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renergy
Environmentalist in The Rare Earth Elements Industry

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Executive Summary of the Project

REnergy International Corp is offering an unique opportunity to earn substantial returns by investing in a project involving the extraction of rare earth elements from mineral-rich Central Appalachian coal.

REnergy International Corp was created in 2020 in a response to the US government's need for a domestically-sourced supply of rare earth elements (REEs). Over 80% of America's current supply now comes from China.

REnergy International Corp is operated by Rare Elements of the World and KL Mining. These entities were formed by an experienced coal mining team who controls a revolutionary process to cost-effectively separate REEs and other precious metals from mineral-rich coal. REnergy International Corp has already acquired and will continue to acquire mineral rich properties where independent tests have demonstrated a significant amount of REEs and precious metals contained within the coal.

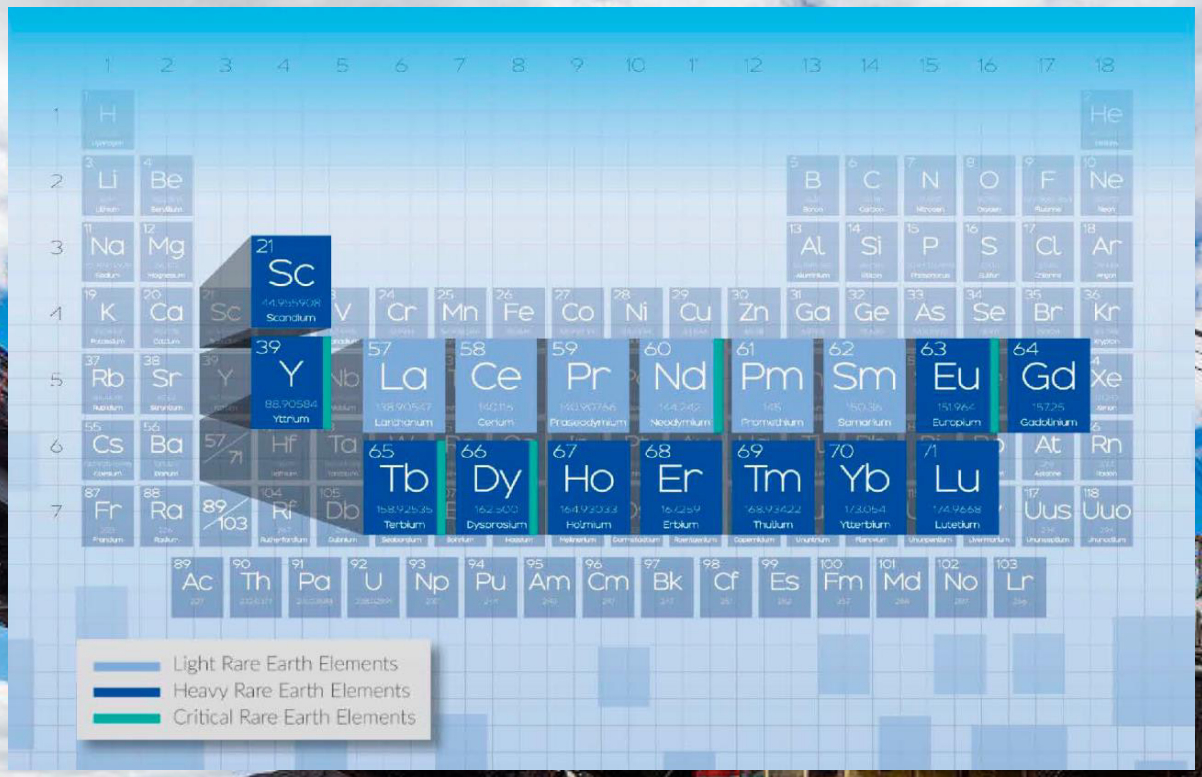
REnergy International Corp's offering combines the potential for both high income and high capital gains, in a convertible debt instrument secured by purchased assets.

REnergy International Corp has identified, and in the case of the Highsplint mine in Harlan County, KY, purchased coal assets in one of the only US areas with significant amounts of REEs embedded within the coal. Prices of qualified properties are currently depressed because of the declining use of coal as an energy source.

The value arbitrage of this business and its related investment is in the acquisition of depressed properties, proving the separation process works on a commercial scale, and then revaluing the assets based on the cash flow from the sale of the recovered rare-earth elements and precious metals.

Renergy International Corp has recently emerged as a leader in environmentalism with its dedication to the advancement of solar power and green remediation. Please inquire for further information on REnergy's commitment to the Green Movement.

What are Rare Earth Elements?



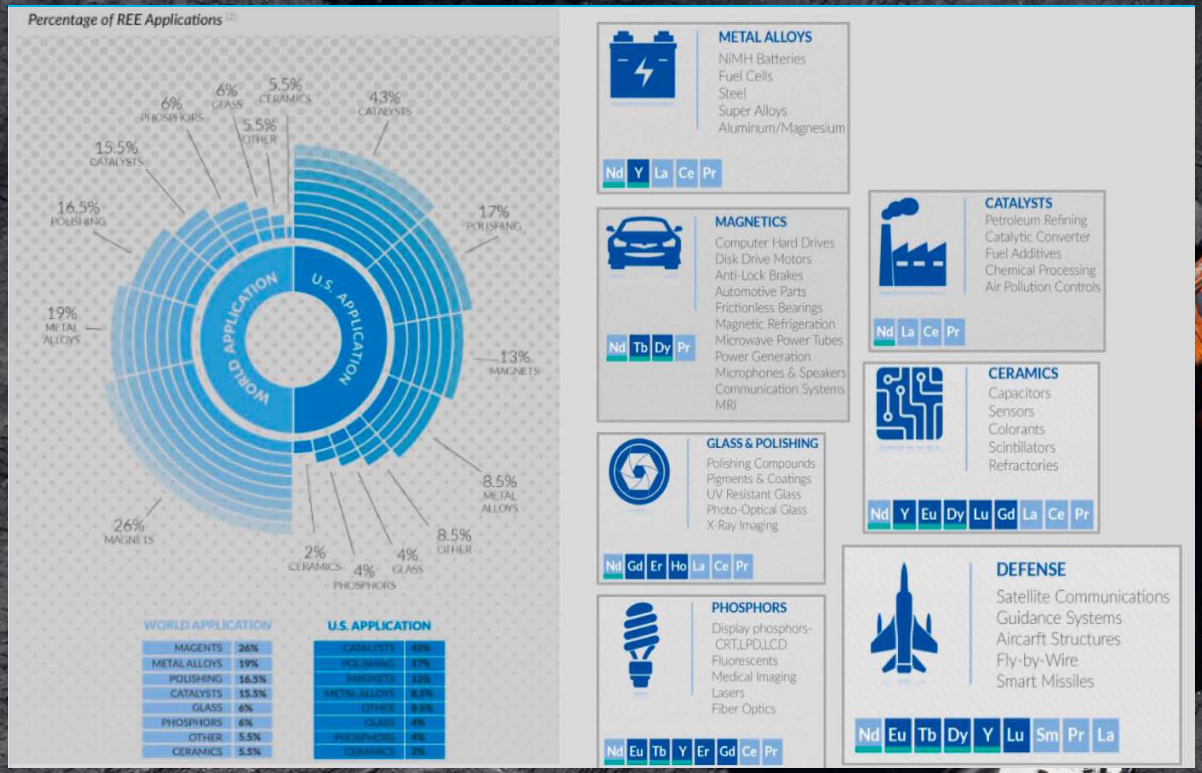
The Recent History of Rare Earth Elements

The $13 billion global rare earth market is growing at 10.8% per annum according to Global Market Insight Inc., as demand for electric vehicles, cellphones and other products rise. Since 1988, China has been the dominant supplier of REEs. In 2011, China provided 95% of the global market and decided to restrict exports and favor its own domestic industries—a decision that resulted in REE price volatility. Consequently, rising concern among industrialized nations has revitalized global interest in REE mineral exploration and extraction.

Worldwide, several new commercial REE projects, in various stages of planning and development, are focused on diversifying supply; however, new efforts to purify and refine REEs remain limited.

In 2009, intensified interest in strategic materials culminated in discussions regarding our nation's ability to secure reliable supplies of REEs and other strategic materials. Strategic materials were identified as critical for growing the U.S. green energy and electronics industries, as well as for specialty military applications. In response, DOE released the first Critical Materials Strategy in 2010, identifying yttrium (Y), neodymium (Nd), europium (Eu), terbium (Tb) and dysprosium (Dy) as critical REEs.

How the United States and the World Use Rare Earth Elements



Nationally, Congress appropriated funding in 2014 to explore how the US can produce more REEs, recognizing the importance of this resource to U.S. economic security, In December 2017, President Donald Trump signed an executive order to create a federal critical minerals strategy, which would cut red tape and boost resources for exploration.

