ANTIMONY

(Data in metric tons, antimony content, unless otherwise specified)

Domestic Production and Use: In 2025, one domestic company began mining antimony in Montana. Primary antimony metal and oxide were produced by one company in Montana using imported feedstock. Secondary antimony production came from antimonial lead recovered from spent lead-acid batteries and was intended for the lead-acid battery industry. The estimated value of secondary antimony produced in 2025 was $190 million. Recycling supplied 12% of estimated domestic apparent consumption, and the remainder came from imports. In the United States, the leading uses of antimony were metal products, including flame retardants, 49%; antimonial lead and ammunition, 40%; and nonmetal products, including ceramics and glass and rubber products, 11%.

Salient Statistics—United States:	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025[e]
Production:					
Mine (recoverable antimony)	—	—	—	—	W
Smelter:					
Primary	—	586	452	588	700
Secondary	4,050	4,100	3,490	3,330	3,500
Imports for consumption:					
Ore and concentrates	31	29	6	430	600
Oxide	19,100	17,000	14,000	24,000	39,000
Unwrought, powder	6,970	6,510	6,060	4,920	4,500
Antimony articles[1]	514	1,790	1,620	323	350
Waste and scrap[1]	13	71	3	13	200
Exports:					
Ore and concentrates[1]	9	53	24	—	5
Oxide	1,530	2,430	1,740	2,690	2,900
Unwrought, powder	824	1,230	1,510	1,570	240
Antimony articles[1]	97	585	433	125	130
Waste and scrap[1]	136	26	2	40	6
Consumption, apparent[2]	27,800	24,500	20,700	28,600	45,000
Price, metal, average, dollars per pound[3]	5.31	6.18	5.49	10.24	25
Net import reliance[4] as a percentage of apparent consumption	85	81	81	86	91

Recycling: The bulk of secondary antimony is recovered at secondary lead smelters as antimonial lead, most of which was generated by, and then consumed by, the lead-acid battery industry.

Import Sources (2021–2024): Ore and concentrates: Mexico, 86%; Italy, 9%; and other, 5%. Oxide: China, 66%; Belgium, 16%; Bolivia, 6%; France, 5%; and other, 7%. Unwrought metal and powder: China, 22%; India, 22%; Thailand, 20%; Vietnam, 13%; and other, 23%. Total metal and oxide: China, 55%; Belgium, 12%; Thailand, 8%; India, 6%; and other, 19%.

Tariff: Item	Number	Normal Trade Relations 12–31–25
Ore and concentrates	2617.10.0000	Free.
Antimony oxide	2825.80.0000	Free.
Unwrought antimony; powders	8110.10.0000	Free.
Waste and scrap	8110.20.0000	Free.
Antimony articles	8110.90.0000	Free.

Depletion Allowance: 22% (domestic), 14% (foreign).

Government Stockpile:[5]

	FY 2025		FY 2026	
Material	Potential acquisitions	Potential disposals	Potential acquisitions	Potential disposals
Antimony	700	—	NA	NA

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ANTIMONY

Events, Trends, and Issues: The average antimony price in 2025 was $25 per pound, more than double of that in 2024. In 2024, the average monthly antimony price nearly doubled from $9.8 per pound in August to $18.10 per pound in December after China announced export restrictions on antimony in August and then banned all exports of antimony to the United States in December. The prices increased an additional 52% to $27.50 per pound by June 2025 followed by a decrease to $20.30 per pound in November.

In October, a mining company in Idaho broke ground for construction of an antimony mine. The company was conditionally awarded $80 million of funding from the U.S. Department of War to reestablish a domestic source of antimony. According to the company, the project has total proven and probable mineral reserves of 14 million tons of antimony with an ore cutoff grade of 0.42% contained antimony. In November, another company announced that mining started at the Stibnite Hill Mine in Montana.

World Mine Production and Reserves: Significant revisions were made to the 2024 production for China, Iran Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Russia based on company, Government, or third-party reports. Reserves for Australia, China, and Tajikistan were revised based on Government reports.

	Mine production		Reserves[6]
	2024	2025[e]	
United States	—	W	[7]60,000
Australia	1,270	1,300	[8]110,000
Bolivia	5,300	5,000	310,000
Burma	[e]4,500	4,500	140,000
Canada	—	—	78,000
China	[e]40,000	40,000	830,000
Guatemala	[e]50	50	NA
Iran	[e]90	90	NA
Kazakhstan	[e]800	800	NA
Kyrgyzstan	[e]700	700	260,000
Laos	[e]200	200	NA
Mexico	600	600	18,000
Pakistan	260	260	26,000
Russia	[e]40,000	32,000	350,000
Tajikistan	[e]22,000	22,000	60,000
Turkey	[e]3,000	3,000	99,000
Vietnam	[e]220	220	54,000
World total (rounded)[9]	119,000	110,000	>2,000,000

World Resources:[6] U.S. resources of antimony are mainly in Alaska, Idaho, Montana, and Nevada. Principal identified world resources are in Australia, Bolivia, Burma, China, Mexico, Russia, South Africa, and Tajikistan. Additional antimony resources may occur in Mississippi Valley-type lead deposits in the Eastern United States.

Substitutes: Selected organic compounds and hydrated aluminum oxide are substitutes as flame retardants. Chromium, tin, titanium, zinc, and zirconium compounds substitute for antimony chemicals in enamels, paint, and pigments. Combinations of calcium, copper, selenium, sulfur, and tin are substitutes for alloys in lead-acid batteries.

[e]Estimated. NA Not available. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data. — Zero.

[1]Gross weight.

[2]Defined as primary production + secondary production from old scrap + imports of antimony in oxide and unwrought metal – exports of antimony in oxide and unwrought metal.

[3]Antimony minimum 99.65%, cost, insurance, and freight. Source: Argus Media group, Argus Non-Ferrous Markets.

[4]Defined as imports of antimony in oxide and unwrought metal, powder – exports of antimony in oxide and unwrought metal, powder.

[5]See Appendix B for definitions. For fiscal year 2026, the Annual Materials Plan was not released.

[6]See Appendix C for resource and reserve definitions and information concerning data sources.

[7]Company-reported probable reserves for the Stibnite Gold Project in Idaho.

[8]For Australia, Joint Ore Reserves Committee-compliant or equivalent reserves were 11,000 tons.

[9]In addition to the countries listed, antimony may have been produced in other countries, but available information was inadequate to make reliable estimates of output. Does not include production in the United States.