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Everyday things mining makes possible

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Aluminium

COMMON USES





Aircraft

Canned food









Cookware

Bicycles

DID YOU KNOW?



Wrapped in aluminium

Life Savers and Toblerone chocolate bars were among the first commercial uses of aluminium foil. Swiss chocolatier Tobler began wrapping bars in rolled foil in 1911. In the United States, aluminium replaced tin foil Life Saver wrappers in 1925.



Symbol	AI
Atomic number	13
Atomic mass	26.98 u
Melting point	660°C
Electron configuration	[Ne] 3s ² 3p ¹









Antimony

COMMON USES



Batteries



Fire retardant





Cable sheathing





Paint



Fireworks

DID YOU KNOW?



The everlasting pill

Antimony was a popular remedy in the 19th century for the chronically constipated. Ingested as a small metal ball, it became known as the everlasting pill and would be collected and reused, sometimes passed down through generations.



Symbol	Sb
Atomic number	51
Atomic mass	121.76 u
Melting point	630°C
Electron configuration	[Kr]4d ¹⁰ 5s ² 5p ³



Blender blades Machinery plating by Apple for its products and Audi for the wheels

on its eTron GT. The focus now is developing the

technology for eventual commercial use at scale.





Boron

Boron

COMMON USES







Rocket propellant

Fireworks



Washing powder



Pool cleaner



Eye drops

DID YOU KNOW?



The artisan's compound

Boron compounds have been used for thousands of years. Borax, a composite of boron, sodium, oxygen and water, was mined from salt lakes in Tibet and Kashmir as early as 2000 B.C. It was used by gold and silversmiths and pottery makers.



Symbol	В
Atomic number	5
Atomic mass	10.811 u
Melting point	2076°C
Electron configuration	[He] 2s ² 2p ¹





Carbon

COMMON USES



Electricity

Cement

Carbon fibre

Wind turbines

Water filtration

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Steel

DID YOU KNOW?



Giant swamp plants

The energy we get from coal today comes from giant swamp plants that lived before the dinosaurs. Sound far-fetched? All living plants store solar energy. Coal is the product of decaying plant matter that millions of years ago locked in this energy.





Symbol	С
Atomic number	6
Atomic mass	12.011 u
Melting point	3,550°C
Electron configuration	[He] 2s ² 2p ²







Chromium

COMMON USES



Utensils







Chrome plating





Fireworks



Dyes & inks

DID YOU KNOW?



Chromium-tipped swords

Chrome plating might be synonymous with the modern era, but it was also used as early as the Qin Dynasty in China. Archaeologists discovered swords tipped with chromium oxide during the unearthing of the Terracotta Army in the 1970s.



Symbol	Cr
Atomic number	24
Atomic mass	51.9961 u
Melting point	1,907°C
Electron configuration	[Ar]3d⁵4s¹





Cobalt

COMMON USES



Batteries



Electric cars



Ceramics





Wind turbines

Medical tracer

Jet engines

DID YOU KNOW?



From pigment to superalloy

Cobalt has provided the striking blue pigment used by potters and artisans to colour their wares for centuries. Today the indispensable metal is also used to make rechargable batteries, such as those in EVs and smartphones, and as a critical superalloy in aerospace and defence industries.



Symbol	Co
Atomic number	27
Atomic mass	58.93 u
Melting point	1,495°C
Electron configuration	[Ar] 3d ⁷ 4s ²





Copper

COMMON USES



Electrical wiring



Circuit board



Plumbing







Electric cars

DID YOU KNOW?



Humankind's oldest metal

Copper is considered to be humankind's oldest metal. It is thought that Neolithic communities used copper as an alternative to stone tools during 8000 B.C. Ancient Egyptians believed copper was sacred and gave its wearer magical powers.



PROPERTIES

Symbol	Cu
Atomic number	29
Atomic mass	63.546 u
Melting point	1,083°C
Electron configuration	[Ar] 3d104s1

Homewares

Instruments







Gold

Gold

COMMON USES



Awards











Aerospace

DID YOU KNOW?



James Webb Telescope

NASA's James Webb Space Telescope is equipped with 18 gold-coated hexagon mirrors that reflect infrared light to observe the earliest formation of stars and search for potentially habitable exoplanets. It is so sensitive to infrared light it can detect the heat signature of a bumblebee at the distance of the moon.



