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Australian Mining

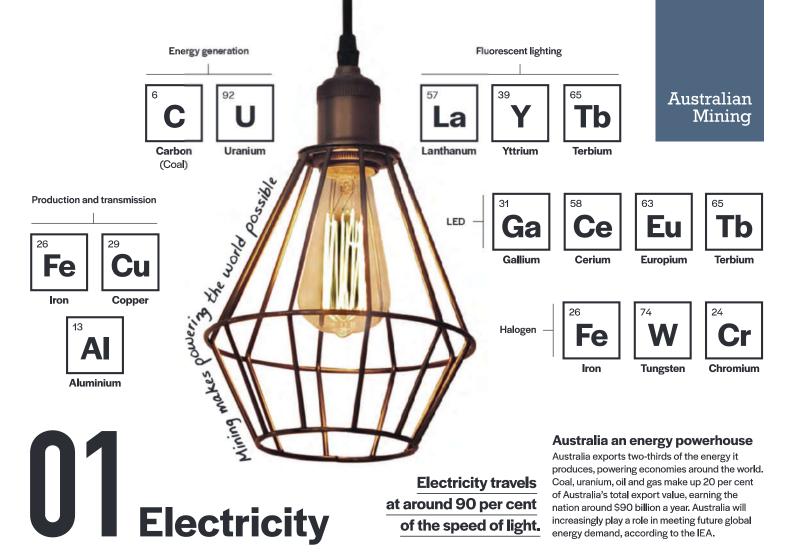
Everyday things mining makes possible



			5.44
01	Electricity	16	Batteries
02	Food processing	17	Commercial printing
03	Health care	18	Dentistry
04	Smartphones	19	Funerals
05	White goods	20	Film & television
06	Electric cars	21	Meat & vegies
07	Defence	22	Home protection
08	Solar panels	23	Environmental solutions
09	Your house	24	Melbourne Cup
10	Public transport	25	Birthing suites
11	Cleaning products	26	Brewing beer
12	Sydney Harbour Bridge	27	Lenses & telescopes
13	iPads & Xboxes	28	Roads & rail
14	Personal hygiene	29	Windfarms
15	Currency	30	Space travel
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Everything comes from somewhere.

If it didn't grow, it was mined.



Zirconium















Did you know?

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.

Carbon

Chromium

Molybdenum

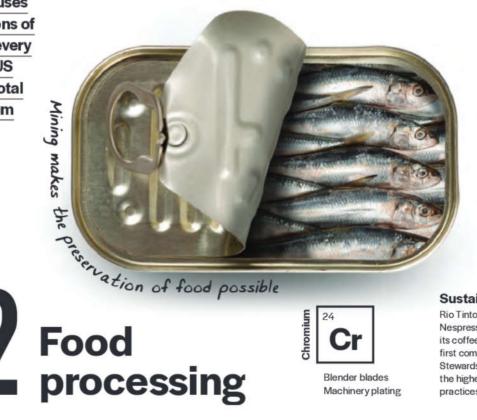
Nickel

Australian Mining

Coca-Cola uses 300,000 tons of aluminium every year in the US -17.4% of total **US aluminium** production



Foil packets Drink cans



Canning (tin-coated steel)

Alloys reduce food contamination

Flavour enhancer Preservative

Food processing



Blender blades Machinery plating

Sustainable coffee pods

Rio Tinto has partnered with coffee giant Nespresso to supply sustainable aluminium for its coffee capsules after becoming the world's first company to be certified by the Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI). Certification reflects the highest environmental, social and governance practices across the aluminium lifecycle.



















Did you know?

Oysters contain more zinc than any food - one reason 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.









Metal-based compounds are crucial to the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

Niobium

Treatment of

batteries

bipolar disorder

Medical implant





Medical devices

Gold nanoparticle technology

The nanotechnology boom has opened up a new frontier of early detection, diagnosis and treatment of diseases. Gold nanoparticle technology is being used to target and deliver antibodies directly into cancerous tumors. They are also being engineered to attach to cancer-related proteins to aid earlier detection.





Submarines



Medical research



Clean energy



Industrial x-rays



Cancer treatments



Aerospace



Did you know?

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.



Praseodymium

Neodymium Boron Nickel Smartphones

One tonne of mobile phones yields more gold than one tonne of gold ore. Tech companies are cashing in on this gold mine by rolling out recycling programs. Apple's recycling program reaped almost a tonne of gold in 2015. Last year Apple debuted a robot called 'Daisy' that can disassemble up to 200 iPhones an hour.

