Critical Minerals Report (10.04.2026): A Summit Without a Rare Earth Deal Leaves the West Buying Its Way to Supply

written by Tracy Hughes | October 4, 2026

When Xi Jinping left Washington on September 25th after a three-day state visit, the most telling sentence in the White House's account of his talks with President Donald Trump was also its vaguest. The fact sheet said only that the two countries "continue to work on U.S. concerns regarding supply chain shortages related to rare earths and other critical minerals," with the goal of returning shipments to "appropriate levels." The summit did produce concrete outcomes elsewhere: consensus on more favorable tariff treatment for US$30 billion of "non-sensitive" goods in each direction, a Chinese commitment to import at least 10 million metric tons of American coal in both 2027 and 2028, and the formal launch of bilateral boards on trade and investment. Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent said on September 24th that the trade truce struck last year would now run to January 10th, 2027, rather than expiring on November 10th. China's Commerce Ministry, for its part, emphasized that more than 90% of the products in the new tariff package would move to most-favored-nation rates. On critical minerals, Beijing gave up nothing, and the two weeks that followed were defined by Western governments and companies trying to build, buy or finance their way around that fact.

The data explain the urgency. Chinese customs figures released just before the summit showed August exports of rare earths magnets to the United States falling to 512 metric tons, down

21% from July and 13% from a year earlier, while total magnet exports slipped 18% year on year. Prices tell a more nuanced story. The Critical Minerals Platform, CMI's pricing partner, assessed terbium oxide (99.9%) at US$799.97 per kilogram FOB Asia Pacific on September 29th, up 1.3% from a month earlier but 19.5% lower than a year ago and well below its 52-week high of US$996.01. Yttrium oxide (99%) has moved the other way over the year: at US$17.31 per kilogram on the same basis, it was 1.5% lower on the month but 49.1% higher than a year earlier, having peaked at US$19.02 in January. The contrast suggests that for Western buyers the binding constraint is less the Asian benchmark price than access to licensed material. Shortages are most acute among the heavy rare earths covered by China's April 2025 licensing regime, which the truce never suspended. Reuters reported that American and Japanese officials met on September 10th to discuss yttrium, used in thermal barrier coatings on jet engine turbine blades, after Chinese customs data recorded zero US-bound yttrium shipments in January, May and June. Even the tariff package left the subject untouched: the agreed lists cover 77 categories of American imports from China and 1,619 categories of Chinese imports from the United States, with rare earths, as the South China Morning Post put it, left off the record.

Washington appears to be looking for leverage of its own. On October 1st, Reuters reported, citing unnamed sources, that the Commerce Department has slowed export licenses for aircraft parts bound for China, including shipments to the state-owned planemaker Commercial Aircraft Corporation of China (COMAC), and is considering new rules covering landing gear and other parts as well as licensing requirements for aviation hydraulic fluid. The administration has not confirmed the policy, and the Chinese embassy has previously accused the United States of abusing export controls. If the reporting is accurate, it suggests the

truce extension has become a negotiating window rather than a settlement, with aerospace inputs now set against Chinese mineral exports.

The more durable response is industrial, and tungsten, one of the CMI's five priority categories, offered the clearest illustration. The Elmet Group Co. (Nasdaq: ELMT), which disclosed a US$450 million Department of War investment commitment in redeemable preferred equity on September 14th, agreed on September 23rd and completed on October 1st the purchase of a 4.99% stake in Masan High-Tech Materials Corporation (UPCoM: MSR), owner of Vietnam's Nui Phao mine, one of the largest tungsten producers outside China. The 55.14 million shares cost VND 3.24 trillion, about US$124.8 million. Elmet gains a board seat, and long-term agreements for mined tungsten and for conversion services at Masan's Vietnamese refinery take effect on closing, linking Vietnamese mining and refining to American manufacturing demand. A day earlier, its subsidiary Elmet Technologies won a roughly US$36 million Defense Logistics Agency contract for molybdenum and tungsten alloys. In South Korea, Almonty Industries Inc. (Nasdaq: ALM) reported that its Sangdong processing plant received final operational certification on September 21st and produced its first tungsten on September 23rd, the first output at the site since 1993; on September 29th the company announced the start of Phase II development. Sangdong's operating start is a material milestone for non-Chinese supply, although its contribution will depend on how quickly it ramps toward design capacity.

