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PROJECT UPDATE

OPTIMISATION UNDERWAY WITH CLEAR PATH SET TO UNLOCK HALLECK CREEK'S RARE EARTH POTENTIAL

Highlights

- **Mineral Processing optimisation tests underway**
 - Multiple parallel avenues of testing in progress with the objective of increasing overall magnet rare earths recoveries
- **Long lead time equipment ordered for a demonstration plant**
 - Conventional magnetic separation equipment ordered, a critical component of a demonstration plant
- **Test mining set to commence**
 - Test mining at the Cowboy State Mine to provide bulk samples for optimisation test work and feedstock for a demonstration plant

American Rare Earths (**ASX: ARR | OTCQX: ARRF | ADR: AMRRY**) (“**ARR**” or the “**Company**”), is pleased to provide an update on project activities at Cowboy State Mine (“**CSM**”), part of the Halleck Creek Rare Earths Project in Wyoming USA.

American Rare Earths, through its subsidiary Wyoming Rare (USA) Inc. (“**WRI**”), will be performing a series of additional mineral processing optimisation tests for the Cowboy State Mine’s Pre-Feasibility Study (“**PFS**”).

The additional work will occur in parallel to current planned mineral processing tests and includes testing multiple comminution (i.e. milling) methods and optimising the beneficiation circuit (i.e. mineral separation and concentration). Figure 1 outlines the road map of the mineral processing optimisation work underway.

In addition, the Company has already ordered long-lead time equipment for a demonstration plant and will commence test mining in the immediate term to extract the necessary feedstock for the future facility. The optimisation work and demonstration plant are key steps forward in producing rare earth magnet oxides from Halleck Creek ore.

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Why it matters? In general terms, a PFS is a key milestone to demonstrate, at a relatively high confidence level¹, the technical and economic viability of a project. The study is essentially a blue-print, backed by extensive laboratory test data, for the mine and mineral processing plant. A well-executed and robust PFS typically provides potential investors, strategic partners, creditors and off-take parties with confidence in the project's production potential and underlying economics. In addition, it lays the foundation for future studies (i.e. Definitive Feasibility Study) which can lead to construction and development decisions. It is a key step in de-risking the project from a technical and economic standpoint, which, if successful, can move a development project one step closer to becoming a producing asset.

The objective of the comminution and beneficiation optimisation testing is to find optimal and conventional processing methods to further increase the recovery of rare earth minerals. This additional optimisation work sets a clear path for American Rare Earths to produce a robust mineral processing flow-sheet for the PFS and ultimately unlock Halleck Creek's immense rare earths potential.

Once complete, the Company can also use the flow-sheet design as a blue-print for a demonstration plant to showcase and fine-tune the process at a larger scale. Given the confidence in the Halleck Creek project, steps to progress the demonstration plant have already commenced in parallel to the optimisation work. However, most of the optimisation work is in addition to the original PFS scope and as a result will extend the CSM PFS publication.

Summary of Optimisation Work Underway:

- **Test Mining:** The Company will exercise its License to Explore² to collect bulk samples required to perform comminution tests. Approximately 8 tonnes are required for the comminution testing, however given the extraction equipment will be mobilized on site, the Company plans to extract ~3,200 tonnes to also fulfil the future demonstration plant feedstock needs.
- **Comminution:** Reducing the proportion of fines (i.e. very fine material, ore milled below 50 microns) entering the beneficiation circuit enhances overall ore concentration and increases the total rare earth oxide ("TREO") grade into leach. Reducing fines can reduce reagent consumption during leaching and impurity removal, which can potentially lower operating costs.
 - Three different comminution methods will be tested: Vertical Roller Mill ("VRM"), High Pressure Grinding Rolls ("HPGR") Air Classifier and a HPGR Tower Mill.

¹ PFS-level engineering estimates are typically classified as a Class 4 estimate according to the Association for Advancement of Cost Engineering International (AACEI), which aligns with this ±25% accuracy range

² See ASX Release dated January 8, 2025 for additional details.

