries, wear-resistant tools, munitions, oil and gas drilling equipment, jet engines, land-based turbines, and lighting.

**Investment Attractiveness Ranking 2020**

- 1-10
- 10-20
- 20-30
- 30-40
- 40-50
- 50-60
- 60-70
- 70-77

**US Supply Source**

**5 Year Average Net Import Reliance: >50%**
Investment Attractiveness Ranking 2020

Sporadic domestic production.

Recycling.

Just over 50% of the world’s mined vanadium comes from China.

Austria, Canada, Brazil, China, Russia, Japan, and South Africa.

Optimize extraction methods, and increased recycling.

Alloying element (turbine blades for jet engines and power generating turbines), batteries, catalyst to produce chemicals.
EXPLORATION FOR CRITICAL MINERALS

As of September 27, 2021, there have been no fewer than:

323 BLM Notices for Critical Minerals in NV since 1981 with

27 currently Authorized/Pending

&

41 Plans of Exploration or Operation with

23 currently Authorized/Pending
CLAIMS IN MINING DISTRICTS WITH CRITICAL MINERALS

For what it’s worth:

23,377 mining claims have been staked in mining districts with critical mineral occurrences/deposits since December of 2017.
Geothermal... Why Nevada?

- 2nd Largest Geothermal Producer in US
- Largest Area of Geothermal Potential in US
- Largest number of hot springs in the US
- 26 electrical plants, 3 utility districts, and 1 casino heating operation
- Demand largely influenced by Renewable Portfolio Standard requirements in Nevada and California

*USGS Fact Sheet 2008-3082*
As of January 20, 2022 there were 483 permitted commercial and industrial geothermal wells. (Injection, production or observation wells that are active or shut-in)

There are 26 active geothermal plants in Nevada.

There are 319 authorized geothermal leases as of January 20, 2022 which total 676,434 acres.

*Authorized leases are plotted by section and do not necessarily depict actual lease boundaries. Lease data as of January 20, 2022.
Geothermal Leases Authorized 2017 - 2021

Map Produced By:
Lucia Patterson, Nevada Division of Minerals
UTM NAD 1983 Zone 11
February 15, 2022

Authorized leases plotted using BLM case type codes:
321200, 321000, 321300, 322000, & 322300
Action Codes:
237, 209, & 553
Data as of: January 20, 2022

Geothermal Leases Authorized 2017-2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 178
As of February 7, 2022 there were 121 permitted oil wells that are active or shut-in.

There are currently 10 active oil fields in Nevada.

As of January 20, 2022 there were 394 authorized oil leases which total 705,861 acres.

There is one oil refinery in Nevada.

*Authorized leases are plotted by section and do not necessarily depict actual lease boundaries. Lease data as of January 20, 2022.*
TRENDS & PREDICTIONS

- Metals mining is increasingly underground, >30% now
- Copper is #2 in gross value and increasing
  - Limitation is lack of downstream smelting and refining
  - Electric vehicles vs. gas require 5-8X more copper
- Industrial mineral production in NV likely to increase as it is easier to put into operation than in other western states
- Increase in # of projects being permitted largely due to increased gold price but also in relation to increased demand for commodities needed for renewable energy and batteries (Co, Li, Ni, V, Zn)
- If one or more Li clay project begins mining, NV will produce >10% of world production, would then expect vertical integration with a cathode plant built in NV.
- Successful DLE technology will dramatically increase lithium brine mining.
- Increasing geothermal energy production
- Escalation in investor interest on the value of environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG)
For More Info:

- **Agency Homepage:** minerals.nv.gov
- **“Mining” program page**
  - Production summaries and stats
  - Numerous free publications and maps
- **“Current Information”**
  - Links to our Distance Learning Educational Videos
  - Recent Presentations
- **“Important Links - Open Data Site”**
  - Interactive web mapping application to display and download information related to the minerals industry.
  - Location of mining claims, current and historical exploration activity and mineral production.
  - Public lands issues
  - New “Mining in Nevada” page