



November 26, 2025

Report #7

High-Purity Quartz (HPQ) / Silica in
Brazil and Canada, Solar Glass,
Energy Storage, Clean Energy Solutions

**THE NEXT SOLAR SUPERPOWER**

FROM SAND TO SOLAR INDEPENDENCE, MADE IN BRAZIL

Homerun Resources Inc. is delivering on a vision that only a few years ago seemed out of reach: Creating Brazil's first fully integrated solar glass supply chain. With control of Santa Maria Eterna, one of the world's purest and largest silica sand districts, and a solar glass plant now advancing through a full Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS), Homerun is positioned at the heart of a global solar investment wave worth nearly half a trillion dollars. This rare combination of scale, purity, and vertical integration gives Homerun a decisive competitive advantage over peers in Australia, Canada, or elsewhere, who face higher impurities, more complex permitting, and far greater CAPEX requirements.

The global energy transition is accelerating, and solar is leading the charge. In 2025, global investment in the solar sector is expected to surpass 450 billion USD, making it the single largest category of power generation spending worldwide.

Brazil has emerged as one of the fastest-growing solar markets on the planet. Already one of the world's largest solar power nations and recording a 40% growth rate in 2024, Brazil also holds 113 GW of projects in pre-construction – second only to China. Yet despite this surge, Brazil still imports virtually all of its solar modules, including the glass.

Homerun is changing that.

Having consolidated and secured control of the Santa Maria Eterna Silica Sand District – one of the world's largest and purest silica resources – and with a BFS underway for its solar glass plant in Bahia, Homerun is building the cornerstone of Brazil's solar independence and positioning itself as the crucial bridge between geology, policy, and demand.

For investors, the take-away is clear:

Brazil's solar boom requires domestic supply, and Homerun holds the key resource while moving strategically to build the downstream facility and execute the vision that will anchor the industry.

Company Details

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ISIN: CA43758P1080 / CUSIP: 43758P

Shares Issued & Outstanding: 64,061,179



▲Chart Canada (TSX.V)

Canada Symbol (TSX.V): [HMR](#)

Current Price: 0.85 CAD (11/25/2025)

Market Capitalization: 55 Million CAD



▲Chart Germany (Frankfurt)

Germany Ticker / WKN: [5ZE / A3CYRW](#)

Current Price: 0.476 EUR (11/25/2025)

Market Capitalization: 31 Million EUR



Homerun Resources Inc. has taken critical steps toward reshaping Brazil's solar supply chain – with global implications. Over the past 10 weeks, the company has delivered a sequence of milestones that signal accelerating momentum and disciplined execution:

1) **Signed a binding LOI to acquire the Pedreiras Concession:** Completing consolidation of the Santa Maria Eterna Silica Sand District under Homerun's full control.

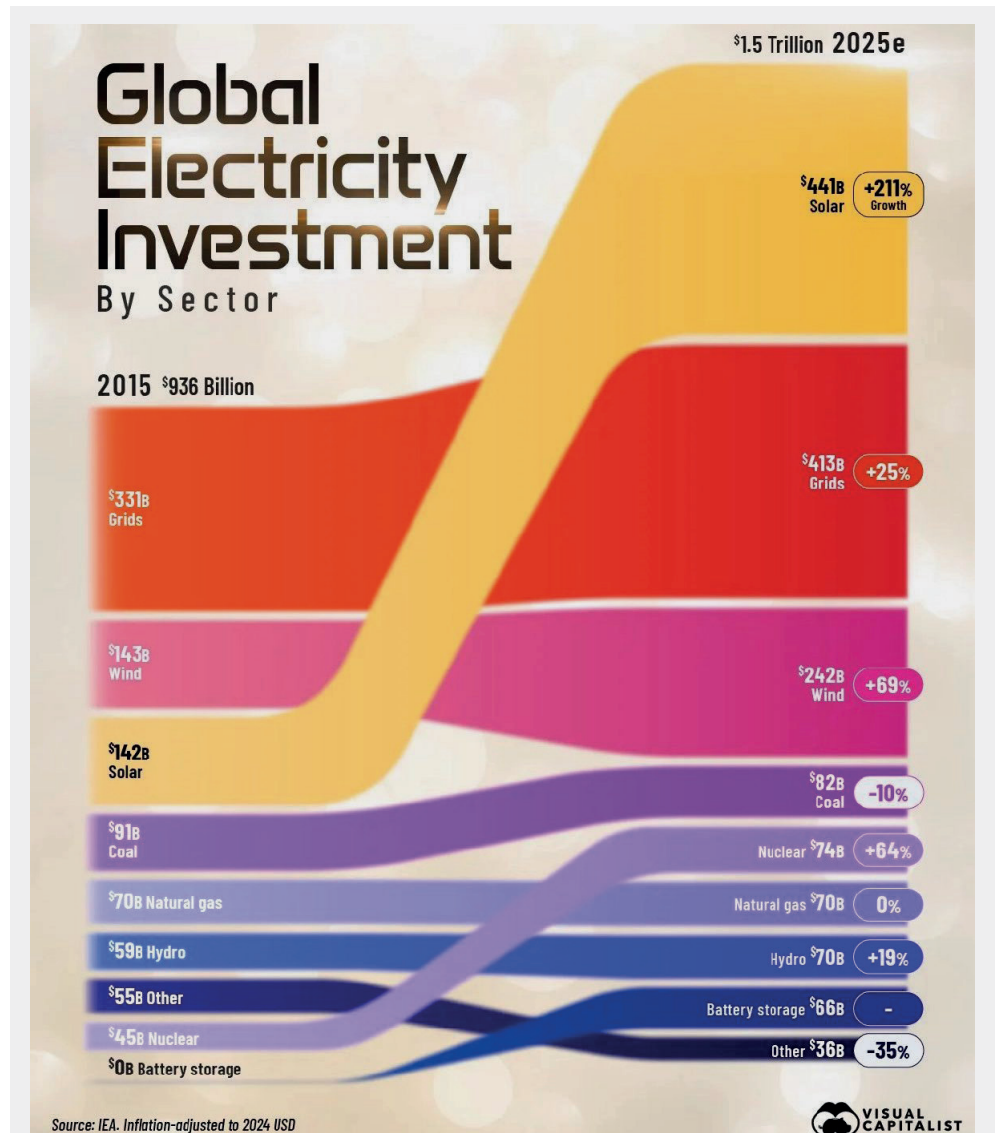
2) **Expanded the offtake agreement with Brasil Fotovoltaico Ltda. to 180,000 tpa:** Bringing total announced offtakes to 300,000 tpa, with discussions now exceeding the plant's planned 365,000 tpa nameplate capacity.

3) **Confirmed 100% antimony-free solar glass capability:** Santa Maria Eterna's ultra-pure silica enables solar glass production entirely without antimony – a powerful advantage as global antimony prices spike and supply tightens. Conventional solar glass producers rely on antimony to offset impurities in lower-quality silica.

4) **Launched the Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS):** The gateway to construction and major project financing is now underway. Homerun has engaged DTEC PMP GmbH (one of Germany's leading engineering and project-management firms) to deliver the BFS for its antimony-free solar glass plant in Bahia. Completion is targeted for Q1 2026.

5) **Engaged Minerali Industriali Engineering (MIE) of Italy:** Adding one of the world's most experienced silica-processing engineering groups to the BFS sends a clear signal: The project's technical and commercial potential is real, scalable, and investment-grade.

6) **Received conditional approval on 6 million CAD yesterday, and progressing to close the full 9 million CAD financing:** Strengthening the balance sheet, de-risking development, and reinforcing market confidence, while advancing capital for BFS completion.



Global Electricity Investment Is Going Solar: Spending on low-emission power generation has nearly doubled in the past 5 years, with solar PV leading the surge. By 2025, investment in solar is expected to hit around 450 billion USD, making it the largest single category of energy investment worldwide – outpacing grids, wind, and fossil fuels. **Brazil stands out as one of the fastest-growing solar markets globally, now ranking #6 in installed capacity and recording a 40% annual growth rate.** Backed by one of the most supportive regulatory frameworks worldwide, Brazil is positioning itself as a solar manufacturing hub, not just a deployment leader. **Investor take-away:** Homerun is perfectly aligned with these global and Brazilian trends. With +200 million tonnes of ultra-pure silica secured in Bahia and a domestic solar glass facility under development, Homerun is positioned to supply the critical materials behind the world's – and Brazil's – fastest-growing energy sector.

Taken together, these milestones create a bankable framework capable of supporting substantial project financing for Brazil's first domestic solar glass plant. They demonstrate resource quality, commercial uptake, engineering competence, and financial commitment – the key criteria evaluated by banks, strategic investors, and

development institutions. What began as an early-stage concept is now rapidly evolving into a structured, finance-ready industrial project. Homerun has assembled the technical work, partnerships, capital, and offtake visibility required to move from planning into construction and, ultimately, full industrial operation.



