Chad Clovis on Real Environmental Benefits through the Karbon-X Carbon Credit App

written by InvestorNews | March 11, 2024

In a compelling discussion with Critical Minerals Institute (CMI) Director Melissa (Mel) Sanderson at PDAC 2024, Chad Clovis, CEO of Karbon-X Corp. (OTC: KARX), shared insights into the company's remarkable expansion in the environmental, social, and governance (ESG) sphere, as well as in carbon offsetting initiatives. Under Chad's leadership, Karbon-X has established itself as a leader in combating climate change, offering a subscription service that enables both individuals and organizations to engage in projects that significantly reduce carbon footprints through its innovative app and website. The company's notable partnerships with industry giants such as Shell Energy and Drax have been instrumental in broadening its carbon offsetting solutions.

Chad Clovis proudly pointed to the app's widespread acceptance, with over 17,000 downloads worldwide in less than a year, highlighting Karbon-X's dual approach to cater to both businesses (B2B) and individual consumers (B2C) in promoting sustainable environmental practices. The success of initiatives like DRILLGREEN, which has attracted over 40 clients, illustrates the company's effective engagement in environmental stewardship.

Acknowledging the critical views on ESG commitments, Chad emphasized the necessity of making gradual progress through collaboration, advocating a practical stance with the message, "We can't be all or nothing…It's about let's do what we can." This philosophy is central to Karbon-X's strategy, aiming to achieve real environmental benefits through its app and various initiatives.

Looking to the future, Karbon-X is excited about launching new ventures, including a biochar project in Liberia and a waste-to-electricity plant in the western Baltics, demonstrating its ongoing commitment to innovative environmental solutions. In a strategic enhancement of its leadership, Karbon-X is thrilled to announce the addition of Brett Hull, a celebrated NHL Hall of Famer, and Justin Bourque, a distinguished indigenous leader in Canada, to its Board of Directors as of February 26, 2024. These appointments signify a pivotal advancement in Karbon-X's dedication to leading the charge against climate change with cutting-edge carbon offsetting solutions.

To access the complete interview, click here

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About Karbon-X Corp.

Karbon-X is at the forefront of the fight against climate change, offering a subscription service that allows individuals and organizations to sponsor projects that offset carbon footprints through an innovative app and website. Additionally, Karbon-X provides custom carbon offsetting solutions for businesses and organizations, aiming to make sustainability achievable for all. With a commitment to environmental stewardship and innovation, Karbon-X is dedicated to creating a greener, more sustainable future.

To learn more about Karbon-X Corp., click here

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Technology Metals Report (03.01.2024): Biden Calls Chinese EVs a Security Threat and the Greenest Car in America May Surprise You?

written by InvestorNews | March 11, 2024

Welcome to the latest issue of the Technology Metals Report (TMR), brought to you by the Critical Minerals Institute (CMI). In this edition, we compile the most impactful stories shared by our members over the past week, reflecting the dynamic and evolving nature of the critical minerals and technology metals industry. Among the key stories featured in this report are President Joe Biden's initiatives to restrict Chinese electric vehicles (EVs) citing national security concerns, the American

Council for an Energy Efficient Economy's report naming the Toyota Prius Prime SE as the greenest car in America, and insights into the lithium market with investors remaining keen despite a price plunge. We also delve into the broader context of these developments, including the potential solution to the rare earth crisis through tetrataenite, BYD's exploration for a factory location in Mexico, and the ongoing challenges and opportunities facing the global electric vehicle and critical minerals markets.

This week's report also highlights various strategic collaborations and developments, including the significant challenge posed by China's EV industry to Detroit's Big Three automakers and Australia's navigation of a critical minerals market meltdown amidst declining prices for key exports such as iron ore, nickel, and lithium. Furthermore, we cover Lynas Rare Earths Ltd.'s (ASX: LYC) call for government vigilance in the volatile nickel market, China's lithium-ion battery industry facing excess inventory and production capacity issues, Energy Fuels Inc.'s (NYSE American: UUUU | TSX: EFR) record net income and uranium production ramp-up, and Mercedes-Benz's adjustment of its electrification goal. These stories underscore the rapidly changing landscape of the technology metals and critical minerals industry, spotlighting strategic collaborations, market dynamics, and the critical role of innovation and policy in shaping the future of sustainable technology and energy.

Biden Calls Chinese Electric Vehicles a Security Threat (February 29, 2024, Source) – President Joe Biden has initiated measures to potentially restrict the entry of internet-connected Chinese electric vehicles (EVs) into the U.S. market, citing national security concerns over their ability to transmit sensitive data to Beijing. The Commerce Department has launched an investigation into these security threats, marking the beginning of a broader strategy to prevent low-cost Chinese EVs from undermining U.S. automakers. This move comes amid growing tensions between the U.S. and China over trade and technology, with Biden emphasizing the need to protect the domestic auto industry from unfair Chinese practices. The investigation, a result of discussions with major automakers and unions, could lead to new regulations on vehicles using Chinese software, which is feared to collect extensive data on American users. This action is part of Biden's wider efforts to bolster U.S. technology restrictions against China and maintain competitiveness in the global auto market.

The 'greenest' car in America might surprise you (February 29, 2024, Source) – A new report from the American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy challenges the common perception that electric vehicles (EVs) are the greenest cars in America by naming the Toyota Prius Prime SE, a plug-in hybrid, as the top environmentally friendly vehicle. The Prius Prime SE can travel 44 miles on electricity before switching to hybrid mode, combining electric and gasoline power. The report assesses over 1,200 vehicles on their road and manufacturing emissions, including pollutants beyond carbon dioxide. Despite the growing market for EVs, the report emphasizes that a car's green credentials depend on factors like weight, battery size, and overall efficiency, not just its electric capabilities. Plug-in hybrids like the Prius Prime offer a balance for drivers by allowing short electric commutes and longer gas-powered trips, presenting a practical alternative amidst America's evolving charging infrastructure. Critics argue that fully electric vehicles remain the best option for environmental benefits, especially as renewable energy sources increase. However, the report suggests the importance of offering consumers a range of environmentally friendly choices to suit different needs.

