English and Ojibwe

CRITICAL CONNECTIONS
ᑭᑭᐊᐸᑭᑕᑲᓂ ᐅᔑᑭᑲᓇᓐ

In 2021, **CANADA** developed a list of 31 MINERALS AND METALS deemed critical to developing a low-carbon economy, maintaining domestic industry and security, and providing exports to our global partners. Called "critical minerals" these minerals and metals are, or can be, produced in Canada. They are necessary for:

- Renewable Energy Technologies
- Manufacturing
- Aerospace and Defence
- Information and Communications Technology
- Agriculture
- Health and Life Science Applications
- Infrastructure

ᒣ·ᑲ ᐊᐱᒡ 2021 ᑲᑭᑭᓄᐃ·ᓂ·ᐊᒃ, ᑲᓇᑕ ᐅᑭᐅᔑᐱᐊᓇᓐ 31 ᓴᓂᔭ·ᐊᓯᓂᒃ ᑲᔦ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑯᓐ ᑲᑭᒋᓇᐸᑕᑭᓐ ᒋᐊᔭᑲᑌᑭᓐ ᓂᐱ·ᐊ ᑲᓂᔑ·ᐊᓇᒋᒋᑫᒪᑲᓯᓄᑭᓐ ᑫᐅᓐᒋ ᓴᓂᔭᑲᑫᓇᓂ·ᐊᒃ, ᒋᐊᓄᑲᒋᑲᑌᑭᓐ ᑭᒋᐊᓄᑭᑲᒥᑯᓐ, ᑲᔦ ᒋᐅᓐᑎᓇᒪᑫᒪᑲᑲᒃ ᒋᐊᔭ·ᐃᑕᒪ·ᐃᓐ·ᑕ ᑳ·ᐃᑕᓄᑭᒥᑎ·ᐊᐦ. ᐃᔑᓂᑲᑌ·ᐊᓐ ᑲᑭᑕᐸᑎᓯ·ᐊᐦ ᓴᓂ·ᐊᓯᓂᒃ, ᐅᑯ ᓴᓂᔭ·ᐊᓯᓂᒃ ᑲᔦ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑯᓐ, ᑫᒪ ᑲᔦ ᑕᑭᐅᓐᒋ ᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌ·ᐊᓐ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐊᑭᒃ. ᒋᑭᐃᓇᐸᑕᑭᓐ ᐃᑕᐢ:

- ᑲᓇᓯᐱ ᐊᐸᑕᑭᓐ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᑫ·ᐃᓐ ᓯᐱᒥᐊᓄᑭᒪᑲᒃ
- ᑲᐱᑐᐢᑎᑲᐤᐳᓐ ᑫᑯᓐ
- ᐃᐡᑯᐸᑎᑲᐣ ᑲᐃ ᓇᑕᐱᓯᐦᐃᐁ
- ·ᐃᓐᑕᓚᑫ·ᐃᓐ ᑲᐃ ᑭᑭᑐ·ᐃᓇᐣ ᑲᐅᑎᐢᑎᑲᐁ
- ᑭᑎᑫ·ᐃᓐ ᑫᑯᓐ
- ᒥᓄᑭᐅ·ᐃᐣ ᓇᓇᑳᒋᐦᐃᑫ·ᐃᓐ ᐊᓄᑭ·ᐃᓐ
- ᒥᒥᑕ·ᐃᐣ ᐊᓄᑭ·ᐃᓇᐣ

Mining Makes It Happen! ᐊᓯᓂᑫ·ᐃᓂᐠ ᐅᓇᒥᑲᓐ ᒋᑭᒥᑭᒋᑫᓂᑫ·ᐊᐠ!

WORLD CITIZEN
ᐊᑭᒃ ᐁᓐᑕᑦ

CANADA'S MINERALS AND METALS SECTOR CONTRIBUTES, NOT ONLY TO THE SUCCESS OF OUR OWN ECONOMY, BUT ALSO TO ECONOMIES AROUND THE WORLD. Natural Resources Canada states that the sector supplies ores, concentrates, and semi-fabricated and fabricated metal and mineral products to over 100 countries.

ᑲᓇᑕ ᐊᑭᒃ ᓴᓂᔭ·ᐊᓯᓂᒃ ᑲᔦ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑯᓐ ᑲᐊᓄᑲᒋᑯ·ᐊᑦ ᐸᑭᑎᓂᑫ·ᐊᒃ, ᑳ·ᐃᓐ ᐁᑕ ᒋᒥᓄᓴᓇᓂ·ᐊᒃ ᑭᓴᓂᔭᑫ·ᐃᓂᓇᓐ, ᑕᑯ ᑫ·ᐃᓇ·ᐊ ᒋᓴᓂᔭᑫ·ᐊᑦ ᑌᑎᐸᑲᒥᒃ ᐁᓇᑕ·ᐊᑦ. ᐊᑭ·ᐃ ᑫᑯᓇᓐ ᑲᐅᓐᑎᓂᑲᑌᓐ ᑲᓇᑕ ᑭᐃᑭᑐ·ᐊᒃ ᐁᐱᒥᐸᑭᑎᓇ·ᐊᑦ ᐊᓯᓂᒃ ᑲᓴᓂᔭᑲᑫᓇᓂ·ᐊᒃ, ᑲᐅᔑᒋᑲᓯ·ᐊᑦ, ᐯᐸᑭ ᑲᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᓐ ᑲᔦ ᑲᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᓐ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑯᓐ ᑲᔦ ᐊᓯᓂᑯᒃ ᑲᐅᑎᓂᑲᑌᓐ ᐊ·ᐊᔑᒣ 100 ᐯᑲᑯ ᐊᑭᓐ.

OF CANADA'S TOTAL $582 BILLION OF EXPORTS IN 2021, **$127 BILLION** were metal and mineral products.

ᑲᓇᑕ ᐊᑭᒃ ᒥᓯᑯᒃ $582 ᐱᓕᔭᓐ ᑖ·ᓴᐱᒃ ᐸᑲᓐ ᐊᑭᒃ ᑲᓂ ᐊᓂᑫᐊᑕ·ᐊ·ᒋᑲᑌᑭᓐ, **$127** ᐱᓕᔭᓐ ᑖ·ᓴᐱᒃ ᑲᑭᐊᑕ·ᐊᑌᑭᓐ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑯᓐ ᑲᔦ ᐊᓯᓂᑯᒃ ᑲᐅᑎᓂᑲᑌᑭᓐ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᑲᓇᓐ.

22%

CANADA'S PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS FOR MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2021: ᑲᓇᑕ ᐊᑭᒃ ᒪᔭ ᑳ·ᐃᑕᓄᑭᒪ·ᐊᑦ ᒪᒣᐢᑲᒋᑲᒥ·ᐁ·ᐃᓂᒃ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑯᑲᓂ ᐊᓄᑭ·ᐃᓂᒃ ᒣ·ᑲ 2021 ᑲᑭᑭᓄᐃ·ᓂ·ᐊᒃ:

54%	10%	8%
United States	United Kingdom	European Union
ᒥᓯᑯᒃ ᐃᐃᒪ ᑭᒋᒧᑯᒪᓇᑭᒃ	ᒥᓯᑯᒃ ᔭᑲᓂᓯᑦ ᑭᓀᑕᒻ ᐊᑲᒪᑭᒃ	ᒥᓯᑯᒃ ᐃᔅᐱᔭᓐ ᔭᓂᔭᓐ ᐊᑲᒪᑭᓐ

Other significant markets for Canadian metals and minerals include China, Japan, South Korea, Germany, Norway, and Switzerland.

ᑯᑕᑭᔭᒃ ᑲᐊᑕᒥ·ᐁ·ᐊᑦ ᐅᐅᒪ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑯᓐ ᑲᔦ ᐊᓯᓂᑯᒃ ·ᐁᑎ ᔕᔭᓇ, ᔕᐸᓐ, ᓴ·ᐊᐅᓐ ·ᑲᑎᔭ, ᔕᒪᓂ, ·ᓇᕐ·ᐁ ᑲᔦ ᔅ·ᐃᑦᓭᓚᓐ ᐊᑭᓐ.

CANADIAN CRITICAL MINERALS ᑲᓀᑎᔭᓐ ᑲᑭᑕᐸᑎᓯ·ᐊᐦ ᓴᓂᔭ·ᐊᓯᓂᒃ

Canada produces and supplies domestic and global markets with a variety of critical minerals. Canada is the leading global producer of potash and ranks amongst the top five global producers for aluminum, cobalt, indium, niobium, palladium, platinum, tellurium, titanium concentrate and uranium. Canada also hosts many advanced mineral projects, including for key commodities such as rare earth elements, lithium, and vanadium.

ᑲᓇᑕ ᐊᑭᒃ ᐅᓐᑎᓇᑲᓂ·ᐃ·ᐊᒃ ᑲᐅᔑᐊᑲᓂ·ᐃ·ᐊᑦ ᑲᔦ ᐱᑕᒪᑲᓂ·ᐊᓇ ᐅᐅᒪ ᐯᓀ ᑲᔦ ᒥᓯ·ᐁᑲᒥᒃ ᑲᐊᑕ·ᐊᓯ·ᐊᑦ ᐯᑲᓇ ᑲᑭᑕᐸᑎᓯ·ᐊᐦ ᓴᓂᔭ·ᐊᓯᓂᒃ. ᑲᓇᑕ ᐊᑭᒃ ᓂᑲᓂᒪᑲᓐ ᑲᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᑭᒃ ·ᐸᑕᐢ ᑲᔦ ᓂᑲᓂᒪᑲᓐ ᓇᓇ·ᓂᒃ ᒥᓯ·ᐁᑲᒥᒃ ᑲᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᑭᒃ ᐊᓗᒥᓇᒻ, ᑯ·ᐸᓪ, ᐃᓐᑎᔭᒻ, ᓂᔪᐱᔭᒻ, ᐸᓚᑎᔭᒻ, ᐸᓚᑎᓇᒻ, ᑌᓗᕆᔭᒻ, ᑕᔦᑌᓂᔭᒻ ᑲᒪᒪ·ᐃᔑᓇᓐ ᑲᔦ ᔪᕋᓂᔭᒻ. ᒥᓇ·ᐊ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐊᑭᒃ ᐅᑐᓐᒋᐊᓄᑲᒋᑲᓇ·ᐊ ᐸᑎ·ᓂᒃ ᐊᔑᓂᑫ·ᐃ ᐊᓄᑭ·ᐃᓇᓐ ᑲᔦ ᐃᓂ ᒪᔭ ᑫᑯᓇᓐ ᑭᓇᓇᐣᑐᓂᑲᑌᑭᓐ ᑕᐱᐢᑯ ᐊᐱᒋ ᑲᔭᒪᑲᓯᓄᑭᓐ, ᓕᑎᔭᒻ ᑲᔦ ᐸᓀᑎᔭᒻ.

CANADA ALSO MANUFACTURES AND EXPORTS PRODUCTS THAT INCORPORATE CRITICAL MINERALS ᑲᓇᑕ ᐊᑭᒃ ᑲᔦ ᑕᔑᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌ·ᐊᓐ ᑲᔦ ᐊᑲᒪᑭᒃ ᐊᓂᔑᐊᑕ·ᐊᓯ·ᐊᒃ ᑲᑭᒋᓇᐸᑎᓯ·ᐊᐦ ᐊᓯᓂᒃ

Vehicles were Canada's second largest export by value in 2020, totalling **$42.9 BILLION**

ᐅᑕᐸᓈᓐ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐊᑭᒃ ᑲᑕᔑ ᐅᔑᐊᑲᓂ·ᐃ·ᐊᑦ ᓂ·ᔓ ᓂᑲᓂᒪᑲᓐ ᐊᑲᒪᑭᒃ ᑲᓂᔑᐊᔭᑕ·ᐊᓯ·ᐊᑦ ᒣ·ᑲ 2020, ᒪᒪᐤ **$42.9** ᐱᓕᔭᓐ ᑖ·ᓴᐱᒃ ᑭᓴᓂᔭᑫᒪᑲᓐ

Exports of ICT goods in 2021 amounted to **$9.7 BILLION**

ᐸᑲᓐ ᐊᑭᒃ ᑲᓂᔑᐊᑕ·ᐊᒋᑲᑌᑭᓐ ·ᐃᓐᑕᓚᑫ·ᐃᓐ ᑲᔦ ᑭᑭᑐ·ᐃᓇᓐ ᑲᐅᑎᓂᑲᑌᑭᓐ ᒣ·ᑲ 2021 ᑭᓴᓂᔭᑫᒪᑲᓐ **$9.7** ᐱᓕᔭᓐ ᑖ·ᓴᐱᒃ

The Canadian aerospace manufacturing industry exported over 75% of Canadian aerospace products to 186 countries across 6 continents in 2020.

ᑲᓀᑎᔭᓐ ᐃᐡᑯᐸᓯᑫ·ᐃᓐ ᐊᓄᑭ·ᐃᓐ ᐸᑲᓐ ᐊᑭᒃ ᑲᓂᔑᐊᑕ·ᐊᒋᑲᑌᑭᓐ ᐊ·ᐊᔑᒣ 75% ᑲᓀᑎᔭᓐ ᐃᐡᑯᐸᓯᑫ·ᐃᓐ ᑫᑯᓇᓐ ᑲᑭᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᑭᓐ ᑭᔑ·ᐃᒋᑲᑌ·ᐊᓐ 186 ᐊᑭᑲᓐ 6 ᐊᑲᒪᑭ ᑎᐯᓂᑫ·ᐊᑭᒃ ᒣ·ᑲ 2020.

75%

Relating to zero-emission goals, a 2021 ranking by Bloomberg's clean energy, new materials, and commodity research arm predicts that **Canada will be in fifth place in the global lithium-ion battery supply chain by 2026**.

ᒋ·ᐃᔑᓂᑫᒪᑲᓯᓄᐠ ᐸᑌ ᑲᑲ·ᑫ ᑭᐱᑎᓂᑲᓐ, ᒣ·ᑲ 2021 ᐃᐃᒪ ᐸᓗᒻᐳᕐ ᑎᐸᑭᓇᑭ·ᐃᓐ ᑳ·ᐃᔑᓂᑫᒪᑲᓯᓄᑭᓐ ᐅᐡᑭᐊᐸᒋᑕᑲᓇ ᑲᔦ ᑲᓇᓐᑐ ᑭᑫᒋᑲᑌᑭᓐ ᑲᐊᐸᑕᑭᓐ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐊᑭ ᓇ·ᓇ ᑭᐃᓇᑫᓴᓂ ᑲᓇᑕ ᒥᔑ·ᐁᑲᒥᒃ ᑲᐅᓂᔑ ᑭᑭᓇ·ᐊᑲᒋᑲᑌᑭᓐ ᐊᓂᒥᑭᓴᒃ ᑲᐅᒋᐅᔑᒋᑲᓯ·ᐊᑦ ᒋᐊᑕ·ᐊᓯ·ᐊᑦ ᐊᐱ 2026 ᐊᓂᑭᑭᓄ·ᐃ·ᓂ·ᐊᒃ.

MADE IN CANADA
ᑲᓇᑕ ᐊᑭᒃ ᐅᓇᒋᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌ

TAKE TO THE SKIES ᐃᐡᐱᒥᒃ ᒋᐊᓂᔑ·ᐃᒋᑲᑌᒃ

BEFORE AN AIRCRAFT TAKES TO THE SKIES, EXPERTISE GOES INTO ITS DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, AND OPERATING AND SUPPORT SYSTEMS

According to the Aerospace Industries Association of Canada, Canadian companies' cutting-edge innovation and technology have that covered.

