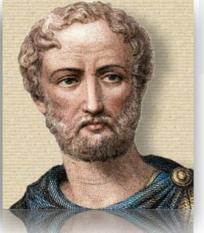
TACTICAL



JULY 15, 2025

PRODUCED BY RAJ BHUYAN & THE TWM TRADING DESK



The Denarius, once pure silver, now mingles with alloy, a sign of our age's thrift or greed." - Gaius Plinius Secundus (AD 23/24 - 79) / aka: PLINY THE ELDER, Natural History, translated by H. Rackham. / IMAGE SOURCE: TODAY IN SCIENCE (todayinsci.com)

Context: Pliny, Pliny the Elder, a Roman naturalist and philosopher (most well known for his 37-book of Natural History, Historia Naturalis), wrote this quote during Vespasian's reign, when the Denarius, the primary silver coin of the Roman Empire, had been debased by about one-fifth—from 98% silver under Augustus to ~80% silver, with the balance consisting of base metals like copper. If Pliny had lived another 200 years, he might have witnessed and possibly documented the continued decline of the denarius's silver content to a negligible amount (<2%) by the time Diocletian became emperor in 284 CE. Due to the denarius's near obsolescence from severe debasement, Diocletian introduced a new high-purity silver coin, the Argenteus (90–95% silver), ~294 CE to restore confidence in the monetary system across the Roman Empire. However, over the following decades, the Argenteus and its successor, the Siliqua, were also debased. It is well documented that Pliny died during the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius while attempting to document the event.

Relevance to Debasement: The act of Monetary Debasement has existed since the earliest forms of money. It's arguably one of the most critical concepts in finance to fully grasp, as it impacts the health of an economy, public trust in those with overall authority, and ultimately even the stability of a civilization.

SILVER PRICES ARE NOW TESTING MULTI-DECADE HIGH LEVELS WHY ONE MIGHT FIND THE RELATIVE PRICE ACTION SO INTERESTING

MACRO: **TECHNICAL:**

SILVER HAS NOTICEABLY LAGGED THE MULTI-YEAR RALLY IN GOLD PRICES - UNTIL RECENTLY A RELATIVE BREAKOUT MAY INDICATE THE START OF A NEW PHASE IN THE MACRO CYCLE (CHART-ONE)

SILVER'S RECENT RELATIVE SURGE COULD BE INDICATIVE OF SOMETHING BIGGER DESPITE LONG-STANDING FUNDAMENTALS, TECHNICAL STRENGTH SUGGESTS GROWING MARKET RECOGNITION FOR AN ASSET CLASS ENCOMPASSING A SMALL FRACTION OF THE INVESTMENT PIE

A TECHNICAL BREAKOUT WOULD INCREASE THE LIKELIHOOD OF FOLLOW THROUGH

In an environment where nearly every major growth-oriented asset class appears quite extended on a price-trend basis, we are encouraged to see relatively depressed and outof-favor assets—like silver—perk up measurably on a relative basis, especially when the fundamentals are arguably so supportive at a macro level.

The estimated combined market capitalization of all silver-centric ETFs and silver mining companies accounts for less than 0.2% of the S&P 500's total market capitalization today (~\$91B vs. \$55.7 trillion; ETF.com / Bloomberg).

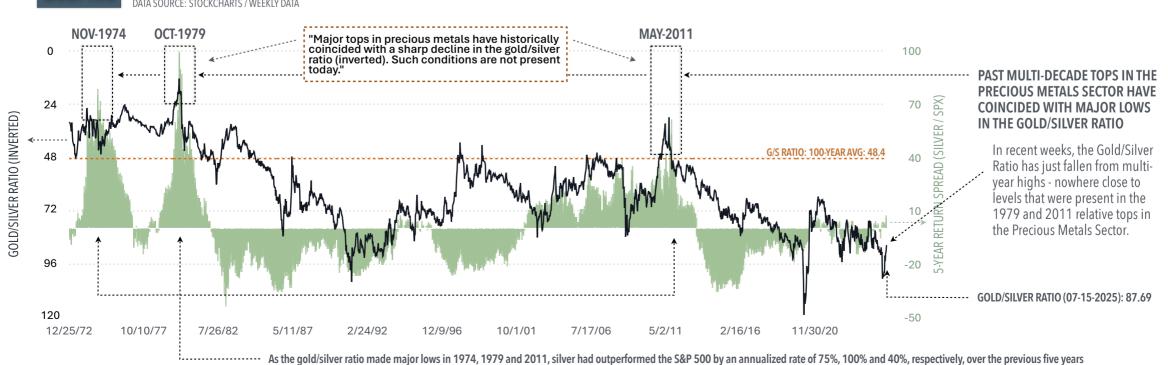
What could be driving this latest shift? Since 2021, Foreign Central Banks have been buying gold at unprecedented levels—presumably to diversify reserves away from the US dollar—but storage limitations have kept them from accumulating silver. On top of surging industrial usage, silver's recent outperformance could stem from rising investment demand from non-institutional buyers, particularly in physical form. Deliveries out of the COMEX are up over 50% year-over-year (CME, July 10, 2025).