Tungsten



ight bulbs



Microwaves



Fishing sinkers



Televisions



Heating elements

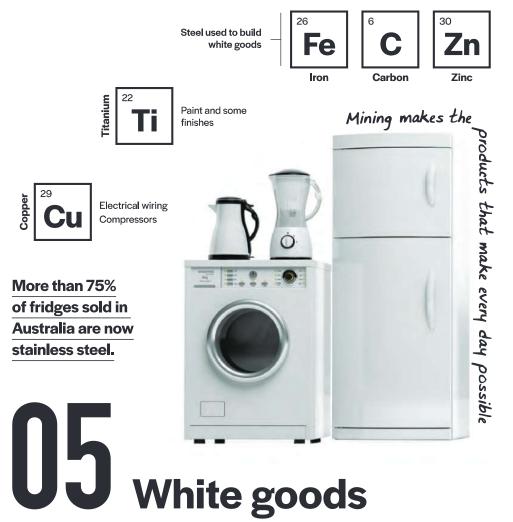


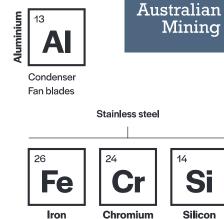
Darts



Did you know?

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.





Carbon **Nickel**





Lost Sock Index

Scientists devised a 'Sock Loss Index' in 2016 to find out why socks go missing in the wash. This formula $(L(p \times f)+C(t \times s))-(P \times A)$ explains why Britons lose on average 1.3 socks a month. Unsurprisingly it's down to the complexity and care taken while doing laundry. The research was clever marketing by a white goods company.



















Did you know?

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.



Iron











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EV batteries

In 1899, 90% of New York City's taxi cabs were electric vehicles.



Windscreens

Magnets in EV motors





Dysprosium

Cobalt Nickel Car Electric cars











Brakes Bearings

Electric cars aren't new

London inventor Thomas Parker designed and built the first practical electric car in 1884. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, electric cars fueled by high-capacity rechargeable batteries were the most popular cars on the road. It wasn't until a more advanced combustion engine and the expansion of highways that sales dropped off.

Sodium







Table salt



Food preservation



Streetlights



Baking soda



Militaria



Did you know?

Humans can overdose on salt. A 19-year-old man accepted a dare to chug a bottle of soy sauce in 2013. The flood of excess sodium caused his brain to lose water, landing him in a coma. Doctors flushed the salt from his system, saving his life.

















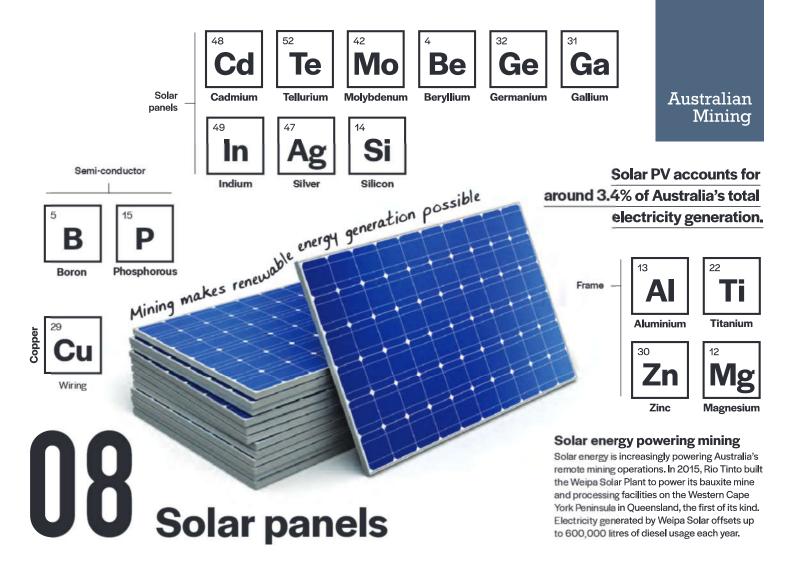






Did you know?

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.















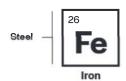






Did you know?

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.











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Cladding Window frames Fixtures

Almost half of all new homes built in 2018 were apartments.





Houses are shrinking (a bit)

Australians are slowly falling out of love with the McMansion. The average house is 186.3 square metres – the smallest since 1996, according to CommSec. That's still 8 per cent bigger than 20 years ago and almost 30 per cent bigger than in 1987-88. Only the United States builds bigger houses – 230.8 square metres on average.

