DIATOMITE

(Data in thousand metric tons, unless otherwise noted)

<u>Domestic Production and Use</u>: The estimated value of processed diatomite, f.o.b. plant, was \$178 million in 1997. Six companies with 12 processing facilities in 4 States produced diatomite. California and Nevada were the principal producing States. End uses of diatomite were filter aid, 67%; fillers, 13%; and other, 20%.

Salient Statistics—United States:	<u> 1993</u>	<u> 1994</u>	<u> 1995</u>	<u> 1996</u>	<u> 1997°</u>
Production ¹	599	613	687	698	705
Imports for consumption	(²)				
Exports	165	157	144	143	144
Consumption, apparent	436	456	543	555	561
Price, average value, dollars per ton,					
f.o.b. plant	251	248	249	252	252
Stocks, producer, yearend	36	36	36	36	36
Employment, mine and plant, number ^e	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Net import reliance ³ as a percent					
of apparent consumption	E	Е	Е	Е	Е

Recycling: None.

Import Sources (1993-96): France, 49%; Mexico, 40%; and other, 11%.

Tariff: Item Number Most favored nation (MFN) Non-MFN 4 Diatomite, crude or processed 2512.00.0000 Free Free.

Depletion Allowance: 14% (Domestic), 14% (Foreign).

Government Stockpile: None.

DIATOMITE

<u>Events, Trends, and Issues</u>: The United States remained the largest producer and consumer of diatomite and exported processed diatomite to 77 countries, primarily for filtration use.

Diatomite use in filtration applications is decreasing with the market share going to ceramic, polymeric, and carbon membrane technologies. However, applications as an absorbent are growing.

World Mine Production, Reserves, and Reserve Base:

	Mine production		Reserves ⁵	Reserve base ⁵
	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u> ^e		
United States ¹	698	705	250,000	500,000
Denmark ⁶	96	96		NA
France	85	85	Other	2,000
Germany	50	50	countries:	NA
Korea, Republic of	80	80	550,000	NA
Mexico	56	60		2,000
Spain	40	40		NA
Former Soviet Union ⁷	100	100		NA
Other countries	<u>205</u>	<u> 194</u>		NA
World total (may be rounded)	1,410	1,410	800,000	Large

<u>World Resources</u>: World resources of crude diatomite are adequate for the foreseeable future, but the need for diatomite to be near markets encourages development of new sources for the material.

<u>Substitutes</u>: Many alternate materials can be substituted for diatomite. However, the unique properties of diatomite assure its continuing use for many applications. Expanded perlite, asbestos, and silica sand compete for filtration purposes, other filtration technologies utilize ceramic, polymeric, or carbon membrane. Alternate filler materials include talc, ground silica sand, ground mica, clay, perlite, vermiculite, and ground limestone. For thermal insulation, materials such as brick, clay, asbestos, mineral wool, expanded perlite, and exfoliated vermiculite can be used.

^eEstimated. E Net exporter. NA Not available.

¹Processed ore sold and used by producers.

²Less than ½ unit.

³Defined as imports - exports + adjustments for Government and industry stock changes.

⁴See Appendix B.

⁵See Appendix D for definitions.

⁶Includes sales of moler production.

⁷As constituted before Dec. 1991.