The defense calendar adds its own pressure. Under a Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement rule finalized in 2024, from January 1st, 2027, samarium-cobalt and neodymium-iron-boron magnets, tantalum, and tungsten metal powder and heavy alloys delivered under covered defense contracts may not be mined, refined, separated, melted or produced in China,

Russia, Iran or North Korea; until then, the restriction reaches only melting and production. Exceptions remain for certain commercial items, electronic devices and US-recycled magnet feed. The rule governs defense procurement rather than commercial imports, but its arrival nine days before the truce deadline means contractual eligibility, not diplomatic goodwill, will determine where defense suppliers can source.

Finance moved alongside production. Glencore plc (LSE: GLEN; JSE: GLN) said on September 23rd that it will be a founding partner of VaultCo, the public-private US strategic minerals reserve, backed by US$500 million in financing from the Export-Import Bank of the United States, with Glencore sourcing and delivering material into the stockpile. The release named no specific metals and did not describe the financing as disbursed. The same week, a document seen by Reuters showed Washington planning up to US$7 billion in EXIM loans over two years for Argentine lithium, copper and energy projects, structured to finance purchases of American equipment. It is lending capacity across several sectors, neither a disbursement nor a commitment devoted solely to mining. Argentina's own incentives are doing similar work: Eramet S.A. (Euronext Paris: ERA) said on October 1st that it plans to apply under the RIGI incentive regime for a first expansion of its Centenario-Ratones lithium operation, adding 11,000 metric tons a year of lithium carbonate equivalent to existing nameplate capacity of 24,000 tons at an estimated cost of about US$350 million, with a final investment decision possible by the end of 2027. Nigeria and the United States signed a non-binding framework on September 24th covering geological data and exploration, processing, infrastructure and technical capacity, while United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres announced a mechanism to help Guinea, Indonesia, Madagascar, Nigeria, Zambia and Zimbabwe capture more value from their mineral wealth. These are, for now, statements

of intent and lending capacity rather than mines or refineries, and the distinction matters for anyone measuring progress.

Processing, the narrowest link in most of these chains, also advanced. On September 21st, Korea Zinc Company, Ltd. (KRX: 010130) received a federal finding of no significant impact for its planned US$7.4 billion smelter in Clarksville, Tennessee, which is intended to produce a slate of critical minerals that has been reported to include gallium, germanium and antimony. Commercial production is not expected until about 2030. The gap that project aims to close remains wide: Asia Times reported that gallium traded at roughly US$2,100 per kilogram in Western warehouses in August, against about US$247 inside China. Chinese customs data reported on September 21st show how abruptly licensed flows can shift: gallium exports fell to 350 kilograms in August from 7,200 kilograms in July, with all of August's shipments going to South Korea, while germanium exports reached 2,769 kilograms, the highest monthly total of the year. Such swings in earlier trade data do not signal a new policy, but they show how availability can vary sharply by material and destination under licensing. Meanwhile, the US Geological Survey released version 3.0 of its national critical mineral deposits database on September 29th, identifying 1,271 deposits across 41 states and Puerto Rico, of which 412 have documented resources but no production history. The figure is a reminder of how much of the domestic pipeline remains geological potential rather than permitted capacity. Beijing is pursuing the same logic at home: on September 23rd, Deputy Minister of Natural Resources Zhou Xing announced a national "mineral exploration offensive" aimed at finding large, high-grade deposits of oil, iron, copper, aluminum and rare earths.