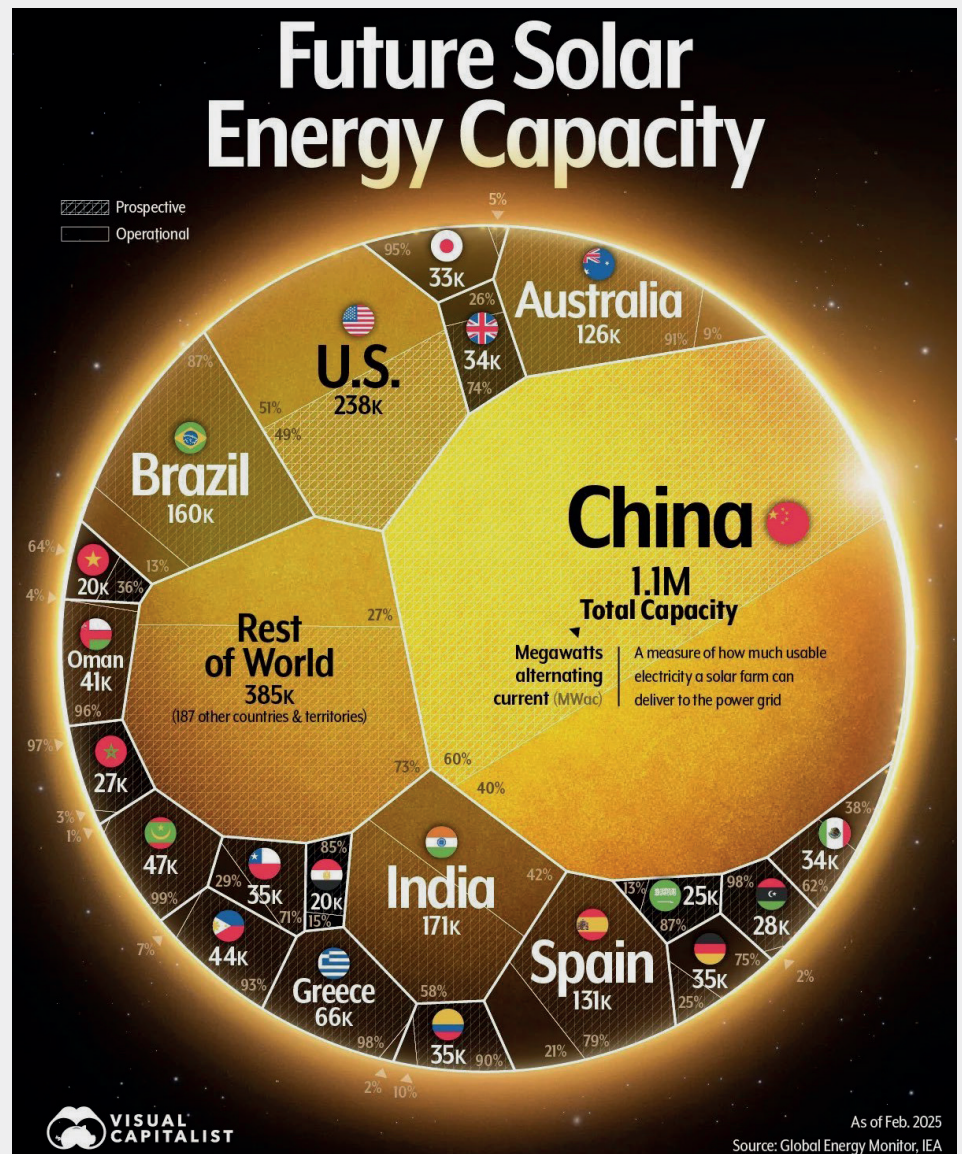
SANTA MARIA ETERNA IS EXCEPTIONAL

In 2023, a [Rockstone Report](#) first highlighted the extraordinary qualities of Santa Maria Eterna's silica sands: Measured grades averaging **99.88% SiO₂** with just **48 ppm Fe**, reduced to as low as **2.4 ppm Fe** through simple washing and scrubbing. This purity is nearly unrivaled – and no longer theoretical. Independent testing has confirmed that Santa Maria Eterna's silica can produce solar glass entirely without added antimony compounds. Purity this high meets the world's most demanding specifications without toxic additives or further refining. The result is a decisive environmental, cost, and regulatory advantage that positions Homerun at the forefront of next-generation, ESG-compliant solar glass manufacturing. **For comparison:**

- Many Australian deposits require acid-leaching just to reach the **~120 ppm Fe limit for solar glass** – an expensive and environmentally heavy process. Even then, silica at this purity still needs antimony added during melting to clear remaining impurities.
- Some Canadian projects have faced strong opposition due to **environmental and cultural concerns**, with impurity levels requiring chemical processing to reach specification.

• Even the legendary Spruce Pine Quartz District in North Carolina, producing ultra-high-purity quartz for semiconductors, remains **tightly controlled by a handful of companies** and is not positioned for solar glass supply.

Santa Maria Eterna is different. It offers >200 million tonnes of exceptionally pure, homogenous silica sand in a fully permitted mining district with proximity to deepwater ports and well-developed infrastructure. The result is a geological endowment that dramatically reduces CAPEX and OPEX for downstream processing while aligning with ESG principles – a critical differentiator in today's financing landscape and a decisive advantage for long-term investors seeking sustainable growth.



Global solar capacity is expected to triple based on new projects in the pipeline.



"The Santa Maria Eterna Silica Deposit is the most unique silica sand deposit in the world. Congratulations to Homerun, for being the first organization in 40 years to develop a strategy to extract value by bringing the end-use to the Deposit." (Thibault Van Stratum, former CEO of [Sibelco Asia](#))

"We won't allow what happened in the last century to happen again, where Brazil exports raw minerals and then buys products with very high added value. We want to add value in Brazil." (Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, Brazil's 39th President)



DISTRICT CONSOLIDATION MATTERS

With the recent agreement to acquire the Pedreiras Concession, Homerun now effectively controls the entire Santa Maria Eterna District. **This goes far beyond land acquisition:**

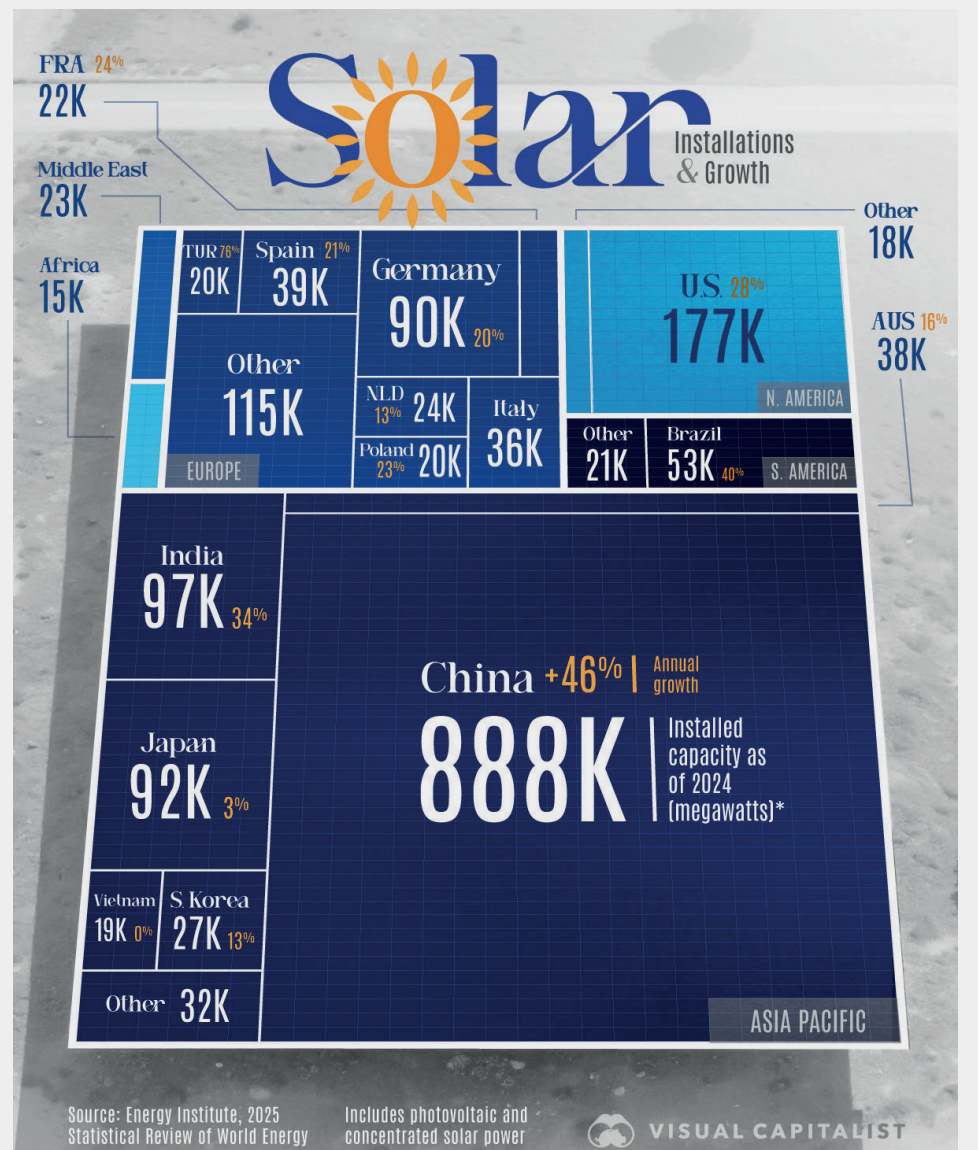
- **Supply certainty:** Consolidation removes market competition and guarantees long-life feedstock for Homerun's solar glass plant.
- **Pricing power:** With no competing operators inside the district, Homerun can negotiate offtakes from a position of strength.
- **Bankability:** Lenders and government financiers such as [BNDES](#) require assurance of uninterrupted, large-scale resource supply before committing to major CAPEX syndicates. District consolidation provides that assurance.