In January 2020, Canada and the US signed a Joint Action Plan on Critical Minerals Collaboration, aimed to advance the countries' mutual interest in securing supply chains. In April, the Rare Earth Element Advanced Coal Technologies Act was introduced, which would allocate $23 million a year to the Department of Energy and its National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL) through 2027 to help develop technologies that could extract rare earth elements from coal and coal by-products in U.S. mines.

Local industry groups in Central Appalachian coal region including the DCL principals, launched R&D efforts to identify and locate domestic reserves containing elevated REE concentrations in coal and coal-related materials.

They also began to explore commercial and novel trans-formational REE separation and extraction concepts, and to address REE separation technology performance and process economics.

Geographical Area Where US Coal Has Significant Amounts of Rare Earth Elements (REEs) Public Information

There are 853 coal mines in the United States. Coal is mainly found in 3 regions: the Appalachian coal region, the Interior coal region, and the Western coal region (includes the Powder River Basin). There are various REEs from coal-initial ties in each region.

Appalachian Region Initiatives

A research team, led by Rick Honaker, a professor of mining engineering at the University of Kentucky, received a $1million award from the Department of Energy to try to extract rare earths from western Kentucky bituminous coal in the Illinois Coal Basin. In addition, Professor Jim Hower of UK's Center for Applied Energy Research is collaborating on several grants to test methods to recover REEs from coal combustion residues and from the Fire Clay coal in eastern Kentucky. The Fire Clay coal has relatively high REE concentrations in some areas because it contains a volcanic ash bed, which may have been the source of its REEs.

Coal production by region in million short tons and regional share of total production, 2018

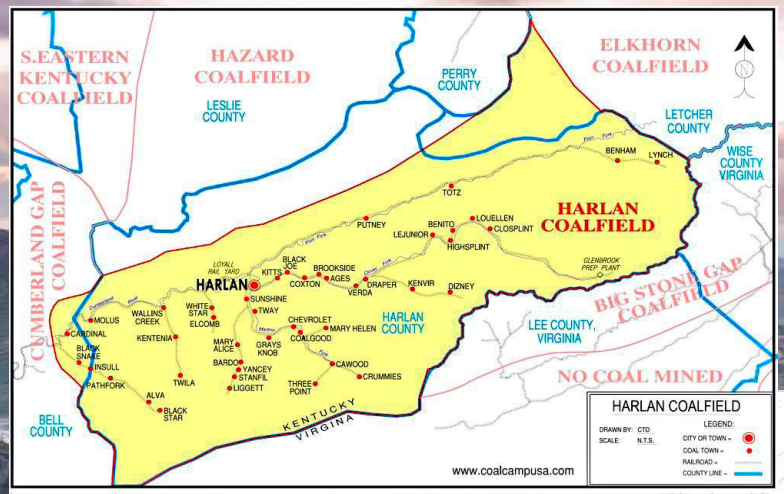
Interior Region

Dan Laudal manages a project focused on recovering rare earths from lignite at the University of North Dakota's Institute for Energy Studies. Lignite, which is found in North Dakota and Texas, is the youngest type of coal. Young coal contains a lot of organic acids called humic acids, which include chelate metals and rare earths. But over time , the humic acid concentrations in coal drop, and the rare earths get incorporated into aluminosilicate clays. Once the rare earths are associated with the clays instead of humic acid, they are harder to extract. "The reason we are using the lignite, the coal itself, is because the rare earths are tied up in such a way that they are easy to get out," Laudal says. "We can use a mild solvent, and the rare earths will be released from the coal and go into the solvent phase," he notes. The researchers have found some lignite samples in North Dakota with concentrations of rare earths greater than 1,000 ppm, although most lignite typically contains rare earths in the range of hundreds of parts per million. Laudal and colleagues have demonstrated they can generate a product with 60 to 90% (600,000 to 900,000 ppm) rare earths from lignite. They are now scaling up their solvent extraction process to a small pilot pilot-scale system. The plant is expected to process lignite at a rate of 10 to 20 kg per hour.

Western Region

Rare Earth Resources has been trying to get a massive stash of rare earth out of Bear Lodge, a small mountain range in the northeast corner of WY. Bear Lodge is home to an estimated 18 million tons of rare earth elements. But despite efforts to get the metal out of the ground, it remains stuck in the mountain. In the California Mojave Desert lies the Mountain Pass mine, once the world's foremost supplier of valuable rare earth minerals, now relegated to sending U.S. S.-mined rare earth concentrate to China for processing since its owner filed for bankruptcy in 2015. In Canada, Appia Energy recently discovered a potentially huge deposit of REEs at its Alces Lake property in Saskatchewan with a exploration drilling program under way.

Geographical Area
Where Coal Contains Real Earth Elements (REEs)

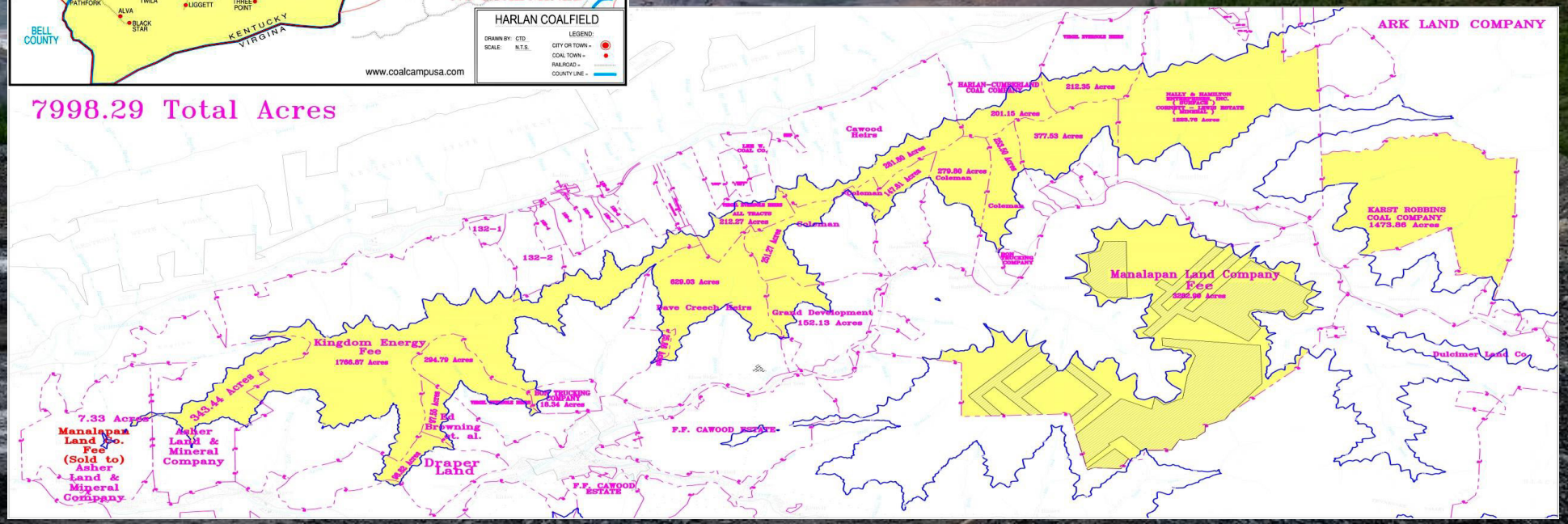


Wallins Seam

Trench sampling of the Wallins (Hazard 4) seam at Highsplint. Estimate 2 outcrops. DCL has done an initial sampling of refuse areas utilizing a backhoe to obtain a sample near the surface of the facility. There is 4.5M raw tons of material in the Wallins seam within the Highsplit property DCL has purchased.

Fire Clay Seam

According to Rick Honaker, mining & engineering professor at University of Kentucky of the Fire Clay Seam in eastern KY is special because, during its time of formation, it was exposed to volcanic ash and that volcanic ash carried with it a lot of rare earth elements. DCL has purchased 4.5M tons of Fire Clay seam at Highsplint and it has identified 74 million tons of Fireclay Seam it can purchase for under $9 million.



Separation Process - A Few of the Promising Methods Being Tested to Extract Rare Earth Elements (REEs) From Coal

Separation Technologies include utilization or modification of currently available, commercial, physical separation systems (i.e., beneficiation via size, density, froth flotation, magnetic, ultrasound), hydrometallurgy and solvent extraction/digestion processes, and pyrometallurgy techniques (i.e., electro-slag refining, acid roasting) to separate and concentrate REEs from coal-based resources such as coal, coal refuse, clay/sandstone over/under-burden materials, aqueous effluents, acid mine drainage sludge, and power generation ash. Advanced or new transformational REE separation concepts such as physical, chemical, electrical and thermal extraction, acid/base leaching, and ion exchange; reactive grinding, photochemical, ultrasonic-assisted, microwave-aided, photophoretic, plasma, and supercritical CO2 separation; as well as advanced sorbents and membrane systems, are being considered to further enhance REE separation. Researchers at West Virginia University (WVU) Research Corporation, aided by its partnership with West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection and supported by the National Energy Technologies Laboratory (NETL) have been working on how to separate REEs while cleaning up the acid mine drainage (AMD) from abandoned or still operating coal mines. Using electro-membrane extraction and other methods of separation, the WVU techniques showed that nearly 100 percent of all REEs in raw AMD or sludge can be recovered, a significant development toward realizing commercialization.

