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UNITED STATES ANTIMONY CORP  
Form 10KSB  
April 17, 2006

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UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-KSB

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE  
ACT OF 1934  
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005

TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE  
ACT OF 1934  
For the transition period \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission file number 33-00215

UNITED STATES ANTIMONY CORPORATION

-----  
(Name of small business issuer in its charter)

Montana

81-0305822

-----  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

-----  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

P.O. Box 643, Thompson Falls, Montana 59873

-----  
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (406) 827-3523

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: Common Stock, par  
value \$.01 per share

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section  
13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for such shorter  
period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been  
subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes      X              No  
-----              -----

Check if there is no disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of  
Regulation S-B contained in this form and no disclosure will be contained, to  
the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information

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statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-KSB or any amendment to this Form 10-KSB. [ ]

The registrant's revenues for its most recent fiscal year were \$3,564,030.

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant, based on the average bid price of such stock, was \$16,043,531 as of March 28, 2006.

At March 28, 2006, the registrant had 31,595,483 outstanding shares of par value \$0.01 common stock.

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ITEM 1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

GENERAL

Explanatory Note: As used in this report, the terms "we," "us" and "our" are used to refer to United States Antimony Corporation and, as the context requires, its management.

Some of the information in this Form 10-KSB contains forward-looking statements that involve substantial risks and uncertainties. You can identify these statements by forward-looking words as "may," "will," "expect," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate" and "continue," or similar words. You should read statements that contain these words carefully because they:

- o discuss our future expectations;
o contain projections of our future results of operations or of our financial condition; and
o state other "forward-looking" information.

HISTORY

United States Antimony Corporation ("USAC") was incorporated in Montana in January 1970 to mine and produce antimony products. In December 1983, we suspended antimony mining operations but continued to produce antimony products from domestic and foreign sources. On August 19, 2005 USAC formed Antimonio de Mexico, S. A. de C. V. to explore and develop antimony and silver deposits in Mexico. Bear River Zeolite Company ("BRZ") was incorporated in 2000, and it mines and produces zeolite in southeastern Idaho. Our principal business is the production and sale of antimony and zeolite products.

OVERVIEW-2005

Antimony Sales

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During 2005, sales of our antimony products increased approximately 13% from that of 2004. The profitability of the Antimony Division was adversely affected by a 4 month strike at the raw material supplier's plant, increase fuel costs, and the construction and start up of a plant to process a legacy slag pile.

### Bear River Zeolite Company

During 2005, significant costs were incurred by BRZ to expand the plant, construct a new dryer, reprocess product in Wyoming, and pay for large fuel price increases. Sales of zeolite increased 16% during 2005 from 2004.

### Yellow Jacket Reclamation

The Yellow Jacket mill site was essentially reclaimed in 2002. Little work was performed since, and the project is complete.

### Yankee Fork Mill Site Reclamation

During 2004 and 2005, most of the reclamation work was completed. Work scheduled for 2006 includes water monitoring, seeding and fertilizing.

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## RISK FACTORS

There may be events in the future that we are not able to accurately predict or over which we have no control. The risk factors listed below, as well as any cautionary language in this report, provide examples of risks, uncertainties and events that may cause our actual results to differ materially from the expectations we describe in our forward-looking statements.

Our liabilities substantially exceed our assets. If we were liquidated before our stockholders' deficit is eliminated, our common shareholders would lose part or all of their investment.

In the event of our dissolution, the proceeds (if any) realized from the liquidation of our assets will be distributed to our shareholders only after satisfaction of claims of our creditors and preferred shareholders. The ability of a purchaser of shares to recover all or any portion of the purchase price for the shares in that event will depend on the amount of funds realized and the claims to be satisfied by those funds.

We have a negative net worth, have incurred significant losses, and may incur losses in the future.

We have not generated an operating profit for several years, although we did generate gross profit from operations during the fourth quarter of 2005. We have been able to continue operations from gross profit from our antimony operations, sales of common stock and borrowings from banks and others. As of December 31, 2005, we had a stockholders' deficit of \$717,833. We may incur net losses for the foreseeable future unless and until we are able to establish profitable business operations and reduce cash outflows from general and administrative expenses and property reclamation costs. As of December 31, 2005, we had total current assets of \$586,898 and total current liabilities of \$1,411,200, or negative working capital of approximately \$824,302.

Our auditors' report as of March 22, 2006 raised doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

Our audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005, which are

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included in this report, indicate that there was doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern due to our need to generate cash from operations and obtain additional financing.

We are delinquent or in arrears on significant current liabilities; and collection efforts by creditors could jeopardize our viability as a going concern and close down our operations.

As of December 31, 2005, we are delinquent on the payment of several current liabilities including payroll and property taxes of approximately \$81,600, accounts payable of approximately \$188,700 and accrued interest payable of approximately \$98,600. In the absence of payment arrangements, creditors could individually or collectively demand immediate payment and jeopardize our ability to fund operations and correspondingly damage our business. Creditors who are owed taxes have the power to seize our assets for payment of amounts past due and close down our operations.

Capital to meet our future needs for antimony and zeolite production may be unavailable on acceptable terms.

To fund future needs, we may seek to obtain additional capital from public or private financing transactions, as well as borrowing and other resources. The issuance of equity or equity-related securities to raise additional cash would result in dilution to our present stockholders. Further, additional debt funding or common stock sales may not be available on favorable terms, if at all.

Our existing debt is secured by pledges to the bank and to our president, John C. Lawrence, of substantially all of our assets. In addition, we owe a secured convertible note payable to a company controlled by a significant shareholder that is secured by 100% of our stock in BRZ. Therefore, a default in the payment of any secured debt could result in a loss of the related assets and our ability to continue operations.

As of December 31, 2005, our bank debt of approximately \$597,000 is secured by a collateral pledge of substantially all of our mining equipment as well as our patented and unpatented mining claims in Sanders County, Montana. Pursuant to the terms of convertible and secured convertible notes payable, we owe quarterly interest payments, which if we don't or are unable to pay will result in a default on the notes. Our president, John C. Lawrence, has also guaranteed repayment of all our bank debt and has a secured interest in our assets as well. In the event we are unable to pay the bank debt as it matures, there is a risk the bank may foreclose its security interest and we would lose all or a portion of our equipment as well as our patented and unpatented mining claims.

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We may have unasserted liabilities for environmental reclamation.

Our research, development, manufacturing and production processes involve the controlled use of hazardous materials, and we are subject to various environmental and occupational safety laws and regulations governing the use, manufacture, storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous materials and some waste products. The risk of accidental contamination or injury from hazardous materials cannot be completely eliminated. In the event of an accident, we could be held liable for any damages that result and any liability could exceed our financial resources. We also have two ongoing environmental reclamation and remediation projects, one at our current production facility in Montana and one at a discontinued mining operation in Idaho. Adequate financial resources may not be available to ultimately finish the reclamation activities if changes in environmental laws and regulations occur; and these changes could adversely affect our cash flow and profitability. We do not have environmental liability insurance now; and we do not expect to be able to obtain insurance at a

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reasonable cost. If we incur liability for environmental damages while we are uninsured, it could have a harmful effect on our financial condition and us. The range of reasonably possible losses from our exposure to environmental liabilities in excess of amounts accrued to date cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

Some of our accruals for environmental obligations are current liabilities.

We have accruals totaling \$142,500 on our balance sheet at December 31, 2005, for our environmental reclamation responsibilities, \$75,000 of which is classified as current. If we are not able to adequately perform our reclamation activities on a timely basis, we could be subject to fines and penalties from regulatory agencies.

### ANTIMONY DIVISION

Our antimony mining properties, mill and metallurgical plant are located in the Burns Mining District of Sanders County, Montana, approximately 15 miles west of Thompson Falls. We hold 10 patented lode claims, some of which are contiguous, and 2 patented mill sites. We have no "proven reserves" or "probable reserves" of antimony, as these terms are defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Environmental restrictions preclude mining at this site.

Prior to 1984, we mined antimony ore underground by driving drifts and using slushers in room and pillar type stopes. Mining was suspended in December 1983, because antimony could be purchased more economically from foreign sources.

Because we depend on foreign sources for raw materials, there are risks of interruption in procurement from these sources and/or volatile changes in world market prices for these materials that are not controllable by us.

We currently own 50% of the common stock of United States Antimony, Mexico S.A. de C.V. ("USAMSA"), which was formed in April 1998. During 1999 and 1998, we invested capital and surplus equipment from our Thompson Falls antimony operation in USAMSA, which was used for the construction of an antimony processing plant in Mexico. During the later part of 2000 we finalized our 50% investment in USAMSA. To date, two antimony processing furnaces and a warehouse building have been built and limited antimony processing has taken place. During 2005 and 2004, USAMSA was idle and had no production activities due to volatile antimony prices and the lack of operating and development capital. During 2002, we adjusted our investment in USAMSA to recognize an impairment of its value. During 2005 and 2004, our investment in USAMSA was further decreased. The balance of our investment at December 31, 2005 is zero.

From antimony raw materials, we produce antimony oxide products of different particle size using proprietary furnace technology, several grades of sodium antimonate using hydro metallurgical techniques, and antimony metal. Antimony oxide is a fine, white powder that is used primarily in conjunction with a halogen to form a synergistic flame retardant system for plastics, rubber, fiberglass, textile goods, paints, coatings and paper. Antimony oxide is also used as a color fastener in paint, as a catalyst for production of polyester resins for fibers and film, as a phosphorescent agent in fluorescent light bulbs and as an opacifier for porcelains. Sodium antimonate is primarily used as a fining agent (degasser) for glass in cathode ray tubes used in television bulbs and as a flame retardant. We also sell antimony metal for use in bearings, storage batteries and ordnance.

We estimate (but have not independently confirmed) that our present share of the domestic market for antimony oxide products is approximately 4%. We are the only significant U.S. producer of antimony products. The balance of domestic sales is foreign imports (primarily from Chinese and Belgian suppliers).

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For the year ended December 31, 2005, we sold 1,562,946 pounds of antimony products generating approximately \$2.47 million in revenues. During 2004, we sold 1,474,636 pounds of antimony products generating approximately \$2.18 million in revenues. During 2005 and 2004, approximately 59% and 66%, respectively, of our antimony sales were made to one customer.

Marketing: We employ full-time marketing personnel and have negotiated various commission based sales agreements with other chemical distribution companies.

Antimony Price Fluctuations: Our operating results have been, and will continue to be, directly related to the market prices of antimony metal, which have fluctuated widely in recent years. The volatility of prices is illustrated by the following table, which sets forth the average prices of antimony metal per pound as reported by sources deemed reliable by us.

Year	Average Price
----	-----
2005	\$1.73
2004	\$1.32
2003	\$1.21
2002	\$0.88
2001	\$0.58
2000	\$0.67

The range of sales prices for antimony oxide per pound was as follows for the periods indicated:

Year	High	Low	Average Price
----	----	---	-----
2005	\$5.45	\$1.36	\$1.58
2004	\$5.45	\$0.95	\$1.48
2003	\$5.45	\$1.01	\$1.27
2002	\$5.25	\$0.71	\$0.99
2001	\$5.99	\$0.66	\$0.93
2000	\$5.88	\$0.65	\$0.99

Antimony metal prices are determined by a number of variables over which we have no control. These include the availability and price of imported metals, the quantity of new metal supply, and industrial and commercial demand. If metal prices decline and remain depressed, our revenues and profitability may be adversely affected.