Homerun's strategy has been remarkably capital-efficient: The 3 CBPM lease acquisitions – together covering >200 million tonnes of silica – were achieved for just 2.1 million USD, a fraction of the implied value when compared against downstream glass pricing of 750 USD/t FOB announced in the latest offtake update.

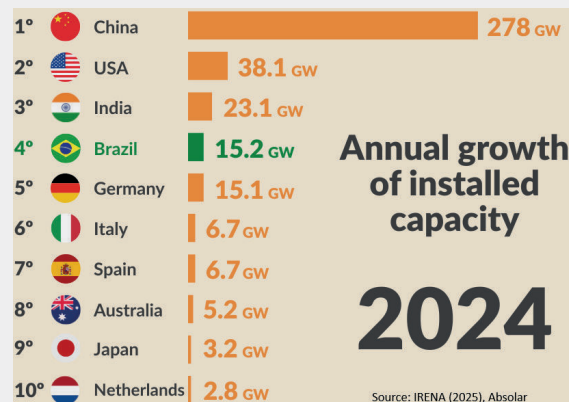
OFFTAKES: THE KEY TO FINANCING

Of equal importance is Homerun's success in lining up offtake agreements. The latest agreement with BRFV, when combined with other announced deals, covers nearly the entire output of the planned Belmonte solar glass plant. **This matters because:**

- **Bankable Feasibility Studies (BFS)** are built on proving both technical feasibility and market demand. By pre-selling capacity through domestic industry counterparties, Homerun can de-risk the BFS.
- **Project finance syndicates**, from commercial banks to development banks like BNDES, require clear visibility on long-term revenue streams before releasing capital. Offtakes provide that critical visibility.



Global Solar Power Installations (2024): China remains the undisputed leader with 888 GW installed and 46% annual growth, followed by the U.S. (177 GW) and India (97 GW). **But the real story for investors:** Brazil now ranks #6 globally with 53 GW installed – and a remarkable **40% growth rate, the fastest among major markets.** Investor take-away: 1) Brazil is building solar at one of the fastest paces worldwide; 2) Growth is fueled by massive demand, policy incentives, and the world's best solar resources; 3) With nearly all solar modules and glass still imported, Brazil represents one of the largest untapped opportunities for local supply chains and manufacturing value-add. **For investors, Brazil is no longer an emerging solar market – it's a breakout leader, and companies like Homerun are positioned to capture this growth with domestic solar glass production.**



"Solar photovoltaic is the fastest-growing source of electricity in the world. Brazil is one of the sunniest countries on the planet and has a unique opportunity to become a global leader in solar photovoltaic energy." ([Source](#))



• **Government support:** Brazil's policy framework is actively encouraging domestic solar manufacturing through import tariffs and credit support. With confirmed offtakes, Homerun is perfectly aligned with national industrial strategy.

In short, Homerun is putting the puzzle together: Resource consolidation, permitting, plant engineering, utilities and logistics, and offtakes – all critical BFS inputs that unlock the next phase of government-backed and institutional financing.

GLOBAL CONTEXT: HOMERUN'S COMPETITIVE EDGE

While Australia and Canada dominate the headlines for high-purity silica projects, they remain plagued by environmental opposition, slow permitting, higher impurities, and higher CAPEX. Many require acid leaching, sparking ESG red flags and driving processing costs into the hundreds of millions. Their timelines stretch years, often decades, before commercial readiness. **By contrast, Homerun offers:**

• **A massive, consolidated >200 million tonnes district-scale supply base,** already permitted for extraction.

• **Ultra-high purity silica sand** with impurities reduced to industry-best levels through benign methods.

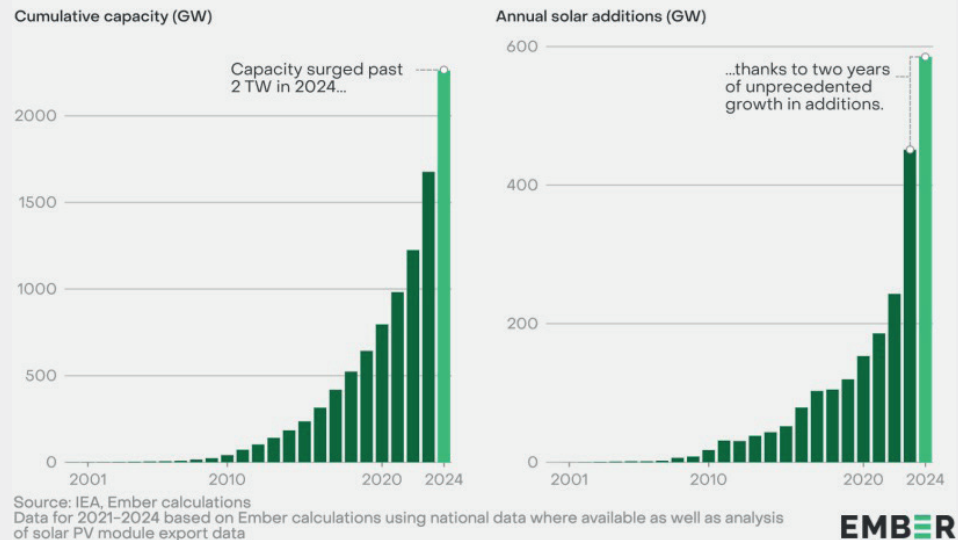
• **This unique chemistry also allows solar glass production without the use of antimony,** a toxic additive still common in global manufacturing – a powerful ESG differentiator.

• **Proximity to port and infrastructure** in an investment-friendly jurisdiction eager to attract green industry.

• **Integration into a downstream solar glass plant** that meets Brazil's urgent need to localize supply chains.

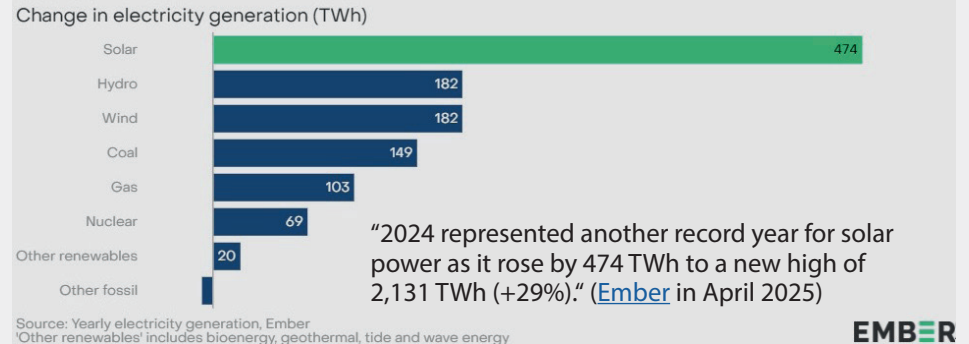
The result is a combination of geology, logistics, and policy alignment that is exceptionally rare and difficult to replicate anywhere in the world.

Global solar capacity additions jumped 30% in 2024 – yet another record

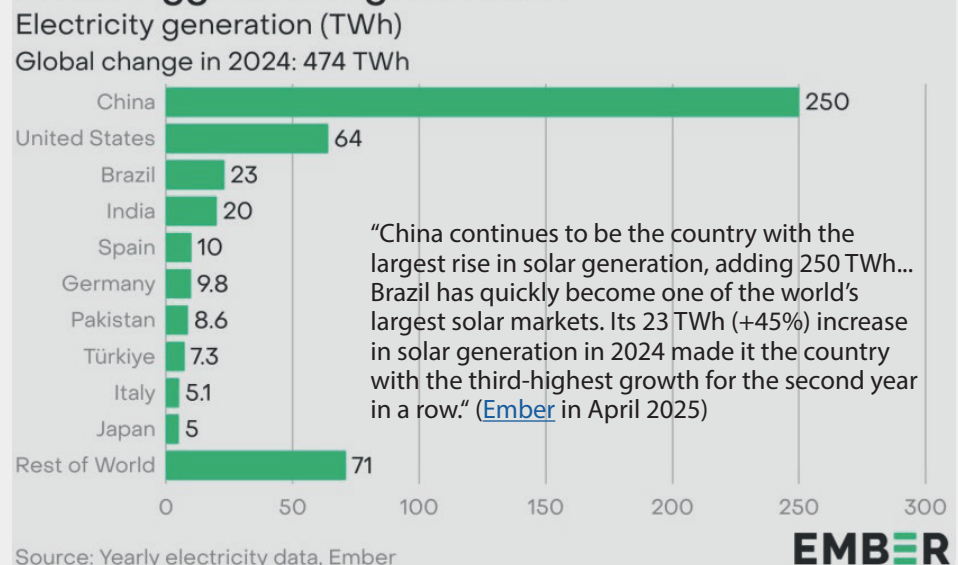


"The expansion of solar power is a worldwide phenomenon, with 99 countries doubling the amount of electricity they produce from solar power in the last five years. The majority of solar generation now comes from non-OECD countries... In Brazil, solar generation increased by 23 TWh (+45%) last year, following a 71% increase in 2023." (Ember in April 2025)

Solar added more than twice as much global electricity generation as any other source in 2024



Solar: Biggest changes in 2024





THE ROAD AHEAD

Homerun is not merely another silica sand developer. It is building a vertically integrated platform – from sand to solar glass – designed to capture Brazil's surging solar demand and to position itself as a critical supplier in the global energy transition.