Rare earths



Speaker



Wind turbines



Telescopes



MRI screening



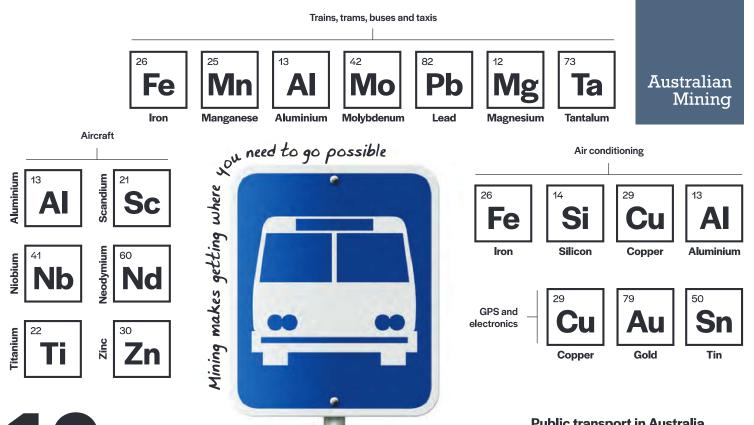
Hybrid cars





Did you know?

Modern rare earth separation processes used today were developed around the time of WWII. The Manhattan Project drove the development of the ion exchange method which made it possible to extract plutonium for atomic bombs.



Trains, trams, buses and taxis

82

Public transport

Melbourne has the world's largest tram network with 250 kilometres of track.

Public transport in Australia

Sydney tops the nation when it comes to public transport users, with one in five making their daily commute on trains, buses and ferries. It also has one of the most extensive networks in the country, with more than 4000 buses, 2000 train carriages, 30 ferries and a combined patronage of more than 7 million people (2016-17).

Potassium



Fertilise



Detergents



Salt substitute



Glass



Match heads



Saline drip



Did you know?

Potassium is radioactive and at the same time, vital to good health. 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.











Laundry powders Dish detergents



Bleach Pool cleaner



Cleaning products



odrago C Plass

Plastic bottles Stain remover

53 **S**

Disinfectants Sanitisers

Salt has been used as a natural scourer since medieval times.

Tomato sauce and elbow grease

Tomato sauce and elbow grease can make blackened pots and pans and tarnished brass objects shine like new. The acetic acid in tomato sauce breaks down the copper oxide that builds over time. Apply a layer of tomato sauce to the discoloured surface, leave for half an hour and then scrub it to a shine.













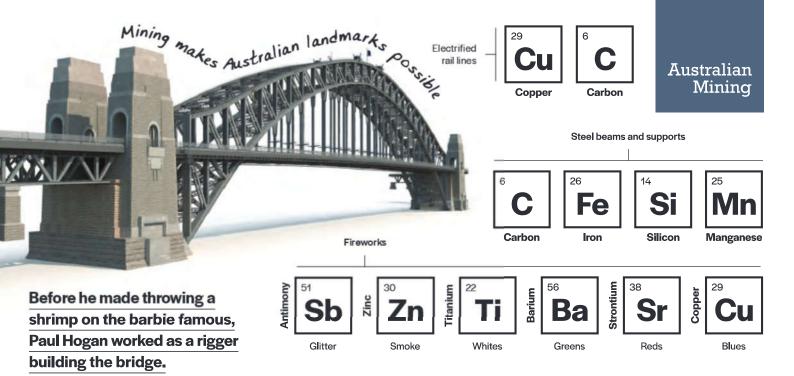


Solar panels Dentistry



Did you know?

Platinum is among the most prized metals in the world, but that wasn't always the case. When the Spaniards first found the grey-white metal in Colombia in the 18th century they derided it as impure and named it 'platina', which means 'little silver'.



Zinc

12 Sydney Aluminium Harbour Bridge

Building the bridge

The Sydney Harbour Bridge took eight years, 1400 men, 53,000 tonnes of steel and 6 million hand driven rivets to build. Labor Premier Jack Lang opened the bridge on 19 March 1932. The ceremony was briefly interrupted when ex-servicemen Francis de Groot charged on horseback and cut the ribbon with his sword.











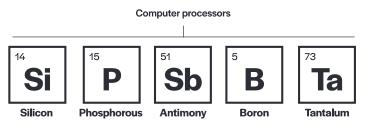






Did you know?

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.



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13 iPads & Xboxes

There will be 6 times more devices connected to the internet than people in the world by 2020.

Australia gave the world WiFi

WiFi was developed in the radiophysics lab at CSIRO in the 1990s. The technology was a revolution in mobile computing and is today estimated to be in more than five billion electronic devices. For its efforts, CSIRO has earned more than \$430 million through licensing agreements with tech companies since 1996.