Critical minerals are essential to the aerospace industry, going into the wide range of products made in Canada, including regional, business, and firefighting aircraft; helicopters; and satellites.

Also produced are numerous aircraft parts, including engines, navigation systems, specialty alloys, landing gear, air traffic control systems and equipment, computer equipment and software, defence systems, simulation and modelling technologies, and more.

Aluminum, Antimony, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Graphite, Gallium, Germanium, Indium, Lithium, Magnesium, Manganese, Molybdenum, Nickel, Platinum Group Metals, Scandium, Tantalum, Tin, Titanium, Tungsten, Vanadium, Zinc

ᐊᓂᒪ·ᔦ ᐱᒥᓴᐃᐣ ᒋ·ᐸ ᐃᐡᐸᓯᒋᑲᓇ ᐃᔓᒪᑲᒃ ᐃᐡᐱᒥᒃ, ᐱᓇᒪ ᓂᑲᓐ ᐅᑭᑫᓐᑕᑯᒃ ·ᐊ·ᐁᓇᒋᑫ·ᐊᒃ ᐊᓂᓐ ᑫᔑᓇ·ᑲᒃ, ᐊᐸᑦ ᐅᑕᓂᐅᔑᑐᓇ·ᐊ, ᑲᔦ ᐅᑕᓂ ᑳ·ᑫᒋᑐᓇ·ᐊ ·ᐁ·ᐁᓂ ᒋᐱᒥᓴᒪᑲᓂᒃ

ᐃᑭᑐ·ᐊᒃ ᐃᐃᒪ ᑲᐸᒥᓇᓘ·ᐊᑦ ᐃᐡᐸᓯᒋᑲᓇ ᐊᓄᑭ·ᐃᓐ ᑲᒪᒪ·ᐃ ᐊᓄᑲᒋᑐ·ᐊᑦ ᐅᐅᒪ ᑲᓇᑕ, ᑲᓀᑎᔭᓐ ᐊᓄᑭᐊᑲᓇᒃ ᑲᐊᓄᑲᒋᑐ·ᐊᑦ ·ᐃᓇ·ᐊ ᐊᓂᐢ ᐅᑭᑫᓐᑕᓇ·ᐊ ᑫᔑᓚᒋ·ᐊᑦ.

ᑲᑭᑕᐸᑎᓯ·ᐊᐦ ᓴᓂᔭ·ᐊᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᓀᑕ·ᐁᒋᑲᓯ·ᐊᒃ ᐃᐃᒪ ᐃᐡᐸᓯᒋᑲᓇᓐ ᑲᑕᔑ ᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᑭᓐ, ᒥᓯ·ᐁ ᐱᑯ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐊᑭᒃᐦ ᑲᑕᔑᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᑭᓐ, ᑕᑯ ᑲᐦ ᐸᐱᑭᐢ ᐊᑭ·ᐃ ᑎᐯᓂᑫ·ᐃᓇᓇ, ᐊᓄᑭ·ᐃᓐ, ᓄᑎᓂᑫ·ᐃ ᐃᐡᐸᓯᒋᑲᓇ, ᑲᐱᔑᐸᔦᑯᐱᑌᐠ ᑲᔦ ·ᐊᓴ ᑭᔑᑯᒃ ᑲᐅᑎᐸᑯᑌᑭᓐ ᑲᓕᓇᑭᔦᑲᑲᐸᓐ.

ᒥᓇ·ᐊ ᐃᑕ ᑲᐅᑎ·ᓂᑲᑎᓐ ᐃᐡᐸᓯᒋᑲᓇ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑯᓇ ᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᑭᓐ, ᑕᑯ ᒪᒋᓂᐢᑲᒋᑲᓇ, ᑭᑭᓄᐃᐡᑲᒋᑲᓇ, ᐱᑲᐃᑭᓇᐣ ᑭᑭᓇ·ᐊᐊᒋᑲᓇ, ᐃᐡᐸᓯᒋᑲᓇ ᑲᐊᔑᒪᑲᑭᐸᓐ ᑲᐅᑎ, ᓇ·ᑲᐱ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᑲᓇ, ᒪᒪᑲᑕᐱ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᑲᓐ ᑲᔦ ᑲᐅᑎᓂᑲᓐᐦ, ᓄᑎᓂᑫ ᓇᑕ·ᐃᐢᑎᓇ·ᐃᓇᐣ, ᐱᐱᓄᐃᐡᑲᐊᒋᑲᓇᓐ ᑲᔦ ᑲᓴᐸᓇᑯᒋᑲᑌᑭᓐ ᐅᔑᒋᑲ·ᐃᓇᓐ, ᑲᔦ ᑫᔭᐱ ᑯᑕᑭᔭᐣ.

ᐊᓗᒥᓇᒻ, ᐊᓐᑎ·ᒪᓂ, ᑯᕌᒥᔭᒻ, ᑯ·ᐸᓪ, ·ᑲᐸᕐ, ᑯᕋᕙᐟ, ᑲᓕᔭᒻ, ᔪᕐᒪᓂᔭᒻ, ᐃᓐᑎᔭᒻ, ᓕᑎᔭᒻ, ᒪᑯᓂᓯᔭᒻ, ᒪᓐᑲᓃᔅ, ·ᒪᓕᐸᑎᓇᒻ, ᓂᑭᓪ, ·ᐸᓚᑎᓇᒻ ᑲᒪᒪ·ᐃᓯᓇᐸᓐ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑯᓇ, ᐢᑲᓐᑎᔭᒻ, ᑕᓐᑕᓗᒻ, ᑎᓐ, ᑕᔦᑌᓂᔭᒻ, ᑕᓐᐢᑎᓐ, ·ᐸᓀᑎᔭᒻ, ᓯᓐᐠ

Canada Arm 2
© Canadian Space Agency,
Credit: NASA

In 2020, the Canadian Aerospace Industry contributed

ᒣ·ᑲ ᐊᐱᒡ 2020 ᑲᑭᑭᓄᐃ·ᓂ·ᐊᒃ, ᑲᓀᑎᔭᓐ ᐃᐡᐸᓯᒋᑲᓂ ᐊᓄᑭ·ᐃᓂᒃ ᑭᐸᑭᑎᓂᑫ

OVER **$22 BILLION** TO CANADA'S GDP

ᐊ·ᐊᔑᒣ **$22** ᐱᓕᔭᓐ ᑲᓇᑕ ᓴᓂᔭᑫ·ᐃ ᐸ·ᑫᓂᑫ·ᐃᓐ

OVER **207,000 JOBS** TO THE CANADIAN ECONOMY

ᑫᑲ **207,000** ᐊᓄᑭ·ᐁ·ᐃᓇᓐ ᑭᒪᒋᑕᒪᑫᓇᓂ·ᐊ ᐅᐅᒪ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐊᓄᑭ·ᐃᓇ ᑲᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᑭᓐ

A CLEAR MESSAGE
ᐸᑲᑕ·ᑲᓐ ·ᐃᓐᑕᓚᑫ·ᐃᓐ

THE 21ST CENTURY HAS SEEN AN EXPLOSION OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT) USAGE AROUND THE WORLD

Numerous critical minerals go into the equipment that transmits and receives communication and data signals. From cables to broadcast towers to networks that send radio signals, critical minerals are integral to their makeup. The electronic devices designed to receive those signals comprise numerous critical minerals that enable high-speed performance and data, along with vivid, high-resolution screens.

Aluminum, Cesium, Cobalt, Copper, Gallium, Indium, Lithium, Magnesium, Manganese, Nickel, Platinum Group Metals, REEs, Tantalum, Tellurium, Tin, Tungsten, Zinc

ᐅᐅ·ᐁ 21ST ᑲᐃᓇᑭᓐᑲᐱᑲᑌᒃ ᑭᑭᓄᐃᑫ·ᐃᓐ ᑭᐊᓂᔑᓴ ·ᐁ·ᐃᐸ ᐁᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᑭᓐ ·ᐃᓐᑕᓚᑫ·ᐃᓐ ᑲᔦ ᑭᑭᑐ·ᐃᓇᓐ ᑲᐅᒋᐊᓄᑭᒪᑲᑭᓐ (ICT) ᑲᐊᐸᑕᑭᓐ ᒥᔑ·ᐁᑲᒥᒃ

ᐸᑎᓄ·ᐊᒃ ᐅᑯ ᑲᑭᒋᓇᐸᑎᓯ·ᐊᐦ ᓴᓂᔭ·ᐊᓯᓂᒃ ᐅᓇᒋᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌ·ᐊᓐ ᑲᐅᒋᐊᓄᑭᒪᑲᑭᓐ ᑲᔦ ᒪᒋᓂᐢᑲᓕᑲᓐ ᑭᑭᑐ·ᐃᓇᓐ ᑲᔦ ·ᐃᓐᑕᓚᑫ·ᐃᓐ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᑲᓐ. ᐱᒪᐱᑫᒋᑲᓇ ᑲᔦ ᐸᑕᒋᑲᓇ ᑲᔦ ᑲᐅᓂ ᐊᓂᑐᒪᒋ·ᐁᐢᑲᓇ ᐱᔦᓂᑭ·ᐊ ᔕ·ᐯᔑᒋᑲᓇ, ᒥᑐᒪ ᐁᔑᐸᑕᑲᒋᒋᑲᑌᑭᓐ ᓴᓂᔭ·ᐊᓯᓂᒃ ᑳ·ᐃᒍᐸᑲᓪ ᒋᐊᓄᑭᒪᑲᑭᓐ. ᐃᐡᑯᑌ·ᐃᔭᐱᓐ ᑲᐅᒋᐊᓄᑭᒪᑲᑭᓐ ᒋ·ᐃᑯᐱᑲᓪᑲᐱ ᐅᓇᒋᑲᓐ ᐁᐸᑎᓄ·ᐊᑦ ᑲᑭᒋᓇᐸᑎᓯ·ᐊᐦ ᓴᓂᔭ·ᐊᓯᓂᒃ ᑲᐅᒋ ᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᑭᓐ ᒋᑭᔑᐸᓇᒪᑲᑭᓐ ᑲᔦ ᒋᐸᑲᓇ·ᑲᐸᓐ ᒪᔭᓇᑌᔑᒋᑲᓇᐱᑯᓐ.

ᐊᓗᒥᓇᒻ, ᓭᓯᔭᒻ, ᑯ·ᐸᓪ, ·ᑲᐸᕐ, ᑲᓕᔭᒻ. ᐃᓐᑎᔭᒻ, ᓕᑎᔭᒻ, ᒪᒃᓂᓯᔭᒻ, ᒪᓐᑲᓃᔅ, ·ᐊᐱᐢᑭᓭᔭ, ᑲᒪᒪ·ᐃᓯᓇᐸᓐ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑯᓇ, ᐊᐱᒋ ᑲᔭᒪᑲᓯᓄᑭᓐ ᐊᑭᒃ, ᑕᓐᑕᓗᒻ, ᑌᓗᕆᔭᒻ, ᑎᓐ, ᑕᓐᐢᑎᓐ, ᓯᓐᐠ

According to the Canadian Wireless Telecommunications Association, in 2020, that industry contributed

ᑭᐃᑭᑐ·ᐊᒃ ᑲᓀᑎᔭᓐ ᑲᓇᐸᐱᑫᓯᓄᑭᓐ ᑭᑭᓄ·ᐃᓇᓐ ᑲᐊᑕᓄᑭᒥᑎ·ᐊᐦ, ᒣ·ᑲ ᐊᐱᒡ 2020, ᑭᐸᑭᑎᓂᑫ·ᐊᒃ

UP TO **$70.7 BILLION** TO CANADA'S GDP

ᐊ·ᐊᔑᒣ **$70.7** ᐱᓕᔭᓐ ᑲᓇᑕ ᓴᓂᔭᑫ·ᐃ ᐸ·ᑫᓂᑫ·ᐃᓐ

SUPPORTING CLOSE TO **600,000 JOBS**

ᐅᐱᒥ·ᐃᑐᑲᑕᓐ ᐊᑕᐅ **600,000** ᐊᓄᑭ·ᐃᓇᐣ

PEDAL TO THE METAL
ᐅᑕᐸᓈᓐ ᑲᐅᔑᐊᑲᓂ·ᐃ·ᐊᑦ

AUTOMOTIVE MANUFACTURING IS VITAL TO THE CANADIAN ECONOMY

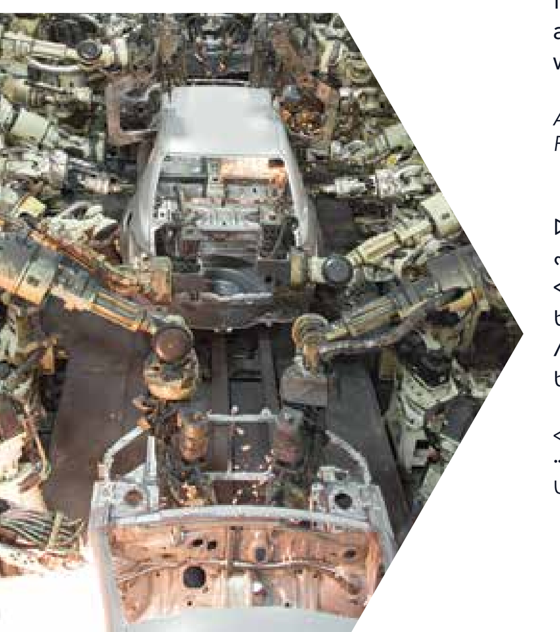
ᐅᑕᐸᓈᓐ ᑲᐅᔑᐊᑲᓂ·ᐃ·ᐊᑦ ᐊᐱᒋ ᑭᒋ·ᐃᑯᐱᑲᓪᑲᐸ ᑲᓀᑎᔭᓐ ᓴᓂᔭᑫ·ᐃᓂᒃ

1,358,657 VEHICLES
The Canadian Vehicle Manufacturers' Association stated this number of vehicles was produced in Canada in 2020, contributing over $16 billion to the GDP.

1,358,657 ᐅᑕᐸᓈᓐ
ᑲᓀᑎᔭᓐ ᐅᑕᐸᓈᓐ ᑲᐅᔑᐊᑲᓂ·ᐃ·ᐊᑦ ᑳ·ᐃᑕᓄᑭᒥᑎ·ᐊᐦ ᑭᐃᑭᑐ·ᐊᒃ ᑕᓯ ᑲᑭᐅᔑᐊᑲᓂ·ᐃ·ᐊᑦ ᐅᑕᐸᓈᓐ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐊᑭᒃ, ᑭᐅᓐᒋ ·ᐃᑯᐱᑲᓪᑲᐸ ᐊ·ᐊᔑᒣ $16 ᐱᓕᔭᓐ ᓴᓂᔭᑫ·ᐃ ᐸ·ᑫᓂᑫ·ᐃᓐ.

OVER 500,000 JOBS
The auto industry is responsible for direct and indirect jobs across Canada. Vehicles are Canada's second largest export by value.

ᐊ·ᐊᔑᒣ 500,000 ᐊᓄᑭ·ᐃᓇᐣ
ᐅᑕᐸᓈᓐ ᐊᓄᑭ·ᐃᓂᒃ ᐅᑐᓂᑭᒪᓇ·ᐊ ᑫᑭ·ᐊᒃ ᑲᔦ ᐊᓂᑫ ᐊᓄᑭ·ᐃ·ᐁ·ᐃᓇᐣ ᒥᔑ·ᐁᑲᒥᒃ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐊᑭᒃ. ᐅᑕᐸᓈᓐ ᑲᐅᔑᐊᑲᓂ·ᐃ·ᐊᑦ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐊᑭᒃ ᓂ·ᔓ ᒪ·ᐊᒡ ᓂᐱ·ᐊ ᐯᑲᓇ ᐊᑭᓇ ᑲᐅᒋᓴᓂᔭᑫᓇᓂ·ᐊᒃ.



