The Principal Types of Rare Earth Elements Deposits



Mountain Pass mine, California

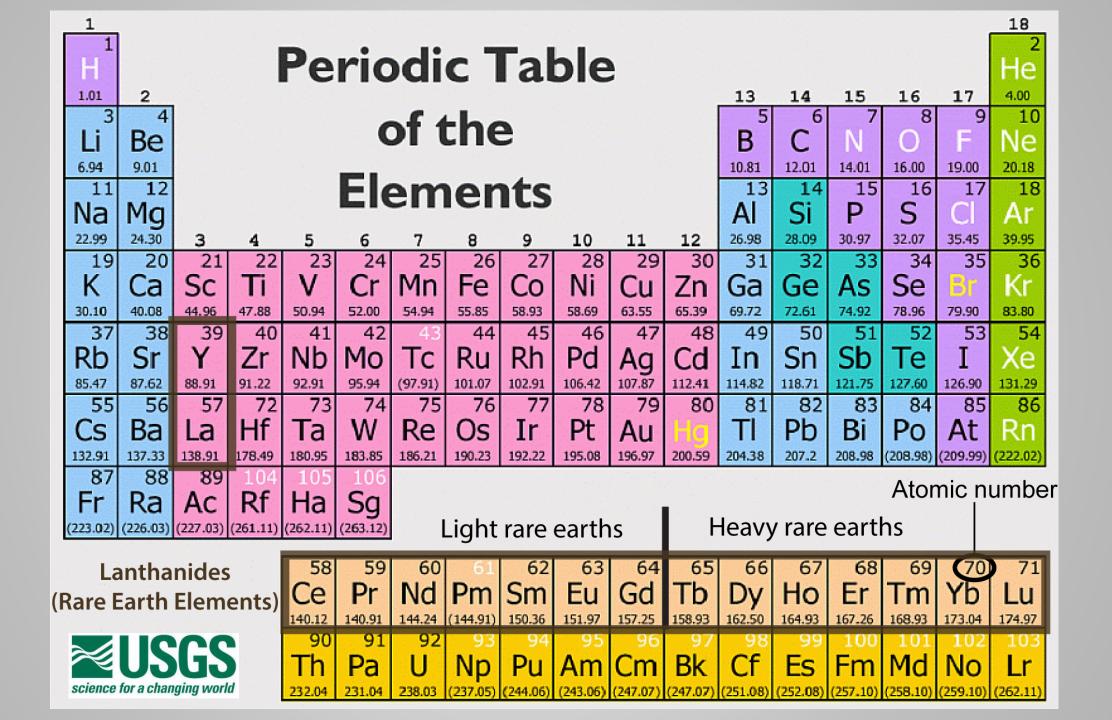
MP Materials











Rare Earth Elements (REEs) deposit types

- Carbonatites (global light rare earth source)
- "South China clays" (global heavy rare earth source)

- Alkaline igneous intrusions
 - Vein deposits
 - Layered alkaline intrusions
- Magmatic iron bodies
- Coastal sand deposits
- Sedimentary phosphate deposits



Carbonatite: A rare igneous carbonate rock containing 50 percent or more carbonate minerals.

Mountain Pass mine

Sulphide Queen carbonatite (Mountain Pass deposit)