Molybdenum







Armour



Heaters



Saw blades



High-rises



Nuclear reactors



Did you know?

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.



Well manicured nails reflected status.

Mineral sands





Aircraft engines



Pharmaceuticals



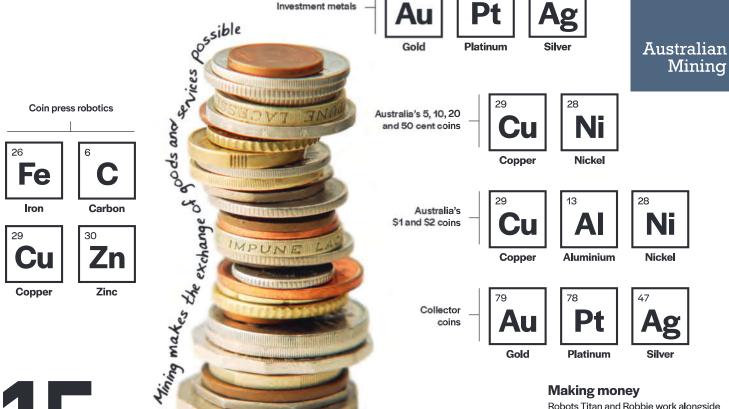


Sporting goods



Did you know?

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.



Investment metals

Currency

The Royal Australian Mint can produce up to two million coins per day.

Robots Titan and Robbie work alongside three autonomous vehicles - Penny, Pence and Florin – and a human staff of around 170 $\,$ people to produce the nation's coins at the Royal Australian Mint in Canberra. Outside maintenance and quality checks, no human hands touch the product in the coin hall.

Manganese









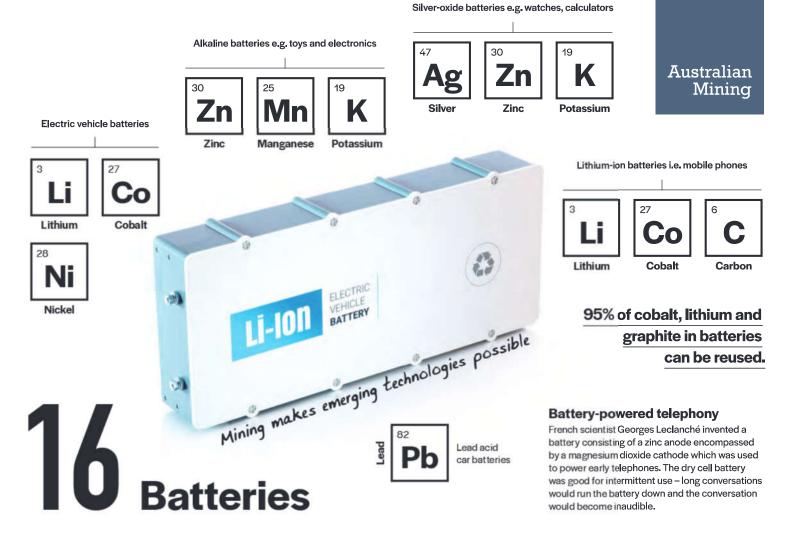






Did you know?

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'.



Magnesium Aircraft









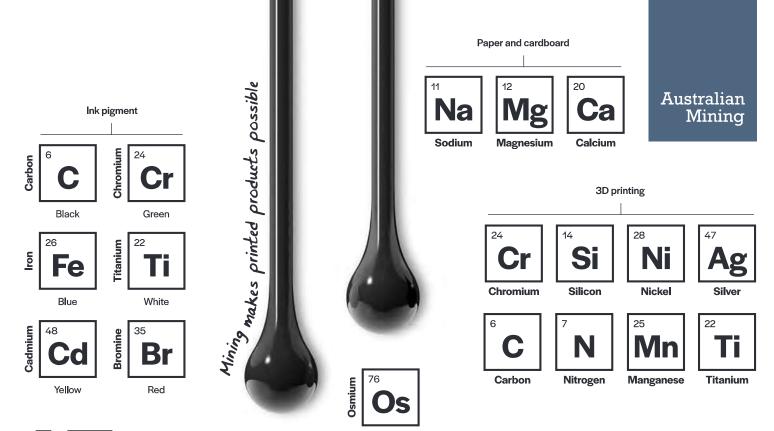
Power tools





Did you know?

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.



Pen tips

17 Commercial printing

Times New Roman uses 27 per cent less ink than Arial.