We use various antimony raw materials to produce our products. We currently obtain antimony raw material from sources in Canada and the U.S.

ZEOLITE DIVISION

We own 100% of Bear River Zeolite Company, an Idaho corporation incorporated on June 1, 2000. BRZ has a lease with Webster Farm, L.L.C. that entitles BRZ to surface mine and process zeolite on property located near Preston, Idaho, in exchange for a royalty payment. The royalty is a percentage of the zeolite sales price (FOB mine). The minimum annual royalty during the first five years is \$1,000. During 2002, we sold additional royalty interests in BRZ to a company controlled by Al Dugan, a majority shareholder and, as such, an affiliate. The royalties granted Mr. Dugan's company a payment equal to 3% of all gross sales (FOB mine) on zeolite products. On a combined basis, royalties vary from 8%-13%. BRZ has constructed a processing plant on the property and is currently

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improving its productive capacity. Through December 31, 2005, we had spent approximately \$1,000,000 to purchase and construct the processing plant.

We have no "proven reserves" or "probable reserves" of zeolite, as these terms are defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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"Zeolite" refers to a group of minerals that consist of hydrated aluminosilicates that hold cations such as calcium, sodium, ammonium and potassium in their crystal lattice. Water is loosely held in cavities in the lattice. BRZ's zeolite deposits have characteristics, which make the mineral useful for a variety of purposes including:

- o Soil Amendment and Fertilizer. Zeolite has been successfully used to fertilize golf courses, sports fields, parks and common areas, and high value crops, including corn, potatoes, soybeans, red beets, acorn squash, green beans, sorghum sudangrass, brussel sprouts, cabbage, carrots, tomatoes, cauliflower, radishes, strawberries, wheat, lettuce and broccoli.

- o Water Filtration. Zeolite is used for particulate, heavy metal and ammonium removal in swimming pools, municipal water systems, fisheries, fish farms, and aquariums.

- o Sewage Treatment. Zeolite is used in sewage treatment plants to remove nitrogen and as a carrier for microorganisms.

- o Nuclear Waste and Other Environmental Cleanup. Zeolite has shown a strong ability to selectively remove strontium, cesium and various other radioactive isotopes from solution. Zeolite can also be used for the cleanup of soluble metals such as mercury, chromium, copper, lead, zinc, arsenic, molybdenum, nickel, cobalt, antimony, calcium, silver and uranium.

- o Odor Control. A major cause of odor around cattle, hog, and poultry feed lots is the generation of the ammonium in urea and manure. The ability of zeolite to absorb ammonium prevents the formation of ammonia gas, which generates the odor.

- o Gas Separation. Zeolite has been used for some time to separate gases, to re-oxygenate downstream water from sewage plants, smelters, pulp and paper plants, and fish ponds and tanks, and to remove carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide and hydrogen sulfide from methane generators as organic waste, sanitary landfills, municipal sewage systems and animal waste treatment facilities.

- o Animal Nutrition. Feeding up to 2% zeolite increases growth rates, decreases conversion rates, prevents worms, and increases longevity.

- o Miscellaneous Uses. Other uses include catalysts, petroleum refining, building applications, solar energy and heat exchange, desiccants, pellet binding, horse and kitty litter, floor cleaner and carriers for insecticides, pesticides and herbicides.

### ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

Our exploration, development and production programs conducted in the United States are subject to local, state and federal regulations regarding environmental protection. Some of our production and mining activities are conducted on public lands. We believe that our current discharge of waste materials from our processing facilities is in material compliance with environmental regulations and health and safety standards. The U.S. Forest Service extensively regulates mining operations conducted in National Forests.



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Department of Interior regulations cover mining operations carried out on most other public lands. All operations by us involving the exploration for or the production of minerals are subject to existing laws and regulations relating to exploration procedures, safety precautions, employee health and safety, air quality standards, pollution of water sources, waste materials, odor, noise, dust and other environmental protection requirements adopted by federal, state and local governmental authorities. We may be required to prepare and present to the authorities data pertaining to the effect or impact that any proposed exploration for or production of minerals may have upon the environment. Any changes to our reclamation and remediation plans, which may be required due to changes in state or federal regulations, could have an adverse effect on our operations. The range of reasonably possible loss in excess of the amounts accrued, by site, cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

We accrue environmental liabilities when the occurrence of such liabilities is probable and the costs are reasonably estimable. The initial accruals for all our sites are based on comprehensive remediation plans approved by the various regulatory agencies in connection with permitting or bonding requirements. Our accruals are further based on presently enacted regulatory requirements and adjusted only when changes in requirements occur or when management revises its estimate of costs required to comply with existing requirements. As remediation activity has physically commenced, management has been able to refine and revise its estimates of costs required to fulfill future environmental tasks based on contemporaneous cost information, operating experience, and changes in regulatory requirements. In instances where costs required to complete our remaining environmental obligations are clearly determined to be in excess of the existing accrual, we have adjusted the accrual accordingly. When regulatory agencies require additional tasks to be performed in connection with our environmental responsibilities, we evaluate the costs required to perform those tasks and adjust our accrual accordingly as the information becomes available. In all cases, however, our accrual at year-end is based on the best information available at that time to develop estimates of environmental liabilities.

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### Yankee Fork Mill Site.

During 2005, USAC spent approximately \$7,200 and essentially finished the bulk of the reclamation work at the Yankee Fork mill site. Monitoring of the reclamation site will continue through 2005. At December 31, 2005, we have accrued \$5,000 for the remaining activities.

### Antimony Processing Site.

We have environmental remediation obligations at our antimony processing site near Thompson Falls, Montana ("the Stibnite Hill Mine Site"). Under the regulatory jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service and subject to the operating permit requirements of the Montana Department of Environmental Quality, we performed substantial environmental reclamation activities during 2000 and 1999. The regulatory agencies require that we line a storm water pond and construct a water treatment facility and thus fulfill the majority of our environmental responsibilities at the Stibnite Hill Mine site. At December 31, 2005, we have accrued \$130,000, most of which is classified as current for our antimony site reclamation activities.

### Yellow Jacket Mine.

During 2002, we received notification from the U.S. Forest Service outlining only minor tasks to be performed during the 2003 field season. These tasks have been completed. At December 31, 2005, we have not accrued any liability for reclamation activities at the Yellow Jacket Mine.

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BRZ.

During 2001, we recorded a reclamation accrual for our Bear River Zeolite subsidiary, based on an analysis performed by management and reviewed and approved by regulatory authorities for environmental bonding purposes. The accrual of \$7,500 represents the Company's estimated costs of reclaiming, in accordance with regulatory requirements; the acreage disturbed by our zeolite operations and remains unchanged at December 31, 2005.

General.

Reclamation activities at the Yellow Jacket Mine and the Thompson Falls Antimony Plant have proceeded under supervision of the U.S. Forest Service and applicable State Departments of Environmental Quality. We have complied with regulators' requirements and do not expect the imposition of substantial additional requirements.

We have posted cash performance bonds with a bank and the U.S. Forest Service in connection with our reclamation activities. In 2004, 2002 and 2001, the U.S. Forest Service released a substantial portion of the environmental bonding funds that had been deposited for remediation of the Yellow Jacket Mine.

We believe we have accrued adequate reserves to fulfill our environmental remediation responsibilities as of December 31, 2005. We have made significant reclamation and remediation progress on all our properties over the past three years and have complied with regulatory requirements in our environmental remediation efforts. The changes in amounts accrued for environmental remediation activities during the year ended December 31, 2004 is as follows:

	YANKEE FORK MILL SITE -----	THOMPSON FALLS ANTIMONY PLANT -----	YELLOW JACKET MINE -----	BEAR RIVER ZEOLITE -----	TOTAL -----
Balances, December 31, 2003	\$ 45,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 7,500	\$ 208,500
Less: Reclamation Costs	(40,674)	(4,441)			(45,115)
Adjustment of Accrued Remediation Costs	674	(15,559)	(6,000)		(20,885)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balances, December 31, 2004	\$ 5,000	\$ 130,000	\$ --	\$ 7,500	\$ 142,500
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

During 2005, we expensed \$8,581 on ongoing reclamation activities at the Yankee Fork Mill Site and the Thompson Falls Antimony Plant.

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### EMPLOYEES

As of December 31, 2005, we employed 46 full-time employees. The number of full-time employees may vary seasonally. None of our employees are covered by any collective bargaining agreement.

### OTHER

We hold no material patents, licenses, franchises or concessions, however we consider our antimony processing plant proprietary in nature. We use the trade name "Montana Brand Antimony Oxide" for marketing our antimony products.

We are subject to the requirements of the Federal Mining Safety and Health Act

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of 1977, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's regulations, requirements of the state of Montana and the state of Idaho, federal and state health and safety statutes and Sanders County, Lemhi County and Custer County health ordinances.

### ITEM 2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES

#### ANTIMONY DIVISION

Our principal plant and mine are located in the Burns Mining District, Sanders County, Montana, approximately 15 miles west of Thompson Falls, Montana. We hold 2 patented mill sites and 10 patented lode mining claims covering 152 acres. The lode claims are contiguous within two groups.

Antimony mining and milling operations were curtailed during 1983 due to continued declines in the price of antimony. We are currently purchasing foreign raw antimony materials and continue to produce antimony metal, oxide and sodium antimonate from our antimony processing facility near Thompson Falls, Montana.

#### ZEOLITE DIVISION

We own 100% of Bear River Zeolite Company ("BRZ"), an Idaho corporation incorporated on June 1, 2000. BRZ has entered into a mining lease with Webster Farm, L.L.C. that entitles BRZ to surface mine and process zeolite on property located near Preston, Idaho, in exchange for royalty payments. The royalty is a percentage of the processed ore sale price (FOB mine). The minimum annual royalty during the first five years is \$1,000. The royalty is also payable on zeolite mined on adjacent Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") ground on which BRZ has located five additional BLM claims, if BRZ accesses those claims across the leased property. We are also subject to a 3% royalty on all gross zeolite sales (FOB mine), payable to a company controlled by Al Dugan, a major shareholder and an affiliate. On a combined basis, royalties vary from 8%-13%. BRZ has constructed a processing plant on the property.

### ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are not a party to any pending legal proceeding.

### ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of 2005.

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## PART II

### ITEM 5. MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Currently, our common stock is traded on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board ("OTCBB") under the symbol "UAMY." The following table sets forth the range of high and low bid prices as reported by the OTCBB for the periods indicated. The quotations reflect inter-dealer prices without retail mark-up, markdown or commission, and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

2004	High	Low
-----	-----	-----
First Quarter	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.20

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Second Quarter	0.51	0.25
Third Quarter	0.52	0.24
Fourth Quarter	0.50	0.34

2005	High	Low
-----	-----	-----
First Quarter	\$ 0.82	\$ 0.42
Second Quarter	0.68	0.36
Third Quarter	0.70	0.45
Fourth Quarter	0.70	0.47

The approximate number of record holders of our common stock at March 28, 2006 is 2,631.

We have not declared or paid any dividends to our stockholders during the last five years and do not anticipate paying dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. Instead, we expect to retain earnings, if any, for the operation and expansion of our business.

### ITEM 6. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATIONS

Certain matters discussed are forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties, including the impact of antimony prices and production volatility, changing market conditions and the regulatory environment and other risks. Actual results may differ materially from those projected. These forward-looking statements represent the Company's judgment as of the date of this filing. The Company disclaims, however, any intent or obligation to update these forward-looking statements.

#### RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Company reported a net loss of \$575,766 in 2005 compared to a net loss of \$93,164 in 2004.

The decrease in the income from operations of \$28,396 during 2005 in the Antimony Division was due to a 4 month strike at the plant that supplies raw materials to the Company, a drastic increase in the cost of propane, and the costs associated with processing a legacy slag pile. The increase in the loss from operations of \$137,607 during 2005 in the Zeolite Division was primarily due to a decrease in the sale price of the product, increased propane and diesel prices, the reprocessing of a large tonnage of material that had been shipped, and expansion of the operations.

Total sales of antimony products were \$2,467,546 for 2005, compared with \$2,179,956 for 2004, an increase of \$287,590. During the year ended December 31, 2005, sales of antimony products consisted of 1,562,946 pounds at an average sale price of \$1.58 per pound. Sales of antimony products during the year ended December 31, 2004 consisted of 1,474,636 pounds at an average sale price of \$1.48 per pound. Sales and profitability would have been much greater during 2005, but the raw material supplier had a four month strike that curtailed shipments to the Company. Additionally, the Company incurred additional cost to process a legacy slag pile to provide raw materials. A major increase in the price of propane also cut into the profitability in 2005. These items significantly reduced our income from operations from antimony during 2005.

Combined costs of antimony sales were \$2,095,824 or \$1.34 per pound sold for the year ended December 31, 2005, as compared to \$1,779,838, or \$1.21 per pound sold, for the year ended December 31, 2004. The increase in costs per pound is due to an increase in propane prices and the processing of the legacy slag pile. Depreciation expense in the Antimony division was \$43,673 during 2005 compared to \$41,449 during 2004.

Total sales of zeolite products were \$1,096,484 for 2005, compared with \$942,936 for 2004, an increase of 16 percent. Combined costs of zeolite sales were \$1,367,849 for 2005, compared with \$1,076,694 for 2004. The tons shipped in 2005 were 11,654 tons compared to 10,333 tons in 2003, an increase of 13%. Depreciation expense was \$84,256 for BRZ during 2005, compared to \$70,875 during 2004. The large increase in costs during 2005 were due to a major plant expansion in which certain start up costs were expensed, the installation of a new dryer, a huge increase in the cost of propane and diesel, and the reprocessing of product in Wyoming. Additionally, the sale price of the product was too low, and this problem is being corrected in 2006.

Antimony sales expenses were \$48,104 for 2005, compared with \$48,005 for 2004. BRZ sales expenses decreased to \$48,937 in 2005 from \$65,967 in 2004.

During 2005, the Company incurred corporate general and administrative expenses totaling \$302,749, compared with \$331,046 during 2004. The Company also incurred \$230,878 in exploration during 2005 where none was incurred in 2004. The exploration was on property located in Mexico in accordance with the Company's new subsidiary's agreement (see note 8 to the consolidated financial statements).

Reclamation at Yellow Jacket is complete. Yankee Fork Mill Site reclamation was nothing in 2005 compared to \$40,674 in 2004. The Company believes it has virtually completed its reclamation work at Yankee Fork. Water monitoring and vegetation are the Company's final responsibilities at Yankee Fork. The Company spent \$1,408 for reclamation work during 2005 at the Thompson Falls antimony plant compared to \$4,441 during 2004.

Net interest expense was \$122,021 for 2005, compared with \$113,018 for 2004.

Accounts receivable factoring expense was \$86,947 for 2005, compared with \$88,952 for 2004.

#### FINANCIAL CONDITION AND LIQUIDITY

At December 31, 2005, Company assets totaled \$1,619,370, and there was a stockholders' deficit of \$717,833. In addition, at December 31, 2005, the Company's total current liabilities exceeded its total current assets by \$824,302. Due to the Company's operating losses, negative working capital, and stockholders' deficit, the Company's independent accountants included a paragraph in its report on our 2005 financial statements relating to a going concern uncertainty. To continue as a going concern the Company must generate profits from its antimony and zeolite sales and acquire additional capital resources through the sale of its securities or from short and long-term debt financing. Without financing and profitable operations, the Company may not be able to meet its obligations, fund operations and continue in existence. While management is optimistic, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to sustain profitable operations and meet its financial obligations.

Other significant financial commitments for future periods will include:

- o Servicing notes payable to bank.
- o Paying delinquent property and payroll tax liabilities and accounts payable.
- o fulfilling responsibilities with environmental, labor safety and securities regulatory agencies.
- o keeping current with the interest payment requirements of the secured and unsecured convertible notes payable.

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Cash used by operating activities during 2005 was \$302,534, and resulted primarily from the reduction of current liabilities.

Cash used by investing activities during 2005 was \$305,481, which was primarily related to the construction and purchases of capital assets used at the Bear River Zeolite facility.

The Company was able to fund its operating loss and its acquisition of plant and equipment during 2005 from net cash provided by financing activities of \$818,341, including \$770,033 generated from sales of unregistered common stock and warrants.

The Company hopes that it will have additional financial resources from increasing gross profits from its antimony business and sales of zeolite from BRZ.

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### ITEM 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements of the registrant are included herein on pages F1-F24.

### ITEM 8. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

### ITEM 8-A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

An evaluation was performed by the Company's president of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, the president concluded that disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2005, in ensuring that all material information required to be filed in this annual report has been made known to them in a timely fashion.

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting during the year ended December 31, 2005, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

## PART III

### ITEM 9. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PROMOTERS AND CONTROL PERSONS, COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 16(a) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT

Identification of directors and executive officers at December 31, 2004, is as follows:

Name	Age	Affiliation	Expiration of Term
----	---	-----	-----
John C. Lawrence	66	Chairman, President, Secretary, and Treasurer; Director	Annual meeting
Robert A. Rice	80	Director	Annual meeting
Leo Jackson	63	Director	Annual meeting

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Gary A. Babbitt      XX      Director

Annual meeting

### BUSINESS EXPERIENCE OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

JOHN C. LAWRENCE. Mr. Lawrence has been the president and a director since our inception. Mr. Lawrence was the president and a director of AGAU Mines, Inc., our corporate predecessor, since the inception of AGAU Mines, Inc. in 1968. He is a member of the Society of Mining Engineers and a recipient of the Uno Sahinen Silver Medallion Award presented by Butte Tech, University of Montana. He has a vast background in mining, milling, smelting, chemical processing and oil and gas.

ROBERT A. RICE. Mr. Rice is a metallurgist, having been employed by the Bunker Hill Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Gulf Resources and Chemical Corporation at Kellogg, Idaho, as Senior Metallurgist and Mill Superintendent until his retirement in 1965. Mr. Rice has been a director since 1975.

LEO JACKSON. Mr. Jackson is a resident of El Paso, Texas. For the past 15 years, he has been a principal owner and the president of Production Minerals, Inc., a company which has an indirect 25% interest in the stock of USAMSA. Mr. Jackson is one of the principal owners of Minera de Roja, S.A. de C.V., and has been involved in the production and marketing of industrial minerals such as fluorspar and celestite in the United States and Mexico for 25 years. Mr. Jackson speaks fluent Spanish and has a BBA degree from the Sul Ross State University in Texas. Mr. Jackson has been a director since February 1999.

GARY A. BABBITT. Mr. Babbitt has experience in mining industry with 30 years dealing with joint ventures, financing, contracting and employment. He is currently a partner in a business in Guadalajara, has a working knowledge of Spanish and has negotiated contracts in Latin America. Mr. Babbitt has a B.A. from the Albertson College of Idaho, and earned his J.D. from the University of Chicago.

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We are not aware of any involvement by our directors or executive officers during the past five years in legal proceedings that are material to an evaluation of the ability or integrity of any director or executive officer.

Board Meetings and Committees. Our Board of Directors held eight (8) regular meetings during the 2005 calendar year. Each incumbent director attended at least 75% of the meetings held during the 2005 calendar year, in the aggregate, by the Board and each committee of the Board of which he was a member. Our Board of Directors does not have a Compensation Committee, or a Nominating Committee.

Our Board of Directors has established an Audit Committee consisting of one member (Robert A. Rice) of the Board of Directors not involved in our day-to-day financial management. Mr. Rice is not considered a financial expert; the Company does not have the necessary capital resources to attract and retain an independent financial expert to serve on its Audit Committee.

Board Member Compensation. We paid directors' fees in the form of 26,000 shares of our Series D Preferred Stock per director during 2005.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance. Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires our directors and executive officers and the holders of 10% or more of our common stock to file reports of ownership and changes in ownership with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Officers, directors and stockholders holding more than 10% of our common stock are required by the regulation to furnish us with copies of all Section 16(a) forms

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they have filed.

Based solely on our review of copies of Forms 3, 4, and 5 furnished to us, Mr. Lawrence timely filed Form 4 reports during 2005. Mr. Rice and Mr. Jackson did not file timely Form 4 or Form 5 reports during 2005. Al W. Dugan, a shareholder who became a 10% beneficial owner during 2000, has timely filed Form 4 reports during 2005.

### Code of Ethics

The Company has adopted a Code of Ethics that applies to the Company's executive officers and its directors. The Company will provide, without charge, a copy of the Code of Ethics on the written request of any person addressed to the Company at: United States Antimony Corporation, P.O. Box 643, Thompson Falls, MT 59873.

## ITEM 10. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

### SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

The Securities and Exchange Commission requires the following table setting forth for fiscal years ending December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003; the compensation paid by USAC to its principal executive officer.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Annual Compensation			Long-Term Compensation			
		Salary	Bonus	Other Annual Compensation (1)	Awards		Payouts	
					Restricted Options/Awards (2)	Securities Underlying LTIP SARs	All Other Payouts	All Compensation
John C. Lawrence, President	2005	\$96,000	N/A	\$5,538	\$7,150	None	None	N
John C. Lawrence, President	2004	\$96,000	N/A	\$5,538	\$19,500	None	None	N
John C. Lawrence, President	2003	\$96,000	N/A	\$5,538	\$2,400	None	None	N

(1) Represents earned but unused vacation.

(2) These figures represent the fair values, as of the date of issuance, of the annual director's fee payable to Mr. Lawrence in the form of shares of USAC's Series D Preferred stock.

## ITEM 11. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth information regarding beneficial ownership of our common stock as of March 28, 2005, by (i) each person who is known by us to beneficially own more than 5% of our Series A, C, and D preferred stock or common stock; (ii) each of our executive officers and directors; and (iii) all of our executive officers and directors as a group. Unless otherwise stated, each person's address is c/o United States Antimony Corporation, P.O. Box 643,



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1250 Prospect Creek Road, Thompson Falls, Montana 59873.