Jewellery

Advanced health

Symbol	Au
Atomic number	79
Atomic mass	196.97 u
Melting point	1,064°C
Electron configuration	4f ¹⁴ 5d ¹⁰ 6s ¹







Indium

COMMON USES













Fire sprinklers

Touchscreens

Protective eyewear

Microchips



LCD televisions

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VIV	100	VINO M i



Cut with a knife

After a century of near obscurity, Indium is having its moment. Indium tin oxide is the material used for touch and flat screen tech and solar panels. Soft enough to cut with a knife, indium is also notable for the high pitched 'cry' it gives off when bent.



Symbol	In
Atomic number	49
Atomic mass	114.818 u
Melting point	156.6°C
Electron configuration	[Kr] 4d105s25p1



Iron

Iron COMMON USES

White goods

Public transport

Cities

Manufacturing

Cars & trucks

DID YOU KNOW?

Armored snails

A deep-sea snail has evolved a suit of armor made from iron sulfide – the only animal on earth that uses iron in this way. The scaly-foot gastropod was discovered in 2001 and lives in the hydrothermal vent fields of the Indian Ocean.

Symbol	Fe
Atomic number	26
Atomic mass	55.845 u
Melting point	1,538°C
Electron configuration	[Ar] 3d ⁶ 4s ²

Lithium

COMMON USES

Lubricant

Batteries

Mental health

Industrial drying

Pacemaker

DID YOU KNOW?

Medicinal power of lithium

An Australian POW discovered the medicinal power of lithium in 1949. Dr John Cade survived three and a half years at Changi before returning to his work in Australia where he successfully treated patients after noting the calming effects on guinea pigs.

Symbol	Li
Atomic number	3
Atomic mass	6.941 u
Melting point	180.5°C
Electron configuration	1s²2s¹

Magnesium

COMMON USES

Aircraft

Cameras

Laxatives

Power tools

Racecars

DID YOU KNOW?

Salve for weary bones

Epsom Salts originated from natural springs discovered in 1618 by cow-herd Henry Wicker in Epsom, England. The water's healing properties led physician and botanist Nehemiah Grew to extract the magnesium sulfate for medicinal purposes in 1695.

Symbol	Mg
Atomic number	12
Atomic mass	24.305 u
Melting point	650°C
Electron configuration	[Ne] 3s ²

Manganese

COMMON USES

Magnets

Deoxidiser

Fertiliser

Animal feed

Steel

Colourant

DID YOU KNOW?

Restoring balance

Manganese is important for good health and exists in some of the foods we eat. Too much environmental manganese can have a negative impact however, causing body tremors, aggression and delusions known as 'manganese madness'.

Symbol	Mn
Atomic number	25
Atomic mass	54.94 u
Melting point	1,246°C
Electron configuration	[Ar] 3d⁵4s²

Molybdenum

COMMON USES

Saw blades

Heaters

Armor plating

Skyscrapers

Nuclear reactors

DID YOU KNOW?

Fighting crime

Molybdenum gives steel strength, but did you also know it is an important crime fighter? Some fingerprint powders contain molybdenum. Combined with other chemicals, the powder works by adhering to the oil and moisture of a latent print.

PROPERTIES

Symbol	Мо
Atomic number	42
Atomic mass	95.95 u
Melting point	2,623°C
Electron configuration	[Kr] 4d⁵5s¹

Nickel

COMMON USES

Food processing

Guitar strings

Coins

Marine engineering

Electronics

Kitchen sink

DID YOU KNOW?

A nickel for a coke

A bottle of Coca-Cola could be bought for a nickel in the United States between 1885 until well into the 1950s. The company was committed to the fixed five cent price, largely because its vending machines only accepted nickels.

Symbol	Ni
Atomic number	28
Atomic mass	58.6934 u
Melting point	1,453°C
Electron configuration	[Ar] 3d ⁸ 4s ²

Niobium

COMMON USES

Gas pipelines

Nuclear energy

Particle accelerators

Spacecraft

MRI scanners

DID YOU KNOW?

