

YTTRIUM¹

[Data in metric tons of yttrium oxide (Y₂O₃) equivalent unless otherwise noted]

Domestic Production and Use: Yttrium is one of the rare-earth elements. Bastnaesite (or bastnäsite), a rare-earth fluorocarbonate mineral, was mined in 2020 as a primary product at the Mountain Pass Mine in California, which was restarted in the first quarter of 2018 after being put on care-and-maintenance status in the fourth quarter of 2015. Yttrium was estimated to represent about 0.12% of the rare-earth elements in the Mountain Pass bastnaesite ore. Insufficient information was available to determine the yttrium content of mine production. Monazite, a rare-earth phosphate mineral, was produced as a separated concentrate that includes yttrium-rich xenotime. Both are accessory minerals in heavy-mineral-sand concentrates. There is no commercial separation facility in the United States, and rare-earth concentrates were exported for processing.

The leading end uses of yttrium were in catalysts, ceramics, electronics, lasers, metallurgy, and phosphors. In ceramic applications, yttrium compounds were used in abrasives, bearings and seals, high-temperature refractories for continuous-casting nozzles, jet-engine coatings, oxygen sensors in automobile engines, and wear-resistant and corrosion-resistant cutting tools. In electronics, yttrium-iron garnets were components in microwave radar to control high-frequency signals. Yttrium was an important component in yttrium-aluminum-garnet laser crystals used in dental and medical surgical procedures, digital communications, distance and temperature sensing, industrial cutting and welding, nonlinear optics, photochemistry, and photoluminescence. In metallurgical applications, yttrium was used as a grain-refining additive and as a deoxidizer. Yttrium was used in heating-element alloys, high-temperature superconductors, and superalloys. Yttrium was used in phosphor compounds for flat-panel displays and various lighting applications.

Salient Statistics—United States:	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022^e
Production, mine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Imports for consumption, yttrium, alloys, compounds, and metal ^{e, 2}	450	360	650	670	1,000
Exports, compounds ^{e, 3}	14	6	1	9	4
Consumption, apparent ^{e, 4}	400	400	600	700	1,000
Price, average, dollars per kilogram: ⁵					
Y ₂ O ₃ , minimum 99.999% purity	3	3	3	6	13
Yttrium metal, minimum 99.9% purity	36	34	34	39	43
Net import reliance ^{6, 7} as a percentage of apparent consumption	100	100	100	100	100

Recycling: Insignificant.

Import Sources (2018–21):⁸ Yttrium compounds: China,⁹ 94%; Germany, 3%; Republic of Korea and Japan, 1% each; and other, 1%. Nearly all imports of yttrium metal and compounds are derived from mineral concentrates processed in China. Import sources do not include yttrium contained in value-added intermediates and finished products.

Tariff:	Item	Number	Normal Trade Relations 12–31–22
	Rare-earth metals, unspecified:		
	Not alloyed	2805.30.0050	5% ad valorem.
	Alloyed	2805.30.0090	5% ad valorem.
	Mixtures of rare-earth oxides containing yttrium or scandium as the predominant metal	2846.90.2015	Free.
	Mixtures of rare-earth chlorides containing yttrium or scandium as the predominant metal	2846.90.2082	Free.
	Yttrium-bearing materials and compounds containing by weight >19% to <85% Y ₂ O ₃	2846.90.4000	Free.
	Other rare-earth compounds, including yttrium and other compounds	2846.90.8090	3.7% ad valorem.

Depletion Allowance: Monazite, thorium content, 22% (domestic), 14% (foreign); yttrium, rare-earth content, 14% (domestic and foreign); and xenotime, 14% (domestic and foreign).

