## PERLITE

(Data in thousand metric tons, unless otherwise noted)
Domestic Production and Use: The estimated value (f.o.b. mine) of processed perlite produced in 2000 was $\$ 21.9$ million. Crude ore production came from 11 mines operated by 9 companies in 7 Western States. New Mexico continued to be the major producing State. Processed ore was expanded at 61 plants in 31 States. The principal end uses were building construction products, $72 \%$; horticultural aggregate,10\%; filter aid, $8 \%$; fillers, $7 \%$; and other, $3 \%$.

| Salient Statistics-United States: | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | $2000^{\text {e }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production ${ }^{1}$ | 684 | 706 | 685 | 711 | 675 |
| Imports for consumption ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 125 | 135 | 150 | 144 | 170 |
| Exports ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 38 | 38 | 42 | 47 | 50 |
| Consumption, apparent | 771 | 803 | 793 | 808 | 795 |
| Price, average value, dollars per ton, f.o.b. mine | 28.25 | 33.04 | 31.91 | 33.40 | 32.44 |
| Stocks, producer, yearend | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Employment, mine and mill | 125 | 135 | 140 | 150 | 150 |
| Net import reliance ${ }^{2}$ as a percent of apparent consumption | 11 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 15 |

Recycling: Not available.
Import Sources (1996-99): Greece, 100\%.

## Tariff: Item <br> Mineral substances, not specifically provided for <br> Number <br> 2530.10.0000 <br> Depletion Allowance: 10\% (Domestic and foreign).

Normal Trade Relations 12/31/00

Free.

Government Stockpile: None.

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Events, Trends, and Issues: Imports of perlite increased 18\% compared with those of 1999. Sales of domestic perlite decreased about 5\% compared to those of 1999. Domestic perlite continued to encounter transportation cost disadvantages in some areas of the Eastern United States compared with Greek imports. However, U.S. perlite exports to Canada partially offset imports into the Eastern United States.

Perlite mining generally took place in remote areas, and environmental problems were not severe. The overburden, reject ore, and mineral fines produced during ore mining and processing are used to reclaim the mined-out areas, and, therefore, little waste is produced. Airborne dust is captured by baghouses, and there is practically no runoff that contributes to water pollution.

New uses of perlite are being researched, which may increase domestic consumption.
World Processed Perlite Production, Crude Ore Reserves, and Reserve Base:

|  | Production |  | Reserves ${ }^{3}$ | Reserve base ${ }^{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1999 | $2000^{\text {e }}$ |  |  |
| United States | 711 | 675 | 50,000 | 200,000 |
| Greece | 500 | 500 | 50,000 | 300,000 |
| Japan | 200 | 200 | $\left({ }^{4}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{4}\right)$ |
| Turkey | 130 | 130 | $\left({ }^{4}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{4}\right)$ |
| Other countries | 310 | 300 | 600,000 | 1,500,000 |
| World total (may be rounded) | 1,850 | 1,800 | 700,000 | 2,000,000 |

World Resources: Insufficient information is available in perlite-producing countries to estimate resources with any reliability.

Substitutes: Alternate materials can be substituted for all uses of perlite, if necessary. Long-established competitive commodities include diatomite, expanded clay and shale, pumice, slag, and vermiculite.

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[^0]:    ${ }^{e}$ Estimated. NA Not available.
    ${ }^{1}$ Processed perlite sold and used by producers.
    ${ }^{2}$ Defined as imports - exports + adjustments for Government and industry stock changes; changes in stocks not available and assumed to be zero for apparent consumption and net import reliance calculations.
    ${ }^{3}$ See Appendix C for definitions.
    ${ }^{4}$ Included with "Other countries."