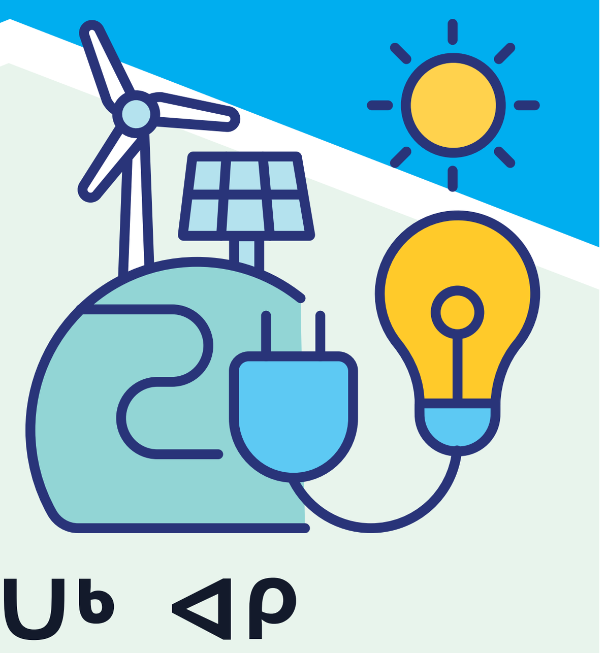
The automobile industry relies on critical minerals. Transitioning to environmentally friendly vehicles demands lighter auto bodies and parts using high-strength steel and aluminum alloys. Cleaner transportation uses electric or hybrid vehicle batteries, which require numerous critical minerals.

Aluminum, Antimony, Chromium, Copper, Graphite, Lithium, Magnesium, Manganese, Nickel, Platinum Group Metals, REEs, Scandium, Tellurium, Tin, Vanadium, Zinc

ᐅᑕᐸᓈᓐ ᑲᐅᓂᒋ ᐅᔑᐊᑲᓂ·ᐃ·ᐊᑦ ᐊᑲᒋᒋᑲᔦ·ᐊᒃ ᑲᑭᒋᓇᐸᑎᓯ·ᐊᐦ ᓴᓂᔭ·ᐊᓯᓂᒃ. ᐅᓂᒋᐊᓂᑫ ᐅᔑᐊᑲᓂ·ᐃ·ᐊᒃ ᒋ·ᐃᓯᓂᑫᔦ·ᑲ ᐅᑕᐸᓈᓐ ᐊᓐᑕ·ᐁᒋᑯᔦ·ᐊᒃ ᒋᑯᔦᑲᓂᔦ·ᑲ ᑲᔦ ᑲᐊᐸᑕᑭᓐ ᒋᓚᐢᑲ·ᐊᑭᓇ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑯᓇ ᑲᔦ ᑲ·ᐊᑲᔭᐱᑲᓇ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑯᓇ. ᑲ·ᐃᓇᑲᔦᑲᒪᑲᐸᐤ ᑲᐱᒥᐱᑌᓇ ᐅᑕᐸᓂ ᐊᐱᒋᔭ·ᐊᐸᓇᐱᒋᑲᓐ ᐊᐢᑯᑌ ᑫᒪ ᑲᑲᑲᐱᑫᔑᒥᓇ·ᑕ ᐊᓂᒥᑭᓴᑭ, ᐃᐃᒪ ᑲᐅᓂᒋ ᐅᔑᐊᑲᓂ·ᐃ·ᐊᑦ ᐯᑲᓇ ᑲᑭᒋᓇᐸᑎᓯ·ᐊᐦ ᓴᓂᔭ·ᐊᓯᓂᒃ.

ᐊᓗᒥᓇᒻ, ᐊᓐᑎ·ᒪᓂ, ᑯᕌᒥᔭᒻ, ·ᑲᐸᕐ, ᑯᕋᕙᐟ, ᓕᑎᔭᒻ, ᒪᒃᓂᓯᔭᒻ, ᒪᓐᑲᓃᔅ, ·ᐊᐱᐢᑭᓭᔭ, ᑲᒪᒪ·ᐃᓯᓇᐸᓐ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑯᓇ, ᐊᐱᒋ ᑲᔭᒪᑲᓯᓄᑭᓐ ᐊᑭᒃ, ᐢᑲᓐᑎᔭᒻ, ᑌᓗᕆᔭᒻ, ᑎᓐ, ·ᐸᓀᑎᔭᒻ, ᓯᓐᐠ

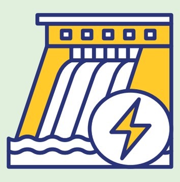
CARING FOR THE PLANET
ᐁᑲᓇ·ᐁᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᐊᑭ



CLIMATE CHANGE IS CONSIDERED ONE OF THE BIGGEST THREATS FACING OUR WORLD **ᑲᓂᐸᐸᑲᓂ ᐃᔑ·ᐁᐸᒃ ᐊᐱᒋ ᓇᓂᓵᓇᑎᓐ ᒋᒪᔑᑐᒋᑫᒪᑲᒃ ᑭᑕᑭᒥᓇᓂᒃ**

To fight that threat, Canada, along with over 120 countries, has committed to reach net-zero GHG (Greenhouse Gas) emissions by 2050. Canada is already a world leader in the production of clean electricity, with 82% of electricity generated coming from non-GHG-emitting sources, including hydroelectricity, nuclear power, and wind and solar PV (Photovoltaic) power installations. But more power will be needed, especially as we move to cleaner transportation. The transition to a net zero future depends on the availability of critical minerals.

ᒋᑭᒥᑲᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᐅᐅ·ᐁ ᑲᓇᓂᓵᓇᑲᒃ, ᑲᓇᑕ ᑕᑯ ᑲᔦ ᑯᑕᑭᔭ 120 ᐸᑲᓐ ᐊᑭᓐ, ᑭᑲᑭᑎᓂᑎᓯ·ᐊᒃ ᒋᑲ·ᑫᒋᐱᑎᓂᑲᑌᒃ ᒋᑕ·ᑲᔑᓄᐠ GHG (ᑲᐱᑭᐳ·ᐊᐸᑭᑫᒪᑲᑭᓐ) ᐃᐡᐱᒥᒃ ᑲᐱᒪᐸᑌᒃ ·ᐁᑎ 2050 ᐊᓂᑭᑭᓄ·ᐃ·ᓂ·ᐊᒃ. ᐅᐅᒪ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐊᑭᒃ ᐊᔕ ᓂᑲᓂᒪᑲᓐ ᐁᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᒃ 82% ᑲᐸᔦᑲᒃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌ GHG ᑲᐅᒋᐊᓄᑭᒪᑲᑭᓐ, ᑭᒋᐸᑭᓯᑲᓂ ᐃᐡᑯᑌ, ᑲᔦ ᓄᑎᓐ ᑲᔦ ᑭᓯᔅ ᑲᐅᒋ ᓇᒋᐱᒋᑫᒪᑲᑭᓐ ᐃᐡᑯᑌ ·ᐊᓴᒋᑲᓇᐱᑯᓐ ᑲᐊᐸᑕᑭᓐ (PV). ᔕᑯᓪ ᑫᔭᐱ ᐊ·ᐊᔑᒣ ᐊᓀᑕ·ᐁᒋᑲᑌ ᐃᐡᑯᑌ, ᒣ·ᑲ ᒪ·ᐊᐤ ᐊᐱ ᐊᓂᐊᐸᑕᒃ ᒋᐸᔦᑭᓇ·ᑲᐸ ᐱᒥᔦ·ᐃᓇ ᑲᐅᒋᐊᓄᑭᒪᑲᑭᓐ. ᑲᑲ·ᑫᐊᔭᐸᐣ ᑭᑭᓇ·ᐊᐸᐤ ᒋᔭᒪᑲᓯᓄᐠ ᑲ·ᐃᓂᒋᑫᒪᑲᐠ ᑕᑭᐊ·ᐁᓂᒍᓇᓂ·ᐊᓇ ᒋᑕ·ᑲᑭᓇ ᑲᑭᑕᐸᑎᑲᓯ·ᐊᑦ ᓴᓂᔭ·ᐊᓯᓂᒃ.

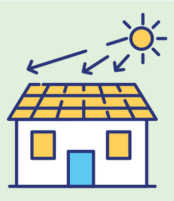


HYDROELECTRIC POWER, produced by turbine blades turned by flowing water, is reliable and cost-effective. It is the world's largest source of renewable electricity generation, and Canada was the world's fourth largest hydropower producing country in 2020. Hydropower from Canada's rivers provide nearly 60% of our electricity. *Copper, Aluminum, Zinc*

ᑭᐸᐃᑲᓂᒃ ᑲᐅᒋᐊᓄᑭᒪᑲᑭᓐ ᐃᐡᑯᑌ, ᐅᓂᒋᐊᓄᑭᒪᑲᓐ ᐊ·ᐱᓴᐠ ᑲᑭᓂ·ᑲᓇᑯᓴ·ᐊᑦ ᐱᒥᒋ·ᐊᓂᒋᑲᓂᐠ, ᓄᐱᓪ ᐊᓄᑭᒪᑲᓐ ᑲᔦ ᑳ·ᐃᓐ ᓂᐱ·ᐊ ᒋᐸᓇᒋᒋᑫᒪᑲᐸᐤ. ᒥᐅ·ᐁ ᐊᐱᒋ ᐁᒥᔕᐠ ᐊᑭᑲᐠ ᑲᐅᑎᓂᑲᑌᑭᓐ ᑲᑭ·ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᒋᑲᑌᑭᓐ ᐃᐡᑯᑌ ᑲᐅᒋᐊᓄᑭᒪᑲᑭᓐ, ᑲᔦ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐊᑭᒃ ᓂ·ᐊ ᐅᒋᓂᑲᓂᒪᑲᓐ ᒥᓯᑯᒃ ᑲᐊᐱᑕᑲᒥᑲᐠ ᐊᐱᒋ ᐁᒥᔕᐠ ᑭᐸᐃᑲᓂᒃ ᑲᐅᒋᐊᓄᑭᒪᑲᑭᓐ ᐃᐡᑯᑌ ᒣ·ᑲ 2020. ᐅᐅᒪ ᑲᐅᒋᐊᓄᑭᒪᑲᐠ ᐃᐡᑯᑌ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐅᓯᐱᒥᒃ ᐅᓂᒋᒪᑲᓐ ᑫᑲ 60% ᑭᐸᐃᑲᓂᒃ ᑲᐅᒋᐊᓄᑭᒪᑲᑭᓐ ᐃᐡᑯᑌ. ᐅᓴ·ᐊᐱᐠ, ᐊᓗᒥᓇᒻ, ᓯᓐᐠ

WIND TURBINES use the power of the wind to generate electricity. Between 2011 and 2021, global wind energy capacity nearly quadrupled. In 2021, Canada ranked ninth in the world for installed wind energy capacity. According to the Global Wind Energy Council, the world needs to install wind power three times faster over the next decade to meet our net-zero goals. *Copper, Molybdenum, Aluminum, REEs, Zinc*

ᑭᓂ·ᑲᓇᔑᑲᓇ ᐊᐸᒋᒋᑲᑌ ᑭᓄᑎᓐ ᐁᐅᓂᒪᑲᐠ ᐃᐡᑯᑌ. ᒣ·ᑲ ᐊᐱ 2011 ᐊᑯᓐ 2021, ᒥᔑ·ᐁ ᑲᐱᑕᑲᒥᑲᐠ ᑲᑭᐊᐸᑕᐸᒋᑕ·ᐊᐨ ᑭᓂ·ᑲᓇᔑᑲᓇ ᑫᑲ ᐊᔑ ᐊ·ᐊᔑᒣ ᓂ·ᓴ ᐅᑭ ᓇᐣᑭᐊᐸᒋᑐᓇ·ᐊ. ᒣ·ᑲ 2021, ᑲᓇᑕ ᔕᓐᑲ·ᓴ ᑭᓂᑲᓂᔥᑲᒪᑲᓐ ᑲᐊᐸᑕᑭᓐ ᓄᑎᓐ ᑲᐅᒋᐅᔑᑐᓐ ᐃᐡᑯᑌ. ᑭᐃᑭᑐ·ᐊᒃ ᒥᓯ·ᐁᑲᒥᒃ ᐊᓀᑕ·ᐁᑕ·ᑲᓐ ᒋᐅᓇᑭᑐ·ᐊᐨ ᑭᓂ·ᑲᓇᔑᑲᓇᑎᑯᓐ ᓂ·ᓴ ᒥᓯᑯᒃ ᐊ·ᐊᔑᒣ ᒋᐊᐱᑭᓴᐃ ·ᐁᑎ ᓂᑲᓐ ᐊᓂᒥᑕᒋᓯᐱᐸᓇᑲᐠ ᒋᑭᑎᐱᑐᒋᑲᑌᒃ ᒋ·ᐃᓂᒋᑫᒪᑲᐠ. ᐅᓴ·ᐊᐱᐠ, ·ᒪᓕᐸᑎᓇᒻ, ᐊᓗᒥᓇᒻ, ᐊᐱᒋ ᑲᔭᒪᑲᓯᓄᑭᓐ ᐊᑭᒃ, ᓯᓐᐠ

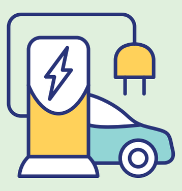


SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV) TECHNOLOGY converts the sun's energy to electricity. Solar PV provided 3.1% of global electricity generation in 2020, the third-largest renewable electricity technology behind hydropower and onshore wind. In 2020, Canada ranked 22nd in the world for installed solar energy capacity. *Copper, Gallium, Germanium, Indium, Molybdenum, Titanium, Platinum, Tellurium, Zinc*

ᑭᓯᔅ ᑲᐅᓂᒋ·ᐃᑯᐱᑫᒪᑲᑭᓐ ᐃᐡᑯᑌ ·ᐊᓴᒋᑲᓇᐱᑯᓐ ᑲᐊᐸᑕᑭᓐ (PV) ᐅᓂᒋᐅᔑᑐᒪᑲᓐ ᐃᐡᑯᑌ ᑭᓯᓴ ᑳ·ᐊᓴᑯᓯᐨ. ·ᐊᓴᒋᑲᓇᐱᐠ ᑭᐅᒋᐅᔑᑐᒪᑲᓐ 3.1% ᒥᔑ·ᐁᑲᒥᒃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌ ᒣ·ᑲ 2020 ᑲᑭᑭᓄᐃ·ᓂ·ᐊᒃ, ᓂ·ᓴ ᑭᐅᒋᓂᑲᓂᒪᑲᓐ ᐁᒥᔕᐠ ᐊᑭᑲᐠ ᑲᐅᓐᑎᓂᑲᑌᑭᓐ ᑲᑭ·ᐁᐊᐸᑲᐸ ᐃᐡᑯᑌ ᑲᐅᓂᒋᐊᓄᑭᒪᑲᑭᓐ ᐱᒋ·ᐃᓐ ·ᐃᓐ ᑭᐸᐃᑲᓂᒃ ᑲᐅᒋᐊᓄᑭᒪᑲᑭᓐ ᑲᔦ ᑭᓂ·ᑲᓇᔑᑲᓂᒃ ᑲᐅᒋᐊᓄᑭᒪᑲᑭᓐ ᐃᐡᑯᑌ. ᒣ·ᑲ 2020, ᑲᓇᑕ ᐅᑭᐊᐱᔑᑲᓐ 22 ᒥᔑ·ᐁᑲᒥᒃ ᑲᐸᒥᓇᓘ·ᐊᑦ ᑎᓄ ·ᐊᓴᒋᑲᓇᐱᑯᓐ ᑲᐊᐸᑕᑭᓐ. ᐅᓴ·ᐊᐱᐠ, ᑲᓕᔭᒻ, ᔪᕐᒪᓂᔭᒻ, ᐃᓐᑎᔭᒻ, ·ᒪᓕᐸᑎᓇᒻ, ᑕᔦᑌᓂᔭᒻ, ·ᐸᓚᑎᓇᒻ, ᑌᓗᕆᔭᒻ, ᓯᓐᐠ