The period's largest rare earths transaction came from Australia. On October 1st, Lynas Rare Earths Limited (ASX: LYC; OTCQX: LYSDY, LYSCF) signed a binding scheme implementation deed

to acquire Meteoric Resources Limited (ASX: MEI; OTCQB: METOF), developer of the Caldeira ionic clay project in Minas Gerais, Brazil. Meteoric shareholders would receive 0.0207 new Lynas shares for each share held, valuing the target at A$968 million on a fully diluted basis using Lynas's 60-day volume-weighted average price, a 68.4% premium to Meteoric's last close. The Meteoric board unanimously recommends the scheme, subject to an independent expert's opinion and the absence of a superior proposal; shareholder and court approvals and Brazilian change-of-control clearance are still required, with a vote expected in January and implementation in March 2027. Caldeira hosts a resource of 802,000 metric tons of neodymium-praseodymium oxide and 41,000 metric tons of dysprosium-terbium oxide, and Meteoric's July 31st definitive feasibility study targets average annual production of about 3,862 metric tons of NdPr and 127 metric tons of DyTb, at capital costs of more than US$500 million. Lynas cites potential integration with its Kuantan plant in Malaysia and plans to study additional downstream processing in Brazil, though neither yet amounts to separation capacity. Its strategic logic lies in those heavy rare earths, precisely the elements Beijing still licenses tightly, although the project remains a development asset rather than a source of supply.

Ownership is becoming as contested as geology. Reuters reported on September 18th that China Rare Earth Group was in talks to take control of Shenghe Resources Holding Co., Ltd. (SSE: 600392), which holds a minority stake of about 3% in MP Materials Corp. (NYSE: MP); Shenghe has denied any plan to transfer control. Valuations have also proved volatile: the Australian Financial Review estimated that Hancock Prospecting Pty Ltd's holdings in MP Materials and Lynas had lost about A$680 million in market value over 12 months, a paper decline rather than a recorded impairment, and one whose methodology

Hancock disputes.

Copper, another priority category, showed that Beijing's leverage extends beyond the minerals it controls at the mine. On October 2nd, Reuters reported that China's State Administration for Market Regulation, the last authority yet to clear the US$54 billion combination of Anglo American plc (LSE: AAL; JSE: AGL) and Teck Resources Limited (TSX: TECK.A, TECK.B; NYSE: TECK), wants commitments to supply steady volumes of copper concentrate to Chinese smelters, including material sold through traders. Anglo American said it was working constructively with the regulator; Teck declined to comment. The request, if confirmed, would turn merger review into a tool of feedstock security at a moment when Chinese smelters face a severe shortage of concentrate.

That shortage is being worsened by events at the mine gate. At Escondida in Chile, the world's largest copper mine, operated by BHP Group Limited (ASX: BHP; NYSE: BHP), operations were halted after a worker was killed in the last week of September, and the restart was gradual. Supervisors subsequently voted overwhelmingly to reject BHP's contract offer and authorize a strike, which must first pass through government-mediated talks. Freeport-McMoRan Inc. (NYSE: FCX) reported on October 2nd that third-quarter copper production was about 830 million pounds and that Grasberg's mill throughput averaged roughly 67% of pre-incident rates, with full capacity targeted for the end of 2027. In Panama, a ministerial commission recommended on September 30th that the government open formal negotiations with First Quantum Minerals Ltd. (TSX: FM) over the idled Cobre Panamá mine, conditioned on, among other things, termination of pending international arbitrations; the company said it would engage in good faith, but no decision has been made. Three-month copper on the London Metal Exchange stood at US$14,262.50 per metric ton on October 2nd, according to Reuters, below the record of

US$14,875 set on September 10th. In Argentina, Glencore's roughly US$4 billion MARA copper project won approval under the country's large-investment incentive regime on October 2nd, an incentive approval rather than a final investment decision.