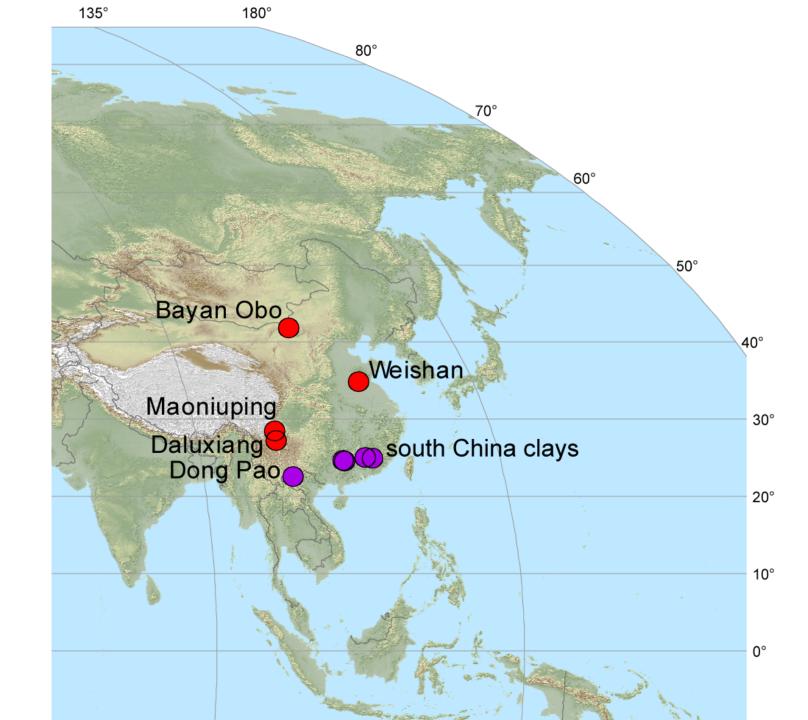
REE oxide content of 7.98 percent

Dominantly light REEs















"South China clays"

0.03 to 0.5 % total REE oxide



The Telegraph, March 2012

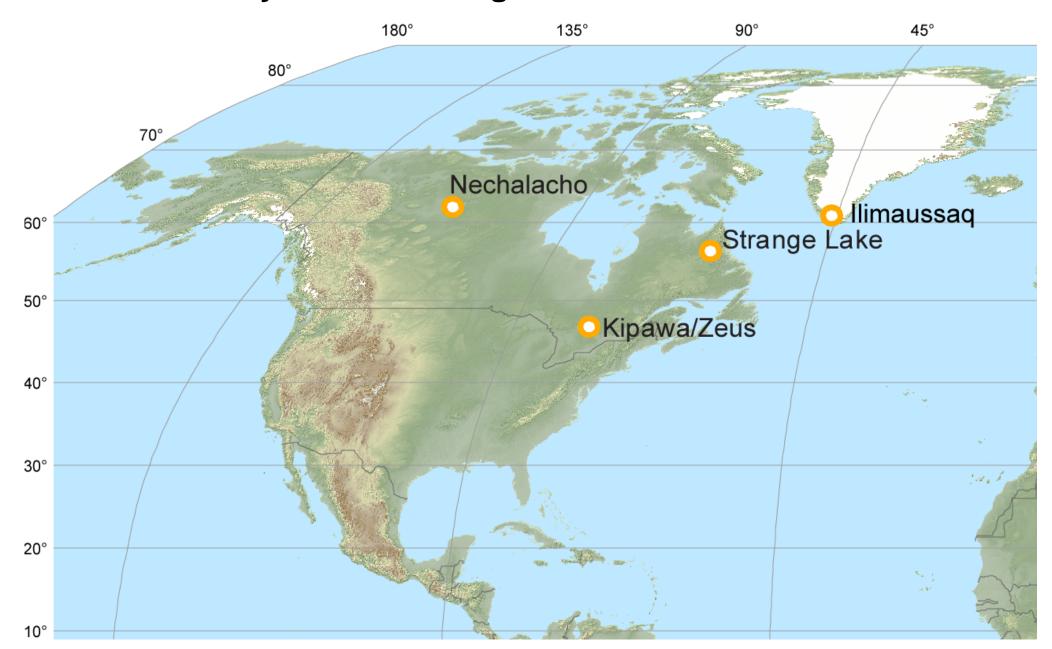
Bokan Mountain alkaline igneous intrusive complex