NUCLEAR ENERGY is an important part of Canada's economy and energy mix. Nineteen Canadian CANDU reactors provide 15% of Canada's non-GHG-emitting sourced electricity in 2019. About 440 nuclear power reactors around the world provide 10% of the world's electricity; over 50 reactors are under construction. The International Atomic Energy Association expects world nuclear generating capacity to double by 2050 to meet the net-zero emissions goal. *Copper, Iron, Nickel, REEs, Uranium*

ᑭᑭᐸᔑᑲᓂ ᐃᐡᑯᑌ ᐊᐱᒋ ᑭᒋᓇᐸᑕᓐ ᐅᐅᒪ ᑲᓇᑕ ᓴᓂᔭᑫ·ᐃᓂᒃ ᑲᔦ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐊᐸᒋᑕᑲᓂᒃ. ᒥᑕᔑᓵᓐᑲᓯ ᑲᓀᑎᔭᓐ CANDU ᑭᑭᐸᔑᑲᓂ ᐃᐡᑯᑌ ᒪᒋ·ᐁᐸᑭᑲᓇ ᐅᓂᒋᐅᔑᑐᓐ·ᐊᓇ 15% ᒥᓯᑯᒃ ᑲᓇᑕ ᑳ·ᐃᓂᒋᑫᒪᑲᓯᓄᐠ GHG ᐃᐡᑯᑌ ᒣ·ᑲ 2019. ᐊ·ᐊᔑᒣ ᒪᑭ·ᔓ 440 ᑭᑭᐸᔑᑲᓂ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᑲᒥᑯᓐ ᒥᔑ·ᐁᑲᒥᒃ ᐊᔭ·ᐊᓐ ᐁ·ᐊᐸᑕᑭᓐ 10% ᐅᓂᒋᓇᒪᑲᓐ ᒥᔑ·ᐁᑲᒥᒃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌ ᑲ·ᐊᐸᑕᑲᐠ, ᐊ·ᐊᔑᒣ 50 ᑕᔑᓄᓐ ᒪᒋ·ᐁᐸᑭᑲᓇ ᑲᓂᐅᐡᑭ ᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌ·ᐊᓐ. ᒥᔑ·ᐁᑲᒥᒃ ᐊ·ᑕᒥᐠ ᑲ·ᐊᑲ·ᐃᑲᐸᐠ ᑲᐸᒥᓇᓘ·ᐊᑦ ᐅᑕ·ᔕᑲᓂ·ᐊ ᒥᔑ·ᐁᑲᒥᒃ ᑭᑭᐸᔑᑲᓂ ᐃᐡᑯᑌ ᑲᐅᓂᒋᐊᓄᑭᒪᑲᑭᓐ ᐊᓯᑯᓂᒋᑫᒋᓇ 2050 ᐊᓂ ᑭᑭᓄᐃ·ᓂ·ᐊᒃ ᒋᑌᐱᓯᓂᒃ ᒋ·ᐃᓂᒋᑫᒪᑲᐠ ᑲᑲ·ᑫᐊᔭᐸᐣ. ᐅᓴ·ᐊᐱᐠ, ᐊᐸᑲ, ᑳ·ᐊᐱᔑᑲᐱᑲᐠ, ᐊᐱᒋ ᑲᔭᒪᑲᓯᓄᑭᓐ ᐊᑭᒃ, ᔪᕋᓂᔭᒻ



ZERO-EMISSION VEHICLES (ZEVs) are the way of the future. Canada aims to have ZEVs make up 100% of new cars registered by 2035. According to the International Energy Association, there were 10 million electric cars operating globally at the end of 2020, but 230 million by 2030 are needed to meet zero emission goals. Those vehicles rely entirely on batteries; lithium-ion batteries currently power most electric vehicles. *Antimony, Cobalt, Graphite, Lithium, Nickel, Magnesium, Platinum, REEs, Tantalum, Tellurium, Tin, Vanadium, Zinc*

ᒋ·ᐃᓇᐸᔑᑫᔑ·ᑲ ᐅᑕᐸᓈᓐ (ZEVs) ᑕᓂᐊᐸᒋᐊᑲᓂ·ᐃ·ᐊᒃ ᐊᓂᓂᑲᓐ. ᑲᓇᑕ ᐅ·ᐃ·ᐊᓂ ᐅᔑ·ᐊᓐ 100% ᑲᑭᓇ ᒋᔑᓇᑯᓀ·ᑕ ᐅᐢᑭᑕᐸᓈᐠ ᐊᐱ ·ᐁᑎ 2035 ᑭᑭᓄᐃ·ᓂ·ᐊᒃ. ᑭᐃᑭᑐ·ᐊᒃ ᒥᔑ·ᐁᑲᒥᒃ ᑳ·ᐊᑲ·ᐃᑲᐸᐠ ᑲᐊᐸᑕᑭᓐ ᐃᐡᑯᑌ, ᑭᐊᔭ·ᐊᒃ 10 ᒥᓕᔭᓐ ᑲᐊᐸᑕᑭᓐ ᑲᐃ ᐅᑕᐸᓈᓐ ᑭᐊᐸᑎᓯ·ᐊᒃ ᑲᓂᐳᓯᐦ 2020, ᔕᑯᓪ 230 ᒥᓕᔭᓐ ᑕᐊᓂᐅᓂᑌ·ᐁᓂᒍᓇᑲᓂ·ᐊᒃ ᒋᑌᐱᓯᓂᒃ ᒋ·ᐃᓇᐸᔑᑲᐸᑕᓂᒃ. ᐅᑯ ᑎᓄ ᐅᑕᐸᓈᓐ ᑕᐊᓂᒥᑭᓴᑲᓂ·ᐊᒃ, ᓕᑎᔭᒻ ᐊᔦᔭ ᐊᓂᒥᑭᓴᐠ ᒣ·ᑲ ᐱᒥᐊᐸᑎᓯ·ᐊᒃ ᑲᒋᒪᑲᐸᑕᔑᒥᓇ·ᑕ ᐅᑕᐸᓈᓐ. ᐊᓐᑎ·ᒪᓂ, ᑯ·ᐸᓪ, ᑯᕋᕙᐟ, ᓕᑎᔭᒻ, ᑳ·ᐊᐱᔑᑲᐱᑲᐠ, ᒪᒃᓂᓯᔭᒻ, ·ᐸᓚᑎᓇᒻ, ᐊᐱᒋ ᑲᔭᒪᑲᓯᓄᑭᓐ ᐊᑭᒃ, ᑕᓐᑕᓗᒻ, ᑌᓗᕆᔭᒻ, ᑎᓐ, ·ᐸᓀᑎᔭᒻ, ᓯᓐᐠ

CRITICAL MINERALS
ᑲᑭᑕᐸᑎᓯ·ᐊᑦ ᔕᓂᔾ·ᐊᓯᓂᒃ

FROM ALUMINUM TO ZINC, CANADA IS A GLOBAL LEADER
IN RESPONSIBLE AND SUSTAINABLE EXPLORATION AND MINING

CANADA CAN SHOW THE WORLD HOW IT'S DONE!

ᑕᐱᐢᑯ ᐊᓗᒥᓇᒼ ᑲᔦ ᓯᓇᑉ ᐊᓯᓂᒃ, ᐅᐅᒪ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐊᑭᒃ ᓂᑲᓂᓯᒪᑲᓐ ᐁᐸᐸᒥᓯᒪᑲᐠ ᑲᔦ ᐁᐱᒥᐊᓄᑲᑌᐠ ᓇᓇᐣᑐᐊᓯᓂᑫ·ᐎᓐ ᑲᔦ ᒍᓇᐊᓯᓂᑫ·ᐎᓐ.

ᑲᓇᑕ ᐊᑭᒃ ᑕᑭ·ᐊᐸᓇᑕᐎ·ᐁ ᒥᓯ·ᐁᑲᒥᒃ ᐊᓂᓐ ᐁᑐᒋᑲᑌᒃ!

CRITICALLY CANADIAN ᑭᑕᐸᑕᓐ ᑲᓇᑎᔭᓐ

Mined / Processed / Potential Deposits

ᒍᓇᐊᓯᓂ·ᐊᓯ / ᑲᐅᔑᒋᑲᓯᑦ / ᑲᔑᓇᓇᑐᓇ·ᐃᑦ ᔕᓂᔾ·ᐊᓯᓇ

Bauxite
·ᐸᐠᓴᐟ

Aluminum ᐊᓗᒥᓇᒼ (Al) BC, QC

A lightweight, silvery metal refined from imported bauxite, aluminum is durable and resists corrosion. Easily shaped, cast, and machined, it is used extensively in the automotive and aircraft industry, as well as in construction, electronics, and packaging.

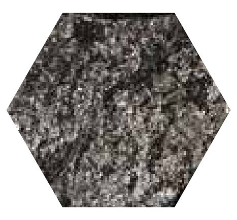
ᓇᓇᑲᐱᑲᓇ, ·ᐊᐱᐢᑲᐱᑲᓇ ᑲᑭᐅᔑᒋᑲᓯᑦ ᑲᑭᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᐅᐅ·ᐁ ᐊᓗᒥᓇᒼ ᑲ·ᐃᓇ ᒋ·ᐊᑫᐱ·ᑲᐱᑭᒪᑲᐠ ᑲᔦ ᑲ·ᐃᓇ ᒋᐊᓇᑯᐡᑲᒪᑲᐠ. ·ᐁᓇᑕᓇ ᐁᐅᔑᒋᑲᓂᐗᐣ, ᐁᐅᔑᐳᑌᐣ, ᐃᐃᒪ ᓂᑕᐃᔑᐊᐸᑕᓇ ᑲᐅᔑᐃᓇ·ᑕ ᐅᑕᐸᓇᐣ ᑲᔦ ᐃᐡᑯᓯᒋᑲᓇ, ᑲᔦ ·ᐊᑲᐃᑫ·ᐃᓂᐠ, ᐃᐡᑯᑌ·ᐃᔭᐱᑫ·ᐃᓂᐠ ᑲᔦ ᐅᓇᐢᑭᓇᒋᑫ·ᐃᓂᐠ.

Stibnite
ᐢᑎᐸᓇᐟ

Antimony ᐊᓇᑎ·ᒪᓂ (Sb) NL, NB

A lustrous, grey metalloid sourced mainly from the minerals stibnite and jamesonite, antimony is widely used as a flame retardant. It is an important alloy metal in lead-acid and lithium-ion batteries, multiple military applications, and tungsten steel. It goes into semiconductors, circuit boards, electric switches, fluorescent lighting, and high-quality clear glass.

ᒥᓇᐱᑭᓯ, ·ᐊᐱᐢᐃ ᒪᑲᑌ·ᐊᐱᑭᓯ ᒍᓇᐃᑲᓯ ᑲᐅᓇᑎᓂᑦ ᔕᓂᔾ·ᐊᓯᓇ ᐢᑎᐸᓇᐟ ᑲᔦ ᒉᒥᐢᓇᐟ, ᐊᓇᑎ·ᒪᓂ ᐃᓇᐸᒥᑲᓯ ᒋᑲᐱᑌᓯᔪᓂᐠ ᑫᑯᓇ. ᑭᒪᓇᐸᑕ ᐅᐅ·ᐁ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ ᑲᐅᔑᒋᑲᓯ·ᐊᑦ ᐊᓯᒥᑭᐢᐠ, ᓄᑎᓂᑫ·ᐃ ᐊᐸᒋᑲᓇ ᑲᔦ ᑕᐢᑎᓐ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ. ᐃᐃᒪ ᐃᔑᐊᐸᑕᓇ ᒪᒋ·ᐁᐸᐃᑲᓇ, ᑲᐅᒋᐸᑲᑐᓂᑲᐣ ᐃᐢᑯᑌ, ᐃᐢᑯᑌ ᐸᑲᑐᓂᑲᓇ, ᑲᑭ·ᓇᐱᑲᓇ ᐅᐱ·ᑲᒋᓇ ᑲᔦ ᑲᑲᓴᐅᑕᐱᑯ ᔕ·ᐸᐅᓴᐱᐠ.



Bismuthinite
ᐱᐢᒪᑎᓇᐟ

Bismuth ᐱᐢᒪᑦ (Bi) BC, NT

A crystalline, white metal that oxidizes to multiple colours, bismuth is found in the minerals bismuthinite and bismite, but mostly recovered as a by-product of lead processing. It is used in medicine, cosmetics, low-melting alloys, fire detection/extinguishing systems, and in bullets. Bismuth also substitutes for lead in non-toxic alloys.

ᑲ·ᐊᐧᔭᐱᐠ ᑲ·ᐊᐸᐱᐠ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ ᑲᒪᑯᐡᑲᒥ ᐸᐸᑲᓂᒪᓯᓇ·ᐊ, ᐅᐅ·ᐁ ᐱᐢᒪᑦ ᐅᓇᑎᓇᑲᓂ·ᐃ ᑲᐃᔑᐊᐸᑦ ᐱᐢᒪᑎᓇᐟ ᑲᔦ ᐱᐢᒪᔾ, ᑲᔦ ᐅᓇᑎᓇᑲᓂ·ᐃ ᐁᐅᒋᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᑲᒪᑲᐅ·ᐊᐠ ᐊᓯᓂ·ᐊᑕ·ᐊᐃᐠ. ᐃᔑᑕᑯᓂᑲᐣ ᑲᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᒪᐡᑭᑭ, ·ᐊ·ᐁᔑᐅ, ᐯᑲ ᑲᓂᐳᑭᓇ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑕᓇ, ᑲ·ᐃᓇᒋᑫᒪᑲᐠ ᑫᑕ ᑲᐳᑲᐣ, ᐊᑕ·ᐁᑲᓇ, ᑲᔦ ᐸᐢᑭᓯᑲᓇ ᐊ·ᓂᓇ. ᑲᔦ ᐃᔑᔭᑕᓇ ᑲᑕ·ᑲᓯᒍᓂᐠ ᐱᒥᐳ·ᐃᓇ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑯ ᐊᑭᒋᑲᓇ.

Pollucite
ᐳᓗᓴᐟ

Cesium ᓭᓯᔭᒼ (Cs) MB, ON

Silvery gold, soft, and ductile, cesium is extremely rare globally. It is found in granite pegmatites containing the minerals pollucite and lepidolite. Used in drilling lubricants and radiation monitoring equipment, it is also vital for atomic clocks, key to mobile networks, GPS, and the Internet.

