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Potash mining is generally associated with southern Saskatchewan, but it is also mined in New Brunswick. In British Columbia, the Highland Valley and the areas extending northward to Babine Lake and southward to Princeton are well known for copper and molybdenum mining. Kimberly and Trail are important centres for lead and zinc mining and smelting.

The foothills of southern British Columbia and Alberta have been a longstanding coal-producing region and in the 1980s a new district of northeastern British Columbia was opened up for coal mining geared to serve export markets. Coal mining is important in the Jasper-Athabasca region of Alberta and in southern Saskatchewan where it is consumed on site to produce electrical power. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are important coal producers. Nova Scotia boasts Canada's only tin mine and recently has experienced a surge of exploration for gold. Lead and zinc mining and smelting are the cornerstone of the economy around Belledune, New Brunswick. For years, Newfoundland was an important source of several metallic minerals, but today industrial mineral mining and processing predominates, with most of the output in such minerals as fluorspar and pyrophyllite (for making ceramic tiles).

The mining and smelting of nickel, copper and zinc are the mainstays of the northern Manitoba regions of Thompson, Flin Flon and Lynn Lake. One of the world's few sources of cesium is found in southeastern Manitoba.

The Klondike region of the Yukon has been renowned for its gold since the end of the 19th century. Gold is still important in that region, but lead-zinc-silver mining at Keno Hill and Faro have become more important for employment and income.

The Northwest Territories boasts two of the world's most northerly mines: Polaris on Little Cornwallis Island and Nanisivik on Baffin Island. Both are lead and zinc mines. Gold mining is the mainstay of the economy between Yellowknife and Contwoyto Lake and tungsten is mined near the Yukon boundary.

Mineral extraction and processing are also important in the more populated areas of Canada. Limestone quarrying and cement manufacturing for domestic and export markets take place in every province except Prince Edward Island. Gypsum is mined in six provinces and manufactured as wallboard and gypsum products at 17 locations in nine provinces. Clay products are produced from domestic and imported clays in nine provinces.

In the Montreal region (in addition to cement, gypsum and clay plants), one finds steel mills, ferroalloy plants, a copper refinery, a zinc smelter, titanium dioxide plants, a phosphorus plant, silica and mica processing plants, and others.

On the outskirts of Ottawa there is a ferroalloy plant, and near Renfrew there is a magnesium, calcium and strontium plant that depends largely on export markets. In the Peterborough region, talc and nepheline syenite (for glass making and other uses) are produced for domestic use and for export.

Southwestern Ontario has many mining, quarrying and mineral processing plants, including salt at Goderich and Windsor, lime and cement in the Ingersoll-St. Marys region, gypsum at Dumbro and Hagersville, three large integrated steel mills at Hamilton and Nanticoke, and silicon carbide at Niagara Falls.