Lithium Investors Are Looking Beyond Price Plunge, Chile Minister Says (February 28, 2024, Source) – Despite a recent downturn in lithium prices, investors remain keen on new lithium projects in Chile, as confirmed by the country's Mining Minister, Aurora Williams. This interest is fueled by the long-term prospects associated with the global shift towards renewable energy and electric vehicles, rather than short-term price fluctuations. Chile, home to the world's largest lithium reserves, has seen prices drop significantly since the introduction of a new public-private partnership model aimed at attracting investment while ensuring major deposits remain under state control. Despite this, major international companies like Rio Tinto Group and Tsingshan Holding Group have continued discussions with Chilean authorities, demonstrating a sustained interest in the sector. Chile plans to offer exploration rights in certain salt flats, with the possibility of private investors gaining either minority or majority stakes depending on the strategic importance of the area. This initiative is part of a broader effort to maintain Chile's status as a key player in the global lithium market, amidst growing competition and as the country also seeks to bolster its position in the copper industry.

Navigating the Climate Change Storm of ESG Withdrawal and Climate Change Commitment (February 28, 2024, Source) – Recent decisions by JPMorgan, State Street, and Pimco to exit Climate Action 100+ (CA+), amid political pressures, have sparked debate over the fate of global ESG initiatives. Nevertheless, CA+'s extensive network, including over 700 members and its collaborations with high-emission companies for a low-carbon transition, exemplifies the resilience of ESG efforts. Despite these withdrawals, the broader commitment to ESG principles, especially in the extractive industries with initiatives like Copper Mark and Responsible Steel, remains robust. This commitment is further reinforced by regulatory measures against greenwashing and heightened public activism for environmental protection and equitable benefits. These trends underscore that, far from diminishing, ESG remains a crucial driver of corporate strategy and societal expectations, suggesting a sustained impact on global business practices.

Tetrataenite as a solution to the rare earth crisis (February 28, 2024, [Source]) – The rare earth crisis, pivotal for modern technologies such as electric motors and wind turbines, stems from the scarcity and environmental impact of mining rare earth elements like yttrium and neodymium. As demand for these materials grows due to their importance in reducing fossil fuel reliance and combating climate change, shortages are anticipated. A potential breakthrough in 2023 by an international research team suggests tetrataenite, a meteorite mineral with similar magnetic properties to rare earths, as a solution. Unlike its natural slow formation in space, the team discovered a method to synthesize tetrataenite on Earth rapidly using common materials like iron, nickel, and phosphorous, potentially offering an alternative to address the rare earth crisis.

Chinese automaker BYD looking for Mexico plant location, executive says (February 28, 2024, [Source]) – Chinese electric vehicle manufacturer BYD is scouting locations in Mexico for a new factory, targeting the local market to enhance its share, as stated by BYD Americas CEO Stella Li. With an annual production capacity of 150,000 cars, the company plans to finalize the plant location by year-end. Recently surpassing Tesla in global EV sales, BYD's expansion into Mexico signals a potential competitive challenge to U.S. auto companies, amidst concerns from the Alliance for American Manufacturing about low-cost Chinese cars impacting the U.S. auto sector's viability. BYD's strategy focuses on serving the Mexican market, particularly eyeing central and southern regions for factory sites. The company's cost competitiveness is attributed to early investments in EV technology and extensive vertical integration. BYD also announced the launch of its Dolphin Mini EV in Mexico, priced significantly lower than the cheapest Tesla, aiming to make electric cars accessible to more Mexican consumers. However, challenges remain, such as the limited network of charging stations in Mexico.

China's Electric Vehicles Are Going to Hit Detroit Like a Wrecking Ball (February 27, 2024, Source) – China's electric vehicle (EV) industry, led by automakers like BYD, poses a significant challenge to Detroit's Big Three (Ford, General Motors, and Stellantis). Despite recent profits and optimistic forecasts for 2024, these American giants are struggling with their EV sales goals amidst the rapid emergence of affordable and efficient Chinese EVs. BYD, in particular, has sold millions of electrified vehicles, expanding its global manufacturing footprint to meet increasing demand. The competitive pricing and technological efficiency of Chinese EVs underscore China's evolving industrial capabilities, transitioning from basic manufacturing to complex, high-tech production including cars and batteries. This shift represents a broader challenge to American automakers, who must navigate a changing market landscape while addressing structural vulnerabilities in their business models, heavily reliant on sales of trucks and SUVs to a niche market. The U.S. government faces a delicate balance of supporting domestic industries through subsidies and trade restrictions while fostering a competitive environment that encourages innovation and adaptation to the global shift towards electrification.

Australia's Precarious Position: Navigating a Critical Minerals Market Meltdown (February 26, 2024, Source) – Australia is at a critical juncture, facing a significant downturn in the prices of key exports such as iron ore, nickel, and lithium, which underscores the country's vulnerability due to its heavy reliance on these commodities and its dependence on China, its main buyer. The global implications of this market meltdown are profound, with the economic viability of mining and refining operations being challenged, as demonstrated by Lynas Rare Earths Ltd.'s (ASX: LYC) struggles at its Kalgoorlie ore processing plant. The decline in the nickel industry has uncovered manipulations of market prices, reflecting China's strategic dominance over the global supply chain for rare earth elements and other critical minerals. In response, Australia is attempting to reduce dependence on Chinese processing by offering subsidies to local mining and processing operations, while also dealing with the economic repercussions of collapsing metal prices. This situation necessitates a strategic reevaluation of Australia's role in the global minerals market, exploring options like underwriting national processing facilities to enhance the value of its mineral exports and diversify its economic base amidst changing global trade dynamics.

Rare earths leader Lynas warns govt on nickel fallout (February 26, 2024, Source) – Lynas Rare Earths Ltd. (ASX: LYC), a leading rare earths producer, has highlighted the importance of government vigilance in response to the nickel market's volatility and its broader impact on the mining sector. The company reported a 74% decrease in net profit to $39.5 million for the half-year ending December 31, attributing this decline to subdued prices for critical minerals, largely due to China's dominance in supply. Despite the market challenges, Lynas, the largest producer of rare earths outside China, emphasizes its strategy of being a low-cost producer to sustain profitability even in a weak market. Lynas is expanding its operations, including projects in the United States, and making contingency plans for potential disruptions in supply chains, such as sourcing sulphuric acid due to the possible closure of BHP's nickel refinery. The company's experience underscores the interconnected nature of the minerals industry and the need for strategic planning and government engagement to ensure resilience and competitiveness, especially in securing sovereign supplies of critical minerals.