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- **Beneficiation:** Induced Roll Magnetic Separators (“IRMS”) are the most effective method of separating allanite (i.e. rare earth host mineral) from gangue (i.e. material with no REE mineralization) material³ tested to date. This equipment will be used in the mineral processing flow sheet, however the primary separation method (i.e. pre-IRMS processing step) has room to be optimised. Additional primary separation methods to be explored include:
 - *Reflux Classifier Concentrator (“RCC”)*: A wet gravity separation technique. Initial scoping results show better selectivity over gravity spirals with a significantly lower mass yield. Mass yield is the amount of material remaining after the separation step, the goal is to removal as much gangue material (non-rare earths) and with minimal losses of rare earths. Lower mass yield is typically positive as less mass into leach means less reagents consumed and therefore potentially reduced operating costs.
 - *Magnetic Drum and/or Rare Earth Drum (“RED”)*: Initial tests are underway. Both these methods utilise dry-magnetics (do not need to mix ore with a solution to make slurry). If these primary separation methods show promising results, there will likely be material operational efficiencies as there will be no need to include an intermediate ore drying step between the primary separation and the IRMS. This will also have a positive impact on operating and capital costs.
- **Hydrometallurgy:** Extensive scoping leach tests have already been completed and the leach parameters are well defined⁴. However, impurity removal (i.e. processing step after leaching) tests are currently underway. SGS’s laboratory in Lakefield, Ontario, Canada has already performed scoping testing on 6 neutralization agents and have narrowed it down to two potential options, which are being testing further.

Once comminution and beneficiation process optimisation testing concludes, bulk samples will generated using the preferred grinding and separation options to run larger scale leach and impurity removal tests.

Demonstration Plant Update:

When the optimisation work is completed, the associated mineral processing flow-sheet developed as a result will act as a robust blue-print for a demonstration plant. The plant will be used to showcase and test the processing at a larger scale for future technical studies. Although optimisation work is currently underway, the Company has already taken steps to move the demonstration plant forward, which include:

- **Test Mining:** In addition to extracting the necessary tonnage for the optimisation comminution tests, to maximise the test mining, the Company will also extract the ~3,200 tonnes to be used as feedstock for the demonstration plant.

³ See ASX Release dated February 20, 2025 for additional details.

⁴ See ASX release dated July 16, 2025.

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- **Long-Lead Time Equipment Ordered:** Given the effectiveness of the IRMS unit in separating allanite (i.e. rare earths host mineral) from gangue material⁵, this equipment will be used in the mineral processing flow-sheet. Two full-scale IRMS units have been ordered from Mineral Technologies and are expected to be delivered in the first half of the calendar year 2026. The on-going optimisation work will be critical in determining the remaining steps in the mineral processing flow-sheet, and therefore the equipment required for the demonstration plant.

This release was authorised by the board of American Rare Earths.

Investors can follow the Company's progress at www.americanree.com

About American Rare Earths Limited:

American Rare Earths (ASX: ARR | OTCQX: ARRNF | ADR: AMRRY) is a critical minerals company at the forefront of reshaping the U.S. rare earths industry. Through its wholly owned subsidiary, Wyoming Rare (USA) Inc. ("WRI"), the company is advancing the Halleck Creek Project in Wyoming—a world-class rare earth deposit with the potential to secure America's critical mineral independence for generations. Located on Wyoming State land, the Cowboy State Mine within Halleck Creek offers cost-efficient open-pit mining methods and benefits from streamlined permitting processes in this mining-friendly state.

With plans for onsite mineral processing and separation facilities, Halleck Creek is strategically positioned to reduce U.S. reliance on imports—predominantly from China—while meeting the growing demand for rare earth elements essential to defense, advanced technologies, and economic security. As exploration progresses, the project's untapped potential on both State and Federal lands further reinforces its significance as a cornerstone of U.S. supply chain security. In addition to its resource potential, American Rare Earths is committed to environmentally responsible mining practices and continues to collaborate with U.S. Government-supported R&D programs to develop innovative extraction and processing technologies for rare earth elements.

