

# TOWARDS A **GREENER** AND **MORE SUSTAINABLE** FUTURE WITH **VANADIUM**

Vanadium is a **NATURALLY OCCURRING, CRITICAL RAW MATERIAL** which contributes to global decarbonisation and, through its versatile and safe applications, supports a green and sustainable future.

## CONTAINED, CONTROLLED, AND RECYCLABLE

element with essential industrial uses

Vanadium pentoxide ( $V_2O_5$ ), in the form of powder or fused flakes is the **MOST IMPORTANT COMPOUND OF VANADIUM** used in industrial applications including:



High-strength  
steel production



Energy storage



Chemical catalysts



Vanadium chemicals



Industrial exhaust gas  
treatment agent



Anti-corrosion  
agent



Ceramic pigments



Lightweight  
aerospace alloys





# VANADIUM: A SUSTAINABLE, CARBON REDUCING, CRITICAL MINERAL

## VANADIUM'S ROLE IN GLOBAL DECARBONISATION

Vanadium plays a crucial role in global decarbonisation by reducing carbon emissions in the energy, transportation and steel sectors.

- Approximately 180 million metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are saved annually due to the use of vanadium microalloyed reinforcement bars (rebars) in construction.
- Vanadium flow batteries are expected to save 2.13 million metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> over their 20-year lifetime
- Vanadium-microalloyed steels have a carbon footprint 5x less than aluminium and 10x less than carbon fibre composites.
- Vanadium-microalloyed steel can be recycled fully and indefinitely without loss of quality.

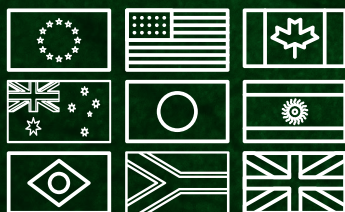


## LOW HUMAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Exposure to vanadium compounds in the general population is very limited. Where used in industrial applications, occupational exposure levels are strictly controlled.

## SUSTAINABLE AND RESPONSIBLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Vanadium can be sustainably recycled from vanadium-containing products and vanadium-containing steel and steel scrap. It can also be recovered from electrolytes used in vanadium flow batteries. This reduces the need for new vanadium production.



Vanadium has been classified as a critical mineral by several world regions and countries, including the European Union, the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, India, Brazil, South Africa, and the United Kingdom.

