Critical Minerals Report (11.09.2025): Financing Critical Minerals 2.0 Through Government Equity and Private Capital

written by Tracy Hughes | November 9, 2025

The critical minerals race accelerated on multiple fronts this week, with policy shifts and partnerships reshaping supply chains from North America to Asia. In Washington, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) released a significantly expanded version of the United States' official critical minerals list—the first update since 2022—adding ten new commodities, including copper, silver, uranium, potash, lead, and metallurgical coal. The expanded list, now comprising 60 minerals, serves as a blueprint for reducing import dependence and unlocking tax credits for domestic producers. Copper's inclusion, for example, was eagerly anticipated by miners: Freeport-McMoRan Inc. (NYSE: FCX) estimated it could gain over $500 million annually in credits if copper were deemed critical.

Officials argue the move will "unleash American innovation" in mining and recycling, though environmental groups warn it could fast-track projects without adequate safeguards. Critical **Minerals Institute** (**CMI**) Director Peter Clausi weighed in on the announcement: "The USGS now has 60 items on its critical minerals list. There are 118 elements on the periodic table. Sixty divided by 118 equals 51%. **If everything is critical, then nothing is critical.**" The expansion has reignited debate over how best to balance long-term resource security with

environmental and economic sustainability.

The timing is significant. Copper is vital for EVs and power grids, and its price recently hit a record $11,200/tonne[6], reflecting tight supply – a reality underscored by Glencore's latest decision in Canada. Glencore (LSE: GLEN) is reportedly preparing to shut its Horne copper smelter in Quebec – the country's largest copper metal operation at ~300,000 tpa – due to hundreds of millions in needed environmental upgrades[7][8]. While the company denies an imminent closure, sources say both the aging Horne smelter and its associated refinery will eventually wind down without costly modernization[8]. Any closure would reverberate through North American supply chains as Horne's output is a key feed for U.S. manufacturers [6].

If Washington's criticality list signals intent, an even clearer commitment came in the form of cash. A complex $1.4 billion public–private partnership was unveiled to construct a fully domestic rare earth magnet supply chain. Startup Vulcan Elements announced a deal with the U.S. Department of Defense's new Office of Strategic Capital and partner ReElement Technologies, aiming to prove that high-performance magnets can be produced entirely on U.S. soil[9][10]. Under the plan, Vulcan will build and operate a 10,000 ton-per-year NdFeB magnet plant, supplied in part by recycled electronics and end-of-life magnets[11]. The financing is notable: a $620 million low-interest federal loan from the "Department of War", $50 million in Commerce Department incentives, and $550 million in private capital[12]. In return, the government secures equity: the Commerce Department will take a $50 million stake in Vulcan, and Defense will hold warrants in both Vulcan and ReElement[10]. **It's an unprecedented arrangement – effectively, the U.S. government is becoming a stakeholder in a magnet manufacturing venture**. As Commerce Secretary (and former financier) Howard Lutnick put it, investing in domestic magnet capacity ensures supply chains that are "strong, secure

and perfectly reliable" for industry and defense[13]. Now, flush with government support, they plan to scale to one of the world's largest magnet producers by late-decade. The geopolitical subtext is clear. The U.S. is racing to break China's near-monopoly on magnet production, and it's willing to blend public capital with private entrepreneurship to get there – blurring lines in industrial policy, this will be a theme we examine center stage at the **Critical Minerals Summit V** in Toronto, on May 13-14, 2026 – aptly themed *Command Capital in Critical Minerals – Aligning Government Priorities with Private Equity*.

Other companies are similarly positioning themselves at the heart of Western critical mineral supply chains. **Ucore Rare Metals** (TSXV: UCU | OTCQX: UURAF), a Canadian firm armed with novel separation technology, had a banner week that saw it clinch deals with both German and U.S. magnet makers, secure government funding for a new refinery, and line up feedstock from Australia – all in a matter of days[15]. The most significant is a strategic alliance with Germany's Vacuumschmelze (VAC), Europe's leading maker of high-performance magnets, and VAC's U.S. affiliate eVAC Magnetics. Under a new memorandum signed at a G7 summit in Toronto, Ucore will supply VAC's forthcoming magnet factories – including a U.S. plant in South Carolina – with rare earth oxides from Ucore's planned processing facilities in Alexandria, Louisiana, and Kingston, Ontario[16][17]. The agreement covers the "Core Four" magnet metals (neodymium, praseodymium, dysprosium, terbium) as well as samarium and gadolinium for specialized military-grade magnets[18]. This mine-to-magnet linkage across continents was not lost on policymakers: the signing ceremony was flanked by officials, symbolizing transatlantic resolve to rebuild supply chains independent of China[19]. Indeed, VAC's new South Carolina magnet plant is backed by a $112 million U.S. tax