Plasma, which is distinct from the liquid, gaseous and solid states of matter, is formed by striking a gas with enough energy that gas molecules are ionized. During the past century, thermal plasma treatment saw applications in torch welding/cutting, spray coating, metal synthesis, extractive metallurgy, refining metallurgy, hazardous waste destruction and more. The collaborators researched using low-temperature plasma to pretreat coal-based materials resourced from West Kentucky No. 13 and Fire Clay mines located within the state of Kentucky. Surface area measurements found that plasma treatment provided increased surface area and pore volume which made other processes more effective at recovering REEs. This novel technology integrated with traditional leaching and extraction processes was demonstrated to effectively recover REEs from the coal samples. Low-temperature plasma treatment was found to provide heavy REE leaching performance improvements on the low-density, higher carbon content fractions of the West Kentucky No. 13 coal, and high-temperature oxidation provided exceptionally high REE recovery for all fractions of both the Fire Clay and West Kentucky No. 13 coarse refuse materials.

Ion Exchange / Chemical Rinsing- Ion Exchange involves rinsing the coal with a special solution that releases the REEs bound to it, which is more environmentally friendly and less demanding in terms of energy use than methods explored in the past. In a NETL-supported project with Virginia Tech, researchers developed a process leveraging simple ion-exchange leaching techniques currently used by industry. Quite simply, ions exchange places with one another, and thus different types of materials can be separated. “Essentially, REEs are sticking to the surface of molecules found in coal, and we use a special solution to pluck them out,” said Pisupati. “We experimented with many solvents to find one that is both inexpensive and environmentally friendly.” Ammonium sulphate was found to be the most effective solvent, but there are many more tests to come. According to the group’s work published in Metallurgical and Materials Transactions, they were able to extract 0.5 percent of REEs in their preliminary study using a basic ion exchange method in the lab. They are confident that they can increase the recovery to 2 percent through advanced ion exchange methods.

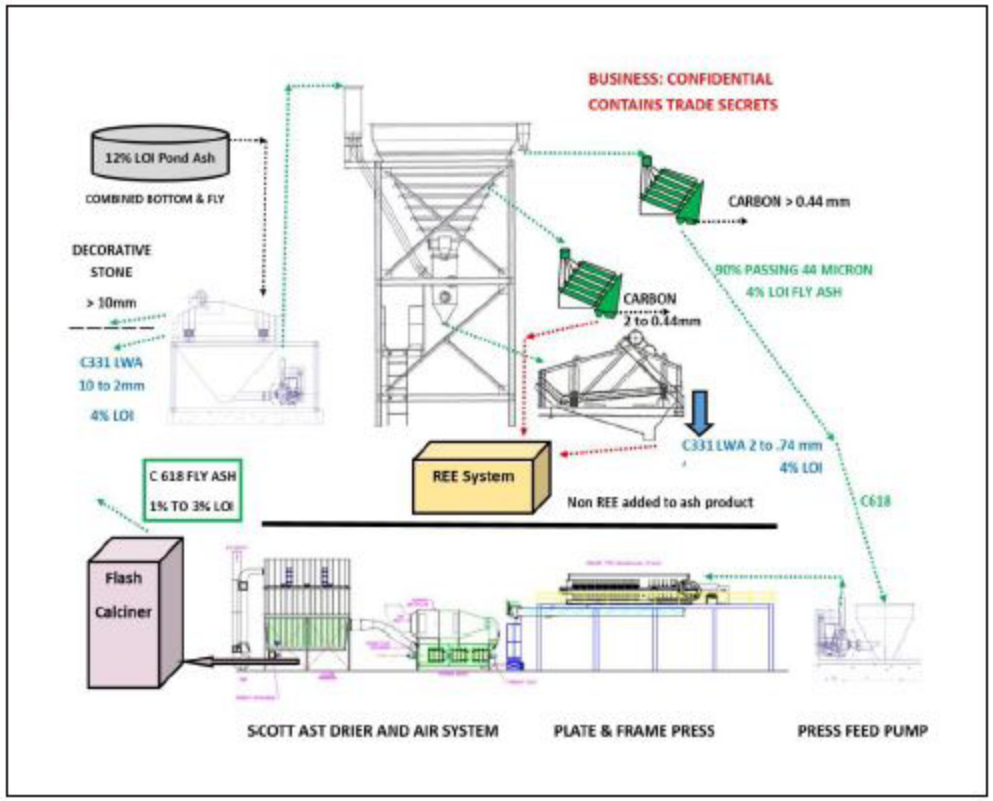
Separation Process - A Few of the Promising Methods Being Tested to Extract Rare Earth Elements (REEs) From Coal - *Continued*

Nanofiltration, is where polymer and ceramic membranes are inserted in a tubular structure filter to extract the valuable elements from AMD effluent streams. With support from the National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL), the Research Triangle Institute (RTI) is exploring methods by which REEs can be extracted, separated, and recovered from coal-based resources. Current membrane water treatment technologies are used to remove particulate matter. Regarding REE recovery, nanofiltration membranes were designed to allow monovalent ion passage while rejecting multivalent ions. These nanofiltration membranes are like those used for enhanced oil recovery. In RTI's experiments, membranes were used to concentrate desirable elements (e.g. lanthanum and praseodymium, among others) and remove the bulk of the low-value ions (e.g. sodium, potassium, heavy metals, and divalent metal salts) so performance of the final downstream recovery process could be enhanced, achieving maximum recovery retrieval of valuable REEs.

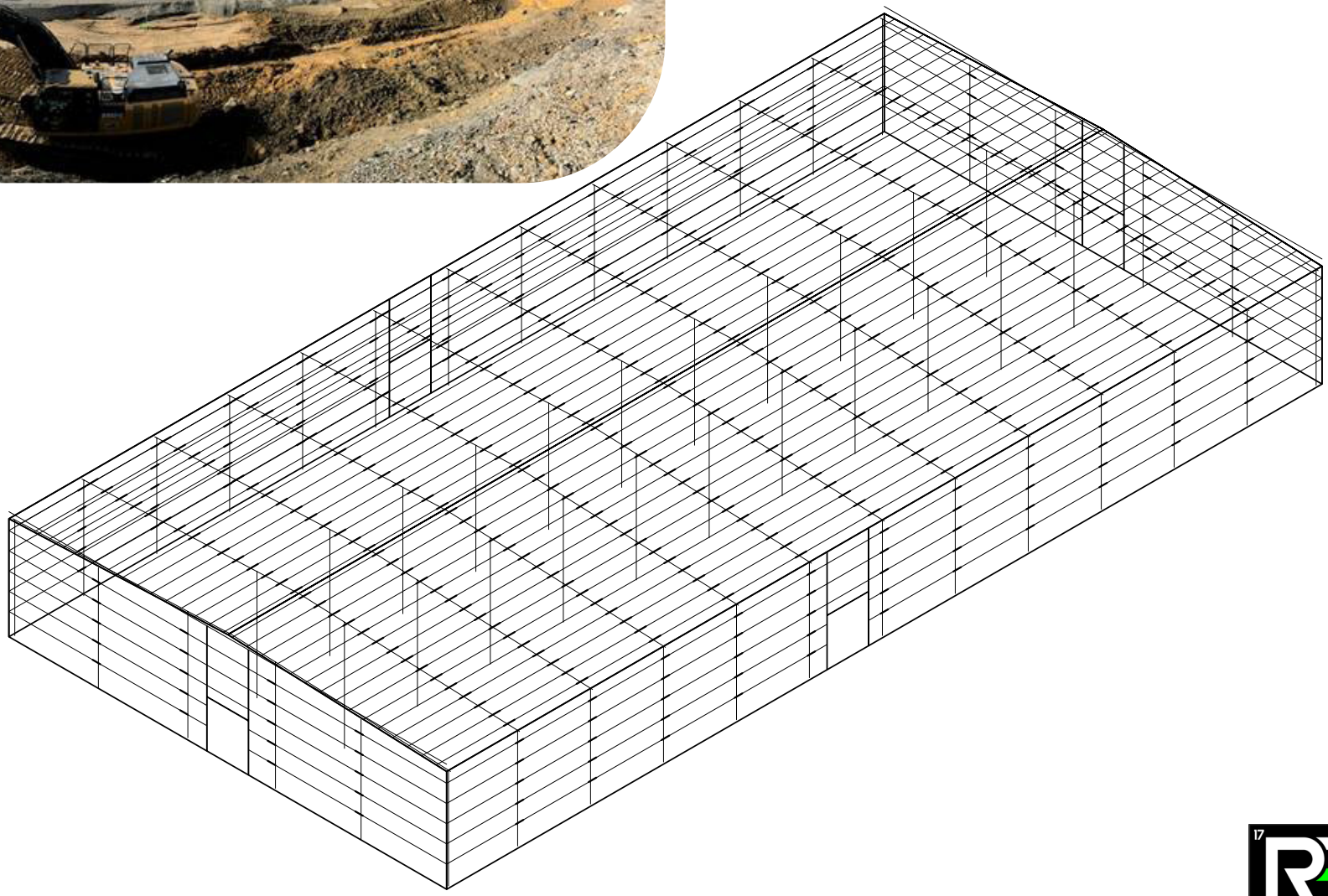
The assessment of nanofiltration showed the technology may be more appropriate for REE recovery in non-iron rich streams. Furthermore, when combined with electrodeposition, membrane nanofiltration shows potential for recovering scandium and cerium, which have applications in aerospace industry components, catalysts in self-cleaning ovens, and other uses. While the tests did not yield the desired concentrated goal of 2wt% mixed REE, improved designs of extraction process, simplified by reducing the volume of the acid, are projected to yield 3.21wt% in the future.