China's lithium-ion battery industry faces excess inventory, production capacity as EV market downshifts: industry analysts (February 25, 2024, Source) – China's lithium-ion battery industry, pivotal in the global EV market, is navigating through a phase of excess inventory and production capacity due to decreased demand for electric vehicles. Analysts predict a challenging year ahead, with companies facing losses amidst a price war triggered by overcapacity. The situation has led to significant price drops in lithium carbonate and battery cells, exacerbated by reduced subsidies for EVs. With production far exceeding installation into products, further price declines are expected. The market is undergoing a clearing phase, with expectations of breaking even next year. Investment in new capacity is likely to decelerate. Despite a forecasted slowdown in domestic EV sales growth, the global lithium market faces a ballooning excess supply, raising concerns over the long-term growth prospects for lithium. Top battery and lithium mining firms may only see profitability by 2025, as the industry grapples with these challenges.

Energy Fuels Announces 2023 Results: Record Net Income and Earnings per Share, Uranium Production Ramp-Up, and Near-Term Production of Separated Rare Earth Elements (February 23, 2024, Source) – In 2023, Energy Fuels Inc. (NYSE American: UUUU | TSX: EFR) announced significant achievements including a record annual net income of nearly $100 million and the commencement of uranium production across three mines, aiming for a production rate of 1.1 to 1.4 million pounds per year by mid-to-late 2024. The company highlighted a strong balance sheet with over $220 million in liquidity and no debt. Revenue was primarily driven by uranium sales, with significant contributions from rare earth elements (REE) and vanadium. The sale of the Alta Mesa project funded investments in uranium and REE production. Energy Fuels is preparing for the near-term production of separated REEs, anticipating to become a leading producer outside of China. With a focus on growth, the company is also exploring expansions into additional uranium and REE sources, aiming to significantly increase production capabilities while capitalizing on market opportunities in both sectors.

Mercedes-Benz delays electrification goal, beefs up combustion engine line-up (February 22, 2024, Source) – Mercedes-Benz announced a postponement of its electrification target by five years, aiming for electrified vehicles to comprise up to 50% of its sales by 2030, a shift from the initial 2025 goal focused mainly on all-electric cars. This adjustment reflects a broader trend among automakers recognizing the slower-than-anticipated adoption of electric vehicles (EVs), as investments in EV technology and capacity have surpassed current demand. CEO Ola Kaellenius highlighted that even in Europe, a complete switch to electric vehicles by 2030 is unlikely, noting that EVs currently represent a small fraction of total sales. Mercedes-Benz reassured investors and customers of its commitment to refining its combustion engine vehicles alongside its EV ambitions, with plans for a significant lineup refresh by 2027. The announcement, coupled with a €3 billion share buyback program, positively impacted the company’s stock, which saw a 5.9% increase. However, challenges such as economic slowdowns, supply chain issues, and geopolitical tensions have led the automaker to anticipate lower sales and reduced profitability for 2024.

Investor.News Critical Minerals Media Coverage:

- February 28, 2024 – Navigating the Climate Change Storm of ESG Withdrawal and Climate Change Commitment https://bit.ly/3SXymnP
- February 26, 2024 – Australia's Precarious Position: Navigating a Critical Minerals Market Meltdown https://bit.ly/3uWQoOZ

Investor.News Critical Minerals Videos:

- February 29, 2024 – PDAC President Raymond Goldie Bolsters Toronto's Status as Global Mining Investment Capital in Lead-Up to PDAC 2024 https://bit.ly/42VBDss

Critical Minerals IN8.Pro Member News Releases:

- March 1, 2024 – Voyageur Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Announces Closing of Private Placement https://bit.ly/432eRzi
- February 29, 2024 – Ucore Rare Metals to Present at the 2024 PDAC Conference https://bit.ly/3TglcUa
- February 28, 2024 – First Phosphate and Craler Sign MOU for the Development of Global Logistical Competencies to and from the Saguenay-Lac-St-Jean region of Quebec, Canada https://bit.ly/49xD5DI
- February 27, 2024 – American Rare Earths to present at two

leading industry conferences in March PDAC and International Battery Seminar https://bit.ly/49uaFuu

- February 27, 2024 – Nano One Commences Feasibility Study for First Commercial LFP Plant and “Design-Once-Build-Many” Growth Strategy https://bit.ly/3TaFtum
- February 27, 2024 – Media Advisory – Neo Performance Materials Inc. Fourth Quarter 2023 Earnings Release & Conference Call https://bit.ly/3uSkeUQ
- February 26, 2024 – Appia Reports High-Grade Total Rare Earth Oxide Results up to 22,339 ppm or 2.23% on Diamond Drill Hole #1 Within Target IV at PCH IAC Project, Brazil https://bit.ly/48DKQHe
- February 26, 2024 – Kraken Energy Commences Drilling at Harts Point & Provides Corporate Update https://bit.ly/49r02bS

Unveiling Hallgarten & Company’s Latest Insight: Model Resources Portfolio: Peak Climate Hysteria

written by Tracy Weslosky | March 11, 2024

In the ever-evolving world of resource investment, keeping abreast of the latest trends and market shifts is crucial for investors, I spoke with Hallgarten + Company‘s Christopher Ecclestone in London this morning who is headed to the Future Minerals Forum (FMF), scheduled to take place 9-11 January in

Riyadh, Saudi Arabia as one of the speakers.

He responded by sending me a newly released research report from Hallgarten + Company he had written titled: Model Resources Portfolio: Peak Climate Hysteria. In it, Christopher Ecclestone, provides an in-depth analysis of the current economic landscape, blending market data with insightful commentary on environmental and economic trends.

Navigating Through 'Peak Climate Hysteria'

The report kicks off with a provocative discussion on what he classifies as "Peak Climate Hysteria." This concept delves into the growing skepticism and political polarization surrounding climate change initiatives, especially when viewed through the lens of economic impact on lower-income demographics. The report suggests that while there's a general acknowledgment of climate change, the public's patience may be wearing thin with policies perceived as economically burdensome. This sentiment is especially palpable in regions like the UK and Australia, where extreme weather patterns have sparked debates on the authenticity and implications of the prevailing climate change narrative.

Market Dynamics and Commodity Insights

A significant portion of the report is dedicated to reviewing the performance of various commodities and sectors, providing valuable insights for investors. Gold's robust position above US$2000 is highlighted as a particularly positive indicator, reflecting the metal's enduring appeal in uncertain times. The report also sheds light on Teck Resources Limited's (TSX: TECK.A | TSX: TECK.B | NYSE: TECK) recent strategic moves in Latin America, painting a promising picture for the company's future. Another notable mention is the economic reforms in Argentina under President Javier Milei, hinting at a liberal shift that could reshape the country's investment landscape.