From the Gods

Niobium got its name from Niobe, the Greek goddess of tears. Niobe was also the daughter to King Tantalus, who inspired the name for another element, tantalum. In nature, niobium and tantalum are almost always found side by side.

Symbol	Nb
Atomic number	41
Atomic mass	92.91 u
Melting point	2,477°C
Electron configuration	[Kr] 4d⁴5s¹

Platinum

COMMON USES

Surgical tools

Catalytic converters

Dentistry

DID YOU KNOW?

By another name

Platinum is among the most prized metals in the world, both rarer and more expensive than gold. It does not oxidize and is a good electrical conductor. When the Spaniards first found the grey-white metal in Colombia in the 18th century they named it 'platina', which means 'little silver'.

PROPERTIES

Symbol	Pt
Atomic number	78
Atomic mass	195.084 u
Melting point	1,768°C
Electron configuration	[Xe]4f145d96s1

Polish

Solar panels

Potassium

COMMON USES

Fertiliser

Detergents

Salt substitute

Glass

Match heads

Saline drip

DID YOU KNOW?

Loaded with potassium

Potassium is vital to good health and at the same time, radioactive. Loaded with potassium, bananas are among the most radioactive foods. Background radiation has been with us since the earth formed. Small amounts are not harmful to humans.

Symbol	К
Atomic number	19
Atomic mass	39.0983 u
Melting point	63.25°C
Electron configuration	[Ar] 4s ¹

Rare earth elements

Rare earth elements

COMMON USES

Speakers

Wind turbines

Telescopes

MRI scanners

Electric vehicles

Magnets

DID YOU KNOW?

Magnetic metals

Rare earth magnets make the strongest permanent magnets available, power the motors of electric vehicles and turn the blades of energy-generating wind turbines. They also make our favourite gadgets faster, smaller and lighter.

THERE ARE 17 RARE EARTH ELEMENTS

Cerium Dysprosium Erbium Europium Gadolinium Holmium

Lanthanum Lutetium Neodymium Praseodymium Promethium Samarium

Scandium Terbium Thulium Ytterbium Yttrium

Scandium

COMMON USES

Aerospace

Studio lights

Defence industries

DID YOU KNOW?

Elemental predictions

Dmitri Mendeleev, the father of the periodic table, predicted the existence of an element with an atomic mass between 40 and 48 in 1869. Lars Fredrik Nilson detected such an element in 1879 which he named scandium, from the Latin Scandia meaning 'Scandinavia'.

Symbol	Sc
Atomic number	21
Atomic mass	44.955912u
Melting point	1,541°C
Electron configuration	[Ar] 4s ² 3d ¹

Silicon

COMMON USES

Pottery

Sealants

Glass

Solar panels

Cooking utensils

DID YOU KNOW?

The rise of Silicon Valley

The name 'Silicon Valley' was popularised by tech reporter Don Hoefler in 1971 in a series of columns about the area's burgeoning semiconductor industry. The silicon chip remains a building block of modern day computers and electronics.

Symbol	Si
Atomic number	14
Atomic mass	28.0855 u
Melting point	1,414°C
Electron configuration	[Ne] 3s ² 3p ²

Silver

Silver

COMMON USES

Mirrors

Wound care

Solar panels

3D printing

DID YOU KNOW?

Beating bacteria

Silver has been used for centuries in medicine because of its antibacterial properties. It remains a wound management agent today, especially for burns patients. Unlike manufactured antibiotics, bacteria do not develop an immunity to silver.

Symbol	Ag
Atomic number	47
Atomic mass	107.8682 u
Melting point	961.8°C
Electron configuration	[Kr] 4d ¹⁰ 5s ¹

Tantalum

Tantalum

COMMON USES

3D printing

Heat exchangers

Capacitors

Surgical implants

Jet engines

Defence industries

DID YOU KNOW?

Less abundant than gold

Tantalum is remarkable for being the rarest stable element in the solar system. Just one atom of tantalum exists for every 181 billion atoms of other elements, which makes tantalum far less abundant than any of the traditional precious metals, including gold.

Symbol	Та
Atomic number	73
Atomic mass	180.94788 u
Melting point	3,017°C
Electron configuration	[Xe] 4f145d36s2

Nanoscale metal blends are used to break down contaminants in groundwater.