Lab Facility Construction Cost

Plant Design & Engineering	$1,500,000
Plant (REE Section)	$23,650,000
Rolling Stock	$6,137,000
Insurance, Worker's Comp	$500,000
Salaries for Construction Phase 1	$1,424,000
Power Deposit	$250,000
Crushing Equipment Phase	$7,000,000
Econosizer	$1,200,000
Paramont($1,000,000 + Bonds)	$3,500,000
Total	$59,761,000

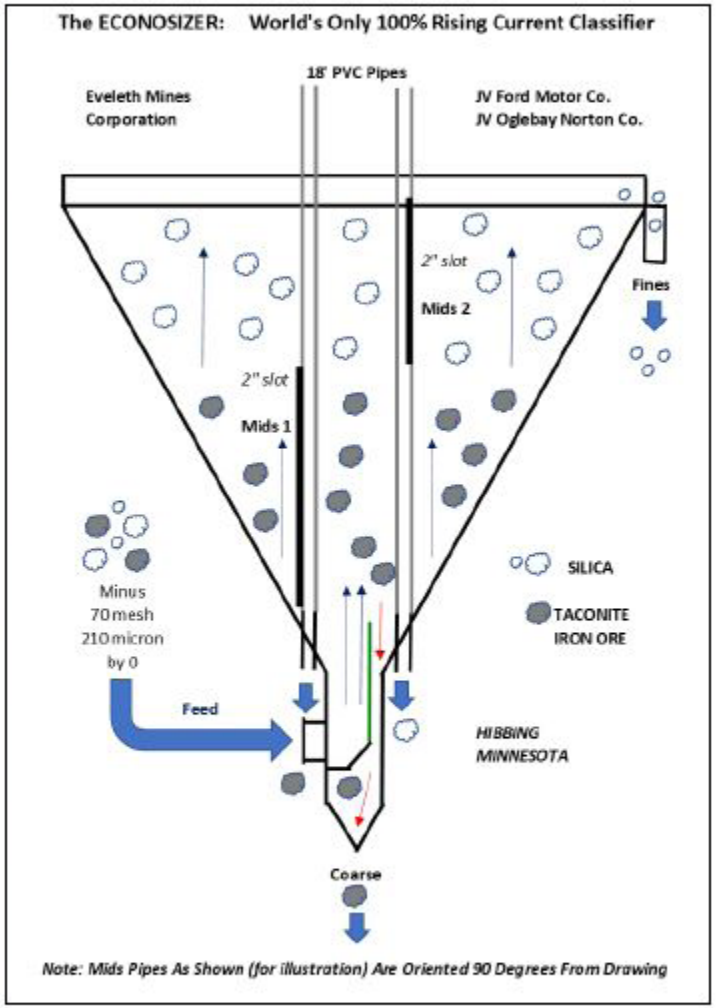


REE Lab Layout Prints

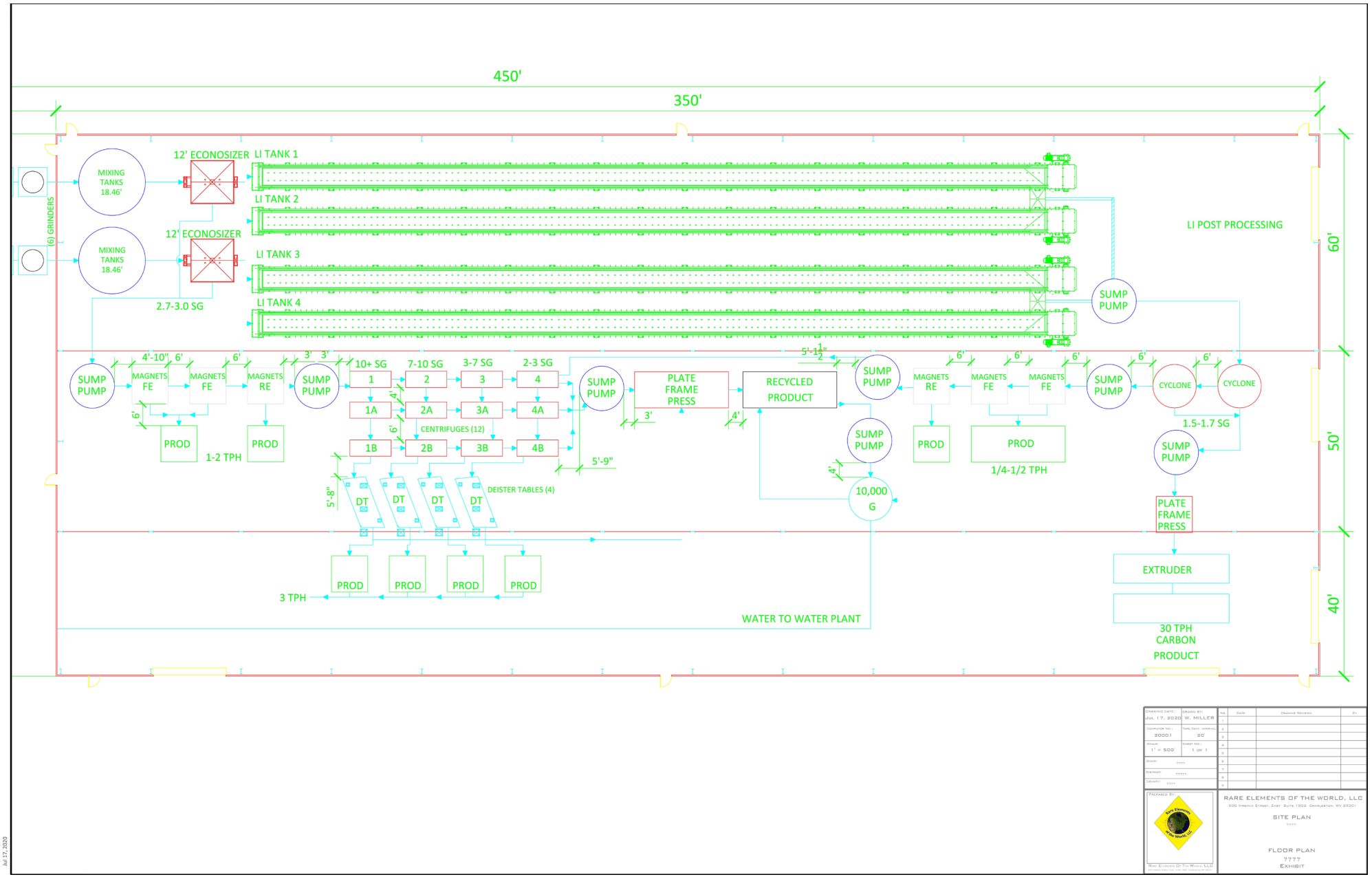


Lab Facility Construction and Equipment

Demolition/Concrete/Earth Moving	$3,000,000
Water Treatment System	$3,200,000
Building	$1,300,000
Froth Flotation	$1,500,000
Hammer Mill	$2,100,000
Screens	$450,000
Jaw Crusher & Magnetic Separators	$1,100,000
Bag House/Air Filters & Cyclones	$450,000
(3) 20,000 Gallon SS Tanks	$600,000
REE Magnetic Separators	$1,900,000
4 Centrifuges & 2 Super Centrifuges	$3,600,000
Control Center & Laboratory Equipment	$2,500,000
Belts & Pumps	$1,100,000
Lithium Leaching System	$850,000
Total	$23,650,000