Uranium, the fifth priority category, drew support from demand-side policy. On September 30th, Cameco Corporation (TSX: CCO; NYSE: CCJ), which owns 49% of Westinghouse Electric Company, acknowledged a US-South Korea framework contemplating up to US$120 billion in Korean investment and as many as six Westinghouse AP1000 reactors and two Korean APR1400 units. The terms are explicitly non-binding and subject to definitive agreements, siting, financing and regulatory approvals. Enrichment remains the tighter constraint. Deputy Energy Secretary James Danly said in mid-September that Washington wants capacity built faster, with waivers for Russian enriched uranium imports due to end in 2028. On September 29th, privately held General Matter submitted a Nuclear Regulatory Commission license application for an enrichment plant at Paducah, Kentucky, targeting full operations by the end of 2030 and a separate amendment for high-assay low-enriched uranium in 2027. Cameco's month-end average of industry indicators put the long-term uranium price at US$96.50 per pound of U3O8 on September 30th, with spot at US$89.63, according to its published price data. On the supply side, Uranium Energy Corp. (NYSE American: UEC) reported with its fiscal 2026 results on September 29th that four additional header houses at its Christensen Ranch in-situ recovery operation in Wyoming received final regulatory approval on September 28th, with production expected within weeks. Its planned refining and conversion subsidiary, United States Uranium Refining & Conversion Corp., remains in pre-licensing work with no site selected, a reminder that more mined uranium does not by itself supply conversion or enrichment capacity.

Battery materials told a story of Chinese policy moving faster than Chinese prices. In late September, seven agencies including the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology made public a 2026–2030 plan for the battery industry that targets initial large-scale use of all-solid-state batteries by 2030 and calls for faster development of domestic lithium and cobalt resources. Headlines this week about China ending an 11-year tax break on lithium-ion batteries describe a measure issued in July that took effect on September 1st: a 2% consumption tax, rising to 4% in September 2027, on lithium-ion, nickel-metal hydride and vanadium redox flow batteries, with sodium-ion and solid-state cells exempt through 2028. The South China Morning Post reported that automakers and cell makers are now disputing who absorbs it, while Contemporary Amperex Technology Co., Limited (SZSE: 300750; HKEX: 3750) has reportedly said its orders fluctuated after the tax took effect. Lithium carbonate futures in Guangzhou fell by roughly a quarter during September, closing at 118,800 yuan per metric ton on September 29th, according to Shanghai Metals Market, before Chinese markets closed for the National Day holiday. Western alternatives face their own capital test. Reuters reported on September 30th that Vianode AS, the privately held synthetic graphite producer with an anode offtake agreement with General Motors, is working with JPMorgan to explore a partnership or sale to help finance its planned plant in St. Thomas, Ontario, where production is envisaged for 2029; it already operates a smaller facility in Norway. Strategic relevance, in other words, has not removed the need for capital. In Bolivia, Bloomberg reported that nearly 500,000 cooperative miners, responsible for roughly half of the country's mineral extraction, remain the main political constraint on President Rodrigo Paz's effort to open a sector spanning tin, silver, zinc, lithium and antimony to private investment; the reforms remain intentions rather than completed liberalization.

Trade defense in the bulk materials continued to tighten. The Commerce Department issued a temporary rule on September 24th capping polysilicon, wafer, cell and module imports by newly registered importers ahead of Section 232 measures that take effect December 4th. The European Union's "melt and pour" origin requirement for steel imports took effect on October 1st. In Canada, Ottawa threatened legal action against Cleveland-Cliffs Inc. (NYSE: CLF) over its plan to idle finishing lines at Stelco's Hamilton Works, invoking undertakings given when the acquisition was approved under the Investment Canada Act. Steel, newly added to the CMI Watchlist alongside indium, also saw Brussels act on a specialized grade: the European Commission's provisional safeguard on grain-oriented electrical steel, adopted September 18th, applies from September 25th through February 26th, 2027, combining country-specific tariff-rate quotas with price thresholds and extending to the laminations and cores used in power transformers. Protecting that capacity supports European steelmakers, but it also raises a question for utilities and transformer makers expanding the grid.