·ᐊᐱᐢᐃ ᐅᐢ·ᐊᐱᑭᓯ, ᒍᓯᑭᓯ ᑲᔦ ᑲ·ᐃᓇ ᒋ·ᐊᑫᐱᐊᒋᐢ, ᓭᓯᔭᒼ ᒥᓯ·ᐁᑲᒥᒃ ᑲ·ᐃᓇ ᐊᐱᑦ ᐊᔭᒼ. ᐃᐃᒪ ᐊᓯᑯᓐ·ᐊᔭᐣ ᑲᐃᔑᐊᔭᐟ ᔕᓂᔾ·ᐊᓯᓇ ᐳᓗᓴᐟ ᑲᔦ ᓗᐱᑐᓚᐟ. ᐃᓇᑭᑭᐊᐠ ᐸᒍᓂᑲᓂ ᐳᐢᐱᐅᓂᑲᓇ ᑲᔦ ᔕ·ᐸᓯᑲᓂ ᐊᑭᑭᑕᑯᓂᒃ, ᑲᔦ ᑭᑕᑭᑭᑕᐊᐠ ᐊ·ᑕᒥᑯ ᑭᓯᓯᑲᓇ ᑲᐅᒋᐅᔑᐃᓇ·ᑕ, ᑭᑭᑐ·ᐃᑯᓇ ᑲᔦ ᒪᒪᑲᑕᐱᑯ ᑲᐅᒋᐅᓇᒋᑫᒪᑲᐱᑯᓇ.

Chromite
ᑯᕈᒪᐟ

Chromium ᑯᕈᒥᔭᒼ (Cr) BC, ON

A lustrous, hard metal, chromium occurs mainly in the mineral chromite. It is tarnish resistant and takes a high polish. Chromium goes into stainless steel, highly resistant to corrosion and discolouration. Chromium alloys are used to plate auto parts and appliances and as superalloys in jet engines. Chromium is also a component of pigments used in paints, dyes, and stains.

·ᐊᐧᔭᐱᑭᓯ, ᒪᐡᑲ·ᐊᐱᑭᓯ ᑯᕈᒥᔭᒼ ᐃᔑᐊᔭ ᑲᐃᔑᐊᓚᐱᑭᔑᐢ ᔕᓂᔾ·ᐊᓯᓇ ᑯᕈᒪᐟ. ᑲ·ᐃᓇ ᒋ·ᐊᑫᐱ·ᑲᐱᑭᒪᑲᐠ ᑲᔦ ·ᐊᐧᔭᐱᑭᓯ. ᑯᕈᒥᔭᒼ ᐅᓇᑎᓇᑲᓂᑦ ᒪᒪᑲ·ᐊ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ, ᑲ·ᐃᓇ ᒋ·ᐊᑫᐱ·ᑲᐱᑭᒪᑲᐠ ᑲᔦ ᑲ·ᐃᓇ ᒋᐊᓇᑯᐡᑲᒪᑲᐠ. ᐅᓇᑎᓇᑲᓂᑕ·ᐊ ᐊᐸᒋᑲᓇᐱᑕ ᑲᐅᒋᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐅᑕᐸᓇᐣ ᑲᔦ ᑭᒪᐱ·ᐁᓯᐢᑭᓯ ᒪᒋᓇᐢᑲᓯᑲᓇ. ᑲᔦ ᑲᐅᓇᑎᓇᑲᓂᑦ ᔕᓇᐃᑲᓇᐳᓇ, ᐊᑎᓯᑲᓇ ᑲᔦ ᑯᑭᔭᓇ ᐸᑲᓇ ᐊᑎᓯᑲᐳᓇ.

Cobaltite
ᑯ·ᐸᓚᑕᐟ

Cobalt ᑯ·ᐸᓚᑦ (Co) ON, QC, NL, AB, ON, NL, BC, SK, MB, NB, YT, NT

A bluish-white, lustrous, hard metal, cobalt is permanently magnetic and produced primarily as a by-product of nickel and copper mining. The leading use of cobalt is in the electrodes of rechargeable lithium-ion batteries. It is also used to produce magnetic, wear-resistant, and high-strength alloys, such as those used in gas turbine aircraft engines, and goes into electronic devices and batteries.

ᐅᓴ·ᐊᐢᑯ ·ᐊᐱᔾ, ·ᐊᐱᐢᑲᐱᑭᓯ, ᒪᐡᑲ·ᐊᐱᑭᓯ, ᑯ·ᐸᓚᑦ ᓄᐱᐠ ·ᐃᑯᐱᒋᑫᒪᑲᓇ ᑲᔦ ᒪᔭ ᐅᒋᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ ·ᐊᐱᐢᑲᐱᐠ ᑲᔦ ᐅᓴ·ᐊᐱᐠ ᑲᒍᓇᐃᑲᓂᑦ. ᒪᔭ ᐃᓇᑲᓂᑦ ᑯ·ᐸᓚᑦ ᒋᐊᓄᑭᒪᑲᐠ ᑲᑭ·ᐁ ᓚᑲᐱᑭᓂᑕ ᐊᓂᒥᑲᐠ. ᑲᔦ ᐃᐃᒪ ᐃᔑᐊᐸᑕᓂ ᑲᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ ·ᐃᑯᐱᒋᑫᒪᑲᐠ, ᑲ·ᐃᓇ ᒋᒪᑯᐸᒪᑲᐠ, ᑲᔦ ᑲᒪᐡᑲ·ᐊᐱᑭᓯᑭᓇ ᐊᐸᒋᑲᓇᐱᑕ ᑕᐢᑯ ᑲᐸ ᑭᓂ·ᐸᓇᓯᑲᓇ ᐃᐡᑯᓯᒋᑫ·ᐃ ᒪᒋᓇᐢᑲᓯᑲᓇ ᑲᔦ ᑲᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᒪᒪᑲᑕᐱᑯ ᑲᔦ ᐊᓂᒥᑲᐠ.

Chalcopyrite
ᓚᑲ·ᐸᐱᔅᐟ

Copper ᐅᓴ·ᐊᐱᐠ (Cu) BC, MB, ON, QC, NL, ON, QC, NL, SK, MB, NB, YK, NU, NT

A soft, reddish-orange metal, copper is derived from several minerals, including chalcopyrite and chalcocite. With high ductility, malleability, conductivity, and corrosion resistance, it is a major industrial metal. It goes into electrical wires, plumbing, industrial machinery, and construction materials, as well as clean technologies, such as solar cells, wind turbines, and EVs. Copper surfaces have been found to kill infectious microbes in high-touch areas.

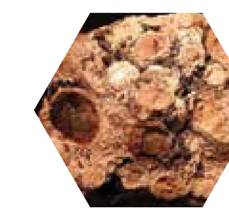
ᒍᓯᑭᓯ, ᒥᐢᑯᐅᓴ·ᐃᓯ, ·ᐊᐊ ᐅᓴ·ᐊᐱᐠ ᒍᓇᐃᑲᓯ ᐯᑲᓇ ᔕᓂᔾ·ᐊᓯᓂᐠ, ᑕᑯ ᑲᓚ·ᑲᐱᔅᐟ ᑲᔦ ᑲᓚᑯᓴᐟ. ᑲ·ᐃᓇ ᒋ·ᐊᑫᐱ·ᑲᐱᑭᒪᑲᐠ, ᐃᐡᑯᑌ·ᐃᔭᐱᓇ ᐅᓇᒋᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᑲᔦ ᑲ·ᐃᓇ ᒋᐊ·ᑲᐱᑭᒪᑲᐠ, ᒥᐅ·ᐁ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ ᐊᐱᑦ ᓂᐱ·ᐊ ᑲ·ᐊᐸᑯ ᐊᓄᑭ·ᐃᓂᐠ. ᐃᐡᑯᑌ·ᐃᔭᐱᓇ ᐅᓇᒋᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌ·ᐊ, ᑲᔦ ᐯᑲᓇ ᐱᓚᐱᑭᓯᑲᓇ ᑲᔦ ·ᐊᑲᐃᑫ ᐊᑭᒋᑲᓇ, ᑲᔦ ᑲᐊᑲᐱᑭᓇ ᐊᑭᒋᑲᓇ, ᑕᐱᐢᑯ ᑭᓯᓯᑲᐱᐠ ᑲᐅᒋᐊᓄᑭᒪᑲᐱᑯᓇ ᑲᐅᒋᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠᑭᓇ, ᑲᓄᑎᓇᐠ ᑭᓂ·ᐸᓇᓯᑲᓇ ᑲᔦ ᑯᑭᔭᓇ. ᐅᓴ·ᐊᐱᐠ ᑭᔑᒥᑫᒪᑲᓇ ᐁᓂᒋᑫᒪᑲᐱᐠ ᑲᐊᔑᒪᓚᐅᔑ·ᐊᐠ ᑲᓂᑕᐃᔑ ᓴᐢᒥᓂᑲᓂ·ᐊᐠ.

Fluorite
ᐸᓚᕋᐟ

Fluorspar ᐸᓗᐢᐸᐢ (F) NL

A non-metallic mineral also known as fluorite, fluorspar occurs in numerous colours. It is used in the metallurgical, ceramics, and chemical industries. It is key to producing hydrofluoric acid, a commonly used commercial chemical; to processing uranium and aluminum; and to manufacturing enamels, glass, and fibreglass, as well as steel and Portland cement.

ᑲ·ᐃᓇ ᐊᓯᓂ·ᐃᓯᓇ ᐅᐅ·ᐁ ᐸᓗᐢᐸᐢ, ᐸᓗᐢᐸᐢ ᐅᔑᐅᒪᑲᓇ ᐯᑲᓇ ᐃᓇᓯᓇᓯ. ᐃᓇᑭᐊᑲᓂ·ᐃ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ ᒪᔑᑭ·ᐃ ᐊᑭᒋᑲᓇ, ·ᐊᐱᑲᓂ ᐅᔑᒋᑲᓇ, ᑲᔦ ᑕ·ᑲᐱᑭᓂᑲᓇ ᑲᑕᔑᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ. ᒥᐅᒪ ᒪᔭ ᑲᐅᓇᒋᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐊᔾᑕ ᐸᓗᐠ ·ᐊᓴᐳ, ᑲᔑᐊᑲᐠ ᑕ·ᑲᐱᑭᓂᑲᓂ, ᑲᐅᒋ ·ᐊ·ᐁᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐅᕈᓂᔭᒼ ᑲᔦ ᐊᓗᒥᓇᒼ, ᑲᔦ ᑲᐅᒋᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ ·ᐊᐱᑲᓇ, ᔕ·ᐸᐅᓴᐱᐠ ᐊᓇ, ᑲᔦ ᑲᓯᐱᐢᑲᐱᑲᓇ, ᑲᔦ ᑲᒪᐡᑲ·ᐊᐱᑭᓯᐠ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ ᑲᔦ ᐊᓯᓂᑲ.



Bauxite
·ᐸᐠᓴᐟ

Gallium ᑲᓕᔭᒼ (Ga) ON, BC, SK, MB, QC, NB, NS, NT

A soft, silvery metal obtained from bauxite and zinc ores, gallium is used in high-tech applications such as 5G wireless networks, smartphones, laser diodes, semiconductors, solar energy magnetic materials, and military devices. It is also useful in high-temperature thermometers, barometers, pharmaceuticals, and nuclear medicine tests.

ᒍᓯᑭᓯ ᐊ·ᐱᐢᑲᐱᑭᓯ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ ᑲᐅᓇᑎᓂᑲᐠ ·ᐸᐠᓴᐟ ᑲᔦ ᓯᓇᑉ ᐊᓯᓂᑲᐠ, ᐅᐅ·ᐁ ᑲᓕᔭᒼ ᐊᓯᓇ ᐃᔑᐊᐸᑎᓯ ᑲᐅᒋᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᓂᓇ ᒪᒪᑲᑕᐱᑯ, ᑭᑭᑐ·ᐃᑯᓴ, ᔕ·ᐸᓯᑲᓇ, ᒪᒋ·ᐁᐸᐃᑲᓇ, ᑭᓯᓯᐠ ᑲᐅᓇᒋᐊᔓᑭᒪᑲᐱᓇ ᒪᒋ·ᐁᐸᐃᑲᓇ, ᑲᔦ ᔓᑎᓂᑫ·ᐃ ᐊᐸᒋᑲᓇ. ᐃᐃᒪ ᑲᔦ ᐃᔑᐊᐸᑕᓇ ᑲᑭᒋ ᑭᓴᐱᑭᓯᑫᒪᑲᐠᑭᓇ ᑎᐱᑭᐦᒋᑲᓇᐱᑯᓇ, ᑎᐸᐦᐃᑲᓇᐱᑯᓇ, ᒪᐡᑭᑭ·ᐃ ᐊᐸᒋᑲᓇ ᑲᔦ ᒪᐡᑭᑭ·ᐃ ᓇᓇᓇᑐᑭᑫᒋᑫ·ᐃᓇ.

Germanite
ᒍᒪᓇᐟ

Germanium ᒍᕐᒪᓂᔭᒼ (Ge) BC, NS, NT

A hard, lustrous, grey-white, brittle metalloid, germanium is mostly produced as a by-product of zinc mining, but is also found in the minerals germanite and argyrodite, and in silver, lead, and copper ores. Its most common use is in semiconductors, and it is also used in optical lenses, fibre optics, and solar cells.

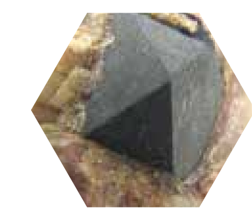
ᒪᐡᑲ·ᐊᐱᑭᓯ, ·ᐊᐧᔭᐱᑭᓯ ·ᐊᐱᐢᑲᐱᑭᓯ ᑲᔕᐱᓇ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ, ᒍᕐᒪᓂᔭᒼ ᐅᔑᒋᑲᓯ ᐃᐃᒪ ᓯᓇᑉ ᑲᐅᓇᐱᑦ ᒍᓇᐃᑲᓯᐟ ᔕᑯ ᐃᐃᒪ ᐃᔑᒥᑲᓇ·ᐊᑲᓂ·ᐃ ᔕᓂᔾ·ᐊᓯᓂᐠ ᒍᕐᒪᓇᐟ ᑲᔦ ᐊᕐᑭᕈᑕᐟ, ᑲᔦ ·ᐊᐱᐢᑲᐱᐠ, ᑐᐟ ᑲᔦ ᐅᓴ·ᐊᐱᐠ ᐊᓯᓂᐠ. ᐃᐃᒪ ᐃᔑᐊᐸᑎᓯ ᑲᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᒪᒋ·ᐁᐸᐃᑲᓇ, ᑲᔦ ᑲᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐅᐢᑭᔑᑯᓇ, ᑭᑭᑐ·ᐃᑯᐊᐱᓇ ᑲᔦ ᐃᐢᐱᒥᐠ ᑲᐅᓇᒋᐊᔓᑭᒪᑲᐱᓇ ᒪᒪᑲᑕᐱᑯᓇ.

Graphite
ᑲᕋᐸᐟ

Graphite ᑲᕋᐸᐟ (C) QC, BC, ON, QC

A soft, crystalline form of carbon, graphite occurs in metamorphic rocks such as schist and gneiss. Major uses include high-temperature lubricants, brushes for electrical motors, brake linings, gaskets, crucibles, electrodes, batteries, and fuel cells.