REE Lab Layout Prints



RARE ELEMENTS OF THE WORLD, LLC

SITE PLAN

FLOOR PLAN

EXHIBIT

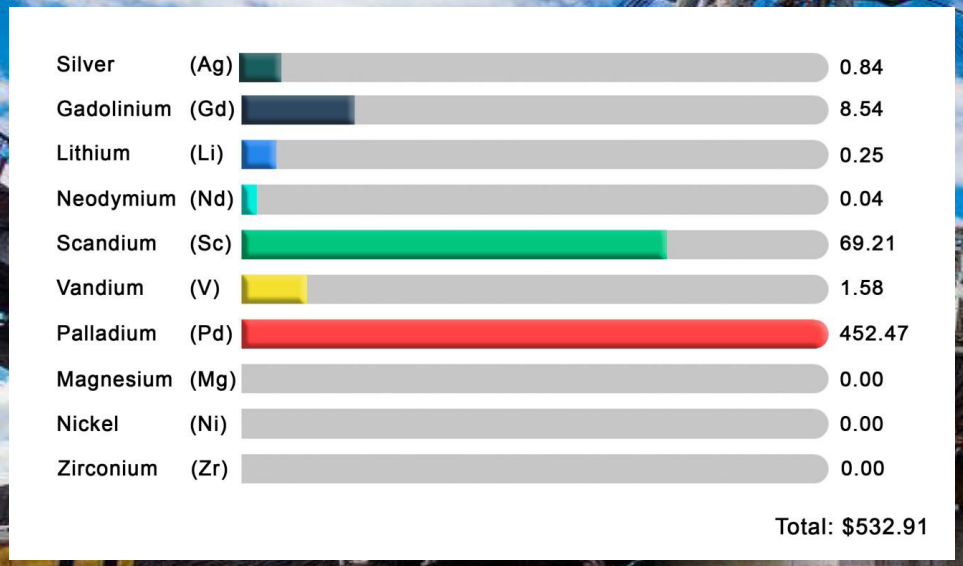
Jul 17, 2020

Separation Process - Lab Testing Results

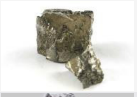
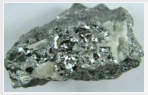
REE and Precious Mineral Values From Testing of Wallins and Fireclay Seam - *Confidential Information*

According to the report by name of engineering firm available upon signing of NDA, one of the proposed property acquisitions located in Central Appalachia, Hazard #4 seam, contains 75 million tons of coal reserves, with REE concentration making it financially viable for the purpose of extracting REEs.

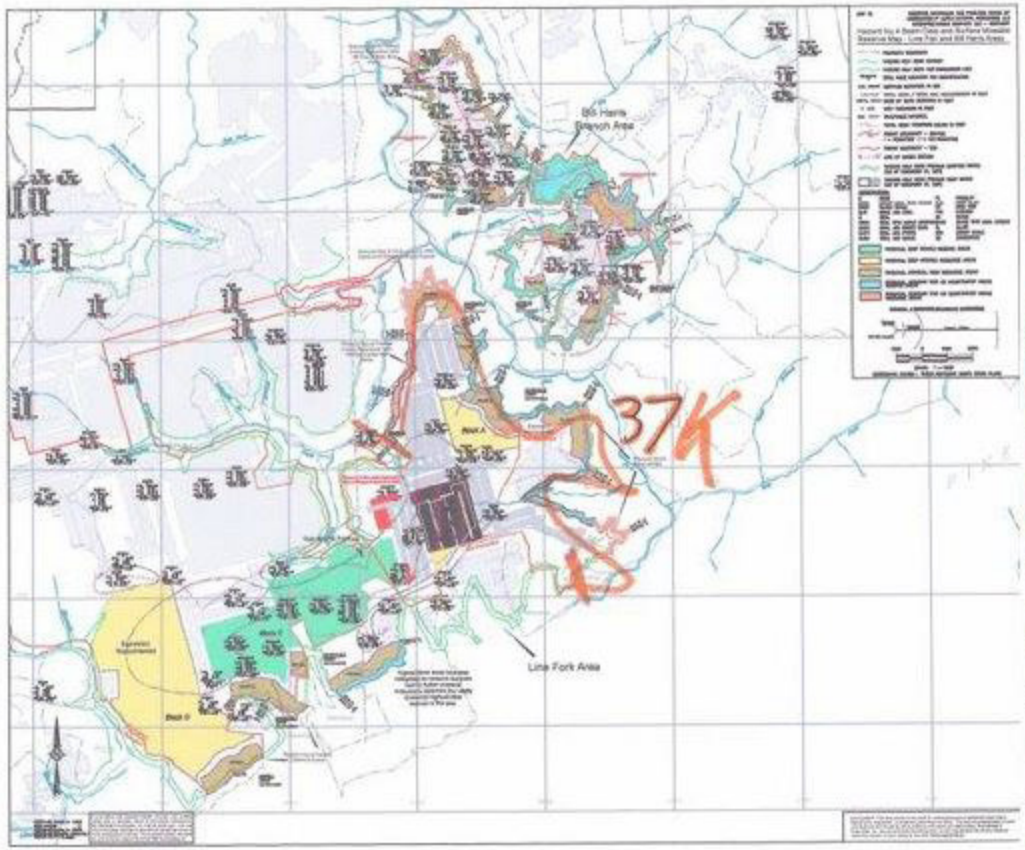
The area of Hazard #4 seam is 8,286 acres. The theoretical maximum net value of REE extracted from this amount of coal is $40 billion.

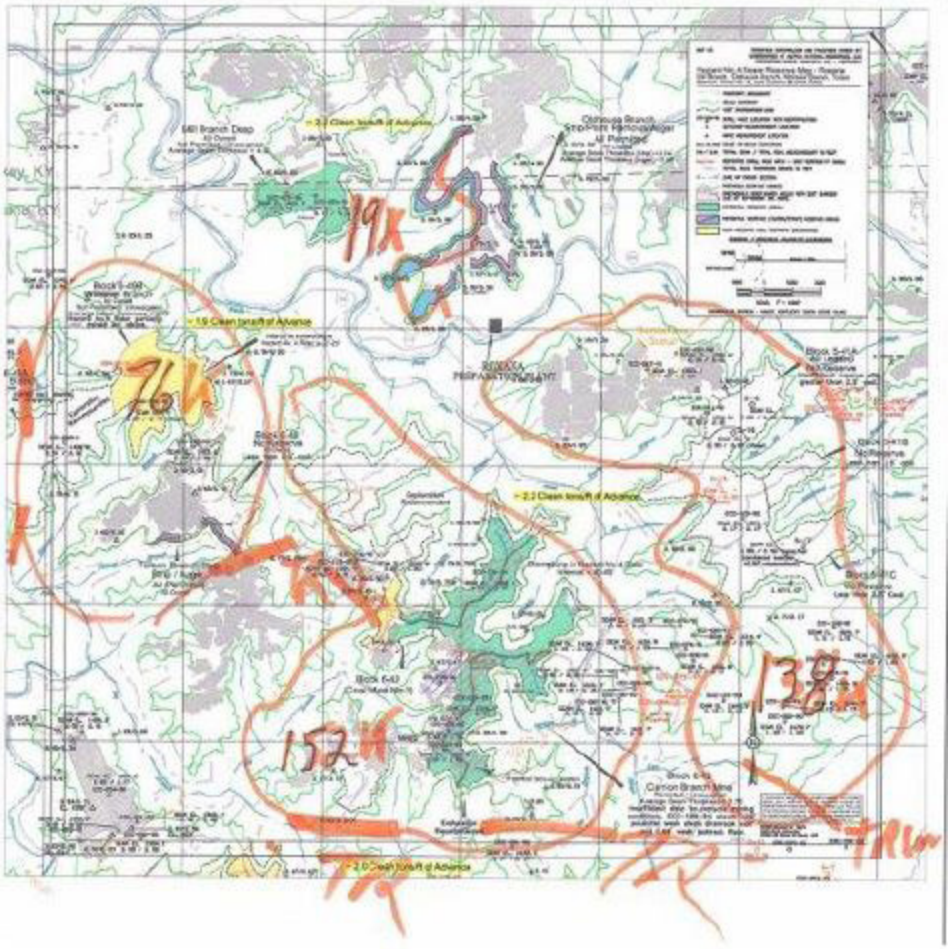


Value of REEs and minerals in separation and testing of 1 Ton of Fire Clay Seam coal