TITLE OF CLASS -----	NAME AND ADDRESS OF BENEFICIAL OWNER(1) -----	AMOUNT AND NATURE OF BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP -----
Common stock	The Dugan Family c/o A. W. Dugan 1415 Louisiana Street, Suite 3100 Houston, TX 77002	8,320,620 (3)
Series C Preferred	Walter L. Maguire, Sr. P.O. Box 129 Keller, VA 23401	49,091 (6)
Series C Preferred	Richard A. Woods 59 Penn Circle West Penn Plaza Apts. Pittsburgh, PA 15206	48,305 (6)
Series C Preferred	Dr. Warren A. Evans 69 Ponfret Landing Road Brooklyn, CT 06234	48,305 (6)
Series C Preferred	Edward Robinson 1007 Spruce Street 1st Floor Philadelphia, PA 19107	32,203 (6)
Series D Preferred	Gary D. Babbitt 877 W. Main Street, Suite 1000 Boise, ID 83702	555,000 (4) (6)
Common stock	John C. Lawrence	3,917,853 (2)
Common stock	Robert A. Rice	204,791
Common stock	Leo Jackson	56,700
Series D Preferred	John C. Lawrence	3,603,070 (5) (6)
Series D Preferred	Robert A. Rice	102,000
Series D Preferred	Leo Jackson	102,000
Common stock and Series D Preferred Stock	All directors and executive officers as a group (3 persons)	7,986,414

(1) Beneficial Ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and generally includes voting or investment power with respect to securities. Shares of common stock subject to options or warrants currently exercisable or convertible, or exercisable or convertible within 60 days of March 28, 2005 are deemed outstanding for computing the percentage of the person holding options or warrants but are not deemed outstanding for computing the percentage of any other person. Percentages are based on a total of 31,528,816 shares of common stock, 177,904 shares of Series C Preferred Stock, and 1,899,672 shares of Series D Preferred Stock outstanding on March 28, 2005.

(2) Includes 2,167,853 shares of common stock and 1,250,000 stock purchase warrants, plus 500,000 shares issuable through the conversion of a convertible note payable. Excludes 158,324 shares owned by Mr. Lawrence's sister, as to which Mr. Lawrence disclaims beneficial ownership.

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- (3) Includes 1,823,767 shares owned by Al W. Dugan; 1,876,449 shares, in the aggregate, owned by companies owned and controlled by Al W. Dugan; and 4,620,404 stock purchase warrants and shares issuable through the conversion of a secured convertible note payable. Excludes 183,333 shares owned by Lydia Dugan as to which Mr. Dugan disclaims beneficial ownership.

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- (4) Includes warrants to purchase 450,000 shares of Series D Preferred Stock.
- (5) Includes 1,590,672 shares of Series D preferred stock and warrants to purchase 2,012,398 shares of Series D Preferred Stock.
- (6) The outstanding Series A, Series C and Series D preferred shares carry voting rights.

### ITEM 12. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Described below are transactions during the last two years to which we are a party and in which any director, executive officer or beneficial owner of five percent (5%) or more of any class of our voting securities or relatives of our directors, executive officers or five percent (5%) beneficial owners has a direct or indirect material interest. See also transactions described in notes 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 15 to our Financial Statements as of December 31, 2005.

- o Leo Jackson, a director, is a principal owner and president of Production Minerals, Inc., a company which indirectly owns 25% of the stock of USAMSA. We own 50% of the stock of USAMSA.
- o We reimburse John C. Lawrence, a director and Chief Executive Officer, for operational and maintenance expenses incurred in connection with our use of equipment owned by Mr. Lawrence, including welding trucks, backhoes, and an aircraft. Reimbursements for 2004 and 2005 totaled \$48,179 and \$47,741, respectively. In addition, we accrued interest expense of \$9,316 and 14,264 on net advances due Mr. Lawrence, for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2005, respectively.
- o During 2004, the Company issued 52,000 shares of its Series D preferred stock to each member of its Board of Directors as compensation for their services as directors. In connection with the issue, the Company recorded \$58,500 in director compensation based on an aggregate of 156,000 Series D shares issued.
- o During 2004, the Company issued 1,000,000 warrants to purchase shares of Series D preferred stock to John C. Lawrence, the Company's president and a director, for his assistance in procuring financing. The warrants are exercisable at \$0.25 per share and expire in 2007.
- o At December 31, 2003, we owed legal fees in the amount of \$149,971 to an outside law firm in which Gary D. Babbitt, formerly a director, is a partner. During 2004, this liability was settled for a \$20,000 cash payment, and a note for \$40,000. The note issued is included with the long-term debt at December 31, 2004, and the amount of debt forgiven was recorded as a gain from forgiveness of debt in other income.
- o During 2004 and 2005, Mr. Babbitt converted 120,000 and 105,000 Series D preferred shares, respectively, into the same number of shares of common stock.

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- o During 2005, the Company issued 26,000 of its Series D preferred stock to each member of its Board of Directors as compensation for their services as directors. In connection with the issuances, the Company recorded \$28,600 in director compensation based on an aggregate of 104,000 Series D shares issued.
- o During 2005, the Company issued 1,000,000 warrants to purchase shares of Series D preferred stock to John C. Lawrence for incentive to improve the Company's financial position. These warrants are exercisable at \$0.25 and expire in October 2007.
- o During 2004 and 2005, the Board of Directors resolved that 120,000 and 105,000 shares , respectively, of the Company's Series D preferred stock held by Gary Babbitt, the Company's the Company's former attorney and director, be cancelled and then reissued in an equal number of shares of the Company's common stock.

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### ITEM 13. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

Exhibit Number	Description
-----	-----
3.01	Articles of Incorporation of USAC, filed as an exhibit to USAC's Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1995 (File No.001-08675), are incorporated herein by this reference.
3.02	Amended and Restated Bylaws of USAC, filed as an exhibit to amendment No. 2 to USAC's Form SB-2 Registration Statement (Reg. No. 333-45508) are incorporated herein by this reference.
3.03	Articles of Correction of Restated Articles of Incorporation of USAC.
3.04	Articles of Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of United States Antimony Corporation, filed as an exhibit to USAC's Form 10-QSB for the quarter ended September 30, 2002 (File No. 001-08675), are incorporated herein by this reference.
4.01	Key Employees 2000 Stock Plan, filed as an exhibit to USAC's Form S-8 Registration Statement filed on March 10, 2000 (File No. 333-32216) is incorporated herein by this reference.

Documents filed with USAC's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 1995 (File No. 001-08675), are incorporated herein by this reference:

10.10	Yellow Jacket Venture Agreement
10.11	Agreement Between Excel-Mineral USAC and Bobby C. Hamilton
10.12	Letter Agreement
10.13	Columbia-Continental Lease Agreement Revision
10.14	Settlement Agreement with Excel Mineral Company
10.15	Memorandum Agreement

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- 10.16 Termination Agreement
- 10.17 Amendment to Assignment of Lease (Geosearch)
- 10.18 Series B Stock Certificate to Excel-Mineral Company, Inc.
- 10.19 Division Order and Purchase and Sale Agreement
- 10.20 Inventory and Sales Agreement
- 10.21 Processing Agreement
- 10.22 Release and settlement agreement between Bobby C. Hamilton and United States Antimony Corporation
- 10.23 Columbia-Continental Lease Agreement
- 10.24 Release of Judgment
- 10.25 Covenant Not to Execute
- 10.26 Warrant Agreements filed as an exhibit to USAC's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 1996 (File No. 001-08675), are incorporated herein by this reference
- 10.27 Letter from EPA, Region 10 filed as an exhibit to USAC's Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB for the quarter ended September 30, 1997 (File No. 001-08675) is incorporated herein by this reference

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- 10.28 Warrant Agreements filed as an exhibit to USAC's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 1997 (File No. 001-08675) are incorporated herein by this reference
- 10.30 Answer, Counterclaim and Third-Party Complaint filed as an exhibit to USAC's Quarterly Report on Forms 10-QSB for the quarter ended September 30, 1998 (File No. 001-08675) is incorporated herein by this reference

Documents filed with USAC's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 1998 (File No. 001-08675), are incorporated herein by this reference:

- 10.31 Warrant Issue-Al W. Dugan
- 10.32 Amendment Agreement

Documents filed with USAC's Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB for the quarter ended March 31, 1999 (File No. 001-08675) is incorporated herein by this reference:

- 10.33 Warrant Issue-John C. Lawrence
- 10.34 PVS Termination Agreement

Documents filed as an exhibit to USAC's Form 10-KSB for the year ended December

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31, 1999 (File No. 001-08675) are incorporated herein by this reference:

- 10.35 Maguire Settlement Agreement
- 10.36 Warrant Issue-Carlos Tejada
- 10.37 Warrant Issue-Al W. Dugan
- 10.38 Memorandum of Understanding with Geosearch Inc.
- 10.39 Factoring Agreement-Systran Financial Services Company
- 10.40 Mortgage to John C. Lawrence
- 10.41 Warrant Issue-Al W. Dugan filed as an exhibit to USAC's Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB for the quarter ended March 31, 2000 (File No. 001-08675) is incorporated herein by this reference
- 10.42 Agreement between United States Antimony Corporation and Thomson Kernaghan & Co., Ltd. filed as an exhibit to USAC form 10-QSB for the quarter ended June 30, 2000 (File No. 001-08675) are incorporated herein by this reference.
- 10.43 Settlement agreement and release of all claims between the Estate of Bobby C. Hamilton and United States Antimony Corporation filed as an exhibit to USAC form 10-QSB for the quarter ended June 30, 2000 (File No. 001-08675) are incorporated herein by this reference.
- 10.44 Supply Contracts with Fortune America Trading Ltd. filed as an exhibit to USAC form 10-QSB for the quarter ended June 30, 2000 (File No. 001-08675) are incorporated herein by this reference.
- 10.45 Amended and Restated Agreements with Thomson Kernaghan & Co., Ltd, filed as an exhibit to amendment No. 3 to USAC's Form SB-2 Registration Statement (Reg. No. 333-45508), are incorporated herein by this reference.
- 10.46 Purchase Order from Kohler Company, filed as an exhibit to amendment No. 4 to USAC's Form SB-2 Registration Statement (Reg. No. 333-45508) are incorporated herein by this reference.

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Documents filed as an exhibit to USAC's Form 10-QSB for the quarter ended June 30, 2002 (File No. 001-08675) are incorporated herein by this reference.

- 10.47 Bear River Zeolite Company Royalty Agreement, dated May 29, 2002
- 10.48 Grant of Production Royalty, dated June 1, 2002
- 10.49 Assignment of Common Stock of Bear River Zeolite Company, dated May 29, 2002
- 10.50 Agreement to Issue Warrants of USA, dated May 29, 2002
- 10.51 Secured convertible note payable - Delaware Royalty Company dated December 22, 2003\*

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- 10.52 Convertible note payable - John C. Lawrence dated December 22, 2003\*
- 10.53 Pledge, Assignment and Security Agreement dated December 22, 2003\*
- 10.54 Note Purchase Agreement dated December 22, 2003\*
- 21.01 Subsidiary of USAC\*
- 14.0 Code of Ethics\*
- 31.1 Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications Certification of John C. Lawrence\*
- 32.1 Section 1350 Certifications Certification of John C. Lawrence\*
- 44.1 CERCLA Letter from U.S. Forest Service filed as an exhibit to USAC form 10-QSB for the quarter ended June 30, 2000 (File No. 001-08675) are incorporated herein by this reference and filed as an exhibit to USAC's Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 1995 (File No. 1-8675) is incorporated herein by this reference.

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\* Filed herewith.

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Reports on Form 8-K

ITEM 5. OTHER EVENTS - OCTOBER 10, 2003.

EXHIBIT 21.01  
-----

SUBSIDIARIES OF REGISTRANT, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2005

Bear River Zeolite Company  
C/o Box 643  
Thompson Falls, MT 59873

Antimonio de Mexico SA de Cv  
C/o Box 643  
Thompson Falls, MT 59873

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ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The Company's Board of Directors and audit committee reviews and approves audit and permissible non-audit services performed by DeCoria, Maichel & Teague P.S., as well as the fees charged by DeCoria, Maichel & Teague P.S. for such services. In its review of non-audit service fees and its appointment of DeCoria, Maichel & Teague P.S. as the Company's independent accountants, the Board of Directors considered whether the provision of such services is compatible with maintaining DeCoria, Maichel & Teague P.S. independence. All of the services provided and fees charged by DeCoria, Maichel & Teague P.S. in 2005 were pre-approved by the Board of Directors and its audit committee.