Combined with net inflows into silver funds and ETFs for the first time in years, the ultimate price response could be quite noticeable. Additionally, although silver and related instruments have a propensity for volatility compared to more traditional asset classes, they may also provide lower-correlating returns - which can be a favorable trait.





THE GOLD/SILVER RATIO (INVERTED) - CURRENT LEVEL SUGGESTS THE PRECIOUS METALS BULL MARKET MAY STILL BE IN ITS EARLY STAGES DESPITE THE STRONG RALLY IN GOLD PRICES SINCE THE FALL OF 2022, SILVER PRICES HAVE SEVERELY LAGGED - UP UNTL JUST RECENTLY



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The investments and strategies presented may not appropriate for every investor. Individual clients should review with their advisors the terms and conditions and risks involved with specific products or services.

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Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. There is no assurance that any investment strategy will be successful. Investing involves risk and investors may incur a profit or a loss.

Technical Analysis is a method of evaluating securities by analyzing statistics generated by market activity, such as past prices and volume. Technical analysts do not attempt to measure a security's intrinsic value, but instead use charts and other tools to identify patterns that can suggest future activity.

Relative Strength is a measure of price trend that indicates how a stock is performing relative to other stocks in its industry.

An Exchange-Trade Fund (ETF) is a security that trades an index, a commodity or a basket of assets like an index fund, but trades like a stock on an exchange. ETFs experience price changes throughout the day as they are bought and sold. Inverse ETFs seek to provide a return that is inverse or opposite of the performance of its benchmark often to provide a hedge against securities held in a portfolio. To accomplish this goal inverse ETFs may use margin and sell securities short in addition to investing in various derivative instruments. These funds are not suitable for all investors and are intended for short holding periods. There is no assurance that the funds will achieve their objectives and an investment in a fund could lose money.

Asset allocation and diversification does not guarantee investment returns and does not eliminate the risk of loss.

Remember, when investing in mutual funds or exchange-traded and index funds, please consider the investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses associated with the funds before investing. You may obtain a fund's prospectus by contacting your Financial Advisor. The prospectus contains this and other information, which should be carefully read before investing.

Rebalancing a non-retirement account could be a taxable event that may increase your tax liability.

The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of changes in the broad market or changes in a company's financial condition, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Equity securities are subject to "stock market risk" meaning that stock prices in general may decline over short or extended periods of time. Standard deviation is applied to the annual rate of return of an investment to measure the investment's volatility.

Investing in fixed income products are subject to certain risks, including; interest rates, credit, inflation, call, prepayment and reinvestment risk.

Investing primarily in securities of small and mid-sized companies have historically had greater share price volatility than funds that invest in large companies. In addition, investments in these types of securities may be less liquid, which may negatively affect a fund's returns.

International investing involves a greater degree of risk and increased volatility. Changes in currency exchange rates and differences in accounting and taxation policies outside the U.S. can raise or lower returns. Also, some overseas markets may not be as politically and economically stable as the United States and other nations. Investments in emerging markets can be more volatile. Investments in commodities may have greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, particularly if the instruments involve leverage.

Dividends are not guaranteed and will fluctuate.

Sentiment Trader Fear-Greed Model:

The model measures inputs such as price trend, volatility, options trading, and bond trading to determine prevailing investor sentiment. It should be interpreted in a similar way as other sentiment indicators and models, with rising optimism being good for stocks until it reaches extreme optimism, in which case it becomes a contrary indicator the more optimistic it gets. The inverse is also true, with declining optimism being a negative for stocks until it reaches an extreme, in which case it begins being a contrary positive indicator.