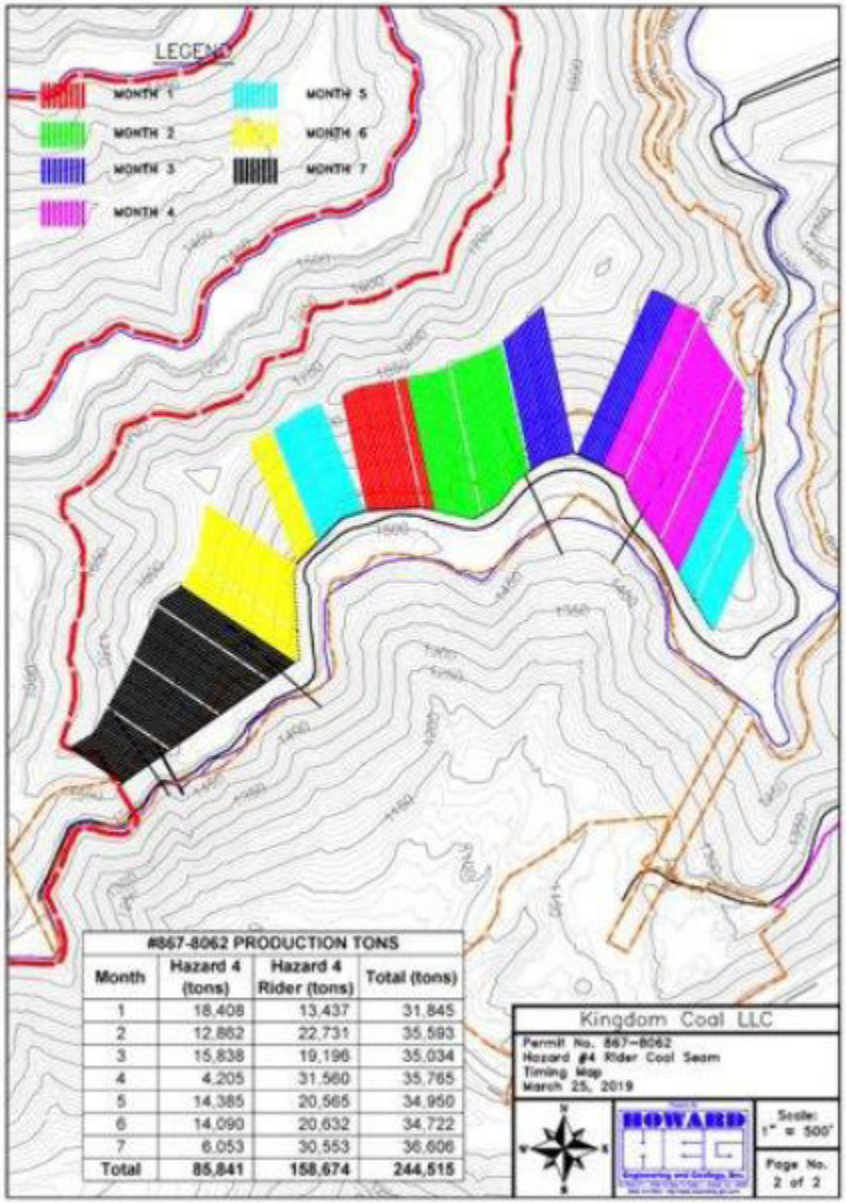
	Silver (Ag)	0.84		Vanadium (V)	1.58
	Gadolinium (Gd)	8.54		Palladium (Pd)	452.47
	Lithium (Li)	0.25		Magnesium (Mg)	0.00
	Neodymium (Nd)	0.04		Nickel (Ni)	0.00
	Scandium (Sc)	69.21		Zirconium (Zr)	0.00
				Total:	$532.91

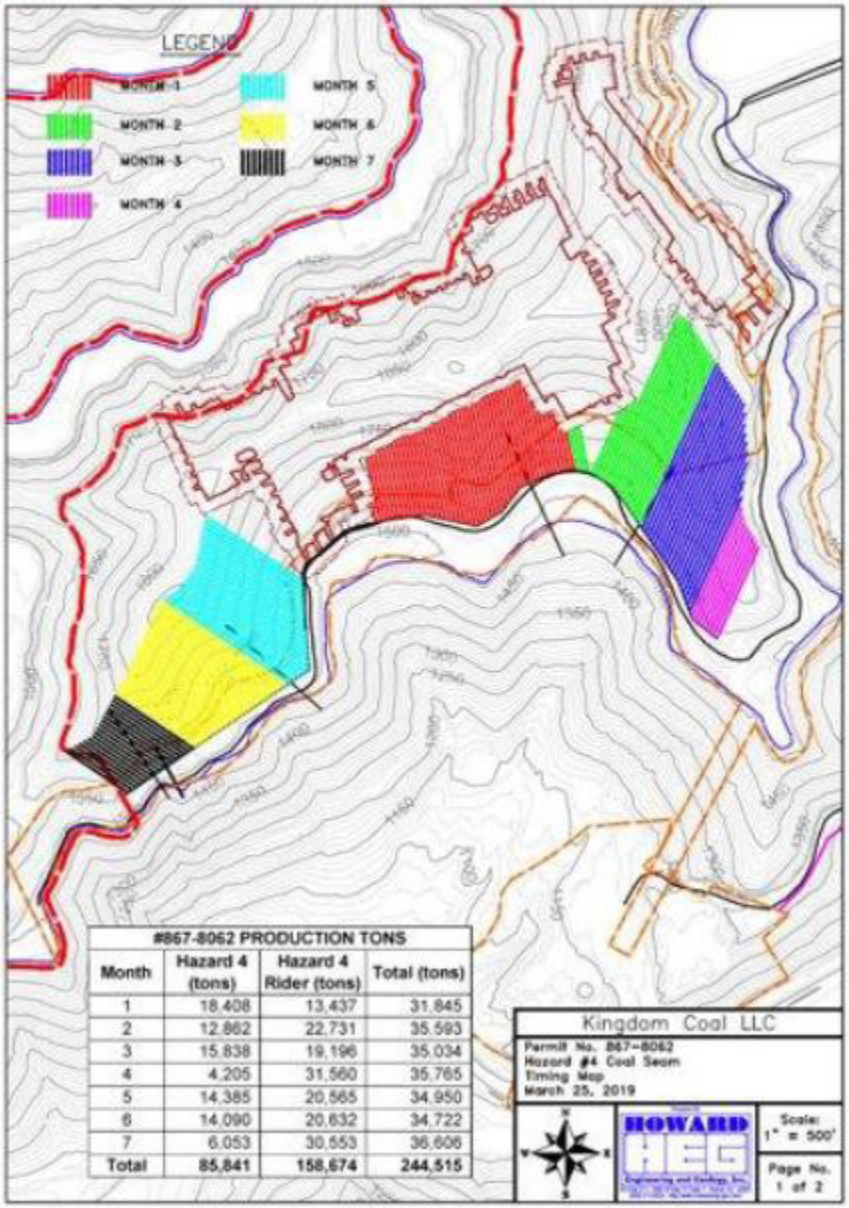
Rare Earth Elements at Roxana





Roxana Hazard 4 and Hazard 4 Rider Permits are Secured





Lab Tests Results

MCDOUGALL MINERALS

General Taimyrite Information

Branham, Michael

Chemical Formula:	(Pd,Cu,Pt)3Sn
Composition:	Molecular Weight = 425.98 gm

Copper	13.43 %	Cu
Tin	27.87 %	Sn
Palladium	44.97 %	Pd
Platinum	13.74 %	Pt
	100.00 %	

Empirical Formula:	$Pd_{1.8}Cu_{0.9}Pt_{0.3}Sn$
Environment:	As grains and veinlets near the contact between sulfide and rock-forming minerals in gabbro-dolerites
IMA Status:	Approved IMA 1982
Locality:	Talnakh, Tiamyr Peninsula, Norilsk, Russia. Link to MinDat.org Location Data.
Name Origin:	Named for the locality.
Name Pronunciation:	Taimyrite + Pronunciation

Taimyrite Image

Images: Taimyrite Atokite

Comments: Photomicrograph (oil immersion) of atokite and taimyrite intergrowth inside tetraauricupride reaction rim on Pt-Fe alloy. Outlined section shows atokite relics within taimyrite. (CanMin, v 42, p 610).
Location: Kondyor PGE placer, Khabarovskiy Kray, eastern Siberia, Russia,. **Scale:** See Image.
© Canadian Mineralogist

Taimyrite Crystallography

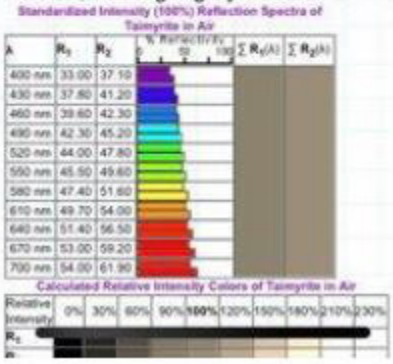
Axial Ratios:	a:b:c =1.1709:1:2.8273
Cell Dimensions:	a = 5.616, b = 4.796, c = 13.56, Z = 8; V = 365.23 Den(Calc)= 15.49
Crystal System:	Orthorhombic Space Group: Unk
X Ray Diffraction:	By Intensity(I/I_o): 2.15(1), 2.29(0.55), 2.36(0.4),

Physical Properties of Taimyrite

Color:	Bronze gray.
Density:	15.6
Diaphaneity:	Opaque
Habit:	Microscopic Crystals - Crystals visible only with microscopes.
Habit:	Twinning Common - Crystals are usually twinned.
Hardness:	5 - Apatite
Luster:	Metallic

Optical Properties of Taimyrite

RL Anisotrophism:	Dark gray with a blue tint to yellowish gray.
RL Color:	Light gray with a rose tint.
RL Pleochroism:	Distinct, from light gray with a rose tint to a creamy tint.
Reflectivity	