credit and Defense Production Act funds, underscoring the public support behind such ventures[17]. Concurrently, Ucore won conditional approval for C$36.3 million (US$26.5 M) in Canadian federal funding to establish a rare earth separation plant in Ontario – North America's first dedicated facility for producing oxides of samarium and gadolinium[20].

Those two heavy rare earths were targeted by Beijing's export curbs this year, given their critical role in fighter jet radars, nuclear reactors, and other defense systems[21]. By backing Ucore's Ontario refinery (which will deploy the company's proprietary RapidSX separation tech), Ottawa is not only bolstering a domestic REE hub but directly responding to China's attempt to weaponize its dominance. Canadian officials framed the investment as a matter of **"national security interests,"** vowing to move swiftly to plug these supply chain gaps[22][23]. Ucore's whirlwind of announcements highlights a broader truth: western nations are choreographing alliances, financing and technology at the speed of light, trying to seize the initiative in the rare earth race before it's too late.

The same strategic fervor is evident in allied capitals. In Tokyo, Prime Minister Sanae Takaichi revealed that Japan and the United States will jointly explore deep-sea rare earth deposits around Minamitori Island – a remote Pacific atoll believed to host vast "mud" layers enriched with rare minerals[24]. During President Trump's visit to Japan last week, the two countries inked a framework agreement on securing rare earth supplies as part of their effort to counter China's 90% grip on processing[25]. Japan has mapped a 5,000–6,000 meter-deep seabed in its exclusive economic zone where surveys found rich concentrations of rare earth elements[26]. Come January, test mining will begin, hoisting mud from 6 km beneath the ocean to assess extraction feasibility[24][26]. If trials succeed, by 2027 the project aims to deploy a system capable of dredging

350 tonnes of mud per day[26]. It's an ambitious play – effectively tapping the ocean floor as a new source of critical materials. The lure is enormous: Japanese estimates years ago suggested Minamitori's mud could contain hundreds of years' worth of global rare earth demand. But the technical and environmental challenges are equally huge, and deep-sea mining remains controversial. Still, Japan's push, now explicitly partnered with the U.S., shows how far nations will go to diversify supply. It's a complement to more conventional efforts like Japan's investments in Australian rare earth projects and its support for domestic processing facilities. And symbolically, it aligns with other U.S.-ally collaborations: just days earlier, Washington hosted the leaders of five Central Asian countries (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and neighbors) to forge critical mineral partnerships. That White House summit – the "C5+1" meeting – yielded a landmark memorandum of understanding with Kazakhstan to cooperate on critical minerals, including a U.S.-backed plan for an American firm to develop a major tungsten mine there[27]. Central Asia's mineral wealth (Kazakhstan alone supplies ~40% of the world's uranium[28]) is now firmly in Washington's sights as it seeks to offset Russian and Chinese influence in the region[29][30]. The Kazakhstan MOU signed this week, witnessed by President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev and U.S. officials, paves the way for closer resource ties – notably in rare earths and battery metals – as part of the broader U.S. strategy to secure alternative supply corridors[27]. Together, these U.S.-Japan and U.S.-Kazakh initiatives highlight a new era of resource diplomacy, knitting together allies from the Pacific to the Eurasian steppe in a shared effort to build non-Chinese sources of critical minerals.

Meanwhile, Europe finds itself straddling a fine line between cooperation and competition with China. The European Union confirmed this week that it has established a *"special channel"*

of communication with Beijing specifically to ensure the flow of rare earth materials vital to European industry[31]. After China's abrupt export controls on gallium, germanium and certain rare earths earlier this year, European manufacturers – especially automakers and wind turbine producers – grew anxious about supply shocks[32]. EU Trade Commissioner Maros Sefcovic said he's been in frequent contact with China's Commerce Minister, urging that export permitting *not* become a choke point[33]. Through the new channel, European firms have lodged around 2,000 applications for rare earth export licenses since the summer, and a little over half have been approved so far[34]. Brussels and Beijing have agreed to fast-track these permits and are even discussing *"general licenses"* to simplify the process, mirroring arrangements the U.S. negotiated for itself[35].