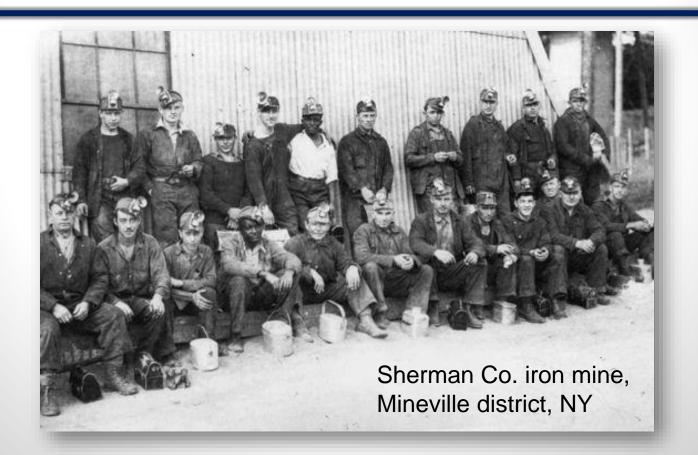
Layered alkaline igneous intrusions





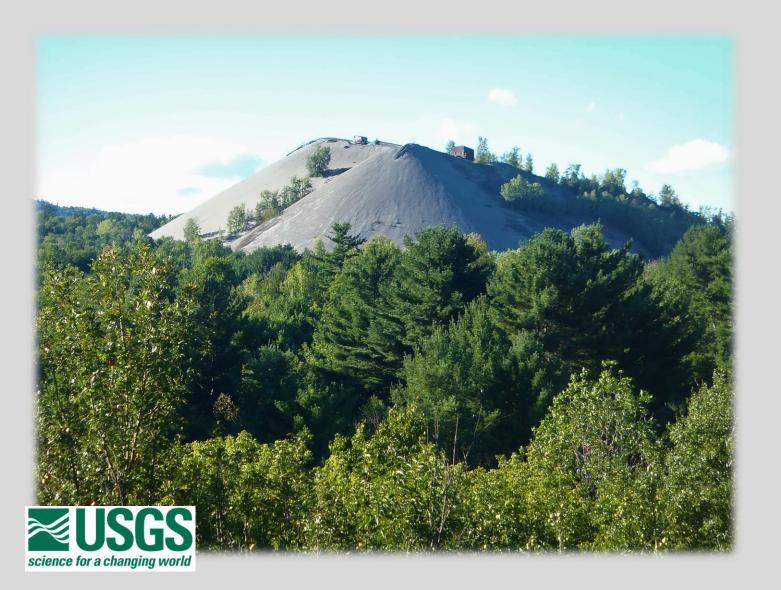
Magmatic magnetite-hematite (iron) bodies

- Pea Ridge iron mine, southeastern Missouri
- Mineville iron mining district, upstate New York