Australia's first printing press

The first printing press arrived in 1788, but it wasn't until convict George Hughes taught himself to use it that the ink started flowing. NSW Governor John Hunter commissioned Hughes to print government orders and regulations. Hughes produced more than 200 documents as the government printer, a job he held until 1800.









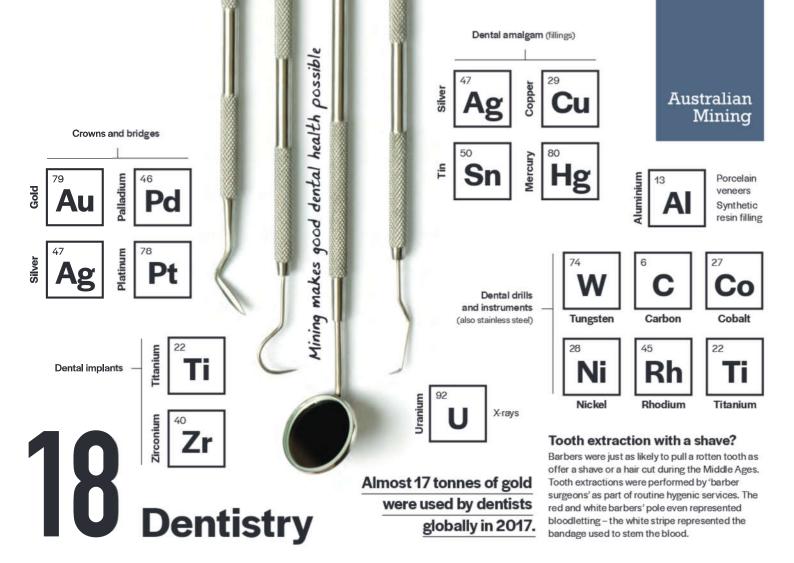








An Australian POW discovered the medicinal power of lithium in 1949. Dr John Cade survived three and a half years at Changi before returning to his work in Australia where he successfully treated patients after noting the calming effects on guinea pigs.



Lead









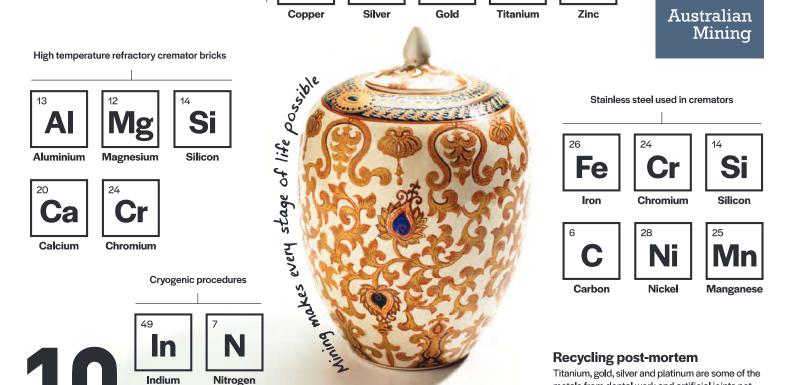






Did you know?

Queen Elizabeth I of England was a famous proponent of Venice Ceruse, a vinegar and lead cosmetic used to achieve the white-faced look popular in the 16th century. Lead poisoning no doubt contributed to her hair loss and bad skin.



Nearly 100,000 Australians

received hip or knee joint

replacements in 2016.

Titanium, gold, silver and platinum are some of the

destroyed during a cremation. Crematoriums can choose to recycle these metals, shipping them

free of charge to a company in the Netherlands. Local crematoriums then receive a percentage of

the revenue, which they usually donate to charity.

metals from dental work and artificial joints not

Coffins and urns

Indium

Nitrogen

Funerals









Public transport



Cities



Roads & bridges



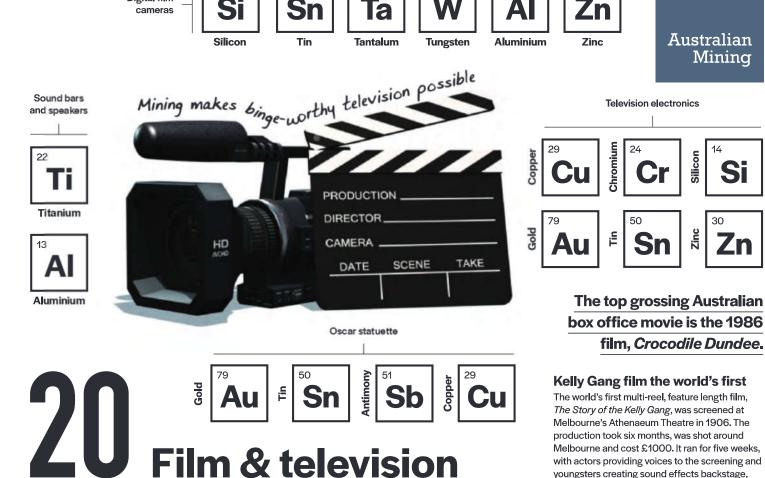
Manufacturing



Cars & trucks



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



with actors providing voices to the screening and youngsters creating sound effects backstage.