AUDIT FEES

The aggregate fees billed by DeCoria, Maichel & Teague P.S. for professional services for the audit of the annual financial statements of the Company and the reviews of the financial statements included in the Company's quarterly reports on Form 10-QSB for 2004 and 2005 were \$44,300 and \$48,698, respectively, net of expenses.

AUDIT-RELATED FEES

There were no other fees billed by DeCoria, Maichel & Teague P.S. during the last two fiscal years for assurance and related services that were reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Company's financial statements and not reported under "Audit Fees" above.

TAX FEES

The aggregate fees billed by DeCoria, Maichel & Teague P.S. during the last two fiscal years for professional services rendered by DeCoria, Maichel & Teague P.S. for tax compliance for 2004 and 2005 were \$2,600 and \$2,600 respectively.

ALL OTHER FEES

There were no other fees billed by DeCoria, Maichel & Teague P.S. during the last two fiscal years for products and services provided by DeCoria, Maichel & Teague P.S.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

UNITED STATES ANTIMONY CORPORATION  
(Registrant)

By: /s/ John C. Lawrence      Date: April 13, 2006

-----  
John C. Lawrence, President, Director

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and Principal Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

By: /s/ John C. Lawrence      Date: April 13, 2006  
-----

John C. Lawrence, Director and President  
(Principal Executive, Financial and Accounting  
Officer)

By:/s/ Leo Jackson      Date: April 13, 2006  
-----

Leo Jackson, Director

By:/s/ Robert A. Rice      Date: April 13, 2006  
-----

Robert A. Rice, Director

By:/s/ Gary D. Babbitt      Date: April 13, 2006  
-----

Gary D. Babbitt, Director

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of  
United States Antimony Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of United States Antimony Corporation and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2004 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders' deficit and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a



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test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of United States Antimony Corporation and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2004 and 2005, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Company has negative working capital, an accumulated deficit and total stockholders' deficit that raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 1. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ DeCoria, Maichel & Teague, P.S.

DeCoria, Maichel & Teague P.S.  
Spokane, Washington

March 21, 2006

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### UNITED STATES ANTIMONY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2005

	2004	
	-----	-----
		ASSETS
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 77,515	\$
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$30,000	56,774	
Inventories	237,806	
	-----	-----

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Total current assets		372,095	
Investment in USAMSA, net		3,527	
Properties, plants and equipment, net		683,003	
Restricted cash for reclamation bonds		91,512	
Deferred financing costs, net of amortization		22,500	
		-----	
Total assets		\$ 1,172,637	\$
		=====	==
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT			
Current liabilities:			
Checks issued and payable		\$ 65,873	\$
Accounts payable		441,085	
Accrued payroll and payroll taxes		102,428	
Other accrued liabilities		76,385	
Deferred revenue		30,000	
Accrued interest payable		30,890	
Payable to related parties		287,687	
Long-term debt, current		30,235	
Accrued reclamation costs, current		100,000	
		-----	
Total current liabilities		1,164,583	
Secured convertible and convertible notes payable		350,000	
Long-term debt, noncurrent		636,695	
Accrued reclamation costs, noncurrent		42,500	
		-----	
Total liabilities		2,193,778	
		-----	
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 1 and 16)			
Stockholders' deficit:			
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized:			
Series A: 4,500 and -0- shares issued and outstanding,			
(no liquidation preference at December 31, 2005)		45	
Series B: 750,000 shares issued and outstanding			
(liquidation preference \$840,000 at December 31, 2005)		7,500	
Series C: 177,904 shares issued and outstanding			
(liquidation preference \$97,847 at December 31, 2005)		1,779	
Series D: 1,899,672 and 2,013,672 shares issued and outstanding			
(liquidation preference \$5,122,407 at December 31, 2005)		18,996	
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 50,000,000 shares authorized;			
31,528,816 and 34,445,666 shares issued and outstanding		315,289	
Additional paid-in capital		18,117,824	
Accumulated deficit		(19,482,574)	(
		-----	
Total stockholders' deficit		(1,021,141)	
		-----	
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit		\$ 1,172,637	\$
		=====	==

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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UNITED STATES ANTIMONY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

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FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2005

	2004	
ANTIMONY DIVISION		
Revenues	\$ 2,179,956	\$
Cost of sales:		
Production costs	1,501,272	
Depreciation	41,449	
Freight and delivery	159,281	
General and administrative	29,831	
Direct sales expense	48,005	
	1,779,838	
Income from operations - antimony	400,118	
ZEOLITE DIVISION		
Revenues	942,936	
Cost of sales:		
Production costs	678,165	
Depreciation	70,875	
Freight and delivery	47,943	
General and administrative	112,109	
Royalties	101,635	
Direct sales expense	65,967	
	1,076,694	
Loss from operations - zeolite	(133,758)	
Income from operations - combined	266,360	
Other (income) expense:		
Corporate general and administrative	331,046	
Exploration expense	--	
USAMSA investment adjustment	18,387	
Interest expense, net	113,018	
Factoring expense	88,952	
Gain on sale of properties, plants and equipment	(20,000)	
Gain due to forgiveness of debt	(150,994)	
Change in estimated reclamation costs	(20,885)	
Net other expense	359,524	
Net loss	\$ (93,164)	\$
Net loss per share of common stock - basic	\$ Nil	\$
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	30,272,238	

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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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UNITED STATES ANTIMONY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT  
 FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2005

	TOTAL PREFERRED STOCK		COMMON STOCK		ADDITIONAL IN CAPITAL
	SHARES	AMOUNT	SHARES	AMOUNT	
Balances, December 31, 2003	2,796,076	\$ 27,960	28,114,288	\$ 281,143	\$ 17,387,9
Issuance of common stock for cash			2,662,738	26,628	606,6
Issuance of common stock in satisfaction of debt			631,790	6,318	66,3
Series D preferred stock cancelled and reissued as common stock	(120,000)	(1,200)	120,000	1,200	
Issuance of Series D preferred stock to Directors for services	156,000	1,560			56,9
Net loss					
Balances, December 31, 2004	2,832,076	28,320	31,528,816	315,289	18,117,8
Issuance of common stock and warrants for cash			2,615,879	26,158	743,8
Issuance of Series D preferred stock for cash	115,000	1,150			21,8
Series A preferred stock converted into common Stock	(4,500)	(45)	4,500	45	
Series D preferred stock converted into common stock	(105,000)	(1,050)	105,000	1,050	
Issuance of common					

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stock in satisfaction of debt			191,471	1,915	55,5
Issuance of Series D preferred stock to Directors for services	104,000	1,040			27,5
Net loss					
Balances, December 31, 2005	2,941,576	\$ 29,415	34,445,666	\$ 344,457	\$ 18,966,6

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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UNITED STATES ANTIMONY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2005

	2004	2005
	-----	-----
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (93,164)	\$ (575,7
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used by operating activities:		
Depreciation expense	112,324	127,9
Amortization of deferred financing costs as interest expense	7,500	7,5
Series D preferred stock issued to directors and officer as compensation	58,500	28,6
Gain on sale of properties, plants and equipment	(20,000)	(70,0
Gain due to forgiveness of debt	(150,994)	
Change in estimated reclamation costs	(20,885)	
Loss from unconsolidated investment	8,386	3,5
Change in:		
Accounts receivable	(5,693)	(52,5
Inventories	(84,753)	48,0
Restricted cash for bank note payable	105,649	
Restricted cash for reclamation bonds	7,531	4,5
Accounts payable	(298,116)	120,2
Accrued payroll and payroll taxes	(108,523)	16
Other accrued liabilities	1,490	2,2
Deferred revenue	30,000	40,0
Accrued interest payable	14,245	22,6
Payable to related parties	55,576	(11,3
Accrued reclamation costs	(45,115)	
Net cash used by operating activities	(426,042)	(302,5
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of properties, plants and equipment	(241,016)	(375,4
Proceeds from sale of properties, plants and equipment	20,000	70,0

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Net cash used by investing activities	(221,016)	(305,4
	-----	-----
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from sale of common stock and warrants	633,229	770,0
Proceeds from sale of Series D preferred stock	--	23,0
Borrowings of long-term debt	--	108,0
Principal payments on long-term debt	(557,521)	(78,2
Proceeds from long-term debt, net	670,919	
Change in checks issued and payable	(22,415)	(4,5
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by financing activities	724,573	818,3
	-----	-----
Net increase in cash	77,515	210,3
Cash, beginning of year	0	77,5
	-----	-----
Cash, end of year	\$ 77,515	\$ 287,8
	=====	=====
Supplemental disclosures:		
Cash paid during the year for interest	\$ 98,279	\$ 131,3
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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UNITED STATES ANTIMONY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS, CONTINUED:  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2005

Noncash financing activities:		
Common stock issued in satisfaction of debt	\$ 72,631	\$ 57,4
	=====	=====
Series D preferred stock cancelled and reissued as common stock	\$ 120,000	
	=====	
Series A preferred stock converted into common stock		\$
		=====
Series D preferred stock converted into common stock		\$ 1,0
		=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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UNITED STATES ANTIMONY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BACKGROUND OF COMPANY AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

AGAU Mines, Inc., predecessor of United States Antimony Corporation ("USAC" or "the Company"), was incorporated in June 1968 as a Delaware corporation to mine gold and silver. USAC was incorporated in Montana in January 1970 to mine and produce antimony products. In June 1973, AGAU Mines, Inc. was merged into USAC. In December 1983, the Company suspended its antimony mining operations when it became possible to purchase antimony raw materials more economically from foreign sources. The principal business of the Company has been the production and sale of antimony products.

During 2000, the Company formed a 75% owned subsidiary, Bear River Zeolite Company ("BRZ"), to mine and market zeolite and zeolite products from a mineral deposit in southeastern Idaho. In 2001, an operating plant was constructed at the zeolite site and zeolite production and sales commenced. During 2002, the Company acquired the remaining 25% of BRZ and continued to produce and sell zeolite products.

During 2005, the Company formed a 100% owned subsidiary, Antimonio de Mexico S.A. de C.V. ("ADM"), to explore and develop potential antimony properties in Mexico (see note 8).

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business. At December 31, 2005, the Company had negative working capital of \$824,302, an accumulated deficit of approximately \$20,0 million, and a total stockholders' deficit of approximately \$718,000. Additionally, the Company is delinquent on the payment of several current liabilities and has consistently incurred negative cash flow from operating activities. These factors, among others, indicate that there is substantial doubt that the Company will be able to meet its obligations and continue in existence as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that may be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

To improve the Company's financial condition, the following actions have been initiated or taken by management:

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- o During 2005 and 2004, the Company made progress in developing its zeolite production capabilities, and broadened its zeolite product line. The Company has been developing a sales and marketing force and attracting new zeolite customers.
- o During 2004, the Company sold an aggregate of 2,662,738 shares of its unregistered common stock and warrants for \$633,229. During 2005, the Company sold an aggregate of 2,615,879 shares of its unregistered common stock and warrants for cash of \$770,033. The Company will most likely continue to offer its stock for sale to finance its activities, but there can be no assurances, however, that the Company will be successful in selling its stock.

### 2. CONCENTRATIONS OF RISK

The Company purchases most of the raw antimony used in the production of its finished antimony products from foreign sources. During the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2005, approximately 66% and 59%, respectively, of the Company's antimony revenues were generated by sales to one customer.