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Government Stockpile:¹⁰

<u>Material</u>	<u>Inventory as of 9–30–22</u>	<u>FY 2022</u>		<u>FY 2023</u>	
		<u>Potential acquisitions</u>	<u>Potential disposals</u>	<u>Potential acquisitions</u>	<u>Potential disposals</u>
Yttrium	25	25	—	—	—

Events, Trends, and Issues: China produced most of the world's supply of yttrium from its weathered clay ion-adsorption ore deposits in the southern Provinces—primarily Fujian, Guangdong, and Jiangxi—and from a lesser number of deposits in Guangxi and Hunan. Yttrium also was produced from similar clay deposits in Burma.

Globally, yttrium was mainly consumed in the form of oxide compounds for ceramics and phosphors. Lesser amounts were consumed in electronic devices, lasers, optical glass, and metallurgical applications. The average prices for yttrium metal and Y₂O₃ each increased compared with those in 2021. China's Ministry of Industry and Information Technology raised quotas for rare-earth mining and separation to 210,000 tons and 202,000 tons of rare-earth-oxide equivalent, respectively. The yttrium content of the production quota was not specified. Mine production was allocated to 190,850 tons of light rare earths and 19,150 tons of ion-adsorption clays.

In 2022, China's exports of yttrium compounds and metal were estimated to be 2,400 tons of Y₂O₃ equivalent, and the leading export destinations were, in descending order, Japan, the United States, the Republic of Korea, and Germany. In 2021, China's exports of yttrium compounds were 2,100 tons of Y₂O₃ equivalent.

World Mine Production and Reserves:¹¹ World mine production of yttrium contained in rare-earth mineral concentrates was estimated to be 10,000 to 15,000 tons. Most of this production took place in China and Burma. Global reserves of Y₂O₃ were not quantified; however, the leading countries for total rare-earth-oxide reserves included Australia, Brazil, China, Russia, and Vietnam. Although mine production in Burma was significant, information on reserves in Burma was not available. Global reserves may be adequate to satisfy near-term demand at current rates of production; however, recent high demand of ion-adsorption clay rare earths in Burma and China as well as changes in economic conditions, environmental issues, or permitting and trade restrictions could affect the availability and pricing of many of the rare-earth elements, including yttrium.

World Resources:¹¹ Large resources of yttrium in monazite and xenotime are available worldwide in placer deposits, carbonatites, uranium ores, and weathered clay deposits (ion-adsorption ore). Additional resources of yttrium occur in apatite-magnetite-bearing rocks, deposits of niobium-tantalum minerals, non-placer monazite-bearing deposits, sedimentary phosphate deposits, and uranium ores.

Substitutes: Substitutes for yttrium are available for some applications but generally are much less effective. In most uses, especially in electronics, lasers, and phosphors, yttrium is generally not subject to direct substitution by other elements. As a stabilizer in zirconia ceramics, Y₂O₃ may be substituted with calcium oxide or magnesium oxide, but the substitutes generally impart lower toughness.

⁰Estimated. NA Not available. — Zero.

¹See also the Rare Earths chapter; trade data for yttrium are included in the data shown for rare earths.

²Estimated from Trade Mining LLC and IHS Markit Ltd. shipping records.

³Includes data for the following Schedule B code: 2846.90.2015.

⁴Defined as imports – exports. Rounded to one significant digit. Yttrium consumed domestically was imported or refined from imported materials.

⁵Free on board China. Source: Argus Media group, Argus Metals International.

⁶Defined as imports – exports.

⁷In 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022, domestic production of mineral concentrates was stockpiled or exported. For 2018 to 2022, consumers of compounds and metals were reliant on imports and stockpiled inventory of compounds and metals.

⁸Includes estimated Y₂O₃ equivalent from the following Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States codes: 2846.90.2015, 2846.90.2082, 2846.90.4000, 2846.90.8050 (2018–2021), 2846.90.8060 (2018–2021), 2846.90.8075 (2022), and 2846.90.8090 (2022).

⁹Includes Hong Kong.

¹⁰See Appendix B for definitions.

¹¹See Appendix C for resource and reserve definitions and information concerning data sources.