Digital film









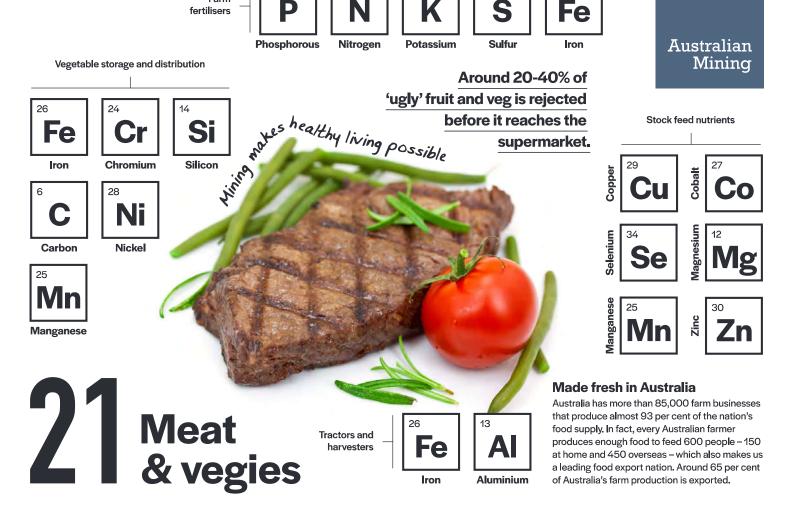








After a century of near obscurity, Indium is having its moment. Indium tin oxide is the material used for touch and flat screen tech and solar panels. Soft enough to cut with a knife, indium is also notable for the high pitched 'cry' it gives off when bent.



Farm









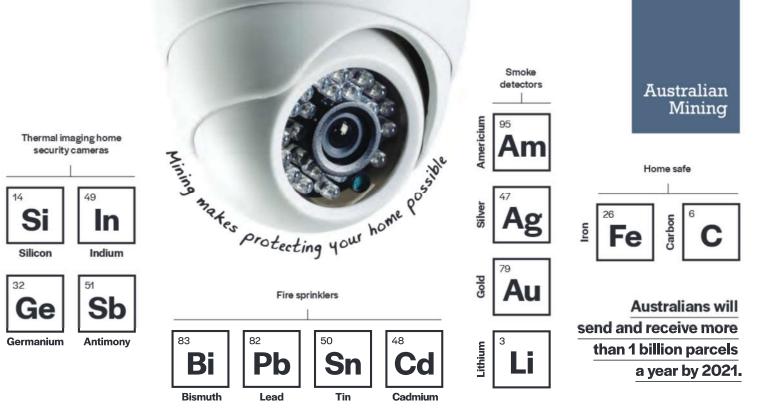








Ecuador's Jivaro tribe were so excessively taxed by the Spanish governor in 1599 they poured molten gold down his throat. The Romans and enforcers in the Spanish Inquisition are also believed to have killed using molten gold – an effective, albeit brutal, means of execution.



22 Home Fire extinguisher protection





Home security is changing

Australia's online shopping habit is seeing us send and receive parcels en masse – 841 million parcels in 2017, up from 778 million in 2016. New tech-rich ways of monitoring parcel delivery, from smart locks to digital access lock boxes to personal services that 'fetch' parcels, are adding another dimension to home security demands.

Diamond



Jewellery



Mining exploration



Drill bits



Polishing powder



Cement cutting



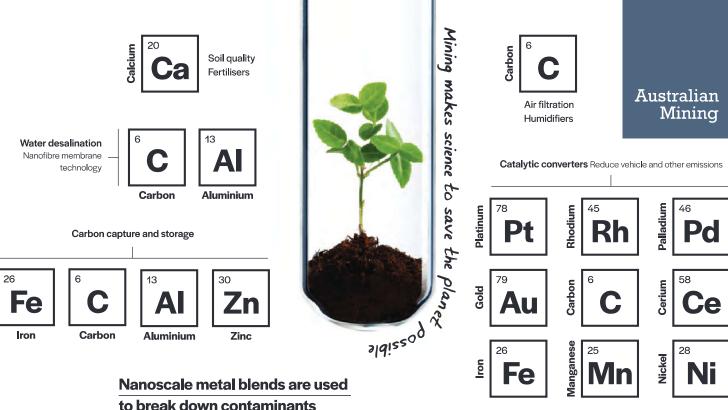
Knife sharpener



Gemstones

Did you know?

