Critical Minerals

Critical minerals are those that are essential to the economy and whose supply may be disrupted. Critical minerals also tend to be those on which a country is heavily import-reliant, so the minerals that are deemed critical will vary from country to country. Demand for many of these minerals has skyrocketed in recent years with the spread of high-tech devices that use a wide variety of materials.

Basics

Critical minerals are mineral resources that are essential to the economy and whose supply may be disrupted. The 'criticality' of a mineral changes with time as supply and society's needs shift. Table salt, for example, was once a critical mineral. Today, many critical minerals are metals that are central to high-tech sectors. They include the rare earth elements and other metals such as lithium, indium, tellurium, gallium, and platinum group elements. Read more

Frequently Asked Questions

Which mineral commodities used in the United States need to be imported?
American Geosciences Institute
How do we use rare earth elements?
U.S. Geological Survey
What are critical minerals, and why are they important?
U.S. Geological Survey
What are rare earth elements, and why are they important?
U.S. Geological Survey
Are rare earth elements the only critical mineral resources?

U.S. Geological Survey

Do you have a question that's not listed here? Search all FAQs

Explore Related Topics

Industrial Minerals
Industrial minerals are non-metals including crushed rock, sand, and gravel. They are essential for construction of buildings and highways, and are used in many household products and industrial processes.

Metals
Metals are found in many different places around the world. Many natural Earth processes affect their distribution and abundance. Metals are essential to our economy and lifestyle, and the global demand for metals continues to rise.

Mineral Resources
Global demand is rising for mineral resources of all kinds, including metals, industrial minerals, and solid fuels like coal. Mineral resources are unequally distributed around the globe, reflecting the vast differences in geology of different parts of the Earth. Geoscientists play an essential role in locating mineral resources and designing processes for their safe extraction.

Mining
Mining is essential to meet rising global demand for minerals. Geoscientists locate mineral resources and figure out how to extract them economically while minimizing health and environmental impacts. The method of mining, as well as potential environmental impacts, depends on the type of resource being mined.

Maps & Visualizations
Visualization of the mineral resources in everyday objects
U.S. Geological Survey

The U.S. Geological Survey has produced a visualization entitled, "Mineral Resources...out of the ground...into our daily lives", which details the mineral resources used to produce everyday items that we use in our homes, on our person, and out in the world. This visualization gives the major...

Case Studies & Factsheets

Recycling as a source of mineral commodities
Why Recycle? Recycling saves energy, money, materials, and natural resources, while reducing landfill use. It supplements the national supply of essential materials, reducing dependence on imports. As more minerals and materials become critically important - particularly in advanced technologies -.

Webinars & Forums

Advances in critical mineral research: A forum in memory of Victor Labson
Sponsored by the World Community of Geological Surveys and hosted by the American Geosciences Institute

GOLI Online Courses
Tracking the Global Supply of Critical Materials
Course Type: GOLI Online Course
View course
No country in the world produces all of the mineral resources necessary for modern society. International trade plays a critical role in providing these raw materials, forming a global network of production, export, import, and use. This network must continuously adapt to national and...