The Lithium sector, pivotal in the green energy transition, is examined in the context of Chile's state interventions and a global slowdown in EV sales. This analysis is critical for understanding the sector's trajectory amidst fluctuating demand and pricing pressures.

Sector-Specific Analysis and Forecasts

Hallgarten + Company's report doesn't shy away from deep dives into specific sectors, offering granular insights that are both informative and strategic. The spotlight on Teck Resources extends into a detailed look at its joint ventures and new ventures, especially in the copper-gold space, underscoring the company's proactive approach in a competitive market.

The Antimony market receives particular attention, with the report highlighting its growing demand, especially in the solar photovoltaic industry. This insight is crucial for investors looking to tap into emerging opportunities within the renewable energy sector. Similarly, the bullish stance on the Tin market, backed by data on declining stock levels and potential supply tightness in China, provides a valuable perspective for those weighing investment options in this niche but significant sector.

Strategic Portfolio Adjustments

Understanding the dynamics of portfolio management is crucial in resource investing, and the report addresses this by detailing recent changes in its model portfolio. The addition of EMX Royalties and AbraSilver, along with a short position in Aya Gold & Silver, is indicative of the company's strategic shifts in response to market trends. This section not only reveals specific investment moves but also offers a broader view of the company’s investment philosophy and approach to risk management.

Broad Market Commentary and Future Outlook

The report concludes with a broader commentary on the state of the resource investment market, particularly focusing on the junior gold explorers. It addresses the challenges faced by these companies in a fluctuating market and the broader implications of market dynamics on their performance. His commentary is essential for understanding the complexities and nuances of investing in junior explorers and the factors that can significantly impact their success or failure.

In summary, Hallgarten + Company’s “Model Resources Portfolio: Peak Climate Hysteria” report stands out as a comprehensive and thought-provoking analysis of the current resource investment landscape in usual Ecclestone fashion. A blend of market data, sector-specific insights, and broader economic commentary provides a valuable resource for investors looking to navigate the complexities of this dynamic field. While this commentary offers a rapid-fire snapshot of the report’s rich content, those interested in a deeper dive into the world of resource investing will find reading the full report an exceptionally good use of their time. To access this report, click here

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Lithium and Resource Nationalization: How Countries

are Taking Control of Critical Minerals

written by Jack Lifton | March 11, 2024

A common joke among the credentialed is that the golden rule can be stated as “They, who have the gold, make the rules.”

A newer, more contemporary, version of the rule might be “They, who have the lithium, make the rules.”

Is China weaponizing Critical Minerals?

We are told repeatedly by American bureaucrats, academics, and elected policymakers that China is weaponizing critical minerals, such as lithium, in order to exert control over the “rules-based order” dominated by the United States that has shaped the world since the end of World War II.

The use of military analogies by developed world policymakers and industrialists and their captive media does not disguise their abject failure to realize that victimhood is not its own reward. In fact, to emphasize victimhood is to admit failure.

Developing nations paying the bill for the West’s assault on cheap energy

The apparent plan has been that the developing world, aka “the third world” should suicidally pay the bill in low-cost critical minerals for the West’s current assault on cheap energy – the only hope that developing nations have for growth in their standards of living. This is necessary say the comfortable upper classes of the developed world to avoid a climate catastrophe that will victimize all.

Mining finance has been more and more directed towards tilting at the windmill of “climate change,” but is now facing the hard reality of the non-existent understanding of the consequences of their acts by the so-called Western elites.

Nationalizing the Critical Mineral industries

There is a growing national awareness, and resentment, in many developing countries of the importance of certain “critical” commodities and how developed nations (the West) are dependent on them.

However, the group-think, climate-change fighting, developed nations and the self-centered, not-so-bright, policymakers of the West have failed to understand this reality.

But it seems that the policymakers of the primary national owners of those commodities have noticed it. The national owners of the critical minerals are finally rejecting the resource imperialism of the now-closing Eurocentric era and asserting their rights to domestic self-sufficiency.

First Mexico and now Chile, just this year, are nationalizing their lithium industries. Both nations are requiring that lithium produced domestically be processed domestically to add value and create wealth for their people.

This is not the weaponization of a commodity but the realization of its value in the place where it is produced.

Indonesia has done the same with its nickel, Peru (and Chile) are looking at nationalizing copper, and African nations who have restricted the activities and even thrown out Europeans are now pressuring the Chinese who replaced them to either add value to their mineral production locally or be nationalized and ejected.

Critical Minerals prices should increase

The fact that the world is heading into a global recession will temporarily derail the critical commodity price increase that will normally be capitalized through resource nationalization, but those prices will come roaring back when the recession ends and the ease of access to “third-world” natural resources has vanished forever.

Internal demand within critical minerals’ producing countries will also bolster prices.

China’s approach to Chile

While Americans concern themselves with the proper choice of pronouns, the Chinese have already approached Chile offering to add value within the Chilean domestic economy by setting up the processing of Chilean lithium into battery cathode material within Chile.

I have no doubt that the Chinese will ultimately offer to do the same for batteries and even vehicles within Chile and be paid by being allowed to export part of that finished production to other countries.

You need to understand the problem

You cannot solve a problem that you do not understand. The lack of technological and commercial issues awareness by the self-styled Western techno-journalists is appalling but understandable.

These writers clearly lack both a general scientific education, such as American high schools gave after World War II, and they do not have the necessary basic education, or, perhaps, intellectual ability, to choose who to ask for the relevant explanations. The American academic community is today so specialized, and ideologically damaged, that it is unable to separate the forest from the individual trees.

A perspective informed by knowledge of data, a general understanding of the laws of nature, and the ability to reason logically has vanished from the policy sphere in the West.

We need to take a hard look at the Availability of Critical Minerals

written by Jack Lifton | March 11, 2024

Faith is accepting something as true that you can't prove or disprove. But anthropogenic climate impact enthusiasts rise from faith to fanaticism, because they refuse to even contemplate disproof.

A few years, or even a few centuries of non-reproducible, and therefore non-verifiable, temperature data, accepted on faith even though it cannot be repeated or verified, can be used to model a system, but not to prove that it accurately describes the future of the system. Any model must use only verifiable data collected, and the model must be tested successfully and repeatedly giving the same results each time in order to represent a true model of nature.