Scientists discovered a planet made of diamond in 2004. Orbiting a star in the Milky Way, 55 Cancri e is believed to be composed of diamond and graphite. Twice the size of earth, the planet moves so fast a year there lasts just 18 hours.



to break down contaminants in groundwater.

Environmental solutions



Plant health Soil quality

Metal-organic frameworks

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.

















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 BC. Ancient Egyptians believed copper was sacred and gave its wearer magical powers.



18 carat gold contains metal alloys, such as:

Race horse nutrition



Melbourne Cup

Queensland gold for the Cup

Manganese

Evolution Mining's Mt Rawdon mine in Queensland produced the gold that made the 2018 Melbourne Cup. Manufactured by ABC Bullion, the Cup takes around 250 hours to produce using 44 hand-spun pieces of 18-carat gold. The iconic three-handled trophy was first presented to Cup winner Artilleryman in 1919.

Nickel









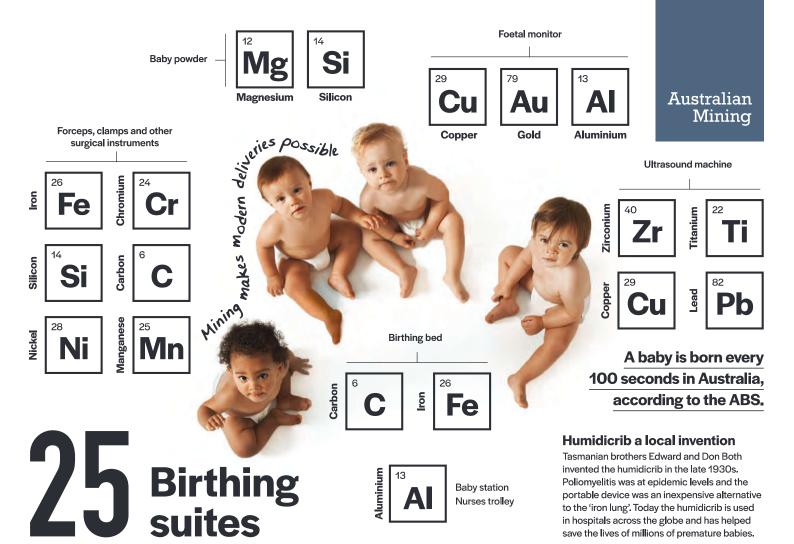








Cobalt was named after the German word for goblin, *kobold*, by superstitious miners who believed it was responsible for mysterious deaths. They were right. Toxic vapors during smelting made this a dangerous ore for medieval miners.



Coal









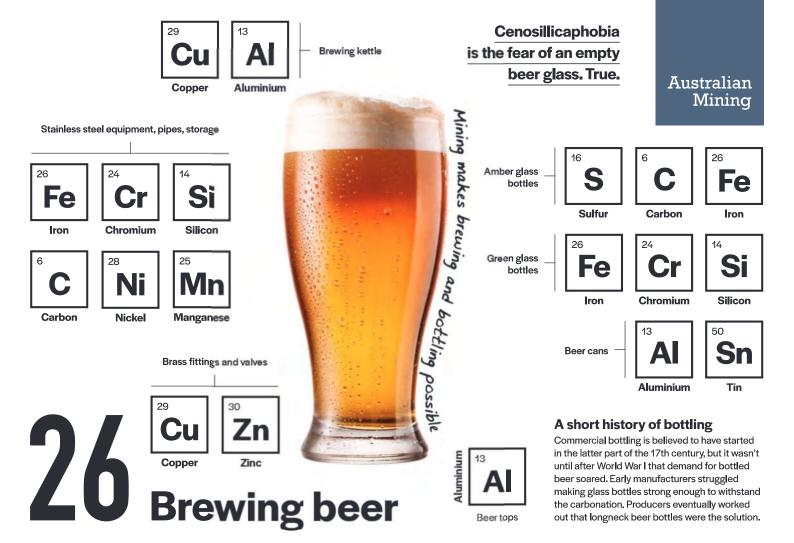






Did you know?

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.