In essence, Europe is seeking assurances that China's export regime will not strangle its high-tech and defense supply chains in the short term – a tacit acknowledgement of Europe's continued dependence on Chinese raw materials. At the same time, the EU is scrambling to develop its own critical mineral capacity. Sefcovic stressed that Europe is also pursuing new sources and processing capacity at home (citing, for example, a nascent rare earth magnet project in Estonia)[35]. But progress is slow. Private investors warn that the bloc risks falling behind. Brian Menell, CEO of TechMet – a U.S.-backed critical minerals investment firm – bluntly stated this week that Europe is *"lagging behind the U.S."* in building a viable critical minerals sector[36][37]. TechMet, which counts the U.S. government's DFC among its major investors, has a global portfolio (from Brazil's Nickel to Africa's Rainbow Rare Earths) and is hunting new deals – including a bid for Ukraine's large "Dobra" lithium deposit, in partnership with a U.S.-Ukraine reconstruction fund[38]. Menell just raised another round of

capital (about $300 million earlier this year, including $180 million from Qatar) and sees today's market dip in battery and magnet metals as a "fabulous" buying opportunity[39]. But he cautions that if Europe doesn't match the U.S. in aggressively financing mines and processing, it *"will lose the battle"* for these resources to China[36]. His concern echoes warnings from defense circles: a German analysis last weekend noted that the country's defense industry could face severe disruptions because of rare earth supply risks, given China's dominance and tightening export grip. For now, Europe's immediate strategy appears two-pronged: diplomatically keep Chinese exports flowing (hence the Beijing channel), while gradually ramping up domestic capabilities and alliances like the new G7 Critical Minerals Production Alliance that Canada joined[40]. It's a delicate balancing act – ensuring near-term supply security without undermining the longer-term goal of independence.

Russia, too, signaled its intent to lessen reliance on Chinese processing. President Vladimir Putin this week ordered his cabinet to draft a comprehensive road map for Russia's rare earth mineral extraction by Dec. 1[41]. In instructions from a recent economic forum, Putin emphasized the need to exploit Russia's own reserves of these strategic minerals (used in everything from smartphones to missiles) and to develop transport links to Asia to ship them out[42][43]. Notably, Putin's decree came alongside an order to improve rail and port infrastructure on Russia's borders with China and North Korea – perhaps eyeing future critical mineral trade routes[44][45]. Though details were sparse, the Kremlin's move shows Russia's awareness that it lags in the rare earth race. Moscow has even floated partnering with the U.S. on rare earth projects, an ironic twist given geopolitical tensions, but admits any progress is stalled by the unresolved war in Ukraine[46]. In the meantime, China's actions continue to loom large: Beijing's

retaliation to Western tech export curbs by restricting rare earth and minor metal exports has clearly jolted capitals worldwide. Interestingly, in an apparent olive branch (or calculated concession), China *suspended* certain export bans this week – granting the U.S. temporary exemptions on gallium, germanium and even antimony[47].

Those ultra-specialized materials, crucial for semiconductors and optics, had been subject to strict license requirements since October, disrupting supply chains. The partial reprieve suggests ongoing negotiations and trade linkages that are more nuanced than outright decoupling. Nonetheless, China's dominant position – 70%+ of many critical minerals, 90+% of refined rare earths[48] – continues to be the catalyst driving all these Western responses, from U.S. investment sprees to EU-China hotlines.

Even in the corporate and institutional sphere, the push to fortify critical mineral supply chains is evident. Energy Fuels (NYSE American: UUUU | TSX: EFR), a U.S. producer of uranium and rare earth elements, reported robust Q3 results that reflect surging demand and government support. The company sold 240,000 lbs of U_3O_8 at an average ~$72/lb (locking in 26% margins) and is on track to exceed its 2025 uranium production guidance[49][50]. More strikingly, Energy Fuels achieved a breakthrough in processing heavy rare earths: it produced 29 kg of dysprosium oxide in a pilot campaign at its Utah plant – the first *heavy* REE material of its kind made on U.S. soil in years – and plans to begin terbium oxide production next[51][52]. CEO Mark Chalmers noted that the company's rare earth segment is making "remarkable progress," having also qualified its neodymium-praseodymium (NdPr) output for use in auto manufacturing[53]. With nearly $1 billion in working capital raised (bolstered by a recent $700 million convertible note deal)[51][54], Energy Fuels is aggressively expanding into an

integrated uranium-rare earth supplier – exactly the type of domestic champion U.S. policymakers hoped to see emerge from recent critical mineral laws.

