

Noira Salman	Your Test	23/01/2018	Ref	37795
Aluminium A light silvery metal used for cans, foils, kitchen utensils, window frames, beer kegs				●
Antimony An alloy used for batteries, low friction metals, type metal and cable sheathing				●
Arsenic (As) A well known compound used for rat poisons and insecticides				●
Barium (Ba) A soft metal that is given to patients suffering with digestive disorders "a barium meal"				●
Beryllium An alloy used for springs, electrical contacts, spot-welding electrodes				●
Bismuth A brittle metal, usually mixed with other metals				●
Boron (Bo) A trace metal found in food supplements				●
Bromine (Br) Used in swimming pools as an alternative to chlorine.				●
Cadmium A poisonous metal, can be used in re-chargeable batteries				●
Caesium (Cs) A rare white metal used in electronics				●
Calcium (C) An alkaline earth metal found in cement				●
Carbon (Cc) Found in stationary and some plastics				●
Chromium (Cr) It is a steely-grey, lustrous, hard and brittle metal which takes a high polish, resists tarnishing, and has a high melting point.				●
Cobalt (Co) Cobalt are used to make high-speed and high temperature cutting tools and dyes - it is an alloy				●
Copper Because it is such a good conductor of electricity, copper is mostly used in electrical generators and motors				●
Gallium (Ga) Used in medical thermometers and electrical equipment				●
Germanium (Ge) Used in the semi conductor industry, mainly electronics				●
Gold In its purest form, it is a bright, slightly reddish yellow, dense, soft, malleable, and ductile metal. Commonly found in jewellery				●
Hafnium (Hf) Very rare element found in plasma welding equipment				●
Indium (In) Can be found in common electrical components				●
Iridium (Ir) The main use of iridium is as a hardening agent in platinum alloys and compass bearings				●
Iron (Ferrous) (Fe) Used in the construction industry - the most common element on earth				●
Lead (Pb) Most important commercial use of lead is in the manufacture of lead-acid storage batteries and to line roofs				●
Lithium (Li) Commonly found in household battery operated equipment				●

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Magnesium (Mg)	It is added to cattle feed and fertilisers. Magnesium hydroxide (milk of magnesia), sulfate (Epsom salts), chloride and citrate are all used in medicine. Magnesium is an essential element in both plant and animal life.			●
Manganese (Mn)	Used in drinks cans			●
Mercury (Hg)	It is commonly used in batteries, fluorescent lights, felt production, thermometers and barometers			●
Molybdenum (Mo)	Usually mixed with other alloys for use in many different products.			●
Nickel (Ni)	An alloy, used for producing stainless steel.			●
Niobium (Nb)	Often used in pipeline construction. Also found in jet engines and heat resistant equipment			●
Osmium (Os)	Used in surgical implants including pacemakers and heart valve replacements			●
Palladium (Pd)	Mainly used in car exhaust manufacture, but can be found in dental fillings and jewellery.			●
Platinum (Pt)	Platinum is used in jewellery, decoration and dental work			●
Polonium (Po)				●
Radium (Ra)	Commercially sourced in the art of colouring glass			●
Rhodium (Rh)	Hard and corrosive resistant, used on windings and electrodes			●
Rubidium (Rb)	Commercially used in fireworks			●
Ruthenium (Ru)	Used as a strengthening agent in electrical equipment, can also be found in some jewellery			●
Scandium (Sc)	Found commercially in baseball bats and bicycles			●
Silver	Used for jewellery and traditional silverware			●
Strontium (Sr)	Used in firework production			●
Tantalum (Ta)	This metal is used in dental and surgical equipment and implants			●
Thallium (Th)	Used in the electronics and glass industry			●
Tin (from canned food)	Usually combined with steel or aluminium to create storage for food			●
Titanium (Ti)	Titanium is as strong as steel but much less dense. Used as an alloying metal.			●
Tungsten (W)	Used to make bullets and turbine blades			●
Vanadium (V)	Used as an alloying metal and in manufacturing tools and engines			●
Yttrium (Y)				●

Zinc

Used in alloys such as brass, nickel or silver. Zinc oxide is widely used in products such as paints, rubber, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, plastics and soaps.

**Zirconium (Zr)**