ᒍᓯᑭᓯ ᐊᓯᓂ·ᐊᐱᐠ ·ᐊᐱᐢᑭ ᐸᐱᔑᓯ ᑕᐱᐢᑯ ᔑᐢᑦ ᑲᔦ ᓇᐢ. ᐃᔑᐊᑭᒋᑲᓯ ᑲᐅᔑᐅᑕ ᐳᐢᐱᐅᓂᑲᓇ, ᔑᓇᐃᑲᓇ ᑲᐃᔑᐊᑭᒋᑲᐣ ᑲᐱᒥᐱᐅᑕᓇ, ᐊᑭᐃᑲᓇ, ᐊᓯ·ᐊᒋᑲᓇᐱᑕ, ᐃᐡᑯᑌ·ᐁᐸᐃᑲᓇ, ᐊᓂᒥᑲᐠ ᑲᔦ ᐃᐡᑯᑌ ᐊᓂᒥᑲᐠ.



Uraninite
ᔪᕈᓇᐟ

Helium ᐃᓕᔭᒼ (He) SK

A colourless, odourless gas, helium is produced by the natural radioactive decay of elements such as uranium and thorium. It acts as a coolant for superconducting magnets and satellite instruments, and it provides an inert protective atmosphere for making fibre optics and semiconductors, and for arc welding.

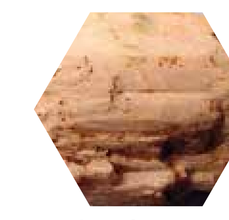
ᑲ·ᐃᓇ ᒋᓇ·ᑲᐠ, ᑲ·ᐃᓇ ᒥᒪ·ᑲᐠ ᐅᐅ·ᐁ ᐃᓕᔭᒼ ᐠ ᑲᐅᓇᒋᐅᔑᒪᑲᐠ ᑲᐢᑭᓂᔭᐠ ᐊᓇᒪᑲᒥᐠ ᑲᐃᔑᓂᑲᐠ ᔪᕈᓂᔭᒼ ᑲᔦ ·ᑕᓕᔭᒼ. ᐃᓇᑭᑭᑲᐠ ᐅᐅ·ᐁ ᑕᑭᓯᑲᓇ ᑲ·ᐃᑯᐱᒋᑫᒪᑲᐱᑯ ᑲᔦ ᐃᐡᑭᐱᐠ ᑲᐃᓇᑭᑲᐱᑌᓇ ᐊᑭᒋᑲᓇ, ᑲᔦ ᓇᑕᒪᑫᒪᑲᓇ ᑲᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑯᓂᐱᓂᐠ ᑲᔦ ᐊᓂ·ᑲᐱᑫᓂᑲᓇ ᑲᔦ ᐊᑭᓯᑫ·ᐃᓇ.

Sphalerite
ᐢᐸᓚᕋᐟ

Indium ᐃᓂᑎᔭᒼ (In) ON, BC, NS, YT

A silvery-white, lustrous metal, indium is produced mainly as a co-product of the zinc smelting process. Malleable and ductile, with a low melting point, it acts as a superconductor below a certain temperature. It is used in semiconductors, alloys, and solders. It is also used to make indium tin oxide, key to touch screens, flatscreen TVs, and solar panels.

·ᐊᐱᐢᐃ ᑲᔦ ·ᐊᐧᔭᐱᑲᓇ ᐅᐅ·ᐁ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ ᐃᐃᒪ ᐅᓇᒋᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᓯᓇᑉ ᐊᓯᓇ ᑲᓂᑭᓯᐠ. ᒍᓯᑭᓯ ᑲᔦ ᑲ·ᐃᓇ ᒋ·ᐊᑫᐱᓯᑭᓯ, ᐃᐃᒪ ᐃᔓᓴᑲᓂ·ᐊᐠ ᐃᐡᑯᑌ·ᐃᔭᐱ ᐊᓂ·ᑲᐱᑫᓂᑲᓇ ᑭᒋᐊᐸᑌᓯᓂᐠ. ᐃᐃᒪ ᑲᔦ ᐃᔑᐊᑭᑲᓂ ᑲᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐊᓂ·ᑲᐱᑫᓂᑲᓇ, ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑕ ᑲᔦ ᓇᑲᐱᓯᒋᑲᓇ. ᑲᔦ ᐃᔑᔭᑕᓇ ᑲᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐃᓂᑎᔭᒼ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ ᐅᐢᓴᐟ, ᑲᐢᒥᓂᑲᐣ ᒪᔭᓇᐅᓯᒋᑲᓇᐱᑕ, ᒪᔭᓇᐅᓯᒋᑲᓇᐱᑕ ᑲᔦ ᑭᓯᓯ·ᐊᐱᑕ ᐅᓇᒋᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌ·ᐊ.



Spodumene
ᐢᐳᑕᒥᓂ

Lithium ᓕᑎᔭᒼ (Li) MB, AB, SK, ON, QC

The lightest metal, lithium occurs in minerals such as spodumene and lepidolite and in lithium chloride salts dissolved in brine pools. Its most important use is in rechargeable batteries for cell phones, computers, EVs, and energy storage produced by solar panels and wind turbines. Lithium makes alloys lighter and stronger. Aluminum-lithium alloys are used in aircraft and high-speed trains. In medicine, lithium is used to treat depression and bipolar disorder.

ᐊᐱᒋ ᑲᓇᐢᑲᐱᐠ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ ᓕᑎᔭᒼ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ ᐅᒋᐅᔑᐅᒪᑲᓇ ᐢᐳᑕᒥᓂ ᑲᔦ ᓗᐱᑐᓚᐟ ᑲᔦ ᐃᐃᒪ ᓕᑎᔭᒼ ᑲᓚᐳᐟ ᔑ·ᐃᑕᑲᓇ ᑲᑕ·ᑲᐱᑭᓂᑲᓂᐠ ᑲᐃᔑᑲᐸᔑᒪᓂᑭ·ᐊᐠ. ᒥᓇᑲᑕ ᑲᑕᑯᓂᑲᐠ ᑭᑭ·ᐁᓚᑲᐱᑭᓂ·ᑕ ᐊᓯᒥᑭᐢᐠ ᑲᑕᑲᐱᑫᒪᑲᐠ ᑭᑭᑐ·ᐃᑯᓴ, ᑲᒪᑯᒋᐢ, ᐃᐱ, ᑲᔦ ᐃᐡᑯᑌ ᑲᒪ·ᐊᓇᑐᔑᑲᑌᐠ ᑲᐅᓇᑎᓂᑲᐱᑭ ᑭᓯᓯᐠ ᑲᔦ ᑭᓂ·ᐸᓇᓯᑲᓇ. ᓕᑎᔭᒼ ᐅᓇᒋᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌ·ᐊ ᐊᑭᑕᑲᓇ ᓇᓇᐢᑭᐸᓇ ᑲᔦ ᒪᐡᑲ·ᐊᐸᓇ. ᐊᓗᒥᓇᒼ ᓕᑎᔭᒼ ᐊᑭᑕᑲᓇ ᐃᔑᔭᑕᓇ ᑲᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐃᐢᐱᒥᐠ ᑲᔦ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᑕᐸᐠ. ᒪᐡᑭᑭᓇ ᑲᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ, ᓕᑎᔭᒼ ᐃᓇᑕᓇ ᑲᐊᑕᑲᐃᑲᑌᐠ ᔑᐱᐢᑲᑌᓕᒥᑭᓂᐃᐸᐱᓇ ᑲᔦ ᑯᑕᐠ ᓇᓇᑲᑕᐁᓕᒥᑯᐃᐸᐱᓇ.

Dolomite
ᑐᓗᒪᐟ

Magnesium ᒪᐠᓂᓯᔭᒼ (Mg) BC, AB, QC

A light silvery-white metal, magnesium is found in the minerals magnesite and dolomite, but much is produced from seawater. One-third less dense than aluminum, it reduces the weight of many products. Alloyed with aluminum, it goes into aircraft and automobile construction. Other uses include electronic devices, power tools, medical applications, and construction.

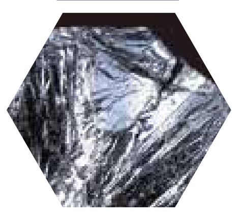
ᓇᓇᑲᐱᑲᓇ ·ᐊᐧᔭᐱᑲᓇ ·ᐊᐸᐱᐠ, ᐅᐅ·ᐁ ᒪᐠᓂᓯᔭᒼ ᐅᓇᒥᑲᓇ ᐃᐃᒪ ᒪᐠᓂᓴᐟ ᑲᔦ ᑐᓗᒪᐟ, ᔕᑯ ᐃᐃᒪ ᐅᓇᒋᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᑭᒥᑲᒥᐠ. ᑲ·ᐃᓇ ᑲᓇᑲ ᐊᐱᑕ ᒋ·ᐊᑕᐃᐢ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ ᐊᐱᑦ·ᐃᓇ ᑲᐃᔑᓇ·ᑲᐠ ᐊᓗᒥᓇᒼ, ᐊᐧᔭᐱᑭᓯᐠ ᑲᐊᐱᑭᓂᑲᐸ ᐸᑎᐱᐠ ᐯᑲᓇ ᑫᑯᓇ ᑲᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ. ᒥᐅᒪ ᐁᐅᓇᒋᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐊᓗᒥᓇᒼ, ᑲᔦ ᑲᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐃᐢᐱᒥᐠ ᑲᔦ ᐅᑕᐸᓇᐣ. ᐃᐃᒪ ᑲᔦ ᐃᔑᐊᐸᑕᓇ ᑲᓇᐸᓂᒋᓯᐸ ᐊᐸᒋᑲᓇᐱᑕ, ᐊᓄᑭ·ᐃᓇᐸ ᑲᔦ ᒪᐡᑭᑭ·ᐃ ᐊᑭᒋᑲᓇ ᑲᔦ ·ᐊᑲᐃᑫ·ᐃᓂᐠ.

Pyrolusite
ᐸᕈᓗᓴᐟ

Manganese ᒪᓂᑲᓂᐢ (Mn) NB, NL

A silvery-white metal derived from the minerals pyrolusite and manganite, manganese is the fourth most widely used metal in the world. It is essential to steelmaking, which uses 90% of production, and to lithium-ion batteries for EVs and other renewable energy applications such as electricity grid storage.

·ᐊᐧᔭᐱᐠ ·ᐊᐸᐱᑲᓇ ᐅᐅ·ᐁ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ ᐅᓇᒥᑲᓇ ᐸᕈᓗᓴᐟ ᑲᔦ ᒪᓂᑲᓇᐟ, ᐅᐅ·ᐁ ᒪᓂᑲᓂᐢ ᓂ·ᐊ ᐃᔑᓂᑲᓇ ᐁ·ᐊᐸᒋᐢᑕᐅᑦ ᑲᑕ·ᑲᐱᑭᓂᑲᓇ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ. ᑭᒪᓇᐸᑕ ᑲᐅᓇᒋᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᑲᒪᐡᑲ·ᐊᐱᑭᓯᐠ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ, ᑫᑲ ᐱᒋ ᒥᑕᑦ 90% ᑲᐅᓇᒥ ᐅᔑᒋᑲᓂᐢ, ᑲᔦ ᑲᑕᑯᐊᐊᐳ ᓕᑎᔭᒼ ᐊᓯᒥᑭᐢᐠ ᑲᐊᔑᐊᑯᓂᑲᐱᑯᐊᐱ ᐃᐱ ᑲᔦ ᑎᑭᐢᑲ ᑲᓇᔑᐱ ᐊᑯᓂᑲᐱᑯᓇ ᐃᐡᑯᑌ ᐊᑭᒋᑲᓇ ᑕᐱᐢᑯ ᐃᐡᑯᑌ ᑲᐅᓇ ᐱᒥᐊᓄᑲᐱᐠ.



Molybdenite
·ᒪᓕᐸᑎᓇᐟ

Molybdenum ·ᒪᓕᐸᑎᓇᒼ (Mo) BC, ON, NB, YT

A silvery-grey metal derived from the mineral molybdenite, molybdenum is usually extracted as a by-product of copper and tungsten mining. It contributes corrosion resistance, strength, toughness, and hardness to steel alloys used for pipelines, jet engines, wind turbines, pharmaceutical and chemical mills, tanker trucks, and drills.

·ᐊᐧᔭᐱᑭᓯ ᒪᐡᑲ·ᐊᐸᐱᑲᓇ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ ᐅᓇᒥᑲᓇ ·ᒪᓕᐸᑎᓇᐟ, ·ᒪᓕᐸᑎᓇᒼ ᐅᓇᑎᓂᑲᓂ ᐅᓴ·ᐊᐱᐠ ᑲᔦ ᑕᐢᑎᓐ ᒍᓇᐃᑲᓂᐟ. ·ᐃᑐᑲᓇ ᓇᑕᒪᑫᒪᑲᓇ ᒋᓇᔑ·ᐊᓇᑕᐱᐢᑲᐠ, ᒥᓚᐡᑲ·ᐊᑭᒪᑲᐠ ᑲᔦ ᒋᐱ·ᑲᐱᑭᓯᒪᑲᐠ ᑲᒪᐡᑲ·ᐊᐱᑭᓯᐠ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑕ ᐃᔑᐊᑭᒋᑲᓯᑕ ᐱᒪᓚᐱᑭᓯᑲᓇ, ᐊ·ᐱᐢᐠ, ᒪᐡᑭᑭ·ᐃ ᑫᑯᓇ ᑲᔦ ᑲᑕ·ᑲᐱᑭᓂᑲᓂᐠ, ᐱᒥᑌ ᑲᐃᔑᐅᔑᐸᑭᑲᓂᐠ ᐅᑕᐸᓇᐣ, ᑲᔦ ᐸᑐᐸᓯᑲᓇ.

Garnierite
ᑲᕐᓂᔭᕋᐟ

Nickel ·ᐊᐱᐢᑭᔕᓂᔾ·ᐊᐱᐠ (Ni) BC, MB, ON, QC, NL, AB, ON,QC, NL, YT

A hard, ductile metal, nickel occurs in minerals such as garnierite and pentlandite. It largely ends up in stainless steel, used in numerous applications, from medical equipment to kitchen appliances to aircraft and automobile construction. It is also used as an alloying agent, for electroplating, and in both nickel-cadmium batteries and lithium-ion batteries.

ᒪᐡᑲ·ᐊᐱᑲᓇ ᑲᔦ ᒍᓯᑲᐱᑭᓯ, ·ᐊᐱᐢᑭᔕᓂᔾ·ᐊᐱᐠ ᐅᓇᒥᑲᓇ ᐃᐃᒪ ᑲᕐᓂᔭᕋᐟ ᑲᔦ ᐯᓐᑕᓚᓐᑕᐟ. ᐃᐃᒪ ᒪᔭ ᐃᔑᐊᐸᑕᓇ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ ᑲ·ᐊᐱᐢᑲᐱᐠ ᐯᑲᓇ ᐊᑭᒋᑲᓇ, ᑕᐱᐢᑯ ᒪᐡᑭᑭ ᐊᑭᒋᑲᓇ ᑲᔦ ᑭᓯᑐᐸ ᐊᑭᒋᑲᓇ ᑲᔦ ᐃᐡᑯᓯᒋᑲᓇ ᑲᔦ ᐅᑕᐸᓇᐣ ᑭᓯᑐᒋᑲᑌᐠ. ᑲᔦ ᑲᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐸᓯ·ᑲᐃᑲᓇ ᑲᐃᔑᐊᑭᑕᑭᓇ ᐃᐡᑯᑌ·ᐃ ᓇᐸᑭᐢᑭᓯᑲᓇ, ᑲᔦ ᐊᓂᒥᑲᐠ ᑭᐅᔑᐃᓇ·ᑕ.