During 2004 and 2005, 44% and 46%, respectively, of the Company's revenues generated from zeolite product sales were to two customers. The loss of the Company's "key" customers could adversely affect its business.

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## UNITED STATES ANTIMONY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 2. CONCENTRATIONS OF RISK, CONTINUED

The Company's revenues from antimony sales are strongly influenced by world prices for such commodities, which fluctuate and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, including inflation and worldwide forces of supply and demand. The aggregate effect of these factors is not possible to predict accurately.

Many of the Company's competitors in the antimony industry have substantially more capital resources and market share than the Company. Therefore, the Company's ability to maintain its market share can be significantly affected by factors outside of the Company's control.

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### Principles of Consolidation -----

The Company's consolidated financial statements include the accounts of BRZ and ADM, both wholly-owned subsidiaries. Intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated in consolidation. The Company accounts for its investment interest in its 50% owned foreign entity, USAMSA, by the equity method.

#### Use of Estimates -----



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The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

### Reclassifications

-----

Certain reclassifications have been made to the 2004 financial statements in order to conform to the 2005 presentation. These reclassifications have no effect on net loss, total assets or stockholders' deficit as previously reported.

### Cash and Cash Equivalents

-----

The Company considers cash in banks and investments with original maturities of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

### Restricted Cash

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Restricted cash at December 31, 2005, consists of cash held for reclamation performance bonds, and is held as certificates of deposit with reputable financial institutions.

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## UNITED STATES ANTIMONY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED:

#### Accounts Receivable

-----

Accounts receivable are stated at the amount that management expects to collect from outstanding balances. Management provides for probable uncollectible amounts through an allowance for doubtful accounts. Additions to the allowance for doubtful accounts are based on management's judgment, considering historical write-offs, collections and current credit conditions. Balances which remain outstanding after management has used reasonable collection efforts are written off through a charge to the allowance for doubtful accounts and a credit to the applicable accounts receivable. Payments received on receivables subsequent to being written off are considered a bad debt recovery. Changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts have not been material to the financial statements.

#### Inventories

-----

Inventories at December 31, 2004 and 2005 consisted primarily of finished antimony products, antimony metal and finished zeolite products that are stated at the lower of first-in, first-out cost or estimated net realizable value. Since the Company's antimony inventory is a commodity with a sales value that is subject to world prices for antimony that are

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beyond the Company's control, a significant change in the world market price of antimony could have a significant effect on the net realizable value of inventories.

### Properties, Plants and Equipment

-----

Production facilities and equipment are stated at the lower of cost or estimated net realizable value and are depreciated using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of five to fifteen years. Vehicles and office equipment are stated at cost and are depreciated using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of three to five years. Maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred. Betterments of a major nature are capitalized. When assets are retired or sold, the costs and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in operations.

Management of the Company periodically reviews the net carrying value of all of its properties on a property-by-property basis. These reviews consider the net realizable value of each property to determine whether a permanent impairment in value has occurred and the need for any asset write-down. An impairment loss is recognized when the estimated future cash flows (undiscounted and without interest) expected to result from the use of an asset are less than the carrying amount of the asset. Measurement of an impairment loss is based on the estimated fair value of the asset if the asset is expected to be held and used.

Although management has made its best estimate of the factors that affect net realizable value based on current conditions, it is reasonably possible that changes could occur in the near term which could adversely affect management's estimate of net cash flows expected to be generated from its assets, and necessitate asset impairment write-downs.

### Exploration

-----

The Company records exploration costs as operating expenses in the period they occur, and capitalizes exploration costs on discrete mineralized bodies that have proven reserves and are in development or production.

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UNITED STATES ANTIMONY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED:

#### Deferred Financing Costs

-----

Deferred financing costs relating to secured convertible notes payable are amortized over the terms of the notes payable.

#### Asset Retirement Obligations

-----

The Company recognizes the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation in the period in which it is incurred, if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The associated asset

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retirement costs are capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the associated long-lived assets and depreciated over the lives of the assets on a units of production basis. Reclamation costs are allocated to accretion expense over the life of the related assets and are adjusted for changes resulting from the passage of time and changes to either the timing or amount of the original present value estimate underlying the obligation.

### Reclamation and Remediation

-----

All of the Company's mining operations are subject to reclamation and closure requirements. Minimum standards for mine reclamation have been established by various governmental agencies. Costs are estimated based primarily upon environmental and regulatory requirements and are accrued and charged to expense over the expected economic life of the operation using the units-of-production method. The liability for reclamation is classified as current or noncurrent based on the expected timing of expenditures.

The Company accrues costs associated with environmental remediation obligations when it is probable that such costs will be incurred and they are reasonably estimable. Costs of future expenditures for environmental remediation are not discounted to their present value. Such costs are based on management's current estimate of amounts that are expected to be incurred when the remediation work is performed within current laws and regulations. The Company has restricted cash balances that have been provided to ensure performance of its reclamation obligations.

It is reasonably possible that due to uncertainties associated with defining the nature and extent of environmental contamination, application of laws and regulations by regulatory authorities, and changes in remediation technology, the ultimate cost of remediation and reclamation could change in the future. The Company continually reviews its accrued liabilities for such remediation and reclamation costs as evidence becomes available indicating that its remediation and reclamation liability has changed.

### Revenue Recognition

-----

Sales of antimony and zeolite products are recorded upon shipment and when title passes to the customer. Prepayments received from customers prior to the time that products are shipped are recorded as deferred revenue. When the related products are shipped, the amount recorded as deferred revenue is recognized as revenue. The Company's sales agreements provide for no product returns or allowances.

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UNITED STATES ANTIMONY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED:

#### Stock-Based Compensation

-----

SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, as amended by SFAS No. 148, requires companies to recognize stock-based expense based on the

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estimated fair value of employee stock options. Alternatively, SFAS No. 123 allows companies to retain the current approach set forth in APB Opinion 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, provided that expanded footnote disclosure is presented. The Company has not adopted the fair value method of accounting for stock-based compensation under SFAS No. 123, but provides the pro forma disclosure required when appropriate.

As permitted by SFAS No. 123, management currently accounts for share-based payments to employees using APB 25's intrinsic value method. Management expects to adopt Statement 123(R) on January 1, 2006 using the modified prospective method and is unable to estimate stock-based compensation expense to be recorded in 2006.

During 2004, the Company granted stock warrants to employees for the purchase of 410,000 shares of its common stock. These warrants are exercisable at \$.25 per share and expire in August 2007. The Company currently accounts for stock warrants as prescribed by APB 25 and discloses pro forma information, as provided by SFAS No. 123. There were no stock-based compensation transactions during 2005.

Pro forma net loss presented below was determined as if the Company had accounted for the employee stock warrants granted during 2004 under the fair value method of SFAS No. 123. The fair value of these warrants was estimated at the date of grant using an option pricing model. Such models require the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected volatility of the stock price which may be difficult to estimate for small business issuers traded on micro-cap stock exchanges. The effect of SFAS No. 123 stock option expense on basic loss per share is nil.

Net loss as reported for 2004	\$	93,164
SFAS No. 123 stock option expense		64,000
		-----
Pro forma net loss for 2004	\$	157,164
		=====

If the Company accounted for its employee stock options under SFAS No. 123, compensation expense would have been \$706,947 for the year ended December 31, 2004.

The fair value of each warrant granted was estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, with the following weighted average assumptions:

Risk-free interest rate		3.50%
Expected stock price volatility		153.00%
Expected dividend yield		0.00%

Income Taxes  
-----

Income taxes are accounted for under the liability method. Under this method, deferred income tax liabilities or assets are determined at the end of each period using the tax rate expected to be in effect when the taxes are actually paid or recovered. A valuation allowance is recognized on deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that some or all of these deferred tax assets will not be realized.

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### UNITED STATES ANTIMONY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED:

##### Income (Loss) Per Common Share

-----

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income (loss) available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, and does not include the impact of any potentially dilutive common stock equivalents. Common stock equivalents, including warrants to purchase the Company's common stock and common stock issuable upon the conversion of notes payable, are excluded from the calculations when their effect is antidilutive.

##### New Accounting Pronouncements

-----

On December 16, 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("the FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment ("Statement 123(R)", which is a revision of FASB Statement No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," ("Statement 123"). Statement 123(R) supersedes Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 ("APB 25"), "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and amends FASB Statement No. 95, "Statement of Cash Flows." Generally, the approach in Statement 123(R) is similar to the approach described in Statement 123. Statement 123(R) requires that all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, be recognized in the income statement based on their fair values. Proforma disclosure is no longer an option. Statement 123(R) is effective for small business issuers as of the beginning of the first fiscal year that starts after December 15, 2005. The Company's adoption of Statement 123(R) is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, Inventory Costs, an Amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4. SFAS No. 151 amends ARB 43, Chapter 4 to clarify that abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs and wasted materials (spoilage) be recognized as current period charges. It also requires that allocation of fixed production overheads to the cost of conversion be based on normal capacity of production facilities. SFAS No. 151 is effective for inventory costs incurred during fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. The Company's adoption of SFAS No. 151 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 153, "Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets, an amendment of APB Opinion No. 29, Accounting for Nonmonetary Transactions" ("SFAS 153"). The amendments made by SFAS 153 are based on the principle that exchanges of nonmonetary assets should be based on the fair value of the assets exchanged. Further, the amendments eliminate the narrow exception for nonmonetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replace it with a general exception for exchanges of nonmonetary assets that do not have commercial substance. The statement is effective for nonmonetary asset exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005 with earlier adoption permitted. The provisions of this statement shall be applied prospectively. The Company's adoption of SFAS 153 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

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In June 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections." SFAS No. 154 changes the accounting and reporting for voluntary changes in accounting principles, whereby the effects will be reported as if the newly adopted principle has always been used. SFAS No. 154 also includes minor changes concerning the accounting for changes in estimates, correction of errors and changes in reporting entities. SFAS No. 154 is effective for accounting changes and error corrections made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005.

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### UNITED STATES ANTIMONY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED:

New Accounting Pronouncements, continued:  
-----

In April 2004, the FASB ratified Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 04-2, which amends SFAS No. 141, Business Combinations, to the extent all mineral rights are to be considered tangible assets for accounting purposes. There had been diversity in practice related to the application of SFAS No. 141 to certain mineral rights held by mining entities that are not within the scope of SFAS No. 19, Financial Accounting and Reporting by Oil and Gas Producing Companies. The SEC staff's position previously was that entities outside the scope of SFAS No. 19 should account for mineral rights as intangible assets in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. The Company's application of this EITF is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

#### 4. SALES OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

The Company sells its accounts receivable to a financing company pursuant to the terms of a factoring agreement. According to the terms of the agreement, the receivables are sold with full recourse and the Company assumes all risks of collectibility. Accordingly, the Company's allowance for doubtful accounts receivable is based upon the expected collectibility of all trade receivables. The performance of all obligations and payments to the factoring company is personally guaranteed by John C. Lawrence, the Company's president and a director. As consideration for Mr. Lawrence's guarantee, the Company granted a mortgaged security interest to Mr. Lawrence collateralized by the Company's real and personal property.

The factoring agreement requires that the Company pay a financing fee equal to 2% of the face amount of receivables sold. Financing fees paid by the Company during the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2005 totaled \$88,952 and \$86,947, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2005, net accounts receivable of approximately \$3.2 million and \$3.4 million were sold under the agreement. Proceeds from the sales were used to fund inventory purchases and operating expenses. The agreement is for a term of one year with automatic renewal for additional one-year terms.