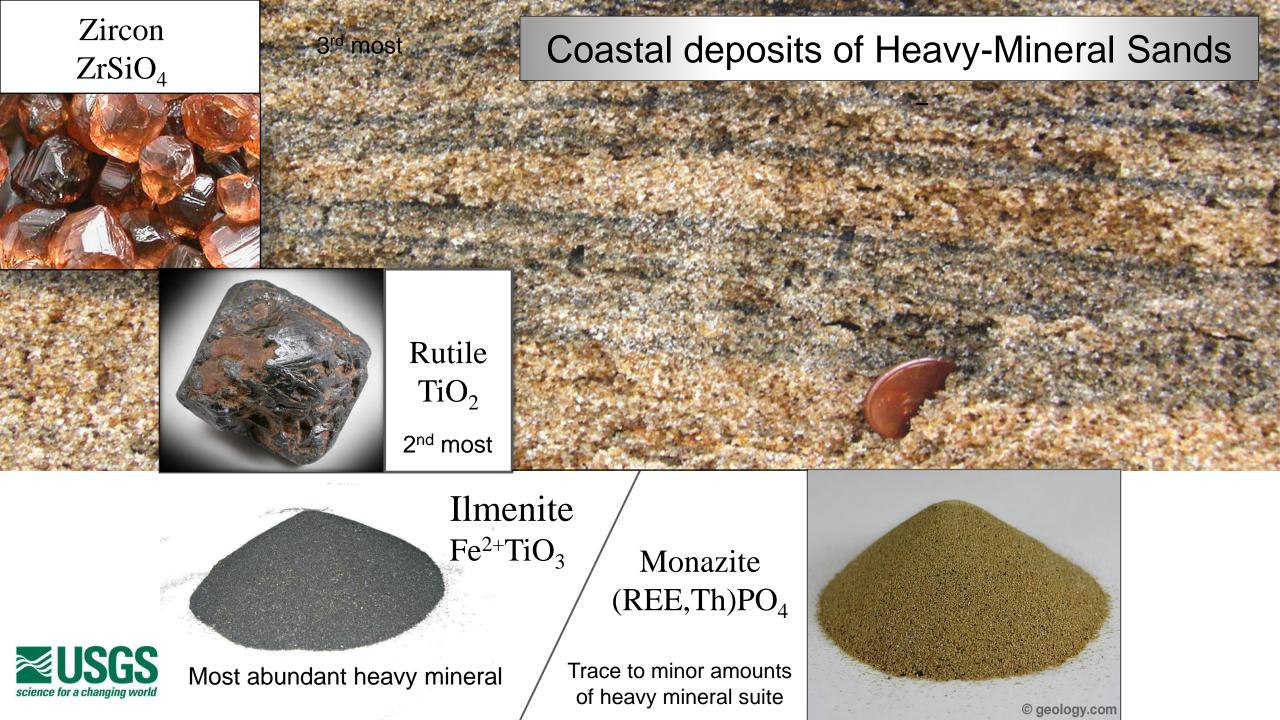


Mineville iron mining district, northeast New York, active 1804 - 1971

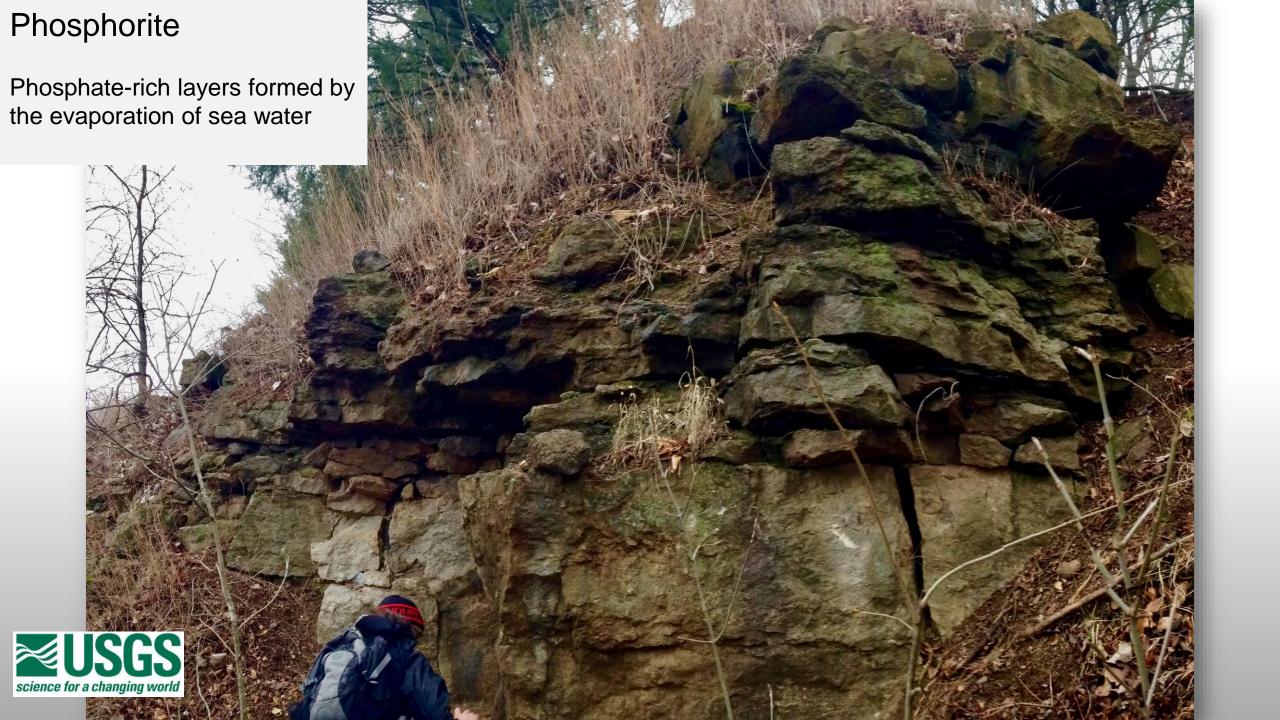


Large iron tailings piles 2/3^{rds} of tailings from apatite-rich ores Represents ~9 million metric tons of tailings Average grade of ~8 % apatite ~726,000 metric tons of apatite in tailings Apatites average 11.14 % REE oxide

~80,700 metric tons of REE oxide







Critical mineral resources of the United States

Google: "USGS Professional Paper 1802"

The principal rare earth elements deposits of the United States

Google: "USGS SIR 2010-5220"

Rare earth element mineral deposits in the United States

Google: "USGS Circular 1454"

Rare earth elements in coal and coal fly ash

Google: "USGS Fact Sheet 2019-3048"

Earth MRI Initiative

Google: "USGS Earth MRI"

