



## Strategic Metals:

Antimony, Arsenic, Bismuth, Cadmium, Calcium, Chromium, Cobalt, Gallium, Germanium, Indium, Lithium, Magnesium, Mercury, Molybdenum, Niobium, Selenium, Rhenium, Silicon, Tantalum, Tellurium, Ilmenite, Titanium, Tungsten, Zirconium, Vanadium

- **Beryllium:** Alloys, especially with copper and aluminum; Nuclear weapons (neutron reflector)
- **Bismuth:** Alloys
- **Cadmium:** Component of accumulators
- **Chromium:** Alloy component (Chrome Vanadium Steel, Chrome Nickel Steel, Chrome Molybdenum Steel), plating metal
- **Gallium:** Thermometer
- **Indium:** Indium seal, solders
- **Iridium:** Electrodes, spark plugs
- **Potassium:** alloyed with sodium as a coolant in nuclear reactors
- **Cobalt:** Magnets
- **Magnesium:** For particularly light workpieces; Disposable light bulbs or flash powder
- **Manganese:** Alloy component (manganese steel)
- **Molybdenum:** Alloy component (molybdenum steel) to increase the heat resistance
- **Sodium:** Alloys with potassium as a coolant in nuclear reactors
- **Osmium:** earlier in light bulbs
- **Palladium:** Catalysis, hydrogen storage, jewelry
- **Platinum:** Jewelry metal, catalysis, one of the most valuable metals
- **Mercury:** Thermometers, compact fluorescent lamps
- **Rhodium:** Jewelry metal
- **Ruthenium:** Catalyst, increasing the hardness of platinum and palladium
- **Tantalum:** Capacitors
- **Titan:** For lightweight construction without regard to cost, jewelry
- **Uranium:** Nuclear reactors, radioactivity, projectiles
- **Vanadium:** Alloy component (chromium-vanadium steel) for heat-resistant steels, catalyst for the synthesis of sulfuric acid (vanadium (V) oxide)
- **Tungsten:** Incandescent lamps (highest melting point of all metals), special steels, ballpoint pen refills (balls)
- **Zirconium:** Case for fuel rods in the nuclear power plant