#### 5. INVENTORIES

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The major components of the Company's inventories at December 31, 2004 and 2005, were as follows:

	2004	2005
Antimony Metal	\$ 51,884	\$ 18,150
Antimony Oxide	128,240	55,662
Sodium Antimonate	3,260	15,666
Zeolite	54,422	100,265
	\$ 237,806	\$ 189,743
	=====	=====

At December 31, 2004 and 2005, antimony metal consisted principally of recast metal from antimony-based compounds and metal purchased from foreign suppliers, respectively. Antimony oxide inventory consisted of finished product oxide held at the Company's plant. Sodium antimonite inventory consisted of dry finished product and wet raw materials, the majority of which were stored at the Company's antimony plant near Thompson Falls, Montana. The Company's zeolite inventory consists of salable zeolite material held at BRZ's Idaho mining and production facility.

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### UNITED STATES ANTIMONY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 6. PROPERTIES, PLANTS AND EQUIPMENT

The major components of the Company's properties, plants and equipment at December 31, 2004 and 2005 were as follows:

	2004	2005
Mining equipment (1)	\$ 945,137	\$ 945,137
Chemical processing and office buildings	168,211	199,489
Chemical processing equipment	923,591	941,806
BRZ plant	718,375	1,044,364
Other	195,966	195,966
	2,951,280	3,326,762
Less accumulated depreciation	(2,268,277)	(2,396,207)
	\$ 683,003	\$ 930,555

(1) Substantially all of the Company's mining equipment is fully depreciated. At December 31, 2004 and 2005, fully depreciated mining equipment with an original cost of approximately \$670,000, was in use at BRZ.

#### 7. INVESTMENT IN USAMSA

The Company has a 50% investment in United States Antimony, Mexico S.A. de C.V. ("USAMSA"). The Company accounts for its investment in USAMSA by the equity method. Assets and liabilities are translated at current exchange rates, related revenues and expenses are translated at average

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exchange rates in effect during the period, and the effects of exchange rate changes are reflected in stockholders' equity. USAMSA was idle during 2004 and 2005 due to unstable antimony metal prices and the absence of sufficient operating capital. During 2005, the Company wrote off the carrying value of USAMSA of \$3,527 due to lack of activity. Leo Jackson, a director and stockholder of the Company owns 31.4% of Production Minerals, Inc., which has an indirect interest of 25% in the stock of USAMSA.

### 8. INVESTMENT IN ADM

During 2005, the Company created a new subsidiary, Antimonio de Mexico SA de Cv ("ADM"). ADM was incorporated under the laws of Mexico and the State of Jalisco. On December 16, 2005, ADM signed a contract and option agreement that gives ADM the exclusive right to explore and exploit the San Miguel I and San Miguel II concessions for an annual payment of \$50,000, and an option to purchase payment of \$100,000 annually. Total payments will not exceed \$1,430,344, reduced by IVA taxes paid. All installment payments must be paid when and if ADM exercises the option to purchase. During the year ended December 31, 2005, \$143,115 was paid under this agreement and was recorded as exploration expense.

ADM does not have any obligation to pay any amount under this contract. If the concessions do not have 1,000,000 tons of ore grade at 1.8% antimony per ton and 8.1 ounces of silver per ton, then ADM may cancel the contract within six months of the execution of the contract.

A service agreement was also executed on December 16, 2005, for a mining operator to provide consultation and experience, with similar amounts payable as under the Contract of Exploration and Option.

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### UNITED STATES ANTIMONY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 9. DUE TO RELATED PARTIES

Amounts due to related parties at December 31, 2004 and 2005 were as follows (see Note 15):

	2004	2005
	-----	-----
Entity owned by John C. Lawrence, president and director	\$ 12,919	\$ 2,572
John C. Lawrence, president and director(1)	274,768	273,784
	-----	-----
	\$ 287,687	\$ 276,356
	=====	=====

(1) Includes accrued interest at 10% per annum of \$30,799 and \$45,064 at December 31, 2004 and 2005, respectively.

Transactions affecting the payable to Mr. Lawrence during 2004 and 2005 were as follows:

	2004	2005
	-----	-----



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Balance, beginning of year	\$ 224,743	\$ 274,768
Equipment rental charges	48,179	47,741
Advances, net	1,846	(48,725)
	-----	-----
Balance, end of year	\$ 274,768	\$ 273,784
	=====	=====

10. LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt at December 31, 2005 is as follows:

Term note payable to First State Bank of Thompson Falls, bearing interest at 9.0% through February 2008, then Wall Street prime rate plus 3.75% through maturity; payable in monthly installments of \$6,220; maturing January 2020		\$ 493,969
Note payable to First State Bank of Thompson Falls, bearing interest at 10.5%; payable in monthly installments of \$1,073; maturing June 2008		27,145
Note payable to First State Bank of Thompson Falls, bearing interest at 10.5%; principal plus interest due in April 2006		75,100
Equipment note payable, bearing interest at 7.25% through April 2004, then bank prime through maturity; payable in monthly installments of \$393; maturing April 2009		13,090
Note payable, bearing interest at 10%; payable in four annual installments of \$10,000 each beginning December 2005; not collateralized		30,000
		-----
		639,304
Less current portion		(130,801)
		-----
Noncurrent portion		\$ 508,503
		=====

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UNITED STATES ANTIMONY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10. LONG-TERM DEBT, CONTINUED:

At December 31, 2005, principal payments on long-term debt are due as follows:

Year Ending December 31, -----		
2006		\$ 130,801
2007		60,151
2008		56,985
2009		42,055
2010		45,025
Thereafter		304,287
		-----

The notes payable to First State Bank of Thompson Falls is collateralized by accounts receivable, inventory, certain equipment, patented and unpatented claims in Sanders County, Montana and are personally guaranteed by John C. Lawrence, the Company's president and a director. This note also contains certain restrictive covenants, including paying payroll and property taxes as they are due. At December 31, 2005, the Company was not in compliance with certain of the covenants. The Company has obtained a waiver from First State Bank relating to these covenants, which applies at December 31, 2005 and through December 31, 2006.

11. SECURED CONVERTIBLE AND CONVERTIBLE NOTES PAYABLE

Security Agreement and Secured Convertible Note Payable  
-----

On December 22, 2003, the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary BRZ, entered into a Pledge, Assignment, and Security Agreement ("the Agreement") with Delaware Royalty Company, Inc. ("Delaware"), a company controlled by Al Dugan, a major shareholder of the Company. The Agreement was in connection with the purchase of a \$250,000 Secured Convertible Note Payable ("the Secured Note"), by Delaware from the Company. The Agreement granted Delaware a first-priority security interest in all of the issued and outstanding stock of BRZ in the event the Company is unable to complete payment and performance under the obligations associated with the Secured Note.

The Secured Note accrues interest at 10% per annum with interest payable quarterly, beginning March 31, 2004, and is convertible into shares of the Company's common stock at an initial conversion price of \$0.20 per share up until 30 days prior to repayment of the Secured Note. In the event the Company issues shares of its common stock for a consideration per share less than the initial conversion price, the initial conversion price is reduced to a new conversion price equal to the consideration per share received by the Company for the additional shares of common stock then issued so that the number of shares issuable to the holder of the Secured Note upon conversion is proportionately increased. In the case of shares issued without consideration, the initial conversion price shall be reduced in an amount so as to maintain for the holder of the Secured Note the right to convert the note into shares equal in amount to the same percentage interest in the common stock of the Company as existed immediately preceding the date the additional common stock was issued. The Secured Note is subject to certain covenants, which include, among other things, payment of the principal and accrued interest according to the terms of the note, and the use of proceeds for the payment of accounts payable and the purchase of inventory and mining equipment. The Secured Note matures on December 22, 2007, unless otherwise converted. At December 31, 2005, \$250,000 of principal and \$18,750 of interest was outstanding and due on the note.

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UNITED STATES ANTIMONY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. SECURED CONVERTIBLE AND CONVERTIBLE NOTES PAYABLE, CONTINUED:

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### Unsecured Convertible Note Payable

-----

On December 22, 2003, John C. Lawrence, the Company's president and a director, agreed to convert \$100,000 of related party debt due him into a Convertible Note Payable ("the Convertible Note"). The Convertible Note contains essentially the same attributes and privileges that the Secured Note provides Delaware Royalty Company, in that it accrues interest at 10% per annum and is convertible into shares of the Company's common stock at an initial conversion price of \$0.20 per share. The conversion price of the Convertible Note is also subject to the same anti-dilution adjustments as the Secured Note. The Convertible Note matures on December 22, 2007, unless otherwise converted. The Convertible Note is not collateralized by any of the Company's assets. At December 31, 2005, \$100,000 of principal and \$20,191 of interest was outstanding and due on the note.

### Stock Purchase Warrants

-----

In connection with the issuance of the secured convertible and convertible notes payable, Mr. Dugan and Mr. Lawrence, were issued 2,000,000 and 1,000,000 stock purchase warrants, respectively. The warrants expire in December of 2008 and 2007, respectively, and are exercisable for shares of the Company's unregistered common stock at \$0.20 per share.

## 12. STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

### Issuance of Common Stock for Cash

-----

During 2004 and 2005, the Company sold an aggregate of 2,662,738 and 2,615,879 shares, respectively, of its unregistered common stock to existing shareholders and other parties for cash of \$633,229 and \$770,033, respectively. In connection with the 2005 sales, warrants to purchase 1,530,002 shares of the Company's common stock at \$0.60 per share were granted.

### Common Stock Issued in Satisfaction of Debt

-----

During 2004, the Company issued 631,790 shares of its unregistered common stock in satisfaction of debt. In connection with the issuance of these shares, the Company recognized gain due to forgiveness of debt in the amount of \$150,994. During 2005, the Company issued 191,471 shares of its unregistered common stock in satisfaction of debt.

### Series D Preferred Stock Cancelled and Reissued as Common Stock

-----

During 2004 and 2005, the Board of Directors resolved that 120,000 and 105,000 shares, respectively, of the Company's Series D preferred stock held by Gary Babbitt, the Company's former attorney and director, be cancelled and then reissued in an equal number of shares of the Company's common stock.

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UNITED STATES ANTIMONY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT, CONTINUED:

Common Stock Warrants  
 -----

The Company's Board of Directors has the authority to issue stock warrants for the purchase of preferred or common stock to directors and employees of the Company. The Company has also issued warrants in exchange for services rendered the Company and in connection with sales of its unregistered common stock.

Transactions in common stock warrants are as follows:

	NUMBER OF WARRANTS	EXERCISE PRICES
	-----	-----
Balance, December 31, 2003	10,426,102	\$0.25-\$0.45
Warrants granted in connection with financing activities	1,925,000	\$ 0.30
Warrants granted to employees	410,000	\$ 0.25
Warrants exercised in connection with 2004 stock sales	(2,358,333)	\$0.29-\$0.35
Warrants expired and cancelled	(935,500)	\$0.29-\$0.35
	-----	
Balance, December 31, 2004	9,467,269	\$0.25-\$0.45
Warrants granted in connection with 2005 stock sales	1,530,002	\$ 0.60
Warrants granted to lender	150,000	\$ 0.30
Warrants exercised	(705,167)	\$0.25-\$0.35
Warrants expired and cancelled	(2,295,409)	\$0.30-\$0.45
	-----	
Balance, December 31, 2005	8,146,695	\$0.25-\$0.60
	=====	

The above common stock warrants expire as follows:

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31:  
 -----

2006	1,882,693
2007	2,334,000
2008	3,530,002
2010	150,000
Non-expiring	250,000
	-----
	8,146,695
	=====

Preferred Stock  
 -----

The Company's Articles of Incorporation authorize 10,000,000 shares of \$0.01 par value preferred stock available for issuance with such rights and preferences, including liquidation, dividend, conversion and voting rights, as the Board of Directors may determine.