Columbite
·ᑲᓗᐸᐟ

Niobium ᓂᔪᐱᔭᒼ (Nb) ON, QC, BC, NT

Derived from the minerals columbite and pyrochlore, niobium is a lustrous, grey, ductile metal. Niobium strengthens steel and makes it more corrosion resistant. Alloys containing niobium are used in jet engines and rockets, beams and girders for buildings and oil rigs, and oil and gas pipelines. It is used in superconducting magnets for particle accelerators and MRI scanners.

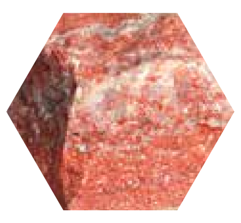
ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑯᐠ ᐅᓇᑎᓂᑲᓂ ·ᑲᓗᐸᐟ ᑲᔦ ᐸᔾᕈᑯᓚᐟ, ᐅᐅ·ᐁ ᓂᔪᐱᔭᒼ ·ᐊᐧᔭᐱᑭᓯ, ᒪᐡᑲ·ᐊᐱᑭᓯ, ᑲ·ᐃᓇ ᒋ·ᐊᑫᐱᐊᒋᐢ. ᐊᑭᑕᑲᓇ ᑲᑕᑯᓂᑲᐠ ᓂᔪᐱᔭᒼ ᐃᔑᐊᑭᒋᑲᓯ ᐊᐱᒋ ᑲᓇᓴᐱᐢᑭᑲᓇ ᑲᔦ ·ᐊᐢ ᐃᐢᐱᒥᐠ ᑲᓇᔑᒪᑲᐠ ᐃᐢᐱᒥᐠ, ᐊᑕᐱᐢᑲᐠ ᐃᔑᐊᑭᑕᑭᓇ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑕ ᑲᐊᐱᑭᓂᑲᓇ ·ᐊᐱᑲᓇ ᑲᔦ ᐱᒥᐱᐢᐠ ᑭᔭᒍᐊᓇᐃᑲᓇ ᐊᐱᑌ, ᑲᔦ ᐱᒥᓚᐱᑭᓯᑲᓇ ᐱᒥᑌ ᑲᔦ ᐃᐡᑯᑌ. ᐃᐃᒪ ᑲᔦ ᐃᔑᐊᐸᑕᓇ ᑲᑕᑯᐊᐊᐳ ᑭᓇᐊᑲᐃᒍᐠ ·ᐊᐱᐢᐠ ᑲᔦ ᔕ·ᐸᓯᑲᓇ.

Pentlandite
ᐯᓐᑕᓚᓐᑕᐟ

Platinum Group Metals (PGMs)
ᑲᒪᐢᑲ·ᐊᐱᑲᓇ ᐸᓚᑎᓇᒼ (PGMs) MB, ON, QC, ON, QC, BC, YT, NU

Platinum (Pt), palladium (Pd), rhodium (Rh), ruthenium (Ru), iridium (Ir), and osmium (Os) make up the platinum group metals. PGMs usually occur together in the same mineral deposits, mostly associated with nickel and copper. PGMs are largely used in catalytic converters for automobile exhaust systems to reduce tailpipe emissions, helping to improve air quality. Most electronic devices, including cell phones and computers, contain circuitry with PGMs.

ᐸᓚᑎᓇᒼ (Pt), ᐸᓚᑎᔭᒼ (Pd), ᕈᑎᔭᒼ (Rh), ᕈᑎᓂᔭᒼ (Ru), ᐃᕆᑎᔭᒼ (Ir) ᑲᔦ ᐅᐢᒥᔭᒼ (Os) ᒥᐅᓇ ᑲᒪᐢᑲ·ᐊᐱᑲᓇ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑕᓇ. ᒪᒪᐤ ᐅᓇᒥᑲᓇ ᑲᐃᔑᔭᐱᓇ ᐊᓯᓂᐠ ᑕᐱᐢᑯ ·ᐊᐱᐢᑲᐱᑭᓯ ᔕᓂᔾ·ᐊᐱᐠ ᑲᔦ ᐅᓴ·ᐊᐱᐠ. ᐅᓇ ᑎᓇ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑕᓇ ᐃᔑᐊᑭᑕᓇ ᒪᒋᓂ·ᐁᐸᐃᑲᓇ ᐅᑕᐸᓇ ᐅᑐᓇᑲᐸᐃᑲᓂᐠ ᓂᐱ·ᐊ ᒋᐸᑭᑐ·ᐊᑭᒋᑲᓂᐠ ᑲᔦ ᑲᐅᔑᒋᑲᓯᐠ ᑲᐊᔑᐊᑭᒥ·ᑲᔦᑕ ᐊᐸᓇ, ᑲᔦ ᑭᓂᐳ·ᐊᐱᑯᓇ ᑲᔦ ᑲᒪᑯᒋᐢ, ᑲᔦ ᑲᒪᑭᓇ·ᐁᐸᐃᑲᓇ ᐸᓚᑎᓇᒼ.



Potash
·ᐸᑕᐡ

Potash ·ᐸᑕᐡ (K) SK, NB

A group of minerals and chemicals that contain potassium, potash is an important ingredient in fertilizer, which supports plant growth, increases crop yield and disease resistance, and enhances water preservation.

ᒪᒪᐤ ᐅᓇᒥᑲᓇ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑕᓇ ᑲᔦ ᑲᑕ·ᑲᐱᑭᓂᑲᓇ ᐸᑕᓯᔭᒼ, ᐅᐅ·ᐁ ·ᐸᑕᐡ ᐊᐱᒋ ᑭᒪᓇᐸᑕ ᑲᑕᑯᓂᑲᐠ ᑭᑕᐃᑲᓇ, ᒥᓂᑲᐊᐱᑭᓯᐠ ᑲᐊᑭᒪᑭᐱᒋᑲᓇ ᒥᑎᑯᓇ ᑲᔦ ᒥᑕᓇᐸᑲᓯᐠ ᑲᔦ ᒥᑲᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᑲᔦ ᒥᐸᐅᔑᒋᑲᓇ.

Bastnäsite
ᐸᐢᑕᓇᓴᐟ

Rare Earth Elements (REEs)
ᐊᐱᒋ ᑲᔭᓯᑯᓇ ᐊᑭᐠ ON, BC, QC, NB, NT, YT

A group of 15 lanthanide elements, along with yttrium and scandium, REEs are abundant in the Earth's crust but not in large concentrations. The most abundant source is the mineral bastnäsite, followed by monazite. Usually high-lustre silver, silvery-white, or grey metals, REEs are used mostly to make permanent magnets. They are key components of cell phones and other electronic devices, and of energy storage and clean energy technologies such as solar cells, high-density batteries, and wind turbines.

ᐅᑯ 15 ᓚᓇᑕᓇᐟ ᑫᑯᓇ, ᑲᔦ ᐃᓂ ·ᐊᔾᑐᕆᔭᒼ ᑲᔦ ᐢᑲᓂᑎᔭᒼ, ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑕᓇ ᐊᐱᒋ ᑲᔭᓯᑯᓇ ᐊᑭᐠ ·ᐁᐅᓂᔭᐱᐊ ·ᐊᑭᑕᑲᓂᐠ ᓴᐢ ᑲ·ᐃᓇ ᐊᐱᒋ ᒥᓚᓚ·ᐃᐊᔭᓚᑭᓇ. ᐃᐃ·ᐁ ᑲᐱᒋ ·ᐁᐅᓂᔭᓚᐠ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ ᐸᐢᑕᓇᓴᐟ ᑲᔦ ᒍᓇᓴᐟ. ᐊᐱᒋ ·ᐊᐧᔭᐱᑲᓇ ·ᐊᐱᐢᐃ ᐊᐧ ᑲ·ᐁ ᑫ ᒍᓚ ᐅᔑᐊ ·ᐊᐱᐢᑲᐱᑭᓯ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ, ᐅᓇ ᐃᓇᑲᓂᐸᐅ·ᐊ ᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌ·ᐊ ᑲᑕᐱᓯᐊᑯᓂᑲᓇ. ᑲᔦ ᒪᔭ ᐃᓇᑲᓂᑦ ᑲᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᑭᑭᑐ·ᐃᑯᓇ ᑲᔦ ᑲᑲᓂᐸᑕ ᐅᑕᐸᓇᐣ, ᑲᔦ ᑲᐊᔑᐊᑭᐊᐸᑭᓯᐠ ᐊᑭᒋᑲᓇ ᑕᐱᐢᑯ ᑭᓯᓯᐠ ᑲᐅᓇᒋᐊᔓᑭᒪᑲᐱᑯᓇ, ᑲᒪᐡᑲ·ᐊᐱᑭᓯᐠ ᐊᓯᒥᑭᐢᐠ ᑲᔦ ᑭᓂ·ᐸᓇᓯᑲᓇ.

Hedenbergite
ᐁᑌᓇᐳᕐᑲᔾᐟ

Scandium ᐢᑲᓂᑎᔭᒼ (Sc) QC

Often classified with REEs because of similar properties and found in the same ore bodies, scandium is principally used for solid oxide fuel cells and high-performance aluminum-scandium alloys used in the auto and aerospace industries. Other uses include ceramics, electronics, lasers, lighting, and radioactive isotopes.

ᒥᐅ·ᐁ ᑲᔦ ᐁᐅᓇᒋᑲᓯᑦ ᐊᐱᒋ ᑲᔭᓯᑯᓇ ᐊᑭᐠ ᑭᑕ ᒪᔭ ᐃᔑᓇ·ᑲᓇ ᑲᔦ ᒥᐅᑲ ᐃᐃᒪ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑕ ᑲᔑᐅᔑᐅᒪᑲᓇ, ·ᐊᐊ ᐢᑲᓂᑎᔭᒼ ᐃᓇᑭᐊᑲᓂ·ᐃ ᑲᒥᐢᑎ·ᑲᐱ ᑲᐊᐱᑐ·ᐁᑭᐊᑲᐱᑯ ᑲᔦ ᑲ·ᐊᐧᔭᐱᑲᓇ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑦ ᐊᑭᑕᑲᓇ ᐅᑕᐸᓇᐣ ᑲᔦ ᐃᐢᐱᒥᐠ ᑭᓯᑐᐅᔑᒋᑲᓇ. ᑯᑕᐱᐢᑲ ᑲᔦ ᑲᑭᓯᐅᓇᒋᑲᓇ ᐊᑭᒋᑲᓇ ·ᐊᐱᐢᑭᓯ ᒪᔭᓇ, ᑲᓚᑲᐱᓯᐊᑯᓂᑲᓇ, ᐊᑭᑕᐱᑕᐸ ᑲᔦ ᐊᑭᒋᑲᓇ ᑕᐱᐢᑯ ᐊᑭᒋᑲ.

Tantalite
ᑕᓇᑕᓚᐟ

Tantalum ᑕᓇᑕᓚᒼ (Ta) MB, BC, ON, QC, NT

A rare, blue-grey, very hard metal, tantalum is almost always found with niobium in the minerals columbite and tantalite and is also obtained as a by-product of tin extraction. About half of all tantalum produced is used by the electronics industry, making electricity storage possible in miniature capacitors used in aviation electronics, computers, and other electronic devices.

ᑲ·ᐃᓇ ᐊᐱᒋ ᐊᔭᔾ ᐅᓴ·ᐊᐢᑯᔾ, ᒪᐡᑲ·ᐊᐱᑭᓯ, ᐊᐱᒋ ᒪᐡᑲ·ᐊᐱᑭᓯ ·ᐊᐊ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ ᑕᓇᑕᓚᒼ ᑫᑲ ᑕᐢ ᒥᑲ·ᐊᑲᓂ·ᐃ ᑲᐅᓂᔭᐟ ᓂᔪᐱᔭᒼ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑯ ·ᑲᓗᐸᐟ ᑲᔦ ᑕᓇᑕᓚᐟ ᑲᔦ ᐅᓇᒋᑕᐊᓂᑲᐱᐠ ᑲᐅᓇᒋᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᑎᓐ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ. ᐊᐱᑕ ᐃᐃ·ᐁ ᒥᓯ·ᐁ ᑕᓇᑕᓚᒼ ᑲᐅᓇᒥ ᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᑫᑲᓇ ᑲᑲᐸᑭᓯᒋᑲᓇ, ᑲᐊᑭᓯᒋᑲᓇ ᐃᐃᒪ ᐃᔑᐊᓇᐢᑲᓇ ᒪᒋᓇᐢᑲᓯᑲᓇ, ᑲᒪᑯᒋᐢ ᑲᔦ ᑲᑕᐸᓇ ᑲᑲᐸᑭᓯᒋᑲᓇ.

Chalcocite
ᓚᑲᑯᓴᐟ

Tellurium ᑌᓗᕆᔭᒼ (Te) ON, ON, QC, BC

Mainly a by-product of copper-bearing mineral processing, tellurium is a silvery-white metalloid. It has applications in solar panels, rubber production, electronics, and more. Ultra-high purity tellurium can be used for semiconductor technologies used in medical imaging, advanced security and military systems, and for next generation solid-state batteries.

ᑭᐃᔑ·ᑲ ᒍᓇᐃᓇᓯᑦ ᐅᓇᒥᑐᔑᒋᑲᓂ·ᐊ ᑲᐅᓴ·ᐊᐱᑭᓯᑦ ᐊᔭ, ·ᐊᐊ ᑌᓗᕆᔭᒼ ·ᐊᐱᐢᐃ ·ᐊᐱᐢ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ. ᐃᐃᒪ ᐃᔑᐊᑭᑕᑭᓇ ᑭᓯᓯᐠ ᑲᐅᓇᒋᐊᔓᑭᒪᑲᐱᑯᓇ ᐊᐢᑲᓯᑲᓇ, ᑲᔦᐱᐢᑭᐠ ᑲᐅᓇᒋᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ, ᒪᒪᑲᑕᐱᑯ ᐊᑭᒋᑲᓇ ᑲᔦ ᑯᑕᐱᐢᑲ ᑫᑯᓇ. ᐊᐱᒋ ᑲᐯᐱᑭ ᑌᓗᕆᔭᒼ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ ᑕᑭᐃᔑᐊᑭᑕᓇ ᑭᑭᓇᐊᑯᓂᑲᐱᑯ ᔕ·ᐸᓯᑲᓇ, ᐃᐃᒪ ᑲ·ᐁᑭᐊᑲᐱᐊᑯᓂᑲ ᑲᔦ ᓄᑎᓂᑫ ᐊᑭᒋᑲᓇ ᑲᔦ ·ᐁᓂ ᐊᓯᒋᑲᓇ ᑭᓇᐊᑲᑌᓯᐊᑦ ᒥᑲᐅᑲᐱᓇ ᐊᓂᒥᑲᐠ.

Cassiterite
ᑲᓯᑐᕋᐟ

Tin ᑎᓐ (Sn) QC, NB, NS

A silvery-white metal derived from the mineral cassiterite, tin has multiple uses. It is used for plating, coating, and polishing; solders; flat panel displays; alloys such as bronze and pewter; battery electrodes; dental applications; marine applications; window glass making in electric vehicles, solar energy systems, 5G telecommunications, heat harvesting, hydrogen production and in carbon capture catalysts.