The recent consolidation of Santa Maria Eterna, the engagement of MIE Italy, the appointment of DTEC Germany to lead the BFS, and the conditional approval with the process underway to close a 9 million CAD financing are more than corporate milestones. They are the cornerstones of bankability – the point at which spreadsheets turn into shovels, financing flows, and construction shifts from concept to reality.

With an antimony-free glass production capability, consolidated resources, institutional-grade engineering partners, the ongoing financing process for the BFS, and expanding offtake commitments, Homerun now controls every critical ingredient needed to advance Brazil's first fully bankable solar glass project.

As CEO Brian Leeners put it: "With complete district control secured through acquisition and supply agreements, we are now positioned to unlock the full potential of Santa Maria Eterna."

In a sector where most players are still fighting regulators, financiers, and chemistry itself, Homerun has already solved the hardest part of the puzzle. The next piece is CAPEX financing – and with the latest news-releases, that picture just became much clearer.

BRAZIL'S SOLAR OPPORTUNITY: FROM IMPORTS TO SOVEREIGNTY

Brazil has quietly become a global solar powerhouse. In 2024, the country passed Germany to take the #3 spot worldwide for annual solar module installations, trailing only China and the United States. Solar already accounts for more than 15% of Brazil's power matrix and is projected to reach 50% by 2050 according to [Absolar](#), the national solar association.

Solar growth in Brazil, China and India races ahead of the average share elsewhere

Solar share in total electricity generation (%)



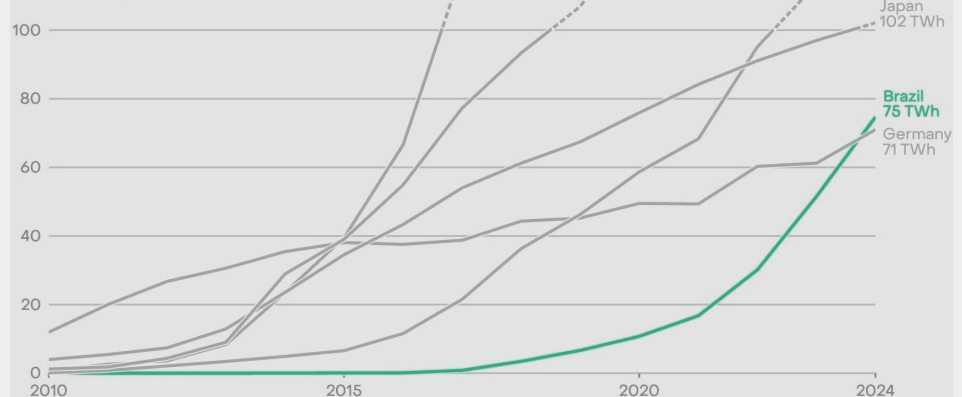
Source: Yearly electricity data, Ember • Note: Rest of the world: Global solar share, excluding Brazil, China and India

EMBER

Brazil, China and India: "These three economies account for more than half of new solar capacity since 2015 and are now among the largest solar-generating countries... with capacity more than tripling since the Paris Agreement. Together, they account for 60% of all new solar capacity..." ([Ember](#) in November 2025)

Brazil overtook Germany to become the fifth largest generator of solar power in 2024

Electricity generation from solar (TWh)



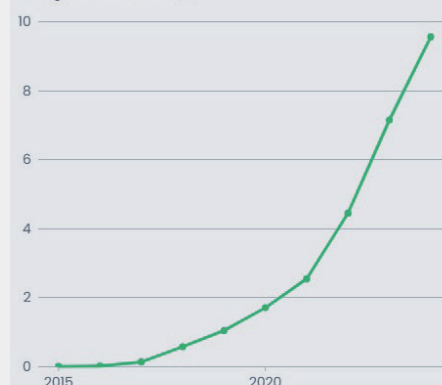
Source: Yearly electricity data, Ember
Electricity generation from solar in 2024 labelled

EMBER

"Brazil became the fifth-largest solar generator in 2024, surpassing Germany in the global rankings... Brazil generated 90% of its electricity from clean sources in 2024, with hydro dominating the mix at 56%. Its share of wind and solar (24%) was above the global average (15%) and the average in Latin America (17%)." ([Ember](#) in April 2025)

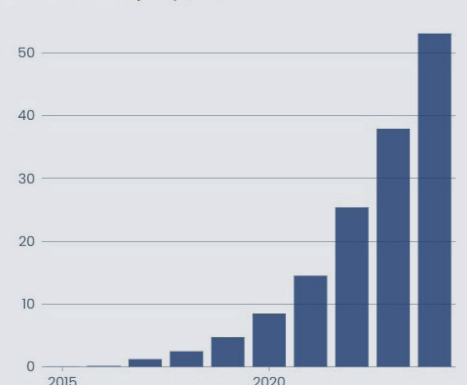
In under ten years, Brazil built one of the fastest solar expansions in the world

Solar generation share (%)



Source: Yearly electricity data, Ember

Installed solar capacity (GW)



EMBER



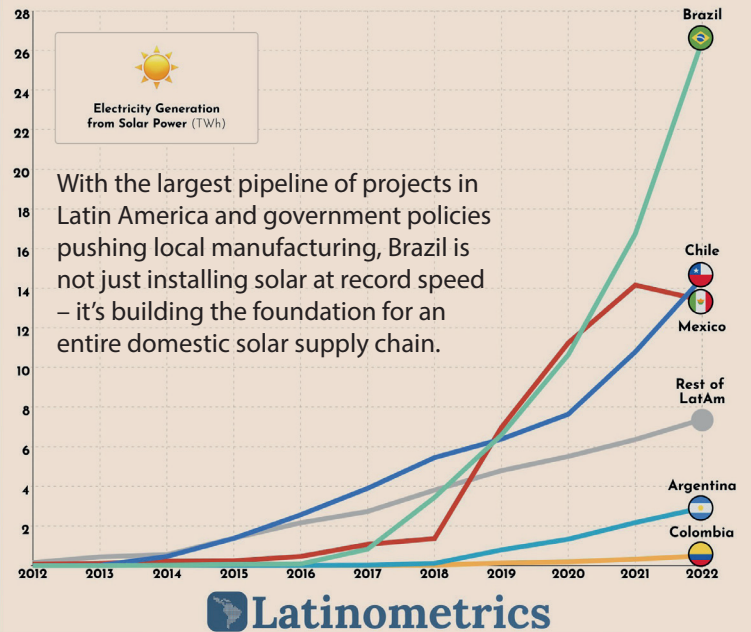
Yet this growth has been built almost entirely on imports. The vast majority of solar modules installed in Brazil have been shipped in from Asia, creating a structural vulnerability: Billions of dollars of annual spending flow abroad, while domestic industry captures little of the value chain. Recognizing this, the Brazilian government has moved to tilt the playing field toward local manufacturing, most notably through newly increased tariffs on imported solar modules and through credit support programs managed by the national development bank BNDES.

This is precisely where Homerun fits in. By consolidating Brazil's only large-scale, ultra-high-purity silica sand district at Santa Maria Eterna and building a solar glass plant in Bahia, Homerun is creating the first essential building block for a domestic, vertically integrated solar industry. Instead of importing glass sheets (the heaviest, most fragile, and most costly module component), Brazilian manufacturers will be able to source locally, at global specifications, and at globally competitive pricing. By aligning its project directly with government policy, Homerun is positioned not just as a supplier, but as a strategic partner in Brazil's transition from a solar importer to a solar manufacturing hub.

BRAZIL'S SOLAR BOOM: RECENT DATA AND THE IMPORT REALITY

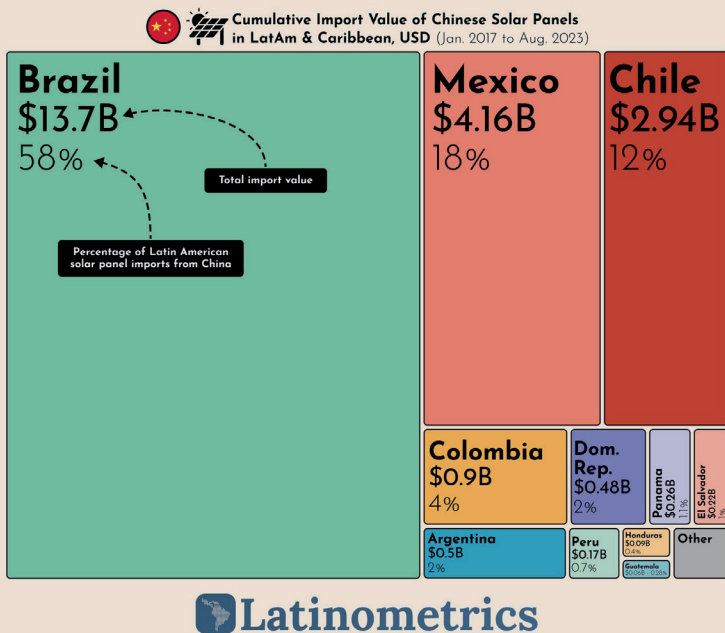
- As of [March 2025](#), Brazil's installed PV solar capacity passed 55 GW – more than doubling over the previous few years.
- Brazil ranked [#6 globally](#) in cumulative solar PV capacity at the end of 2024, with about 66.7 GW installed.
- For 2025, Brazil is projected to add 19.2 GW of new PV capacity. This is roughly comparable to 2024's additions (~18.9 GW), indicating continued strong growth.
- Installed solar farms:** As of [February 2024](#), Brazil had around 3,893 solar power plants. **Projected development:** 13 solar farms are under construction and 214 in the planning stages.