Taken together, the period's developments describe a sector in which the central bargaining question remains unresolved, and the Western response is broad but still largely prospective. Most of what was announced, from reserve financing and Argentine credit lines to the Korean nuclear framework and Caldeira, is lending capacity, conditional agreements or development projects rather than new supply, while Sangdong's start shows how long the path from strategy to concentrate can be. China, for its part, is drawing on a widening set of levers, from export licensing to merger review, to protect access to the materials its industries need. The milestones that merit attention are already scheduled: the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation meeting in Shenzhen in November, the Section 232 polysilicon measures on December 4th, the defense sourcing restrictions on January 1st,

the truce's January 10th expiry, Meteoric's scheme vote in January, and a decision by China's market regulator on Anglo American and Teck before the companies' March 2027 target. Each will show whether the West is building supply or simply paying for the promise of it.

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Critical Minerals Institute (CMI) Directorial Headline Picks

- October 2, 2026 – Half a Million Miners Stand Between Bolivia and a Critical Minerals Rush (Source)
- October 1, 2026 – Lynas Takes the Rare Earth Race to Brazil with Meteoric Bid (Source)
- October 1, 2026 – US slows aircraft-part exports to China as Trump seeks leverage in trade negotiations, sources say (Source)
- October 1, 2026 – China ends tax break on lithium-ion EV

batteries after 11 years (Source)

- September 29, 2026 – USGS Updates U.S. Critical Mineral Deposits (Source)
- September 28, 2026 – Gina Rinehart's Hancock Prospecting takes $680m hit on rare earths (Source)
- September 28, 2026 – China outlines 2030 solid-state battery road map to extend global EV dominance (Source)
- September 28, 2026 – US, China slash tariffs on basic goods, leave rare earths debate off the record (Source)
- September 25, 2026 – US makes 3 strategic moves across Africa's mineral belt as Washington chases critical minerals worth billions (Source)
- September 25, 2026 – China's EV and battery makers tussle over paying resumed lithium-ion tax: sources (Source)
- September 24, 2026 – China's rare earths dominance to overshadow Trump's talks with Xi (Source)
- September 24, 2026 – Nigeria, US agree to boost mining investment (Source)
- September 24, 2026 – US, Japanese officials discussed China's yttrium curbs ahead of Trump-Xi meeting, document shows (Source)
- September 24, 2026 – Pentagon-Backed Elmet to Buy Stake in Vietnam Tungsten Miner (Source)
- September 23, 2026 – China launches 'mineral exploration offensive' as global supply chain pressures mount (Source)
- September 23, 2026 – Glencore to create US strategic critical minerals reserve with EXIM Bank (Source)
- September 23, 2026 – UN to Help Six Nations Get More Value From Critical Minerals (Source)
- September 22, 2026 – US to fund $7 billion of Argentina mineral, energy projects, document shows (Source)
- September 18, 2026 – China Rare Earth Group in talks to buy MP Materials shareholder Shenghe Resources, sources say (Source)

- September 18, 2026 – US seeks faster uranium enrichment expansion to avert supply shortages (Source)