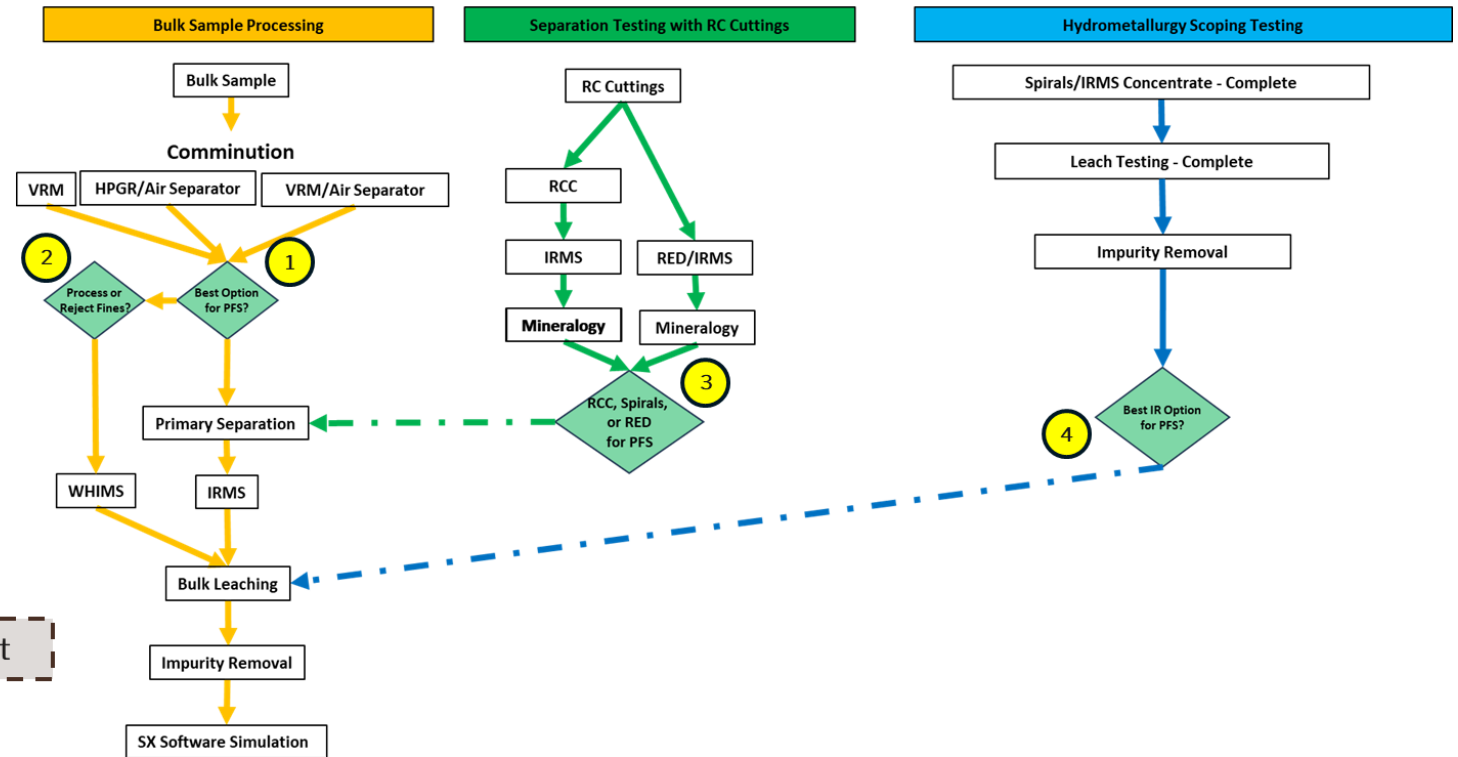
⁵ See ASX release dated February 20, 2025

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Figure 1 - Illustrative Mineral Processing Optimization Road Map⁶

Decision Points

1. Select best comminution process for PFS
2. Process or Reject Fines for PFS?
3. Select best primary separation process for PFS
4. Select best impurity removal reagent for PFS



Note: SX = Solvent Extraction, RC = Reverse Circulation

⁶ See ASX Release dated February 20, 2025 and July 16, 2025 for additional details.