Brazil and Chile Continue Their Solar Soar While Mexico Slows



Brazil Leads Latin America's Solar Boom: In just a few years, Brazil has surged past all regional peers in solar electricity generation, reaching ~27 TWh by 2022 – more than double Chile and far outpacing Mexico, Argentina, and Colombia.

Brazil Has Been Buying Billions Worth of Solar Panels



Brazil's soaring solar panel imports expose a missing link in the regional supply chain. A domestic solar glass plant lets Homerun replace costly imports, secure supply, and capture value inside Brazil's fast-growing solar industry.

"In the last six years, Latin America has imported \$26B – or almost twice the GDP of Nicaragua – worth of solar panels from China, the world's leader in producing and selling them... Brazil alone accounts for 58% of all Chinese solar panel exports to Latin America, an estimated \$14B since 2017... Evidently, the region's biggest country would import the most panels, but it does so disproportionately to its size – roughly one-third of LatAm's population." ([Source](#))



- **Number of residential solar panel installations:** Brazil has surpassed 2 million rooftop solar installations as of [early 2023](#), with a significant portion being residential, marking a significant milestone in the country's solar energy adoption. **Projected installations:** As of 2030, Brazil has potential to install more than 90 million rooftop PV systems.

- Yet roughly **99% of the solar modules installed in Brazil are imported, mainly from Asia**. Local module assembly exists, but relies heavily on imported solar cells and other components such as glass.

- In 2024, Brazil increased tariffs on imported solar modules to 25% in order [to protect local manufacturing of modules and motivate local value addition](#).

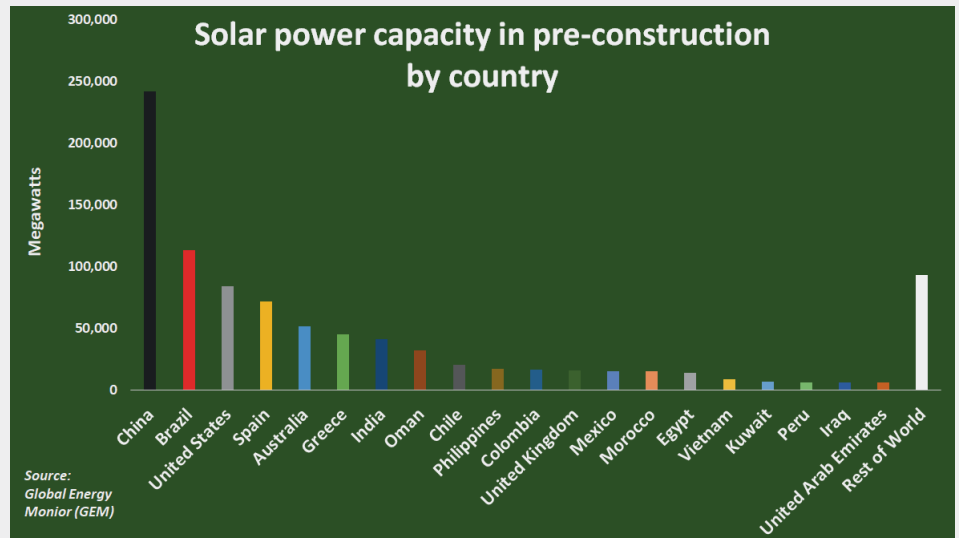
- Brazil's government, via various policy changes, has **revoked many tax breaks on imported panels and components**, aiming [to shift incentives toward domestic production](#), manufacturing jobs, and local supply chains.

So the picture is crystal clear (just like solar glass): Brazil's solar capacity is surging, yet the country remains almost entirely reliant on imported modules. Now, government policy is flipping the script with tariffs, tax reforms, and new incentives to build value at home.

HOW HOMERUN FITS: A BRAZILIAN VERSION OF CHINA'S BLUEPRINT

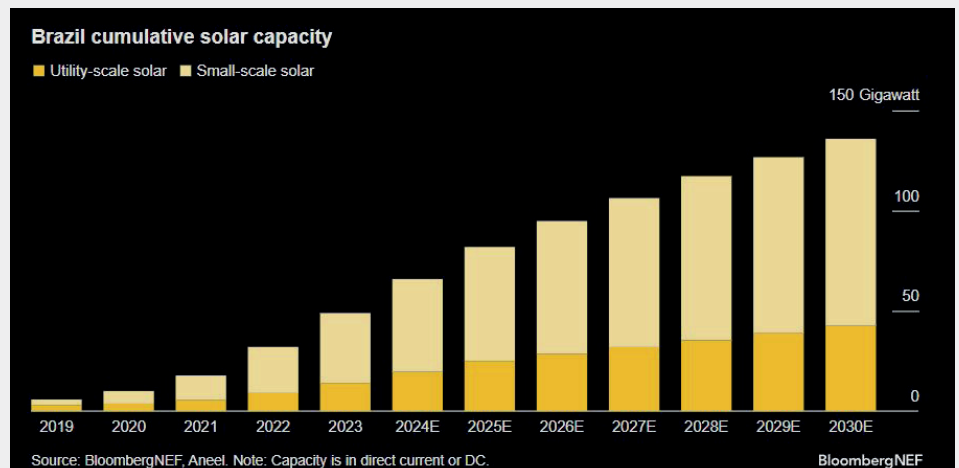
China became the undisputed leader in solar manufacturing by controlling its raw materials, vertically integrating production, and achieving industrial-scale manufacturing capacity supported by favorable government policy. Brazil is now setting up the same conditions – and Homerun is at the center of this shift. **The company's strategy is aligned with that proven playbook:**

1) Domestic high-purity silica resource control: By consolidating the Santa Maria Eterna District, Homerun has secured long-life, investment-grade feedstock. China's dominance began the same way: Locking in its raw material inputs to lower cost, guarantee supply, and minimize long-term risk.



"Brazil's Bet: Brazil accounts for only 27% of solar capacity that is currently operating or under construction in Latin America, but 65% of the capacity in the pre-construction phase, and so is home to the lion's share of the region's development pipeline over the coming years. And with 113,147 MW of solar capacity in the pre-construction phase alone, Brazil ranks second only to China (241,744 MW) in the solar pre-construction tally globally." (Reuters in ["Brazil holds the key to Latin America's solar potential"](#), 2024)

Investor take-away: As Brazil gears up for this unprecedented solar build-out, Homerun is right on time. By consolidating the ultra-pure Santa Maria Eterna Silica District and moving forward to build the nation's first domestic solar glass plant, Homerun is positioned to become the cornerstone supplier for Brazil's solar independence – capturing demand before the wave of new capacity goes live.



"Solar installations are set to jump in Brazil – the Latin American giant accounting for over 80% of the total clean energy investment in the region last year. The boom is driven by small-scale plants of 5 megawatts or less. These catapulted Brazil to the world's third largest solar market in 2023, after China and the US, and ahead of countries like Germany and India... Brazil installed about 17 gigawatts of solar last year, roughly equal to its entire solar market in 2021... Relatively high retail power prices make the net-metering incentives even more compelling, and enabled Brazil's small-scale solar sector to take in investment of more than \$17 billion in 2023. It propelled Brazil to the sixth largest destination for energy transition investments globally, and highest among emerging markets after China. President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva is keen to reposition Brazil as a climate leader in a bid to boost the economy and shore up his profile abroad and popularity at home. Even Petrobras, the region's biggest oil company, is steering toward green energy." (BloombergNEF in March 2024)



