



THE PROPOSED AMBLER ROAD IS AN ECONOMIC DISASTER THAT WILL NOT PROTECT AMERICA'S SECURITY OR CLEAN ENERGY FUTURE

There has been no demonstration that the extraction of minerals from the Ambler Mining District will be economical

- The original EIS estimated a cost of \$1.4 billion for the road. It would take at least 30 years of continuous mining for the State of Alaska to break even, requiring 4 major mines, none of which have begun federal permitting or even applied for a mining permit.
- The EIS assumes 50 years of mining activity, but there are no projections for long term mining beyond the initial 30 years.
- Since the EIS, the estimated cost of construction alone has gone up between \$250 and \$309 million. Interest rates make up more than half the cost of the road. With even a 1% increase in interest rates from the EIS estimate in 2019, the current estimated cost of the road is close to or over \$2 billion.
- An economic feasibility analysis has not been completed for 3 of the 4 major mineral deposits identified in the Ambler Mining District.
- The one feasibility analysis that has been completed – for the Arctic Deposit - has projected road toll costs that are less than half what the state of Alaska said it would charge in 2019.

These deposits do not hold significant quantities of “critical minerals.” These deposits will not ensure American mineral security or a clean energy future.

COPPER

- Copper is not a critical mineral. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) has repeatedly determined that copper is not a critical mineral. Supplies in the United States and allied countries are abundant.
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- The Ambler Mining district will not solve global copper supply chain challenges caused by China's role as a copper refinery.

COBALT

- The Ambler Mining District does not contain any proven economic deposit of cobalt
- The mining report for the Bornite deposit previously listed cobalt, but in 2023 the company removed cobalt from its mineral resource estimate.
- There has been an increase in the global supply of cobalt. Construction of a new cobalt mine in Idaho was recently suspended due to low cobalt prices ⁽¹⁾.
- Cobalt mining in the United States will not address the human rights abuses in the Democratic Republic of Congo because the United States has so little cobalt. Increased production in Australia and Indonesia and demand for certification from American businesses are the most likely avenues to reform.

GERMANIUM

- Trilogy Metals recently announced the potential for germanium as a by-product at the Bornite deposit, yet once again, this is highly uncertain.
- Germanium is not included in the mineral resource estimates at Bornite, and no economic feasibility study has been completed to demonstrate that the Bornite deposit is economic to develop.

ZINC

- The Ambler Mining District will not impact United States supply chains.
- The Arctic Deposit would produce just 0.6% of the zinc produced annually worldwide for just 13 years, and the company plans to ship the zinc concentrate to East Asia for refining.
- Supplies of zinc in allied countries are plentiful. The primary issue with zinc supply chains is refining, 46% of which was done in China in 2019 ⁽²⁾. Mining in the Ambler Mining District will not impact this.

⁽¹⁾ [Construction stops on Idaho cobalt mine about to ship ore | Local News | postregister.com](https://www.postregister.com/news/construction-stops-on-idaho-cobalt-mine-about-to-ship-ore)

⁽²⁾ [THE WORLD ZINC FACTBOOK 2020 \(ilzsg.org\)](https://www.ilzsg.org/the-world-zinc-factbook-2020)