·ᐊᐱᐢᐃ ·ᐊᐱᐢ ᐊᔭ ᑭᒍᓇᐃᑲᓯᑦ ᑲᐃᔑᐊᔭᐟ ᑲᓯᑐᕋᐟ, ᐅᐅ·ᐁ ᑎᓐ ᐯᑲᓇ ᐃᔑᐊᑭᑲᓂ·ᐃ. ᐃᐃᒪ ᐃᔑᐊᑭᑲᓂ ᑭᐸᐃᑲᓇ, ᐊᑕᐊᐃᑲᓇ ᑲᔦ ᓇᓇ·ᐊᐃᑲᓇ, ᐊᑕᑯᓇ·ᐊᐃᑲᓇ, ᑲᐱᑭᓇ ᑭᑭᑐᔑᒋᑲᓇ, ᐊᑭᑕᑲᓇ ᑭᑕᐱᑭᐅᔑᒋᑲᓇ, ᐊᓯᒪᒥᐠ ᐊᑕᐱᐢᑲᓇ, ᐸ·ᑲᐃᑕᐅ·ᐊᓇ, ᑭᒥᒪᓇ ᒥᑕᓯᑕᐅᓇ, ᐅᐸᐃ ·ᐊᐢᑭᐸᓇᐱᑕ, ᑭᓯᐢ ᑲᐅᓇᒋᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ, ᑲᐅᓇᒋᐊᔓᑭᒪᑲᐱᑯᓇ, ᑭᔓᑭᓯ·ᐊ, ᐸᐢᑭᓴᐊᑲᓇ ᑲᐅᓇᒋᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᑲᔦ ᓂᐱ·ᐃ ᑭᓯᑭ·ᐊ.

Ilmenite
ᐃᓚᒪᓇᐟ

Titanium ᑕᔭᑌᓂᔭᒼ (Ti) QC, QC

A hard silvery metal derived from the minerals ilmenite and rutile, titanium is lightweight, corrosion resistant, and able to withstand extreme temperatures. Most titanium is turned into titanium dioxide, used to improve whiteness in products from toothpaste to paint to food products. Lightweight titanium alloys are widely used in the aerospace industry. As metallic biomaterials, titanium and titanium alloys are used for dental implants, hip replacements, and heart pacemakers.

ᒪᐡᑲ·ᐊᐱᑲᓇ ·ᐊᐱᐢᑲᐱᑲᓇ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ ᑭᐅᓇᑎᓂᑦ ᐃᐃᒪ ᐃᓚᒪᓇᐟ ᑲᔦ ᕈᑕᐟ, ·ᐊᐊ ᑕᔭᑌᓂᔭᒼ ᓇᓇᑲᐱᑭᓯ, ᑲ·ᐃᓇ ᒋ·ᐊᑫᐱᐊᑲᔑᐠ ᑲᔦ ᑲ·ᐃᓇ ᒋᓇᓇᑭᓯᒋᐢ, ᒥᐢᑲᐱᐸᑕᐢ ᑲᔦ ᐃᐢᑯᑌ ᑲᑕ ᒥᒥᒪᐤ. ᓇᓇᑲᐱᑲᓇ ᐁᐃᔑᐊᑭᑕᑭᐱ ᐸᐢᑕᑲᐠ ᐊᐱᒋ ᐃᔑᐊᑭᑕᓇ ᐊᐱᒋ ᑲᓇᐢᑲᓚᐱᑲᓇ. ᑲᔦ ᐃᓂ ᒍᑕᐱᔭ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ ᑫᑕᓇ ᐸᐸᐊᐢᑲᐃᑲᓇ ᑲᐸᑕᑲᐃᑯᐱᒥᒋᑲᓯᑦ ᐃᐃᒪ ᐸᐸᐊᐢᑲᐃᑲᓇ, ᑲᐱᐊᐃᑲᐃᒋᑲᓯᐠ ᐅᑭᑲᓇᑯ ᑲᔦ ᐅᑌᐦ ᐱᔭᑲ.

Scheelite
ᔑᓚᐟ

Tungsten ᑕᓇᐢᑎᓐ (W) MB, NB, NS, NL, YT, NT

A dense, silvery-white, lustrous metal, tungsten is derived mainly from the minerals wolframite and scheelite. It mostly goes into tungsten carbide, ideal for cutting and wear-resistant applications in construction, metalworking, mining, and oil and gas drilling. It also goes into alloys and specialty steels; aerospace and defence applications; electrical, electronic, heating, lighting, and welding applications; and various chemical applications.

ᒥᐢᑎ·ᑲᐱᓇ ᑲᔦ ·ᐊᐱᐸᐃ ·ᐊᐧᔭᐱᑲᓇ ᐅᐅ·ᐁ ᑕᓇᐢᑎᓐ ᐅᓇᑎᓂᑲᓂ·ᐃ ᐊᓯᓂᐠ ᑲᔑᐊᔭᐟ ᐅᓚᐳᕋᐟ ᑲᔦ ᔑᓚᐟ. ᐃᔑᐊᑭᑕᓇ ᐱᒥᐱᐢᐠ ᑭᑭᐅᓇᒋᐅᔑᒋᑲᓇ ᑲᐱᒥᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᑲᐃᓇᐸᒋᐢᑕᐅᑦ ᑲᔭᑐᓇ ·ᐊᑲᐃᑲᐱᐱᑯ, ᑲᐱᒪᐃᑲᐱᐊᐃᑭᓯᒋᑲᓇ ᑲᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ, ᐸᐱᑐᐢᑲᐊᐃᐠ, ᑲᐃᔑᐊᑭᑕᓇ ᑭᓂᐳ·ᐊᐱᑯᓇ ᑲᔦ ᐱᒥᑌ ᒍᓇᐃᑲᓇ. ᑲᔦ ᐃᔑᔭᑕᓇ ᑲᑕᑯᐊᐊᐳ ᐊᑭᑕᑲᓇ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ, ᐃᐢᐱᒥᐠ ᑭᓯᑐᐅᔑᒋᑲᓇ, ᐃᐡᑯᑌ·ᐃᔭᐱᓇ, ᒪᒪᑲᑕᐱᑯ ᐊᑭᒋᑲᓇ, ᑭᓯᐢ ᑲᐅᓇᒋᐊᔓᑭᒪᑲᐱᑯ, ᐊᑕᐊᐃᑲᓇ, ᑲᔦ ᐊᑭᓯᑫ·ᐃᓇ ᐊᑭᒋᑲᓇ.

Uraninite
ᔪᕈᓇᐟ

Uranium ᔪᕈᓂᔭᒼ (U) SK, ON, NL

One of the densest materials known, occurs in the minerals uraninite uranium and brannerite. It is silvery white, malleable, ductile, and radioactive and is mostly used in the nuclear power industry to generate electricity. It also powers nuclear submarines and goes into nuclear weapons.

ᒥᐅ·ᐁ ᐯᔑᐠ ᐊᐱᒋ ᑲᑭᐸᑲᐱᐠ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ ᐁᔑᑕ·ᑲᐠ ᐃᐃᒪ ᔪᕈᓇᐟ ᔪᕈᓂᔭᒼ ᑲᔦ ᐳᕈᓇᕋᐟ. ·ᐊᐱᐢᐃ ·ᐊᐧᔭᐱᑭᓯᐅ, ·ᐊ·ᐁᓇᐱᑭᓯᐅ, ᐱᓭᐱᑲᓯᐅ ᑲᔦ ᐃᐡᑯᑌ·ᐊ ᑲᔦ ᐊᔑᑲᐢ ᐊᐱᒋ ᑭᓯᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ. ᑲᔦ ᐅᓇᒋᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᒋᐊᐅᔑᐊᐱᐠ ᑭᓯᐢᑲᐊᐱᐱᐅ ᐊᓇᒥᐠ ᐱᒥᒪᑲᓇ ᑲᔦ ᑭᓯᐢᑲᐊᐱᐱᐅ ᓄᑎᓇᑫ·ᐃᐊᐸᒋᑲᓇ.

Vanadinite
ᐸᓇᑎᓇᐟ

Vanadium ᐸᓇᑎᔭᒼ (V) ON, QC

A soft, shiny, silvery-white metal, vanadium occurs in crude oil and numerous minerals, including vanadinite and carnotite. Produced mainly as a by-product, its main use is in high-strength steels for construction, auto parts, heavy equipment, industrial tools, medical devices, turbine engines, and military vehicles. Emerging vanadium redox flow battery (VRFB) technology is a promising way to store energy from renewable sources.

ᒍᓯᑭᓯ, ·ᐊᐧᔭᐱᑭᓯ ·ᐊᐱᐸᐃ ·ᐊᐱᐢ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ ᐅᐅ·ᐁ ᐸᓇᑎᔭᒼ ᐅᓇᒋᐅᔑᐅᒪᑲᓇ ᐱᒥᑌ ᑲᔦ ᐯᑲᓇ ᔕᓂᔾ·ᐊᓯᓂᐠ ᑕᑯ ᐸᓇᑎᓇᐟ ᑲᔦ ᑲᕐᓄᑕᐟ. ᒪᔭᓇ ᐅᓇᒋᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌ·ᐊ ᐊᐱᒋ ᑲᒪᐡᑲ·ᐊᐱᑭᓯᐠ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ ᑲᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐅᐱ ᐅᓇᒋᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ ·ᐊᑲᐃᑫ·ᐃᓂᐠ, ᐅᑕᐸᓇᐣ ᐅᓇᒋᐅᔑᒋᑲᓯᐅ ᐊᑭᒋᑲᓇ, ᑲᑭᐸᑲᐱᐠ ᐸᐱᒥᐸᑐᓇ ᐊᓄᑭ·ᐃᓇᐸ, ᒪᐡᑭᑭ·ᐃ ᐊᑭᒋᑲᓇ, ᐊᓯ·ᐊᐢᐱ ᑲᔦ ᓄᑎᓇᑫ ᐅᑕᐸᓇᐣ, ᒥᑕᐱ ᑲᔦ ᐁᐅᐱ ᐅᔑᒋᑲᓯ·ᐊᑦ ᐊᓯᒥᑭᐢᐠ (VRFB) ᒋᑭ·ᐁᐊᓴᑲᐱᒋᑲᓯ·ᐊᑦ ᑭᓚᑲᐱᑭᓇᒪᑲᓂ·ᐃ·ᐊᑦ.

Sphalerite
ᐢᐸᓚᕋᐟ

Zinc ᓯᓇᑉ (Zn) BC, MB, ON, QC, NB, YT, BC, MB, ON, QC, SK, NS, NL, NT

A blue-grey, metallic element, zinc is found primarily in the mineral sphalerite. Most zinc is used to galvanize metals to prevent rusting. Galvanized steel is used in many industries, including agriculture, solar, automotive, construction, and telecommunication. Zinc goes into alloys for die-castings in the automobile, electrical, and hardware industries, and into brass, bronze, and nickel silver. About 30% of worldwide zinc production comes from secondary or recycled zinc from such sources as scrap galvanized steel and batteries.

ᐅᓴ·ᐊᐢᑯ ᒪᐡᑲ·ᐊᐱᐠ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ ᐅᐅ·ᐁ ᓯᓇᑉ ᐅᓇᑎᓂᑲᓂ ᑲᐃᔑᐊᔭᐟ ᔕᓂᔾ·ᐊᓯᓇ ᐢᐸᓚᕋᐟ. ᐅᐅ·ᐁ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ ᐃᔑᐊᑭᑕᓇ ᒋ·ᑲᑐᔑ·ᐊᐱᑭᓴᐱᐠ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ. ᐅᐅ·ᐁ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ ᐸᑎᓂᐠ ᑭᑭᐊᐅᐱᑲᒥᐠ ᐃᔑᐊᑭᑕᓇ, ᑕᑯ ᑭᑕᑭ·ᐊᓂᐠ, ᑭᓯᐢ ᑭᑭᐅᓇᒋᐊᔓᑭᒪᑲᐱᑯ ᐃᐢᐱᒥ, ᐅᑕᐸᓇᐣ ᑲᐅᔑᒋᑲᑌᐠ, ·ᐊᑲᐃᑫ·ᐃᓂᐠ ᑲᔦ ᑭᐸᑐ·ᐊᐃᑲᓇ. ᑲᔦ ᐃᓂ ᑭᑭᐅᓇᒋᐅᔑᒋᑲᓇ ᐅᑕᐸᓇᐣ, ᐃᐢᑯᑌ·ᐃᔭᐱᓇ, ᑲᔦ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑯ ᐊᐸᒋᑲᓇ ᑲᔦ ᐅᓴ·ᐊᐱᐠ ᑲᔦ ·ᐊᐱᐢᐱᐠ. ᒪᒪᐤ 30 ᐸᓭᓐ ᒥᓯ·ᐁᑲᒥᒃ ᓯᓇᑉ ᐅᓇᑎᓂᑦ ᑭ·ᐁᐊᐸᑭᑲᓯᑦ ᑕᐱᐢᑯ ᑲᔑᑯᐊᐸᓇ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑕ ᑲᔦ ᐊᓯᒥᑭᐢᐠ.

PHOTO CREDITS: Metal/Mineral Photos Courtesy of: R.Weller/Cochise College: Bauxite, Bismuthinite, Chalcocite, Chromite, Dolomite, Fluorite, Garnierite, Graphite, Hedenbergite, Ilmenite, Molybdenite, Pentlandite, Pyrolusite, Scheelite, Sphalerite, Spodumene, Stibnite. Maggie Wilson: Cobaltite, Uraninite. R. Lavinsky/www.iRocks.com/Arkenstone: Bastnäsite, Cassiterite, Chalcopyrite, Columbite, Dolomite, Germanite, Pollucite, Tantalite. Minerals Education Coalition: Potash. Fabre Minerals: Vanadinite.

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ᑲᒪᔭᑭᓯ·ᐊᑦ ᑲᐱ·ᐃᒋᐊ·ᐁ·ᐊᑦ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᐠ/ᐊᓯᓂ ᒪᔭᓇᐱᔭᓇ ᑲᐱᐸᑎᓇᒍ·ᐊᑦ ᐅᑦ: ᐊᕐ ·ᐁᓗᕐ/ᑯᒋᐢ ·ᑲᓚᐡ: ·ᐸᐠᓴᐟ, ᐱᐢᒪᑎᓇᐟ, ᓚᑲᑯᓴᐟ, ᑯᕈᒪᐟ, ᑐᓗᒪᐟ, ᐸᓚᕋᐟ, ᑲᕐᓂᔭᕋᐟ, ᑲᕋᐸᐟ, ᐁᑌᓇᐳᕐᑲᔾᐟ, ᐃᓚᒪᓇᐟ, ·ᒪᓕᐸᑎᓇᐟ, ᐯᓐᑕᓚᓐᑕᐟ, ᐸᕈᓗᓴᐟ, ᔑᓚᐟ, ᐢᐸᓚᕋᐟ, ᐢᐳᑕᒥᓂ, ᐢᑎᐸᓇᐟ. ᒪᑭ ·ᐅᓯᓐ: ᑯ·ᐸᓚᑕᐟ, ᔪᕈᓇᐟ. R. Lavinsky/www.iRocks.com/Arkenstone: ᐸᐢᑕᓇᓴᐟ, ᑲᓯᑐᕋᐟ, ᓚᑲ·ᐸᐱᔅᐟ, ·ᑲᓗᐸᐟ, ᑐᓗᒪᐟ, ᒍᒪᓇᐟ, ᐳᓗᓴᐟ, ᑕᓇᑕᓚᐟ. ᐊᓯᓂᑫ·ᐃᓇ ᑭᑭᓄᐊᒪᑫ·ᐃᓇ ᐸᒥᓂᑫ·ᐃᓇ: ·ᐸᑕᐡ. ᕙᐳᕐ ᐊᓯᓂᑫ·ᐃᓇ: ᐸᓇᑎᓇᐟ.

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