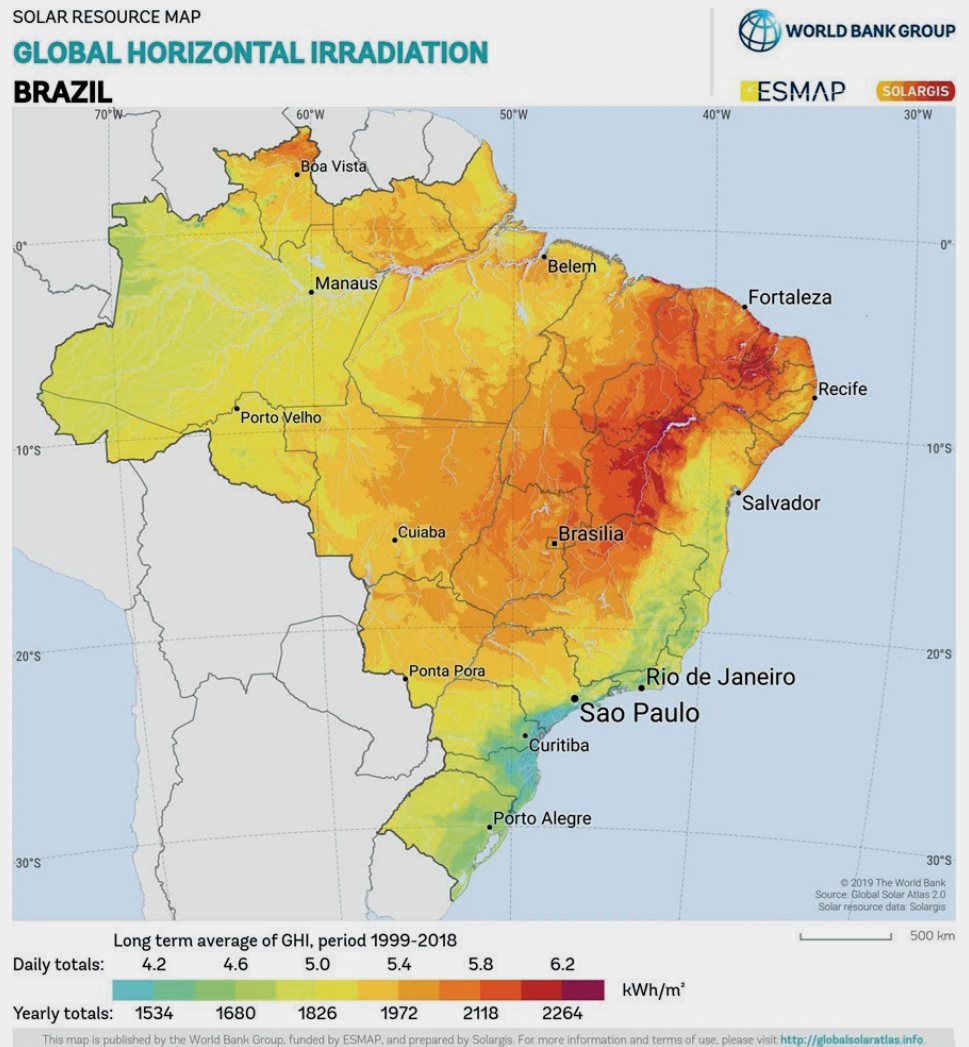
2) Vertical integration: Homerun is not just mining sand, it is building a sizeable solar glass plant to supply local manufacturers. This reduces import dependency for the heaviest, most fragile and most costly component of solar modules. It also ensures supply stability, cost predictability and shorter logistics chains, mirroring China's approach of securing every step of the value chain to drive efficiency and scale.

3) Policy tailwinds in Brazil: With tariffs on imports, tax reforms and targeted BNDES financing, Brazil's policy environment strongly favors local value-add, just as Chinese subsidies and protectionism supported its early industry. Brazil is now actively encouraging domestic manufacturing through a combination of fiscal incentives and infrastructure commitments.

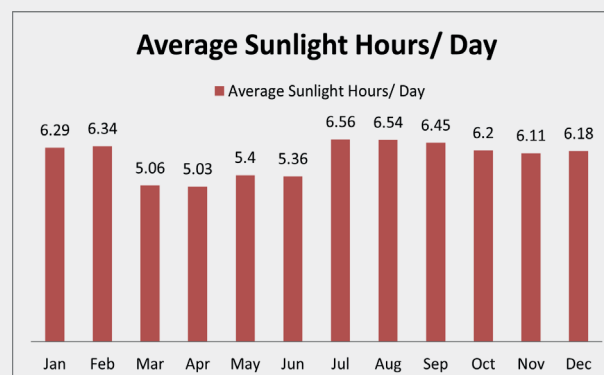
4) Scale and supply certainty: District consolidation ensures Homerun can cover its entire plant capacity with offtakes. China's rise was powered by scale, and Brazil's surge in demand is now providing that same momentum. Locked-in feedstock and growing commercial commitments give Homerun a degree of certainty rarely seen in early-stage industrial projects.

5) ESG and cost advantages: Unlike projects in Australia or Canada, where impurities require acid leaching and high CAPEX, Homerun's silica is naturally pure. That means lower costs, a dramatically smaller environmental footprint, quicker development timelines, and a financing edge – similar to China's focus on cost reduction through process efficiency and resource control.

Brazil's opportunity is clear: The country now ranks #6 globally for installed solar, grew 40% year-over-year in 2024 and has 113 GW of projects in pre-construction. With world-class irradiation, strong policy incentives, BNDES financing and Homerun's control of one of the world's purest silica districts, the building blocks are in place for Brazil to replicate China's path to solar leadership.



Brazil – World-Class Solar Resource: Brazil ranks among the best nations globally for solar farms. Average global horizontal irradiation (GHI) reaches 5.0-6.2 kWh/m² per day across most of the country, with hotspots in Bahia, Piauí, and Ceará peaking near 6.5 kWh/m² – levels comparable to Australia's outback. These regions are not just sunny – they're also practical for utility-scale development: Broad plateaus with existing 230 kV and 500 kV transmission corridors originally built for hydro and wind, and a grid that continues to expand. **For investors, this means Brazil combines world-class solar irradiation with ready infrastructure, making it one of the most attractive geographies worldwide for large-scale solar deployment.** ([Source](#))



Brazil's Sunshine Advantage: Brazil enjoys ~2,250 hours of sunshine per year (out of a possible 4,383), averaging 6 hours and 9 minutes of sunlight per day. This consistent irradiation – peaking above 6.5 hours/day in July and August – makes Brazil one of the most reliable regions globally for solar farm performance.

For investors, this means stable, predictable output and superior capacity factors, reinforcing Brazil's role as a top-tier destination for solar energy and related industries like solar glass production.



BOTTOM LINE

China showed that controlling resources, integrating the value chain, aligning policy and building massive manufacturing scale is the formula for global dominance. **Brazil now holds the same winning formula, but with a critical advantage:** Homerun's ultra-pure silica enables antimony-free solar glass, offering a direct path to both cost leadership and ESG superiority while eliminating dependence on an increasingly restricted antimony supply chain that could disrupt global solar glass production.

- Brazil's solar deployment is accelerating at record speed, yet the country remains almost entirely dependent on imported solar glass and components.
- The government is now rewriting the rules with tariffs, financing support and industrial policies to build value at home.

• Homerun is executing the very strategy that propelled China to the top of the solar world, but tailored to Brazil's unique geology, domestic demand and powerful policy tailwinds.

What makes Homerun truly distinctive is its control of Santa Maria Eterna: One of the largest and purest silica sand districts worldwide, fully consolidated and permitted. This geological endowment gives Homerun a decisive edge over most other projects, which often face smaller scale, higher impurities, environmental opposition, or prohibitive CAPEX. And with recent testing confirming 100% antimony-free solar glass capability, the district's competitive advantage has only grown stronger. By combining scale, purity, and strategic proximity to deep-water ports, Homerun is positioned to become the unrivaled supplier of solar glass feedstock in Brazil, and ultimately compete on the world stage.

To move from vision to execution, the company is building institutional-grade engineering capacity: MIE Italy, one of the world's most experienced silica-processing engineering groups, is now engaged alongside DTEC PMP GmbH of Germany to deliver the BFS. And with 9 million CAD now conditionally approved



Homerun's CEO Brian Leeners (far right) standing with the technical team on the ultra-pure white silica sands of Santa Maria Eterna – the strategic resource powering Brazil's move toward solar supply chain independence.

and in the process of closing – providing the capital required to advance the BFS – Homerun is positioned to complete this pivotal step.

For investors, this combination creates a unique opportunity: A high-growth energy market with a clear government mandate, an urgent need for domestic supply chains and a company that already controls the critical raw material and downstream integration.

The scale of Santa Maria Eterna, combined with offtake-backed demand, industry-leading purity and a supportive financing environment, elevates Homerun from a participant to the key enabler of Brazil's solar industrial revolution.

With Santa Maria Eterna secured, offtakes in place, antimony-free capability validated, world-class engineering partners engaged and a BFS with funding conditionally approved and now being finalized, Homerun is assembling the cornerstone for Brazil's solar independence – and positioning itself as a first mover in one of the fastest-growing energy markets on the planet.

In sum, Homerun is uniquely placed to be a central piece of Brazil's shift from solar importer to solar industrial

powerhouse. China's example shows it can be done – but it requires scale, raw material control, policy alignment, engineering excellence, strong offtakes, and well-structured financing. **Homerun is putting together those pieces.**

PREVIOUS COVERAGE

Report #6: "Bankable Feasibility Study opens the gateway to funding: From Concept to Capital – From Purity to Production" ([Web](#) / [PDF](#))

Report #5: "Purity Unlocked: Homerun's antimony-free solar glass by design" ([Web](#) / [PDF](#))

Report #4: "Green Light from Brazil's Mining Authority" ([Web](#) / [PDF](#))

Report #3: "Game-changer for Homerun to process its high-purity silica sand in hot sand batteries" ([Web](#) / [PDF](#))

Report #2: "Homerun in Bahia: At the forefront of one of the world's highest quality silica sand districts: Comparison of silica sand projects globally" ([Web](#) / [PDF](#))

Report #1: "The Energy Transition is Running Low on High-Purity Silica Sand: The Elephant in the Room" ([Web](#) / [PDF](#))