Series A  
 -----

During 1986, the Board established a Series A preferred stock, consisting

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of 4,500 shares. These shares are nonconvertible, nonredeemable and are entitled to a \$1.00 per share per year cumulative dividend. Series A preferred stockholders have voting rights for directors only and a total liquidation preference equal to \$45,000 at December 31, 2004, plus dividends in arrears. During 2005, the remaining 4,500 outstanding shares of Series A preferred stock were converted to common shares. Therefore, there were no shares of Series A preferred stock outstanding and no related cumulative dividends in arrears at December 31, 2005.

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### UNITED STATES ANTIMONY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 12. STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT, CONTINUED:

##### Series B

-----

During 1993, the Board established a Series B preferred stock, consisting of 1,666,667 shares. All 1,666,667 shares authorized were issued in connection with the final settlement of litigation. The Series B preferred stock has preference over the Company's common stock and Series A preferred stock; has no voting rights (absent default in payment of declared dividends); and is entitled to cumulative dividends of \$0.01 per share per year, payable if and when declared by the Board of Directors. In the event of dissolution or liquidation of the Company, the preferential amount payable to Series B preferred stockholders is \$1.00 per share plus dividends in arrears. No dividends have been declared or paid with respect to the Series B preferred stock. In 1995, 916,667 shares of Series B preferred stock were surrendered to the Company and cancelled in connection with the settlement of litigation against Bobby C. Hamilton. At December 31, 2005, cumulative dividends in arrears on the 750,000 outstanding Series B shares were \$90,000, or \$0.12 per share. Total dividends in arrears and liquidation preference were \$840,000 at December 31, 2005.

##### Series C

-----

During 1997, the Company issued 2,560,762 shares of Series C preferred stock in connection with the conversion of certain debt owed by the Company. During 1999, holders of 2,382,858 shares of Series C stock converted their shares into common stock of the Company. The Series C shares have voting rights, are non-redeemable and have a \$0.55 per share liquidation preference. At December 31, 2005, 177,904 shares of Series C preferred stock remained outstanding and the liquidation preference amounted to \$97,847.

##### Series D

-----

During 2002, the Company established its Series D preferred stock. Holders of the Series D preferred stock have the right, subject to the availability of authorized but unissued common stock, to convert their shares into shares of the Company's common stock without payment of additional consideration. The Series D shares are initially convertible into the Company's common stock as determined by dividing \$0.20 by the conversion price in effect at the time of the conversion. The initial conversion price of the Series D preferred stock is \$0.20, and subject to

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adjustment based upon anti-dilution provisions, which include but are not limited to, the affects of the subsequent sale of common stock at prices less than the initial conversion price.

DESIGNATION. The class of convertible Series D preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, consists of up to 2.5 million shares.

VOTING RIGHTS. The holders of Series D preferred shares shall have the right to that number of votes equal to the number of shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of such Series D preferred shares.

REDEMPTION. The Series D preferred shares are not redeemable by the Company.

LIQUIDATION PREFERENCE. The Series D holders are entitled to a liquidation preference equal to the greater of \$2.50 per share or the equivalent market value of the number of shares of common stock into which each share of Series D is convertible. At December 31, 2005, the liquidation preference for Series D preferred stock was \$4,774,180.

REGISTRATION RIGHTS. All of the underlying common stock issued upon conversion of the Series D preferred shares shall be entitled to "piggyback" registration rights when, and if, the Company files a registration statement for its securities or the securities of any other stockholder.

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### UNITED STATES ANTIMONY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 12. STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT, CONTINUED:

Series D, Continued:  
-----

DIVIDENDS. The Series D holders are entitled to an annual dividend of \$0.0235 per share. The dividends are cumulative and payable after payment and satisfaction of the Series A, B and C preferred stock dividends. At December 31, 2005, cumulative dividends in arrears on the 1,909,672 outstanding Series D shares were \$88,227.

During 2005, an existing shareholder exercised warrants to purchase 115,000 shares of Series D preferred stock at \$0.20 per share for a total cash received by the Company of \$23,000.

At December 31, 2004 and 2005, the Company had 1,899,672 and 2,013,672 shares of Series D preferred stock outstanding, respectively (see Note 15). The combined liquidation preference and dividends in arrears totaled \$5,122,407 at December 31, 2005.

Preferred Stock Warrants  
-----

During 2005, the Company issued 1,000,000 warrants to purchase shares of Series D preferred stock to John C. Lawrence, the Company's president and a director, for incentive to improve the Company's financial position. These warrants expire in October 2007.

Transactions in Series D preferred stock warrants are as follows:

NUMBER OF WARRANTS	EXERCISE PRICES
-----	-----

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Balance, December 31, 2003 and 2004	1,462,398	\$0.20-\$0.30
Warrants granted in connection with management incentive	1,000,000	\$ 0.25
Warrants exercised	(115,000)	\$ 0.20
Warrants expired and cancelled	(151,213)	\$ 0.20
	-----	
Balance, December 31, 2005	2,916,185	\$0.20-\$0.30
	=====	

The above Series D preferred stock warrants expire as follows:

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31:

-----	
2006	200,000
2007	1,885,000
2008	111,185
	-----
	2,916,185
	=====

### 13. 2000 STOCK PLAN

In January 2000, the Company's Board of Directors resolved to create the United States Antimony Corporation 2000 Stock Plan ("the Plan"). The purpose of the Plan is to attract and retain the best available personnel for positions of substantial responsibility and to provide additional incentive to employees, directors and consultants of the Company to promote the success of the Company's business. The maximum number of shares of common stock or options to purchase common stock that may be issued pursuant to the Plan is 500,000. At December 31, 2004 and 2005, 300,000 shares of the Company's common stock had been issued under the Plan.

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## UNITED STATES ANTIMONY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 14. INCOME TAXES

The Company had no income tax provision or benefit for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2005.

At December 31, 2004 and 2005, the Company had net deferred tax assets composed as follows:

	2004	2005
	-----	-----
Arising from differences in the book and tax basis of certain property assets	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000
Arising from net tax operating loss carryforwards	1,479,000	1,650,000
	-----	-----
Total deferred tax assets	1,779,000	1,950,000
	-----	-----
Valuation allowance	(1,779,000)	(1,950,000)
	-----	-----
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 0	\$ 0
	=====	=====

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The deferred tax assets were calculated based on an estimated 34% income tax rate. As management of the Company cannot determine if it is more likely than not that the Company will realize the benefit of its deferred tax assets, a valuation allowance equal to the net deferred tax assets at both December 31, 2004 and 2005 has been established.

At December 31, 2005, the Company had unexpired regular tax net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$4,850,000 which expire as follows:

Year Ending December 31, :	
2009	\$ 481,000
2010	715,000
2011	510,000
2012	154,000
2016	400,000
2018	292,000
2020	69,000
2021	653,000
2022	170,000
2023	733,000
2024	97,000
2025	576,000
	-----
	\$ 4,850,000
	=====

### 15. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In addition to transactions described in Notes 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, and 12, during 2004 and 2005, the Company had the following transactions with related parties:

- o During 2004, the Company issued 52,000 of its Series D preferred stock to each member of its Board of Directors as compensation for their services as directors. In connection with the issuances, the Company recorded \$58,500 in director compensation based on an aggregate of 156,000 Series D shares issued.
- o During 2005, the Company issued 26,000 of its Series D preferred stock to each member of its Board of Directors as compensation for their services as directors. In connection with the issuances, the Company recorded \$28,600 in director compensation based on an aggregate of 104,000 Series D shares issued.

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UNITED STATES ANTIMONY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 16. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Until 1989, the Company mined, milled and leached gold and silver in the Yankee Fork Mining District in Custer County, Idaho. In 1994, the U.S. Forest Service, under the provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response Liability Act of 1980 ("CERCLA"), designated the cyanide leach plant as a contaminated site requiring cleanup of the cyanide solution. In 1996, the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality requested that the Company sign a consent decree related to completing the reclamation and remediation at the Preachers Cove mill, which the Company signed in



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December 1996.

The Company has been reclaiming the property and, as of December 31, 2004, the cyanide solution cleanup was complete, the mill removed, and a majority of the cyanide leach residue disposed of.

In November of 2001, the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") listed two by-products of the Company's antimony oxide manufacturing process as hazardous wastes. Antimony slag and antimony bag house filters are now subject to comprehensive management and treatment standards under subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA"), and emergency notification requirements for releases to the environment under CERCLA. On November 26, 2002, the Company received a notice of violation from the Montana Department of Environmental Quality ("Montana DEQ"). The notice related to a hazardous waste discharge that was discovered during a hazardous waste compliance evaluation inspection conducted at the Company's Thompson Falls antimony facility. In response to the notice, the Company removed certain antimony materials from its production area, assured the Montana DEQ that future releases of hazardous waste would not occur and was assessed a fine. The Company continues to have its premises inspected and tested by Montana DEQ for potential releases of its hazardous wastes into the environment.

The Company's management believes that USAC is currently in substantial compliance with environmental regulatory requirements and that its accrued environmental reclamation costs are representative of management's estimate of costs required to fulfill its reclamation obligations. Such costs are accrued at the time the expenditure becomes probable and the costs can reasonably be estimated. The Company recognizes, however, that in some cases future environmental expenditures cannot be reliably determined due to the uncertainty of specific remediation methods, conflicts between regulating agencies relating to remediation methods and environmental law interpretations, and changes in environmental laws and regulations. Any changes to the Company's reclamation plans as a result of these factors could have an adverse affect on the Company's operations. The range of possible losses in excess of the amounts accrued cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

### 17. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The estimated fair value amounts have been determined using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. However, considerable judgment is required to interpret market data and to develop the estimates of fair value. Accordingly, the estimates presented herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Company could realize in a current market exchange.

The carrying amounts for cash, restricted cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and other current liabilities are reasonable estimates of their fair values. The fair value of amounts due to related parties approximates their carrying values of \$287,687 and \$276,356, respectively, at December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2005, based upon the contractual cash flow requirements.

The carrying amount of long-term debt is a reasonable estimate of its fair value. The carrying amount of the secured convertible and convertible notes payable, aggregating \$350,000 at December 31, 2005, is a reasonable estimate of their fair value.

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UNITED STATES ANTIMONY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

18. BUSINESS SEGMENTS

The Company has two operating segments, antimony and zeolite. Management reviews and evaluates the operating segments exclusive of interest and factoring expenses. Therefore, interest expense is not allocated to the segments. Selected information with respect to segments for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2005 is as follows:

	2004	2005
	-----	-----
Capital expenditures:		
Antimony	\$ 21,998	\$ 49,493
Zeolite	219,017	325,988
	-----	-----
	\$ 241,015	\$ 375,481
	=====	=====
Properties, plant and equipment, net:		
Antimony	\$ 113,157	\$ 118,977
Zeolite	569,846	811,578
	-----	-----
	\$ 683,003	\$ 930,555
	=====	=====

See Note 2 regarding sales to major customers.