InvestorNews.com Media Updates

- October 1, 2026 – Lynas Takes the Rare Earth Race to Brazil with Meteoric Bid https://bit.ly/47t7Ie7
- October 1, 2026 – The Top 10 Tungsten Companies Powering North America's Critical Minerals Race https://bit.ly/3TjDiYy
- September 30, 2026 – Jack-in-the-Stox: Who in America Is Actually Hurt by China's Rare Earth Export Restrictions? https://bit.ly/4rEsjW0
- September 28, 2026 – Xi Leaves Washington, China's Critical Minerals Leverage Remains. https://bit.ly/4rGkv6w
- September 24, 2026 – How Much Rare Earth Metal and Alloy Could America Produce by 2030? https://bit.ly/4xJCIkP
- September 24, 2026 – Chilean Cobalt Pursues Rare Earths Alongside Copper and Cobalt https://bit.ly/3VsUvze
- September 23, 2026 – Jack-in-the-Stox: Greenland's Rare Earth Opportunity Depends on More Than a Breakthrough https://bit.ly/4iFeeW4
- September 22, 2026 – The Pentagon Can Buy Security. Can the Consumer Economy Afford It? https://bit.ly/4jh8mCy
- September 21, 2026 – Rare Earth Metal and Alloy Capability Outside of China in September 2026 https://bit.ly/4hjgr7h
- September 21, 2026 – Argentina's Mining Boom Needs More Than a Messi https://bit.ly/46AqEr8

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Updates

- September 23, 2026 – American Resources' Mark Jensen Builds a Critical Minerals Ecosystem Using "Platform Orchestration" https://youtu.be/IlGxVSKz2Yo
- September 22, 2026 – Greenland Mines President Bo Møller Stensgaard on Arctic Security and Project Execution https://youtu.be/W8yOAWAFlVc
- September 21, 2026 – West High Yield Advances Record Ridge Magnesium Project Toward Construction https://youtu.be/U261OxfytTU
- September 16, 2026 – First Phosphate Adds US$212.5 Million in Swiss Support to Its Quebec Mine Financing Plan https://youtu.be/4zf9bv6lQIU
- September 10, 2026 – Almonty CEO Lewis Black on 498% Revenue Growth and Tungsten's Earnings Power Ahead https://youtu.be/CRCPqzg_HFE
- September 09, 2026 – CMR Podcast – Xi Comes to Washington with America's Critical Minerals Supply on the Line https://youtu.be/76-ZaGT3pLI
- September 8, 2026 – Tom Drivas and Kurt Radtke Set Appia on an Operational Course for Rare Earths and Uranium for Fall 2026 https://youtu.be/MVD_VmZyHiw

InvestorNews.com News Release Updates

- October 2, 2026 – Renforth Resources Launches Research Collaboration with Queen's University on Low-Carbon Recovery of Critical Metals from the Victoria Deposit https://bit.ly/4hYz1D5
- October 1, 2026 – Greenland Mines Identifies Critical Minerals Additions Including Gallium and Vanadium as

Landmark 2026 Skaergaard PGM Program Concludes https://bit.ly/4jutZ2s

- October 1, 2026 – Deep Sea Minerals Corp. Welcomes Continued U.S. Efforts to Map Offshore Critical Mineral Resources https://bit.ly/4dicHlf
- October 1, 2026 – Volta Drills 165.3m of 1.36% Total Rare Earth Oxides ("TREO") and 81.3 g/t Gallium Oxide at Springer https://bit.ly/4ACFkDH
- September 30, 2026 – Cowboy State Mine Study Strengthens Foundation for Domestic U.S. Rare Earth Supply https://bit.ly/3TUOLhk
- September 30, 2026 – Grid Metals Announces Maiden Cesium Resource at Falcon West; Establishes Lucy South Cesium Deposit as the World's Second Largest Cesium Resource in Active Development https://bit.ly/4AHg6UH
- September 29, 2026 – Antimony Resources Corp. (ATMY) (ATMYF) (K8J0) Announces Financing https://bit.ly/4ytOtgC
- September 29, 2026 – Quantum Critical Metals Confirms Gallium & Rubidium are Hosted in Mica at Its Discovery Property, Québec, and Identifies New Beryllium and Cesium Targets https://bit.ly/4xWIFv1
- September 29, 2026 – Greenland Mines Brings Total New Capital to Over $59 Million with Above-Market Raise from Existing Shareholders https://bit.ly/4dY6knl
- September 29, 2026 – Almonty Issues Shareholder Letter and Provides Corporate Update https://bit.ly/4rFWdtl
- September 29, 2026 – Nord Welcomes Federal Tax Proposal as It Advances Gowganda Silver Recovery https://bit.ly/3VGHzWB
- September 28, 2026 – Grid Metals to Participate in Upcoming Investor Conferences https://bit.ly/4z5h77F
- September 25, 2026 – Greenland Mines Expands European Investor Access with Frankfurt Stock Exchange Listing https://bit.ly/4hzQFvJ