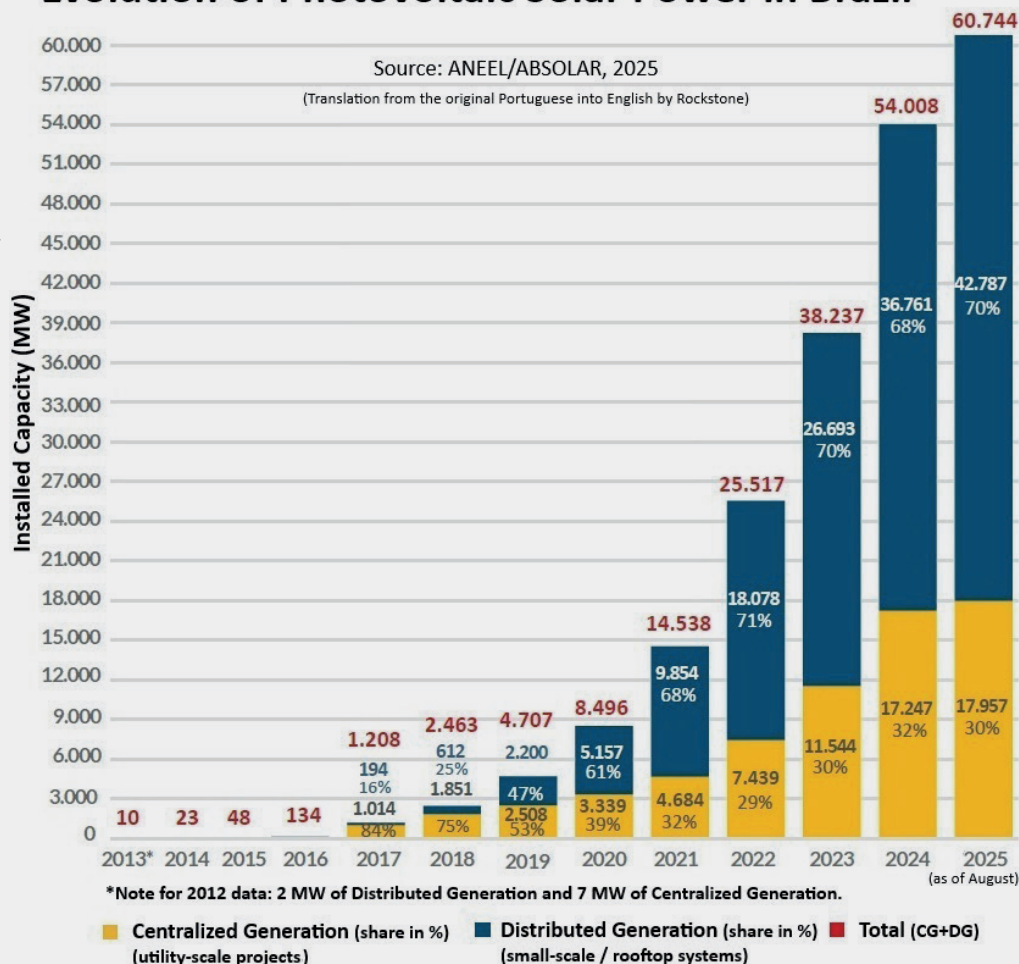
Brazil's Solar Capacity Surges Past 60 GW (2025): In just 6 years, Brazil's installed solar power has skyrocketed from under 5 GW in 2018 to over 60 GW by August 2025 – with utility-scale projects (yellow) now accounting for around 30% and distributed generation (blue) for around 70% of the total. Brazil is now the #6 solar market globally and growing at one of the fastest rates worldwide.

Investor take-away: Brazil's unprecedented pace of solar deployment cannot be sustained in the long run without a reliable domestic supply of critical components such as solar glass. At present, nearly all of these materials are imported from abroad, creating structural vulnerabilities in both cost and supply security. By consolidating the ultra-pure Santa Maria Eterna Silica District and advancing a full Bankable Feasibility Study for a state-of-the-art solar glass facility in Bahia, Homerun is moving to close this gap. This integrated approach positions the company not only as a strategic enabler of Brazil's solar independence, but also as a potential global player and long-term partner for manufacturers, policymakers, and investors seeking stable, scalable growth in the energy transition.

Solar's Unstoppable Growth Curve: From 100 TWh to 2,000 TWh in just 11 years.

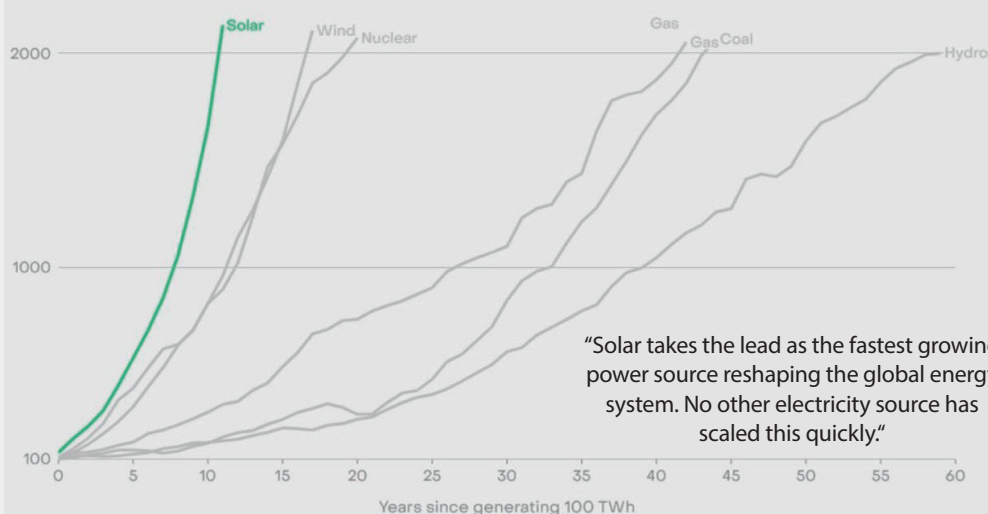
This chart illustrates the unprecedented speed at which solar has scaled globally compared to every other power source in history. While coal, gas, hydro, and nuclear took decades to move from 100 TWh to 2,000 TWh of annual generation, solar achieved this leap in only 11 years – first adding 900 TWh in 8 years, and then doubling again in just 3. Now, solar is on track to surpass 3,000 TWh in less than 2 years. **Investor take-away:** The world's fastest-growing energy source depends critically on high-purity silica for solar glass. As Brazil races to expand its solar base, Homerun's control of the ultra-pure Santa Maria Eterna District and its planned solar glass plant in Bahia place it directly in the slipstream of this global growth curve. The accelerating adoption of solar ensures that demand for reliable, ESG-friendly inputs like Homerun's silica will not only persist but intensify – strengthening the company's position as a timely strategic supplier in Brazil and, ultimately, a key player in the global solar market.

Evolution of Photovoltaic Solar Power in Brazil



It took 8 years for solar to go from 100 TWh to 1,000 TWh of power – and then just 3 years to pass 2,000 TWh

Global electricity generation per source, by years since passing 100 TWh*



Source: Wind and solar generation data from Ember's yearly electricity data. Nuclear, gas, coal and hydro data from Pinto et al. (2023)
This graphic is based on a chart by Nat Bullard <https://www.nathanielbullard.com/presentations>
*Data only shown until the point where each source generated just over 2,000 TWh

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"Record solar increase in 2024 as solar power maintains high growth rates:

Solar power surged by a record 474 TWh in 2024, the largest annual growth ever recorded in absolute terms and the fastest increase in six years (+29%). Solar power has maintained its extraordinarily high growth rates even as the technology has become the primary driver of new electricity generation. As a result, solar generation has doubled every three years, reaching 2,131 TWh in 2024. For the third consecutive year, solar recorded the largest absolute increase of any electricity source. For the 20th year in a row, it remained the fastest-growing power source... Solar surpassed 2,000 TWh of global generation in 2024, reaching this level faster than any other generation technology in history... As its exponential rise continues... solar power is taking off in power systems all around the world and entering new markets." (Ember in April 2025)

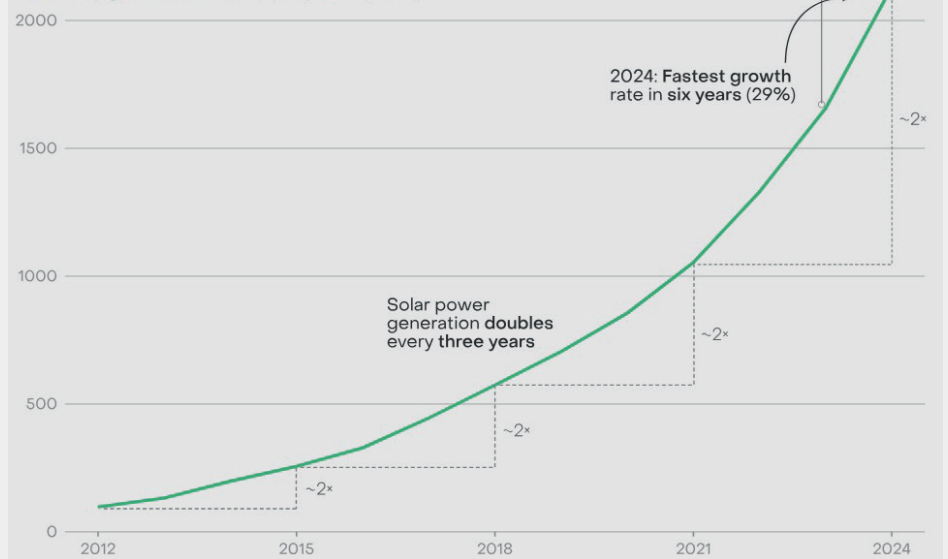
"The growth in Brazil's solar generation has been particularly impressive.