Lab Tests Results

Vesta Minerals Extraction Analysis

1 PPM = 1 mg/L

Assumed density of 1105 kg/m^3
1 metric 904.9774 Liters
1 gram = 0.032151 toz

Sample: Red Onion Min

Symbol	Concen	Units	Gr/tonne	Process Yld	$/Gram	Yld $/mt	Est Retail Value / Mmt
Pd	17.963	PPM	16.256	56%	$32.05	$291.76	$291,764,489
Sc	43.916	PPM	39.743	56%	$3.46	$76.96	$76,961,523
Li	79.431	Gr/tonne	79.431	56%	$0.4800	$21.35	$21,351,050
V	280.645	Gr/tonne	280.6450	56%	$0.0457	$7.18	$7,175,981
Ir	0.102	PPM	0.092	56%	$44.21	$2.28	$2,276,782
Lu	0.054	PPM	0.049	56%	$69.00	$1.89	$1,894,646
Tm	0.038	PPM	0.034	56%	$70.00	$1.34	$1,343,483
Ag	3.748	PPM	3.3918	56%	$0.5315	$1.01	$1,009,452
Pt	0.067	PPM	0.0605	56%	$29.30	$0.99	$992,987
Tb	0.077	PPM	0.0701	56%	$18.00	$0.71	$706,757
Rh	0.018	PPM	0.0164	56%	$69.93	$0.64	$643,956
Ho	0.079	PPM	0.0712	56%	$10.00	$0.40	$398,757
Au	0.013	PPM	0.011	56%	$41.52	$0.26	$263,177
Ce	3.636	Gr/tonne	3.636	56%	$0.0820	$0.17	$166,972
Ru	0.034	PPM	0.0307	56%	$8.04	$0.14	$138,122
Er	0.291	PPM	0.263	56%	$0.6500	$0.10	$95,705
Yb	0.335	PPM	0.303	56%	$0.55	$0.09	$93,956
Dy	0.444	PPM	0.402	56%	$0.2680	$0.06	$60,300
Nd	1.842	PPM	1.667	56%	$0.0630	$0.06	$58,797
Y	1.813	PPM	1.6406	56%	$0.0410	$0.04	$37,668
Pr	0.465	Gr/tonne	0.4651	56%	$0.1010	$0.03	$26,309
Eu	0.435	PPM	0.394	56%	$0.0990	$0.02	$21,822
Gd	0.949	PPM	0.859	56%	$0.0440	$0.02	$21,168
La	1.655	Gr/tonne	1.655	56%	$0.0070	$0.01	$6,518
Sm	0.858	PPM	0.776	56%	$0.0020	$0.00	$869
Re	0.000	PPM	-	56%	$8.04	$0.00	$0
Subtotal		0.0%	432			$407.51	$407,511,246
Coal-Ash		100.0%	999,568		$45	$44.98	$44,980,562
1 Metric Ton			1,000,000				

Howard Engineering and Geology, Inc.

P. O. Box 271 / 2550 West KY 72, Harlan, Kentucky 40831 / Phone 606-573-6924 / Fax 606-573-9543

April 28, 2020

Mr. Scott Haire
Kingdom Logistics, LLC
8650 Freeport Parkway, #100
Irving, Texas 75063

RE: Potential Hazard 4 and 4 Rider Reserves
Near the Roxana, KY Preparation Plant

Dear Mr. Haire,

As a follow up to an email sent to you by me on March 20th, 2020, HEG has reviewed existing reserve data on the Roxana, KY operation and identified potential contour and highwall miner reserves located near the Roxana Preparation Plant. While the previous owner of this coal mining operation, Alpha Natural Resources, did not list these potential reserves in their reserve summary, HEG has a high confidence in their presence. Based upon our survey studies, lab results and evaluations, HEG estimates the following recoverable tons in the Hazard 4 and Hazard 4 Rider coal beds:

Carrion Branch Area ..... 6,475,000 tons
Tolson Creek Area ..... 3,238,000 tons
Kings Creek Area ..... 5,880,000 tons
Roxana Plant Job ..... 1,333,000 tons
Line Fork Job ..... 1,174,000 tons

Total ..... 18,101,000 tons

If you have any questions on this matter, feel free to contact our office.

Sincerely,

Timothy C. Howard, P. E.

Projected Revenue from Rare Earth Elements

Example 2: Per 2,000 tons mined & processed per day

Silver (Ag)	$1,400
Gold (Au)	$400
Platinum (Pt)	$4,680
Palladium (Pd)	$1,386,000
Rhodium (Rh)	$4,800
Lithium (Li2O3)	$2,184
Vanadium (V)	$932
Scandium (Sc2O3)	$3,286
Gross Revenue Stream	$1,403,682
Operating & Extraction Cost	$574,000
Total Net Profit PER DAY	$829,682

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. Monday, April 27, 2020 | A3

U.S. NEWS

Tough Test For Envoy On Arms Control

By Ian Talley And Michael R. Gordon

As President Trump's new special envoy for arms control Marshall Billingslea faces what many experts say is a nearly impossible mission: negotiating an accord that would cover all Chinese, Russian and American nuclear arms.

A three-way nuclear-arms control agreement has been a goal for President Trump for a year, but Mr. Billingslea is looking at major hurdles. China has rebuffed U.S. entreaties to come to the negotiating table. The Russians have long balked at including their tactical nuclear weapons in a new accord. And time for any deal may be running out.

The New Start treaty which provides for inspections and limits Russian and U.S. long-range nuclear arms, is set to expire in early February. The accord can be extended for as long as five years by mutual consent, something the Trump administration is considering.

That raises the possibility that one of the last building blocks of the arms-control framework governing the Russian and U.S. nuclear competition might collapse.

"Billingslea is coming into this process very late and does not have much to build on," said Pranay Vaddi, a fellow at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace who worked on arms-control issues at the State Department from 2011 to 2018.

A three-way deal for nuclear-arms control has been a goal for a year.

Mr. Billingslea has roots in the conservative national-security community and years of experience at senior levels of

U.S. Targets Metals Vulnerability

By Timothy Puko

WASHINGTON—A remote mountain mine in the California desert is poised to get a boost from the Pentagon, which sees the metals it extracts there as vital for national defense—but vulnerable to Chinese dominance over the supply chain.

The Mountain Pass mine is the only domestic source for rare-earth minerals, which are needed for electronics, lasers, magnets and other applications used in weapons systems. The minerals require special processing after extraction, which is now done in China because the U.S. doesn't have any facilities to do so.

To eliminate that dependence, the Defense Department is helping to pay for developing a processing facility at the Mountain Pass mine, which is controlled by the Chicago hedge fund **JHL Capital Group**.

The fund's head, James Litinsky, first invested in Mountain Pass as a bet that growing rivalry between the world's two largest economies would make its rare earths increasingly valuable. He said the Pentagon's grant and growing U.S. government interest in his business validates that investment.

"These supply-chain issues are now front and center," Mr. Litinsky said. While the U.S. is now grappling with the coronavirus pandemic, "the industrial policy is just as much of a long-term crisis," he said.

The Pentagon is also providing grant funding to Australian Lynas Corp. and its partner, the U.S. chemical company **Blue Line Corp.**, which want to build a plant in Texas. Both projects will be eligible for more grants to help with commercialization.

"The department continues to work closely with the president, Congress and the industrial base to mitigate U.S. reliance on China for rare-earth minerals," said Lt. Col. Mike Andrews, Defense Department spokesman.

Mountain Pass, located about 15 miles west of the Nevada border, restarted production two years ago after the new owners started the company MP Materials to buy the site out of bankruptcy.

MP Materials had planned to start a larger processing business there this spring, but that is now delayed until 2021 because of the coronavirus pandemic and the retaliatory tariffs eating into company revenue, Mr. Litinsky said, although engineering work continues.

The Pentagon grant provides funding for feasibility and engineering studies of the processing plant, and to develop ways to extract and refine more of the mines most valuable, but toughest-to-separate minerals.

The companies and the Pentagon haven't disclosed the awards' value. Some of the Defense Department contract materials published online say grants through these programs usually offer between $5 million and $30 million.

In materials for a related set of grants, the Pentagon says it is likely to award up to $40 million, but leaves it unclear whether that applies to only that program or its entire portfolio of rare-earths projects.

The grants represent the Trump administration's first step to put money behind an effort to break China's control of the supply chain for those minerals, widely used in weapons systems, jet fighters, wind turbines and electric vehicles. Many regard them as potentially essential to the future of the military and a clean-tech economy, but there is very little capacity to process and build parts from these minerals outside China, according to industry analysts.

The administration may need Congress, too, because creating a lasting, rare-earths processing business effectively from scratch is likely to take years and a lot more money, analysts said. Processing facilities alone typically cost hundreds of millions of dollars each, and new U.S. plants will face stiff competition from state-backed Chinese companies, analysts said.

"Symbolically I think it's huge," Ryan Castilloux, who leads the rare-earths research firm **Adamas Intelligence**. "But at this point it's yet to be seen that it will turn into anything tangible." He called the new grants the government putting its "toes in the water."

The Pentagon is funding a processing facility at this rare-earth mine in Mountain Pass, Calif. The minerals extracted are vital to defense.

China's Leverage Spurs Some Action

Chinese leaders haven't been shy about highlighting rare earths as a major advantage.

During last year's trade war with the U.S., Chinese President Xi Jinping and his top trade negotiator toured a region of China that calls itself a rare-earths kingdom. The trip was widely interpreted as a message to the U.S. that its government has leverage over high-technology industries critical to America's economy.