Metal-organic frameworks

lron

otassium

19

Κ

Plant health

Soil quality

-e

Researchers from CSIRO, Monash University and the University of Texas have developed a desalination membrane that separates salt and lithium from seawater. Metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) are a next generation material that filters chemical compounds, making seawater safe to drink and recovering lithium for use in batteries.

Tin common uses

Magnets

Pewter

Tin cans

Solder

Touchscreens

Metal bearings

DID YOU KNOW?

Nod to the Academy

The Academy Award's Oscar statuette is made primarily of tin. The figure, a stylised knight holding a crusader's sword and standing on a film reel, is made of Britannia metal (93 tin, 5% antimony, 2% copper) and plated with 24 carat gold.

Symbol	Sn
Atomic number	50
Atomic mass	118.71 u
Melting point	231.9°C
Electron configuration	[Kr] 4d ¹⁰ 5s ² 5p ²

Titanium

COMMON USES

Fibre optics

Sunscreen

Aircraft engines

Medical implants

Car paint

~	
Sporting	aoods

DID YOU KNOW?

To infinity and beyond!

Titanium mineral production comes from mineral sands. Named after the Greek Titans, titanium is twice as strong as steel but 45 per cent lighter. Resistant to corrosion, titanium in widely used in the aeronautics and aerospace industries.

Symbol	Ti
Atomic number	22
Atomic mass	47.867 u
Melting point	1,668°C
Electron configuration	[Ar] 3d ² 4s ²

Tungsten

Tungsten

COMMON USES

Light bulbs

Fishing sinkers

\frown	

Televisions

Heating elements

Darts

DID YOU KNOW?

In sheep's clothing

Tungsten is the metal of choice for gold counterfeiters. It has earned the dubious reputation because it shares a similar density to gold. Ingots filled with tungsten spooked markets and sparked conspiracy theories when discovered in 2012.

Symbol	W
Atomic number	74
Atomic mass	183.84 u
Melting point	3,422°C
Electron configuration	[Xe] 6s ² 4f ¹⁴ 5d ⁴

Uranium

COMMON USES

Submarines

Industrial x-rays

Cancer diagnosis

Aerospace

DID YOU KNOW?

The infinite power source

As a power source, uranium is practically infinite. Enriched uranium can produce 3.7 million times the energy of coal. It can also be reused multiple times. A golfball-sized amount of nuclear material provides a lifetime of energy for one person.

Symbol	U
Atomic number	92
Atomic mass	238.02891 u
Melting point	1,132°C
Electron configuration	[Rn] 5f ³ 6d ¹ 7s ²

Vanadium

COMMON USES

Battery storage

Car chassis

Railway tracks

Wind turbines

Bridges

Jet engines

DID YOU KNOW?

Driving early transportation

One of the first uses of vanadium was in the steel chassis of the 1908 Model T Ford. 'Tin Lizzie' represented the first affordable family car thanks to fabrication efficiencies and was declared Car of the Century at a glitzy ceremony in Las Vegas in 1999.

Symbol	V
Atomic number	23
Atomic mass	50.9415 u
Melting point	1,910°C
Electron configuration	[Ar] 3d ³ 4s ²

Zinc

Zinc COMMON USES

Rust prevention

Soap

Plastics

Metal alloys

Sunscreen

Ink

DID YOU KNOW?

The original aphrodisiac

Oysters contain more zinc than any other food, which is one of the reasons they are believed to be an aphrodisiac. Zinc is crucial to hormone production. Casanova believed in the power of the mollusc – the 18th century lover would breakfast on 50 oysters.

Symbol	Zn
Atomic number	30
Atomic mass	65.38 u
Melting point	419.5°C
Electron configuration	[Ar] 3d ¹⁰ 4s ²

Zirconium

COMMON USES

Steel alloys

Flash bulbs

Nuclear energy

Catalytic converters

Abrasives

DID YOU KNOW?

Cubic zirconias

Soviet scientists discovered they could create cubic zirconias (zirconium combined with dioxide) in a laboratory in the 1970s. They faceted the stone, named the crystals 'Djevalite' and began marketing them as simulated diamonds in 1976.

Symbol	Zr
Atomic number	40
Atomic mass	91.224 u
Melting point	1,855°C
Electron configuration	[Kr] 4d ² 5s ²