In a sign of the sector's growing emphasis on expertise, the **Critical Minerals Institute** (CMI), a global industry think tank, appointed Dr. Alex Moyes to its board [55]. Dr. Moyes, a mining engineer with experience at USA Rare Earth, Inc. (Nasdaq: USAR) and other ventures, adds technical heft to what CMI calls the "Brain Trust of the Critical Minerals Economy." The CMI aims to equip businesses and governments with actionable insight into this fast-evolving sector. The move reflects how coordination and knowledge-sharing are becoming as critical as capital in navigating the strategic landscape of critical minerals.

On the energy front, uranium remained a focal point. Last week the White House announced an **$80 billion** initiative to build new nuclear reactors in partnership with Westinghouse – a project jointly owned by Canada's Cameco Corp. (TSX: CCO | NYSE: CCJ) – sending ripples through the nuclear fuel industry. This week, Cameco's CEO Tim Gitzel addressed "misinformation" swirling around that deal, clarifying that the U.S. government's involvement in Westinghouse *does not* extend to Cameco's core uranium mining business[58][59]. On an earnings call, Gitzel reassured investors that while Washington may finance or even take an equity stake in a spun-out Westinghouse to spur reactor construction, it won't meddle in Cameco's own operations[60][61].

The distinction is important, because Cameco – one of the world's largest uranium suppliers – stands to benefit immensely from a U.S. nuclear resurgence (its fuel could power many of those new reactors). Yet rumors had suggested the U.S. partnership might give Washington influence or veto power over Cameco's Canadian mines. "Not so," said Gitzel: the U.S. is

acting as a *"stimulant"* to get reactors built, not to direct uranium production[61]. The episode highlights both the upside and complexities of government-industry collaboration in critical minerals and energy. Policy-driven demand (e.g. a nuclear build-out) is boosting prospects for producers but also raising questions about state influence and control. For Cameco, which also announced a dividend hike on the back of improved results, the priority is ensuring that increased reactor demand translates into long-term contracts for its uranium – without strings attached. It's a microcosm of the broader balancing act: leveraging government support to accelerate critical mineral development, while maintaining market-driven autonomy.

Amid this flurry of activity, prices for critical commodities offered a real-time barometer of market sentiment. **Copper**, newly anointed as a U.S. critical mineral, held near its recent highs – around \$10,800 per tonne on the LME – after surging to an all-time peak last week[6]. The red metal is up roughly 15% year-to-date, buoyed by optimism over electrification demand and concerns that events like the mooted Horne smelter closure will constrain supply further. **Uranium** prices, likewise, hover in elevated territory. Spot U_3O_8 sits in the high \$70s per pound, not far from 12-year highs, as utilities scramble to secure supply in an increasingly pro-nuclear policy environment. Even after a slight pullback from October's spike (above \$80/lb), uranium remains about 50% more expensive than a year ago – a reflection of how dramatically sentiment has shifted in favor of nuclear energy. **Cobalt**, a bellwether for battery metals, has staged a quiet rally in recent weeks. Trading around \$48,500 per tonne (≈\$22/lb) on November 6[62], cobalt is nearly **double** its price from early 2025, reversing a prolonged slump. The catalyst is twofold: demand for cobalt in EV batteries is proving resilient, and the world's top supplier (the DRC) has introduced new export quotas that could tighten availability

going forward. Still, cobalt's resurgence comes after a brutal correction, and analysts caution that substitution and thrifting in batteries (not to mention new supply from Indonesia) cap its upside. **Rare earth** prices, in contrast, were relatively stable through the week – but that stability belies an undercurrent of tension. Neodymium-praseodymium (NdPr) oxide, the benchmark for magnet materials, has traded in a steady range as plentiful Chinese stockpiles meet lukewarm downstream demand. However, heavy rare earths like dysprosium and terbium remain elevated in price, supported by Chinese export controls and strategic stockpiling abroad. European defense contractors and magnet manufacturers are on edge; any hint of supply disruption sends them scurrying to build inventories. **Gallium**, one of the obscure minor metals caught in this year's geopolitical crossfire, offers a cautionary tale. After China's July announcement of export licensing, gallium prices spiked dramatically to multi-year highs amid panic buying. But now, with China temporarily easing some restrictions (specifically granting the U.S. a reprieve on gallium and germanium exports)[47], prices have cooled off from their peaks. Gallium's whipsaw ride – from an unnoticed \$300/kg metal to the frontlines of U.S.-China tech tensions – exemplifies how swiftly trade policies, and investor sentiment swings can impact the broader critical minerals market.