Most scientists until just a century ago believed that atoms were only a descriptive model designed by men to simulate the real world by reducing observable phenomena to entities whose properties could be treated as mechanical objects and the motions of which could be calculated by the as then developed mathematical systems of the calculus and statistics.

The properties of gases could be described and analyzed this way, but only by very few men who had mastered the mathematics and Newtonian dynamics, and this was done in successive additions to conceptual schemes until the systems broke down in contradictions. Thus the atom of antiquity became the atom of Dalton, then of Mendeleev, then of Rutherford, Bohr and Moseley, and beyond. We call the practical workers with atoms and their combination “chemists.” Today we accept their conclusions as true if and only if their equally qualified companions agree with them. We call this validation, “peer review.”

For several centuries now students of nature have first mastered the work of those great minds that went before them and then spent most of their lives teaching others to do the same thing. A few of them go on to expand our knowledge and understanding of the world, and the great engineers sometimes work out how to devise uses derived from that understanding, so that even ordinary people could master in their daily lives devices such as the telephone, radio, television, the personal computer, the personal mobile phone, the automobile, the airplane, and so on.

Scientists and engineers rarely begin a project by examining the availability of critical materials necessary for the mass production of a technological device. They only want to prove a concept, either that the science allows the technology to function or that the device can be manufactured or mass produced at a cost the consumer or industrial buyer can afford.

Journalists and politicians and most bureaucrats and academics today are simply not specifically well educated enough to judge the availability of critical materials. Nor are they clever enough, generally, to know who to ask if a natural resource can be produced in sufficient quantity, economically, to support a mass produced technology.

The mineral abundance data is out there. We have extensive surveys of the mineralogical makeup and concentration of most discoveries of critical minerals that have been made, but for some reasons, more and more I believe, “political reasons,” policy makers do not want to ask whether we have access to sufficient economically recoverable mineral deposits, or if there is economic processing capability and capacity to put them into end-user form.

Those who tell us that we must change the world to survive or face extinction have been around for a long time. But rarely have they had the ability to destroy our civilization through mandating very bad choices.

The critical minerals for the technologies to reduce the emissions of carbon dioxide by changing the way we produce and use electrical energy are not infinite in supply. Mines are not organic; they live and die when the grade (concentration) of the mineral falls below human technology’s ability to produce it economically.

We can moderate our use of fossil fuels, but there are no technologies known or plausible that can replace them.

We need to take a hard look at what we’re doing to our energy economy and how we can balance energy reality with energy fantasy. Critical minerals drive the ability of our society to manufacture the technologies for alternate production and use of electrical energy. Their availability is a very big part of that. It’s time we took a very hard, informed by experience and data, look at it before we waste all of the time and effort it took to achieve a low-cost energy economy.

The critical task of the Three Amigos

written by Stephen Lautens | March 11, 2024

The “Three Amigos” summit underway this week has a lot on the table for the leaders of the US, Canada, and Mexico to discuss. There are pressing issues on the agenda for US President Biden, Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau and Mexican President Obrador, such as migration and immigration, North American economic integration, climate change and cooperation in clean energy technologies, and Mexico’s efforts to shut others out of investment in its energy sector.

Even before they met, all three countries announced their ongoing commitment to work together on key sectors, including critical minerals and supply chains. According to reports, “while no financial commitments have been announced yet, those agreements include a cabinet-level summit on semiconductors, mapping mineral resources across the North American continent and promoting educational investment.”

Canada and the US have already announced their own commitments to developing and securing a domestic critical minerals supply chain. President Biden issued a directive in March 2022 invoking the Defense Production Act to incentivize the mining and domestic production of the critical minerals needed to manufacture batteries for electric vehicles and long-term energy storage. The US DoE awarded US$2.8 billion of grants in October, 2022, to accelerate US manufacturing of batteries for electric vehicles and the electric grid. In the 2022 Federal Canadian Budget, the government allocated an additional C$3.8 billion for critical minerals, including those that feed into clean technologies.

Besides Mexico and Canada, the US lists about a dozen countries as strategic partners for "supply chain resilience". Mexico and Canada are the only ones that share a border with the US, with Canada being the US's largest [trade partner] with US$664.8 billion in trade in 2021, and Mexico close behind as the US's second largest trade partner with US$661.2 billion in trade. In 2021 China came third with US$657.4 billion in trade with the US.

The Biden vision at the Three Amigos summit is for a more integrated North America supply chain, with the US naturally seeing themselves in the driver's seat. Canada and Mexico have slightly different views, but do agree on greater, mutually beneficial co-operation as long as the Biden administration's continuation of the "Buy American" policy doesn't leave them out in the cold.

Canada has been rapidly developing its own critical minerals and rare earths resources, which leaves the question of what Mexico brings to this particular table.

When people think about Mexico most think about copper and silver, with precious metals [accounting for about half] of Mexico's production. Mexico's metals sector, which in 2020 generated more than US$18 billion in exports and contributed around 8% of its gross domestic product.

As far back as 2014 Mexico's largest mining company, Grupo Mexico, [announced its intention] to diversify into rare earth metals business, however there has been little progress to date. At present, of the four critical minerals that the US lists for the high-capacity battery sector (nickel, cobalt, lithium, and manganese) Mexico only produces manganese, and that in relatively small quantities.

The Mexican states of Sonora, Chihuahua, Oaxaca and Chiapas are recognized to have large, undeveloped deposits of rare earths. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) has also identified 1.7 million tons of lithium deposits in Mexico, making it potentially the 10th largest source in the world. However, the Mexican lithium deposits are largely held in clay substrates that are not accessible with current technology, and for the time being will remain in the ground.

That leaves Mexico’s development of its lithium resources lagging well behind other Latin American countries like Argentina or Chile. To further stymie development, in April 2022, Mexico passed legislation to ban private and non-Mexican lithium mining and processing activities and restrict all future projects to state-run companies. Mexico’s current president has pledged to honor existing lithium concessions, but has clearly declared not just a “Mexico First”, but a “Mexico Only” policy in the sector. Unfortunately, the government’s strategy so far has consisted only of the creation of a state-owned company, which has left development in a standstill.

As a rare earths, and particularly lithium, producer, it will be a long time before Mexico is able to contribute to the North American critical minerals supply chain. Not only is it starting from a standing stop, its mineralogical separation challenges are substantial and the current Obrador government is determined to not allow foreign companies and therefore foreign capital to develop any lithium assets in the country.