- September 24, 2026 – Voyageur Pharmaceuticals Announces Proposed Issuance of Shares for Debt https://bit.ly/4dVYcUm
- September 24, 2026 – Deep Sea Minerals Corp. Welcomes U.S. Department of the Interior Comments on Deep Sea Mineral Permitting https://bit.ly/4hmI4MH
- September 24, 2026 – Spartan Metals Receives BLM Approval for Seven Additional Drill Sites at its Tungstonia Claims, Nevada https://bit.ly/4hIhmiR
- September 24, 2026 – Greenland Mines Completes $12-Per-Share Equity Financing, Fully Funded Through 2027 Milestones with $42 Million, Terminates ATM, and Completes Sarfartoq Rare Earth Field Program https://bit.ly/4AB84No
- September 24, 2026 – Neo Performance Materials Signs MOU with Rainbow Rare Earths for Magnet Rare Earth Offtake from the Phalaborwa Project https://bit.ly/4himvgk
- September 23, 2026 – Scandium Canada Drills Best Intercept Yet of 2026 Crater Lake Program: 140.15 m at 293 ppm Sc2O3, With Three Intersections Now Over 100 m https://bit.ly/4y2aRN7
- September 23, 2026 – Deep Sea Minerals, Westwin Sign Non-Binding Letter of Intent to Evaluate U.S. Processing of Polymetallic Nodules https://bit.ly/4xFv9vu
- September 22, 2026 – Element One Reports up to 28.46% Magnesium and 3,305 ppm Nickel in Consistent Twin Sisters Assays https://bit.ly/47adAJ8
- September 22, 2026 – Dewatering of the Underground Mines to be used for Nord Tailing Reprocessing https://bit.ly/4xIJNlv
- September 22, 2026 – Greenland Mines Applauds Formal Signing of U.S.-Denmark-Greenland Security Agreement at United Nations https://bit.ly/4ydwUBc
- September 22, 2026 – Stakeholder Confirms Bedrock Gold Across Multiple Large-Scale Targets at Ballarat, Unlocking

Significant New Potential in the Heart of the White Gold District https://bit.ly/47dxKBY

- September 22, 2026 – Power Metallic Extends Lion 25% Deeper as Power Metallic Intercepts 5.70 Meters of 14.00% CuEqRec[1] in Hole 26-125 https://bit.ly/4h7hmce
- September 21, 2026 – Scandium Canada Announces the Appointment of Noel Dubé to Its Board of Directors https://bit.ly/4y28V7U
- September 21, 2026 – American Rare Earths Reports Strong Initial Assay Results from 2026 Feasibility Drilling at Halleck Creek https://bit.ly/4h5Q9GQ
- September 21, 2026 – Quantum Critical Metals Launches Advanced Mapping of Gallium, Rubidium and Other Critical Minerals at the Discovery Property in Québec https://bit.ly/4cUAs2F
- September 21, 2026 – Greenland Mines More Than Doubles Control Position in the Sarfartoq Rare Earth Magnet District in West Greenland https://bit.ly/4xzg3HG
- September 21, 2026 – Almonty's Sangdong Processing Plant Receives Final Operational Certification – Phase I is Now Commercially Operational https://bit.ly/4rpWcJM
- September 21, 2026 – First Phosphate Reports Publication of Peer-Reviewed Study of the Bégin-Lamarche Igneous Phosphate Deposit in Ore Geology Reviews https://bit.ly/4xGpOEn

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