Stepping back, the developments of the past week reinforce a central theme: the global scramble for critical minerals is entering a new, more coordinated phase. Governments are not just subsidizing and incentivizing; they are taking equity stakes, brokering multinational alliances, and in some cases directly intervening in markets. Private companies, in turn, are racing to scale up technologies and production capacity, often with public partners on board. From the ocean floors off Japan to the refineries of Quebec and the magnet mills of South Carolina,

previously disconnected initiatives are coalescing into something resembling an integrated Western critical mineral strategy – spurred by the real or perceived threat of a dominant China. The tone remains decidedly neutral and analytical, but the implications are profound. Each memorandum signed, each fund announced, each boardroom appointment or earnings beat in this sector carries outsized weight. Investors with an eye for macro trends can see that critical minerals are no longer a niche topic; they have become a core pillar of economic and national security policy. And while the tone of official statements is cooperative – "partnership," "alliance," "support" – the subtext is a high-stakes competition to see who will command the supply chains of the 21st century. This week's critical minerals developments, from Washington to Moscow and everywhere in between, provide further evidence that the race is on and accelerating – and that markets, boardrooms, and governments ignore it at their peril. [1][63]

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Sources: U.S. Geological Survey; Reuters; Financial Post; Reuters (Solvay)[64][65]; Astana Times; Reuters (C5+1 summit)[27][66]; Energy Fuels Q3 Results[51][52]; InvestorNews (CMI)[55]; Reuters (Japan-US rare earths)[24][67]; Reuters (EU-China channel)[68][35]; Reuters (Cameco)[58][59]; Reuters (Glencore)[7][8]; Vulcan Elements PR[12][13]; InvestorNews (Ucore)[16][20]; Reuters (TechMet)[36][38]; Trading Economics (Cobalt)[62].

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> *The Critical Minerals Institute (CMI) Appoints Dr. Alex Moyes to Board of Directors*

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InvestorNews Critical Minerals Institute (CMI) Directorial Headline Picks for the Week:

- November 7, 2025 – US backs Brazilian mine to help loosen China's grip on rare earths (Source)
- November 7, 2025 – China's October rare earth exports rise 9% from September (Source)
- November 6, 2025 – Copper, silver, uranium and potash added to revamped U.S. list of critical minerals (Source)
- November 6, 2025 – Solvay open to building rare earths plant in US, where support is stronger (Source)
- November 6, 2025 – Kazakhstan, US Sign Landmark Memorandum on Critical Minerals Cooperation (Source)
- November 5, 2025 – Canada's Federal Budget and the 5 Critical Mineral Moves That Could Reshape Mining (Source)

- November 5, 2025 – Japan, US consider rare earth mining near Minamitori in Pacific, PM Takaichi says (Source)
- November 5, 2025 – EU, China created special channel to ensure rare earth supplies, commissioner says (Source)
- November 5, 2025 – Cameco addresses 'misinformation' about White House meddling after U.S. reactor deal (Source)
- November 4, 2025 – Glencore plans to shut Canada's largest copper metal operation over costs, sources say (Source)
- November 4, 2025 – The Critical Minerals Institute (CMI) Appoints Dr. Alex Moyes to Board of Directors (Source)
- November 4, 2025 – Putin orders road map for Russian rare earths extraction (Source)
- November 3, 2025 – Vulcan Elements Forges $1.4 Billion Partnership with the United States Government and ReElement Technologies to Expand 100% Vertically Integrated, Domestic Magnet Supply Chain (Source)
- November 3, 2025 – Armed with Capital and Technology, Ucore Emerges as the West's Command Center in the Rare Earth Race (Source)
- November 3, 2025 – TechMet to add to portfolio, fears Europe losing battle for critical minerals (Source)
- November 1, 2025 – German defense industry hit by rare earths supply risks (Source)