On top of these mineral development issues, Mexico has other challenges, including widespread organized criminal activity, corruption, civil unrest, and contract risks arising out of the current nationalist climate of Mexican president Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador.

In the near future, it appears that Mexico will continue to assemble electric cars, but not provide the materials for many of the key components required for a greener future. And it is unlikely that any amount of photo ops by the Three Amigos will fix this anytime soon.

Investing in ESG Makes Money

written by Melissa (Mel) Sanderson | March 11, 2024

Have you noticed that there are a couple of weird things about the spate of recent public temper tantrums by elected officials about ESG matters, especially in the US? Weird thing number one: the gripers all are politicians, so far universally from the Republican Party, which USED to be the pro-business party. Second weird thing: most businesses aren't wasting time griping, they are adapting – and finding that doing so makes money.

Yes, you read that right – done properly, embracing ESG metrics can make money – for companies and investors – while improving livelihoods and helping to slow the impacts of climate change.

An article in the Toronto Star this month entitled *World's Biggest Carbon-emissions cutters – including TransAlta and CP Rail – also make money, new report find*s is a clear example that across industries, companies willing to invest in changing their behavior and reducing their environmental impact, especially in the key area of carbon reduction, can and do maintain their bottom lines and in some cases have increased their profitability due to cost reductions inherent in new technologies. This in turn, of course, leads to increased benefits to shareholders and other stakeholders. This is substantiated by a Morningstar study in which the group concluded that investors can build a global portfolio of companies with positive ESG attributes without compromising returns.

Likewise, research by MSCI classifying funds by their ESG exposure shows a clear and growing investor preference for funds and companies with strong ESG compliance. The MSCI study grouped funds into buckets ranging from AAA (fund is exposed to companies tending to show strong or improving management of financially relevant ESG issues and which may be more resilient to disruptions arising from ESG events) to CCC (fund is exposed to companies not demonstrating adequate management of ESG risks and which may be more vulnerable to disruptions arising from ESG events). MSCI concluded that over $1 trillion has moved from funds on the lower end of the scale to the higher end over the last decade – a movement which appears to be accelerating. In studying the profile of investors, the MSCI analysis found that 88% of high-net worth millennials are actively reviewing the ESG impact of their investment holdings, while 89% of the same group expect their financial professional to do a deep dive into a company's ESG factors and history with ESG issues before recommending an investment opportunity.

Conversely, *not* taking action to do more on ESG issues leads to substantial negative consequences for companies, investors and stakeholders.

A recent study by the Harvard Business Journal cited insurance giant Swiss Re saying that *not* acting on climate will destroy around 18% of global GDP by 2050. If you stop and think about that for a moment, it's a staggering statement of risk. But the Harvard wonks took that a step further, examining the diverse consequences of climate change in which some areas, such as Siberia, might find growing seasons extended, but in other places (such as Phoenix, my home) cities could become too hot to be livable while some island nations will be swallowed by rising seas. This means, they concluded, that the downside risk for certain regional and (in the case of islands) national economies could be 100%, not 18%.

There's a third weird thing about the political opposition to ESG. If investors want to put their money into companies engaging in climate-positive actions, and if companies are actively revising their business models to be more climate friendly – what exactly is the problem that these politicians supposedly are concerned with?

When you break down the principles of ESG into their most basic components, it simply amounts to doing the right things for people and the planet.

What's wrong with that?

Power Australia: A flawed but welcome new law to fight climate change Down Under

written by Melissa (Mel) Sanderson | March 11, 2024

Australia has a new environmental law of the land. It may not be perfect but it is consequential. Keep in mind that eight years ago, the previous Government repealed the nation's environmental law which included a carbon pricing scheme.

Subsequent drastic climate events, including a punishing heat wave, huge fires which made international news and unprecedented strains on the power grid lent a sense of urgency to developing a new national environmental policy. Just as was the case in the United States, political change has turned a nation's policy from climate denier to climate change combatant. Furthermore, and not coincidentally, the new law, officially called the Climate Change Bill 2022 but known as 'Power Australia', has been promulgated by Labor (loosely speaking, read Democrats in the US), with help from the Greens, and isn't popular with Conservatives (read Republicans). But just as the Inflation Reduction Act miraculously passed both Houses in the US, so too did the Power Australia bill become law.

What does the Australian law do? Well, it aims to achieve a 43% reduction in emissions below 2005 levels by 2030, and net-zero by 2050, partially by mandating that 82% of Australia's electricity will be provided by a pantheon of renewables. It requires "climate benefits" to be measured annually but does not include stipulations for conducting such measurements.

Nonetheless, the key objectives are broadly in line with other global commitments and the law puts Australia firmly back in the climate game.

According to press reports, “The law was broadly welcomed by business groups and the environmental movement.” Climate Change Minister Chris Bowen said “Legislating these targets gives certainty to investors and participants in the energy market and will help stabilize our energy system.”

No law is ever perfect, of course, and therefore this one has its critics. The main complaint about the law is that it doesn’t include a “carbon count” mechanism. What does this mean? It refers to two important aspects not codified in the law, the first of which, as mentioned above, would be a version of a carbon credit scheme encouraging companies to offset their carbon discharge. These are in place in the US and Canadian climate laws, and play an important role in encouraging the energy industry in particular to invest in renewables to avoid gradually increasing “carbon fines” on their operations.

Perhaps more importantly, the law doesn’t deal with the so-called social cost of carbon emissions. This refers to a cost-benefit analysis conducted on proposed projects in which, if a project is deemed to result in increased carbon emissions, the social cost of carbon multiplied by the expected emissions is added to the cost of the project, while conversely, if the project reduces carbon emissions, the calculated carbon savings are deducted from the project cost. Particularly in public-private projects, this savings makes the project more attractive and reinforces carbon reduction market decisions.

In both the US and Canada, federally-funded infrastructure projects are required to perform the social carbon cost calculation, while in the US, 14 States, including California and New York, also use this measure. At the State level in California, the law also requires all privately funded infrastructure projects – including proposed mining activities – to apply the social calculus. The Biden Administration has set the social figure at $76/ton, applicable to all federal projects. A new study conducted by researchers at the University of California Berkeley and the NGO Resources For The Future, published in 'Nature" this month, sets that cost at $185/ton.