Chromium











Leather tanning

Chrome plating

Wood preservation

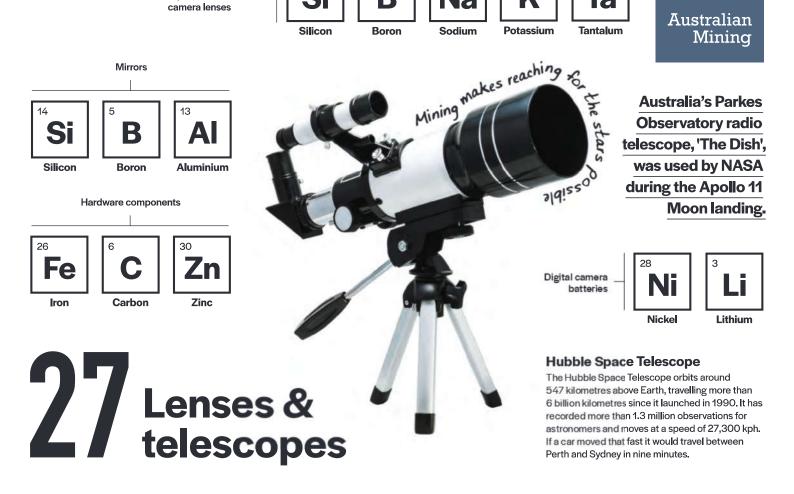
Dyes & inks



Did you know?

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.



B

Optical glass in telescopes,

microscopes, binoculars and





Tile glazes



Rocket propellant



Fireworks





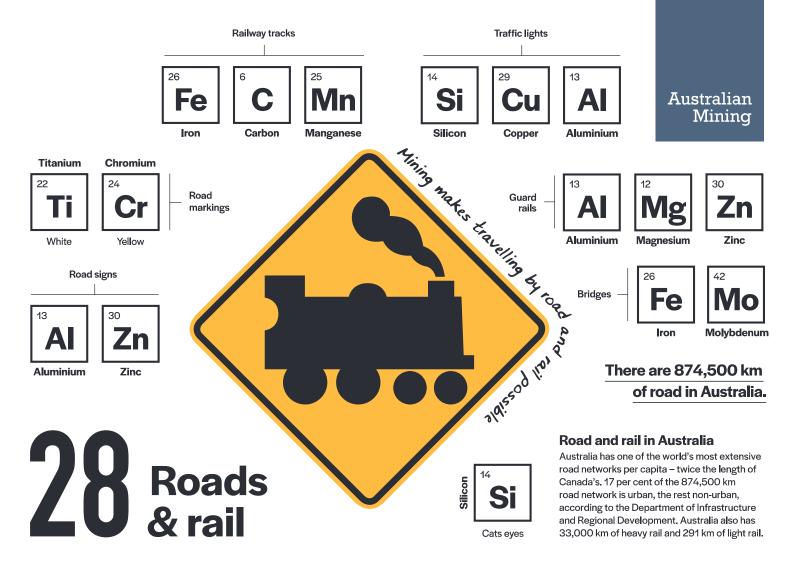


Eye drops



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.



Antimony









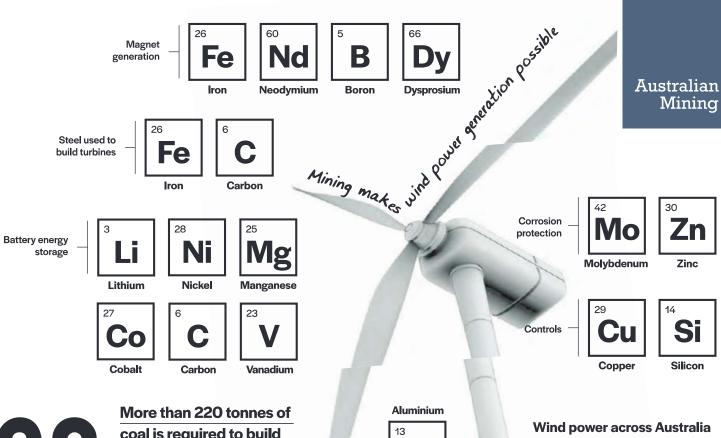






Did you know?

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.



coal is required to build a wind turbine. Windfarms



Blades

Windfarms generated 12,700 gigawatt hours of electricity across Australia in 2017 – enough to power over two million homes. More than 5,600 megawatts of wind capacity is now connected to the grid, with wind generation accounting for around 5 per cent of Australia's total electricity generation.

Aluminium















Did you know?

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.