But that message also galvanized bipartisan support in Washington to take action on rare earths, said Jane Nakano, a senior fellow at the Center for Strategic & International Studies.

The Defense Department put out two requests for information—an early step in the grant process—the following week, and Mr. Trump issued a series of executive orders later that summer authorizing use of the Defense Production Act to invest in rare-earth processing. Ms. Nakano called the first wave of grants a step in the right direction.

"The Chinese government sees value in pumping in money because they think that's the frontier of economic competition, or economic competitiveness with Western countries," she added. "If that's the context in which this game is played, then it's been about time for us to revisit."

REnergy International Corp Summary of Cash Flow Projections-Coal Sales Five ears 2021-2028

Renergy International Corporation
Summary of Cash Flow Projections-Rare Earth Elements
EBITDA
Eight Years 2021-2028

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Eight & 1/2 Years
	Six Months	12 Months	12 Months	12 Months	12 Months	12 Months	12 Months	12 Months	
Revenue-REE Sales	**87,930,150**	**303,191,950**	**424,807,006**	**477,851,983**	**600,764,478**	**630,802,702**	**662,342,837**	**695,459,979**	**3,883,151,084**
Costs and Expenses	**(53,625,000)**	**(174,844,396)**	**(183,751,903)**	**(189,709,955)**	**(202,951,423)**	**(208,025,208)**	**(213,225,839)**	**(218,556,485)**	**(1,444,690,209)**
EBITDA	**34,305,150**	**128,347,554**	**241,055,103**	**288,142,028**	**397,813,055**	**422,777,493**	**449,116,998**	**476,903,494**	**2,438,460,875**
Cumulative EBITDA	**34,305,150**	**162,652,704**	**403,707,807**	**691,849,835**	**1,089,662,890**	**1,512,440,383**	**1,961,557,381**	**2,438,460,875**	

Assumptions

*** assumptions $532.91 in revenue per ton, ($1,065,820 revenue per day, based on 2000 tons per day year 1), with revenue increasing 5% per quarter starting Q3 until level at 2400 tons per day by Q7**

****assumption 22 working days per month, 66 working days per quarter, $70,344,120 revenue per quarter**

*****assumption 50% efficiency in Q1, 75% efficiency Q2, 100% efficiency Q3, 105% efficiency Q4, 110% efficiency Q5, 115% efficiency Q6, leveling off at 120% efficiency Q7**

******assumption 2000 tons a day* 325 total cost per ton ($300 cost per ton + $25 per ton SG&A)= total cost 650,000*(22 days)= 14,300,000*1 months= 42,900,000 per quarter**

Note One-From Years 2026 to 2028 Sales were Increased Annually by 5% and Costs by 2.5%

REnergy International Corp

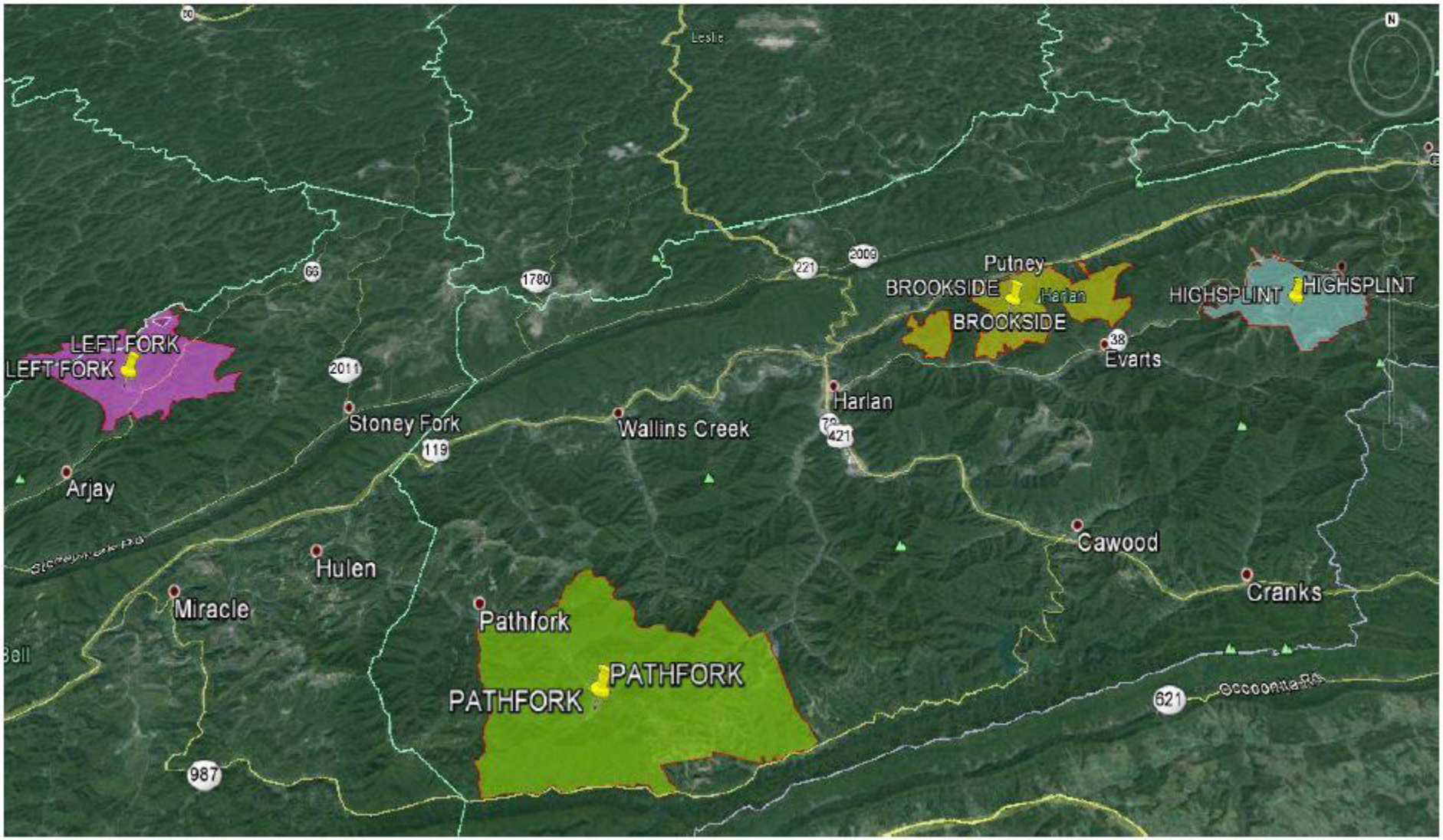
Consolidated Asset Valuations

Valuation of Asset Class

Project/Company		Acres Owned	Coal/ Limestone Leased Acres	Coal Reserve Value	Equipment Value	Land Value	Timber Value	Limestone Reserves	Estimated Rare Earth Elements	Total Asset Values
					$ Millions					
Strata/Givens-Double Mountain										
Mining & Double Mountain Mining 001	OWN	409	33,000	$100.9	$24.7	$0.3	N/A		$1,500	$1,625.9
Dean Property	Purchase								2,500	$2,500.0
Pathfork	OWN	8,703		$75.3	$28.0	$6.1	$5.6		$350	$465.0
Buckhorn	Purchase								$5,500	$5,500.0
Letifork	Own	5,760		$49.4	$8.0	$4.0	$3.7		$75	$140.2
Deffeated Creek	Purchase								$750	$750.0
Brookside	Own	5,405		$8.1		$3.8	$3.5		$50	$65.4
Roxana	OWN								$1,000	$1,000.0
Highsplint	Own	5,695		$7.5		$5.6	$3.7		$1,000	$1,016.8
Pocahontas	Leased		13,500	$45.2		N /A	N/A		$250	$295.2
Limestone-Alternative Materials-Florida		40	1,097		$6.5	$6.0	N/A	$3,553	N/A	$3,565.0
Limestone-Alternative Materials-Arkansas		1,219			$4.4	$6.2	N/A	$1,091	N/A	$1,101.6
Rare Earth Elements of the World		228			$32.9	$3.1	N/A		$90	$126.0
Totals		27,459	47,597	$286.4	$104.5	$35.1	$16.6		$13,065.0	$18,151.0

Note 1- All Valuations are supported by certified third party appraisals with coal reserves computed also by formulas utilizing standard acceptable and widely used valuation matrixes for Permitied, Probable, Resource for Owned and Leased Properties.

Map


Leslie
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Stoney Fork
Wallins Creek
Arjay
Hulen
Miracle
Cawood
Cranks
Pathfork
PATHFORK
PATHFORK
Bell
987
621
63
1780
221
2009
2011
119
421
38
N

Railcar & Loadout

REnergy International Corp has the only 100+ car loadout facility in Eastern Kentucky, servicing CSX & Norfolk Southern. CIH is the only opertaor in Eastern Kentucky with ability to service Norfolk Southern.

Impoundment

REnergy International Corp owns of the only licensed and permitted impoundments in Eastern Kentrucky

Photos of Double Mountain Mining

Photos Double Mountain Mining

Contact Details