So what makes up the "social cost" of carbon? The short answer, according to Stanford University: the main components are what happens to the climate and how these changes affect economic outcomes, including changes in agricultural productivity, damage caused by sea level rise, and declines in human health and labor productivity. Although already hard enough to quantify, many economists and social activists argue that this doesn't go far enough but should also include social justice factors – for instance, the human damage done by building highways through the heart of cities and isolating or destroying entire communities. The $185/ton cited in the 'Nature' study attempts to include these factors, as well as (inter alia) risks to insurance companies resulting from sea level rise and persistent flooding.

So, back to Australia, where environmentalists hope that the social cost of carbon will be included in the implementing legislation setting the standards for measuring carbon reduction progress or lack thereof. Reportedly the national Infrastructure and Transportation plan already incorporates social cost considerations and could serve as a template for a national measurement standard.

In any event, this is a strong step for Australia in the fight to save the planet.

dynaCERT puts its carbon emission reduction technology to the test

written by InvestorNews | March 11, 2024

Getting companies to adopt climate change initiatives is no easy task. Many economists believe that carbon pricing – either through carbon taxes or cap-and-trade programs – is the most efficient way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Carbon taxes provide a financial incentive for businesses and households to reduce their energy use and switch to cleaner fuels.

Carbon pricing provides across-the-board incentives to reduce energy use and shift to cleaner fuels and is an essential price signal for redirecting new investment to clean technologies. The carbon emissions and credit game is tricky, but pricing carbon is critical in deterring fossil fuel use and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Technology is going to play a vital role in the facilitation of climate change initiatives. There is an enormous opportunity for companies with climate change and carbon credit technologies. McKinsey reported that the carbon credit market could be worth $50 billion by 2050.

One company that has been involved in carbon credits and carbon reduction is dynaCERT Inc. (TSX: DYA | OTCQX: DYFSF). dynaCERT was one of the first companies to focus on carbon credits, and they have been working with Verra, the largest governing body for carbon credits, for over two years. dynaCERT's Carbon

Emission Reduction Technology (CERT) creates hydrogen and oxygen on-demand through a unique electrolysis system and supplies these gases to engines to enhance combustion, resulting in lower carbon emissions and greater fuel efficiency.

Verra "announced to dynaCERT that it's Methodology in respect of its Carbon Credit Certification has reached a new important stage." This technology can be a significant benefit for companies looking to offset their carbon emissions, and dynaCERT is at the forefront of this rapidly growing industry.

InvestorIntel interviewed dynaCERT's President, CEO, and Director Jim Payne about its recent efforts and technology to reduce carbon emissions and generate carbon credits. Payne is excited about the commercial prospects for his company's innovative technology. He noted that several large corporations have expressed interest in using dynaCERT's products to reduce their emissions. These companies are attracted by the potential for significant reductions in emissions – up to 50 percent – as well as the carbon credits that will be generated.

On August 22nd, dynaCERT announced a new customer as both a showcase of their technology and one that could further their long-term prospects. The city of Timmins in Ontario, Canada, is committed to conducting a comprehensive pilot program to determine the city's economic, social, and governance (ESG) objectives. As part of this program, the city has installed ten of dynaCERT's HydraGEN™ units on various diesel-powered city vehicles. The units are expected to reduce fuel consumption, greenhouse gas emissions footprint, and carbon and NOx emission. Significantly, the pilot project will run and test the technology well into the Canadian winter months.

The program is planned to begin in September 2022, where equipped municipal vehicles will be analyzed to determine the impact of dynaCERT's technology on emission reductions and fuel savings. The city expects to install HydraGEN™ Technology on buses, landfill equipment, garbage trucks, and other diesel-powered equipment. The results of the pilot program will be closely monitored to assess the potential benefits of dynaCERT's technology for the City of Timmins, as well as a test case for other municipalities and potential commercial customers, which will be closely monitoring the results of the program in Timmins, which is considered a hub of the progressive mining and forestry community.

Although dynaCERT also recently announced the departure of two directors and a change of auditors, at publication date the company's stock has seen a steady increase over the past two weeks from $0.10 to about $0.22. There is clearly a growing appetite at many levels for carbon emission reduction technologies.

Testing Time (and Miracles) Required for the Inflation Reduction Act to Achieve Goals – plus, InvestorIntel's Week in Review for August 1-7, 2022

written by Tracy Weslosky | March 11, 2024

Anyone who knows me, appreciates that I have a penchant for time. To me, time is the greatest tool for living life well. And a well-disciplined schedule accompanied by hard work is the only formula that works to achieve success. This morning as I contemplate the speed of life, I am reminded of an account manager in my past that simply could not show up on time…

Background: While the talents of this professional were endless, his incessant commitment to coming in late was a pain point for the entire team that would eventually cost him his job. He roughly showed up late over 30-days, but it was always within 20-minutes, making it a grey line.

During the period in which our team attempted to yield to his habitual lateness due to sheer optimism that our investment in our collective efforts would help him change, I researched this topic extensively for a spectrum of remedies. And in this process, I discovered a something that surprised me.

Ask someone you trust to take a watch and say “start”. And then say “time” when you believe 1-minute has passed. I did this with this employee and his translation of 60-seconds was 1:14, or 74 seconds. Then I was tested, and my perception of 1-minute was 43 seconds. Allow me to add that both perceptions have similar issues and helped me understand why late individuals aggravated me so much. While the disparity between my concept of time and the individual I was working with was too great for us to work well together, this understanding was quite revealing and provided transformative wisdom that has benefited my own work processes.

I think the US Senate needs to check their watches and perform this test.

Today, as the US Senate passes an **Inflation Reduction Act** with $370 billion aimed at effecting a 40% drop in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, I am reminded of the speed of time. While 8 years may sound like an incredible runway to achieve this goal:

I do not. And remember, I am the entrepreneur that perceives time with a discount, which means I should arguably perceive 8 years of time as an investment of 11 years of average work.

So, even with 11 years of time, I do not believe that this goal can be achieved without critical thinking transformation, and infrastructure changes –- and even then, the tools are missing without some miracles.

While the fairy tale that money can buy you love, or in this case: climate change….the end result is the same, we are at a dismal impasse that is going to not only require hard work and a schedule, but a few miracles. Technology advancements? Reorganization of educational infrastructure and an appropriate investment in this development? The end of Covid?

On that note, I urge you to go to the new Critical Minerals Institute site, where we have put together 8 professionals in our sector that have **over a quarter of a million hours of professional time in the critical mineral sector** that have officially locked arms to make a difference. While we cannot offer any miracles, we can offer experience, knowledge and perhaps 1 or 2 good ideas as we all agree on as they relate to the impact of ESG and critical minerals – and their undeniable impact on climate change.