InvestorNews.com Media Updates:

- November 07, 2025 – Gen-Z Africa: The Emerging Force Reshaping the Continent's Future and Its Critical Minerals Destiny https://bit.ly/4oylXoY
- November 06, 2025 – Canada's Federal Budget and the 5 Critical Mineral Moves That Could Reshape Mining https://bit.ly/4hO9Sth
- November 04, 2025 – The Critical Minerals Institute (CMI)

Appoints Dr. Alex Moyes to Board of Directors https://bit.ly/47zaZby
- November 03, 2025 – Armed with Capital and Technology, Ucore Emerges as the West's Command Center in the Rare Earth Race https://bit.ly/4hGlAWB
- November 02, 2025 – Arafura Resources – Brother, Can You Spare a Dime? https://bit.ly/4oSXeM0

InvestorChannel.com (YouTube) Interview Updates:

- November 06, 2025 – Tom Drivas on Appia Deal with Ultra Rare Earth to Advance Brazil Ionic-Clay Project https://youtu.be/JlFiet6TBpc
- November 04, 2025 – Spartan Metals' Brett Marsh Charts a New Critical Minerals Course for Historic Nevada Tungsten Mines https://youtu.be/Xh7mIYniGEA
- November 04, 2025 – Nord Precious Metals' Frank Basa on the Silver Revival in Canada's Historic Cobalt Camp https://youtu.be/U6ag1BiI7Mo
- November 04, 2025 – Kevin Keough on Rewriting the Romios Gold Playbook with First Focus on Trek South in the Golden Triangle https://youtu.be/fwyhOQWJDFM
- November 03, 2025 – West High Yield's Barry Baim on Securing the Mining Permit for Record Ridge: Magnesium, Nickel, Silica & Iron https://youtu.be/W6pBERzd44A

InvestorNews.com News Release

Updates:

- November 6, 2025 – Happy Creek Announces CEO Transition https://bit.ly/4hNAri1
- November 6, 2025 – Scandium Canada advances strategic plan for commercialization of proprietary alloys https://bit.ly/47CYjAs
- November 6, 2025 – Renforth Completes Parbec Stripping and First Close of Financing https://bit.ly/3XeeYp7
- November 6, 2025 – American Tungsten Receives LOI from U.S. Export-Import Bank (EXIM) for US $25.5 Million to Fund Mining Development and Production https://bit.ly/3JwrrkX
- November 5, 2025 – PDAC Welcomes Two-Year Renewal of the METC in Budget 2025 https://bit.ly/4nChZdB
- November 5, 2025 – American Tungsten Provides Operational Update on Its IMA Mine Rehabilitation and Proposed Diamond Drill Program https://bit.ly/3WH5T89
- November 4, 2025 – Antimony Resources Corp. (ATMY) (K8J0) Reports Filing NI43-101 Technical Report for Bald Hill Antimony Property https://bit.ly/47FdA3A
- November 4, 2025 – ReeXploration Identifies Extensive Magnetic Features Suggesting Broader Rare Earth Potential at Eureka Project https://bit.ly/3JJhP6k
- November 4, 2025 – Power Metallic Intercepts 5.35 Meters of 11.97% Cu (16.35% CuEqRec) in Hole 25-022 Infill Drilling Expanding the Lion Zone and Updates on Fall/Winter Drill Program and Land Assembly https://bit.ly/4hHPRVe
- November 3, 2025 – Energy Fuels Announces Q3-2025 Results https://bit.ly/437mRAg
- November 3, 2025 – Appia Announces Closing of Transaction with Ultra Rare Earth Inc., Including $2,780,000 CAD

Financing https://bit.ly/4nH27GW

- November 3, 2025 – Nord Precious Metals Outlines Plans for Phase-1 Drill Program at its Castle East High-Grade Silver Property https://bit.ly/439LfB8
- November 3, 2025 – Quantum to Participate in Zero Gravity Summit https://bit.ly/4qEoTll
- November 3, 2025 – Ucore Announces Strategic Alliance with Vacuumschmelze and eVAC Magnetics LLC for the Supply of Rare Earth Oxides https://bit.ly/3JfejR9
- November 3, 2025 – Spartan Metals Identifies High-Grade Silver-Rich CRD Target on Trend with Tungstonia Vein System at the Eagle Project https://bit.ly/4os40IO