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
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.

Latest News

Senate committee discusses U.S. foreign dependence on critical minerals
(2018-08-09)
July 19, 2018 On July 19, the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources convened a hearing on critical minerals—the fifth hearing on the subject in almost as many years, according to Chairwoman Lisa Murkowski (R-AK). The hearing was held to review the Department of the Interior’s (DOI)...
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U.S. Geological Survey

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Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys; annual report 2011

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