Now for this Monday morning's week-in-review, we have listed our latest **ii8 System** news releases and video interviews from the last week. Additionally, we list our **Top 10 Trending list**, along with feature columns written by our inordinately talented and independent columnists, I urge you to start your review with the column: **Mel Sanderson answers the multi-billion dollar question: What exactly is ESG? click here**

Top 10 Trending on InvestorIntel.com

1. The new S&P/TSX Battery Metals Index – what were they thinking? https://bit.ly/3P9nbFA
2. InvestorIntel Appoints Publisher & Editor In Chief Stephen Lautens As Director https://bit.ly/3v4D8ok
3. Peter Clausi of Silver Bullet Mines talks about its first silver production https://bit.ly/3citw2X
4. Appia Rare Earths & Uranium by the numbers https://bit.ly/3vgi8uZ
5. Pierre Gauthier of Auxico Resources talks about recent off-take agreements and rare earths trades https://bit.ly/3cbRpZT
6. Did ESG really topple the government of Sri Lanka? https://bit.ly/3PzwTkw
7. Graphite: The Top 5 North American Players to Watch https://bit.ly/3z11Kkg
8. Cam Currie of Canaccord Genuity talks about metals as a vital hedge against inflationary pressure https://bit.ly/3RGyWF2 (July 18, 2022 – Interview Host, Tracy Weslosky)
9. Marty Weems of American Rare Earths on "outstanding" drill results and US govt project backing https://bit.ly/3uvD9BG (July 8, 2022 – Interview Host, Tracy Weslosky)
10. Zentek CEO Greg Fenton talks about bringing new antimicrobial HVAC filters to market https://bit.ly/3aQPRV3 (July 21, 2022 – Interview Host, Tracy Weslosky)

InvestorIntel Interviews

- August 05, 2022 – **Valeo Pharma's** Steve Saviuk talks about the US$40M non-dilutive financing from **Sagard Healthcare Partners** https://bit.ly/3d7Mdqm
- August 04, 2022 – Avalon Advanced Materials Don Bubar on the Acceleration of the Separation Rapids Lithium Project https://bit.ly/3SjCYDA

- August 03, 2022 – WUC's George Glasier with Byron King on American dependence on 'unstable nuclear fuel sources' https://bit.ly/3oRS7OY

InvestorIntel Columns

- Rare earths expert Alastair Neill on Vital Metals https://bit.ly/3zGDDXs
- The King of Tin is Alphamin https://bit.ly/3vGWMah
- The Dean's List – Part 3: What graphite company could benefit from Canada's commitment to critical minerals? https://bit.ly/3BwSNkj
- Diversification and Dividend Paying, a Winning Strategy for Critical Minerals Leader Neo Performance Materials https://bit.ly/3SmOv4Y
- Mel Sanderson answers the multi-billion dollar question: What exactly is ESG? https://bit.ly/3oOC98d
- Power Nickel demonstrates high-purity class 1 nickel deposit in James Bay has "significant commercial potential" https://bit.ly/3Sk9TYH

ii8 System News Releases for the Week in Review for August 1-7, 2022:

- August 05, 2022 – Energy Fuels Announces Q2-2022 Results, Including Continued Robust Balance Sheet and Market-Leading U.S. Uranium & Rare Earth Positions https://bit.ly/3BOkZzi
- August 05, 2022 – dynaCERT Announces Auditor Resignation https://bit.ly/3BLeY6A
- August 05, 2022 – Murchison Minerals Commences Diamond Drilling at the HPM High-Grade Nickel-Copper-Cobalt Project in Quebec https://bit.ly/3d5H5Da
- August 05, 2022 – NEO Battery Materials Initiates Detailed Design of Silicon Anode Commercial Plant & Files PCT Patent for Key Silicon Anode Technology

https://bit.ly/3QkEOSN

- August 05, 2022 – Nano One Provides Quarterly Progress Update and Reports Q2 2022 Results https://bit.ly/3OVOSRe
- August 04, 2022 – Moovly Signs Video Automation Partnership with Kapanlagi Youniverse https://bit.ly/3BH2NYy
- August 04, 2022 – TRU Announces 2,000 Metre Drill Program at the Jacob’s Pond Area of the Golden Rose Project https://bit.ly/3QnZ5qR
- August 04, 2022 – Nickel 28 Releases Ramu Q2 2022 Operating Performance https://bit.ly/3QkF3NW
- August 04, 2022 – Bald Eagle Announces Rebrand Under Hercules Silver Corp. and Provides Corporate Update https://bit.ly/3P2cbc2
- August 04, 2022 – Assay Results from New Claims Area Show Significant Upside for Halleck Creek https://bit.ly/3OYllXb
- August 03, 2022 – Westward Gold Comments on Completion of Inaugural Drill Campaign & Next Steps https://bit.ly/3cYpE7n
- August 03, 2022 – Murchison Minerals Grants Stock Options https://bit.ly/3zAe0qS
- August 03, 2022 – Fission 3 Welcomes New Director Nicky Grant https://bit.ly/3P0yNtn
- August 02, 2022 – Nano One Announces Results of Annual General Meeting https://bit.ly/3cVst9f
- August 02, 2022 – SIXW: Correction of News Release https://bit.ly/3A2oVvc
- August 02, 2022 – Ur-Energy Releases 2022 Q2 Results https://bit.ly/3OVSYso
- August 02, 2022 – Alphamin Announces Updated Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates and Life of Mine Schedule for Mpama North Tin Mine https://bit.ly/3zRrBf5
- August 02, 2022 – Valeo Pharma Closes US$40 Million Non-

Dilutive Financing from Sagard Healthcare Partners https://bit.ly/3ziU7Vm

- August 02, 2022 – Valeo Pharma Enters into License Agreement with Kaleo for the Canadian Rights to ALLERJECT® https://bit.ly/3So2Bn0
- August 02, 2022 – Valeo Pharma Enters into an Agreement for Ophthalmic Products, PrXIIDRA® AND PrSIMBRINZA®, in Canada https://bit.ly/3QuzyML
- August 02, 2022 – Fission 3.0 Hits Alteration, Faulting at Murphy Lake https://bit.ly/3PMnvdD
- August 01, 2022 – Retirement of Mr Denis Geldard https://bit.ly/3bDIb8Q
- August 01, 2022 – Vital Raises $45M to Complete Transition to REO Operations https://bit.ly/3vxwszc