It increased by 72% from 30 TWh in 2022 to 52 TWh in 2023, providing 7.3% of Brazil's electricity last year. The latest monthly data shows continued strong growth this year: solar generation from January to May 2024 was 68% higher than in the same months in 2023. As a result of this rapid generation growth, Brazil's solar share has surged beyond that of other G20 countries. During the 12 months from March 2023 to April 2024, solar generated 9.1% of Brazil's electricity, noticeably higher than the G20 average (6.4%)." (Ember in July 2024)

"Electricity demand in Brazil was up by 35 TWh (+4.9%) in 2024, similar to the demand increase in 2023 (+35 TWh, +5%). Both years' increases were triple that of 2022 (+11 TWh, +1.6%). **Brazil's demand increase was primarily met by solar (+23 TWh, +45%) and wind (+12 TWh, +13%). Its increase in solar generation was the third-largest of any country in 2024...** Over 87% of Brazil's electricity came from renewables in 2024, which was by far the highest of any G20 country and almost triple the global average of 32%. Brazil relied on fossil fuels for just 10% of its electricity in 2024, a sixth of the global average of 59%." (Ember in April 2025)

Global solar power is doubling every three years

Electricity generation from solar power (TWh)



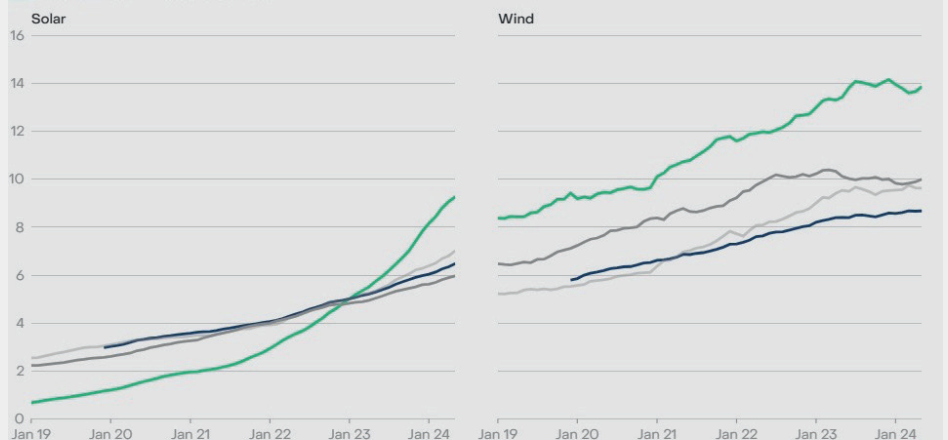
Source: Yearly electricity data, Ember

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Brazil is a solar and wind leader in the G20

12-month rolling share of electricity generation, %

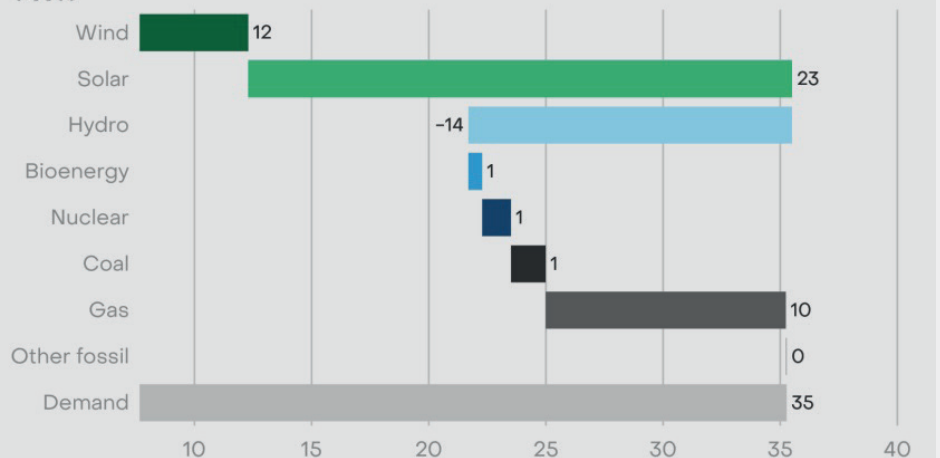
■ Brazil ■ G20 ■ US ■ China



Source: Monthly electricity data Ember

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Brazil: 2024 changes in electricity generation TWh



Source: Yearly electricity data, Ember

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All statements in this report, other than statements of historical fact, should be considered forward-looking statements. Much of this report is comprised of statements of projection. Forward-looking statements in this report include, but are not limited to, statements regarding Homerun's plans to develop and finance a solar glass facility in Bahia, including the planned nameplate capacity of 365,000 tonnes per year and expectations that this capacity could be expanded or fully covered by offtake agreements; the timing, results, scope, and bankability of a Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS), including assumptions that confirmed offtakes, secured utilities, and consolidated resource control will enable large-scale project financing; the consolidation, development, and long-term potential of the Santa Maria Eterna Silica Sand District, including assumptions regarding its purity, homogeneity, resource size exceeding 200 million tonnes, and suitability as long-life feedstock; the ability to secure, expand, and maintain offtake agreements with Brazilian solar-module or solar-glass manufacturers, including expectations that contracted volumes could exceed initial plant capacity; the level and continuity of government policy support and financing, including assumptions that tariffs, tax reforms, credit programs from BNDES, or other incentives will continue to favor domestic solar manufacturing; anticipated capital and operating costs for mining, processing, and downstream glass production, including assumptions that Santa Maria Eterna's purity will lo-

wer costs relative to other global silica projects; the ability to obtain project financing on favorable terms, including assumptions about participation from institutional investors, development banks, export-credit agencies, or commercial project-finance syndicates; expected growth in solar demand in Brazil and globally, including projections that Brazil could move from the sixth-largest solar market to a leading industrial hub with more than 113 GW of projects in pre-construction; Homerun's potential role in enabling Brazil's solar-industrial independence, including expectations of reducing import dependence, creating a domestic supply chain for solar glass, and becoming a cornerstone supplier to Brazil's downstream solar industry; comparisons to China's path to solar leadership, including expectations that Brazil could replicate aspects of China's trajectory through resource control, vertical integration, and aligned industrial policy; and broader participation in the global energy transition, including statements that Homerun could become a competitive supplier of solar-glass feedstock and related energy-transition materials. Such statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements.

Risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: Permitting and Approvals: Homerun may not obtain all necessary governmental, regulatory, contractual, board, shareholder, or third-party approvals in a timely manner or at all. Market Risks: Adequate buyers for Homerun's silica, solar glass, or other products may not be secured; demand projections may not materialize. Technical Risks: The reduction of impurities in silica may not achieve levels required for advanced applications; mineral grades and quantities may not be as expected; historical data and drilling results may not be indicative of future economic viability. Geology and Resource Risks: The geological characteristics of the Santa Maria Eterna District

may differ from current interpretations. Resource size, grade, and homogeneity may not match previous measurements or expectations, and the silica sand may prove unsuitable for solar glass or other intended products. Even if suitable, the material may not meet buyer specifications or achieve acceptance in commercial markets. Operational Risks: Difficulties in exploration, mining, construction, or processing could increase costs or cause delays; infrastructure challenges may hinder development. Financing Risks: Required capital expenditures for exploration, mine development, and downstream facilities may exceed estimates; financing may not be available on reasonable terms, or at all. Geopolitical and Regulatory Risks: Legislative, political, social, or economic developments in Brazil or other jurisdictions may hinder progress or add costs; agreements with governments, communities, or partners may not be reached. Human Capital Risks: Homerun may not be able to retain or attract key employees and technical partners needed to execute its strategy. Commodity Price Risks: Prices for silica, solar glass, or energy-transition materials may fluctuate and may not be sufficient to support profitable operations. Comparability Risks: What appear to be similarities with other successful projects may not be substantially comparable in geology, costs, or economics. Environmental and ESG Risks: Environmental opposition or stricter ESG requirements could delay or prevent development. Failure to comply with evolving sustainability standards could limit financing or offtake opportunities. Offtake and Counterparty Risks: Non-binding offtake agreements may not convert into binding contracts. Counterparties may fail to perform or may renegotiate terms under adverse market conditions. Currency and Macroeconomic Risks: Brazil's currency fluctuations (Real vs. US Dollar) could affect CAPEX, OPEX, and financing. Inflation, interest rate shifts, or global economic downturns could weaken project economics. Timing Risks: Project milestones, BFS completion, and financing timelines may take longer than anticipated, leading to delays in construction and revenue generation. Force Majeure / Natural Events Risks: Extreme weather, droughts, flooding, earthquakes, pandemics, or other uncontrollable events



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Stephan Bogner studied Economics, with specialization in Finance & Asset Management, Production & Operations, and Entrepreneurship & International Law, at the International School of Management (Dortmund, Germany), the European Business School (London, UK) and the University of Queensland (Brisbane, Australia). Under Prof. Dr. Hans J. Bocker, Stephan completed his diploma thesis ("Gold In A Macroeconomic Context With Special Consideration Of The Price Formation Process") in 2002. A year later, he marketed and translated into German Ferdinand Lips' bestseller "Gold Wars". After working in Dubai's commodity markets for 5 years, he now lives in Switzerland and is the CEO of [Elementum International AG](#) specialized in the storage of gold and silver bullion in a high-security vaulting facility within the St. Gotthard Mountain in central Switzerland.

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