# Perlite 

By Wallace P. Bolen

The perlite industry ended 1996 with mixed results. The amount of processed perlite sold or used dropped about $2 \%$ compared with that of 1995, but the amount and value of expanded perlite sold or used in the United States again set records. Imports increased to 125,000 tons in 1996, while exports decreased slightly to 38,000 tons.

## Production

The amount and value of U.S. processed perlite decreased slightly according to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). The amount of expanded perlite sold or used by domestic producers increased $2.7 \%$ to 670,000 metric tons, and the associated value increased nearly $8 \%$ compared with that of 1995. (See table 1.) Construction uses of expanded perlite, mostly formed products, accounted for almost $71 \%$ of total domestic sales in 1996.

Domestic production data for perlite are derived by the USGS from two voluntary annual surveys; one for domestic mine operations (processed perlite) and the other for expanding plants. All the processed perlite included in table 1 was produced by eight mines operated by six companies, all of whom responded to the survey request. Three companies reported three mines idle, bringing the total to eight companies with active or inactive perlite mines. Of the 69 expanding companies canvassed, 61 were active; 58 companies, or $84 \%$, responded, reporting about $88 \%$ of the total expanded perlite sold or used shown in table 1. The perlite mined came from four Western States. New Mexico operations accounted for the vast majority of the total tonnage mined. Arizona, California, and Nevada accounted for the remaining tonnage. Ore producers were Harborlite Corp. in Arizona and New Mexico, American Perlite Co. in California, Wilkins Mining and Trucking Co. and Eagle-Picher Minerals Inc. in Nevada, and Dicaperl Corp. and USG Corp. in New Mexico. The top eight producers of expanded perlite, each with production of more than 25,000 tons annually, accounted for $86 \%$ of expanded perlite sold or used in the United States in 1996. The remaining $14 \%$ was sold or used by 25 companies.

Idaho Minerals (a subsidiary of Moneta Porcupine Mines, Inc. at Timmins, Ontario, Canada), which purchased the former Oglebay Norton Company mine, processing plant, and expanding plant located near Malad City, Idaho, in February, began operating in mid-1996. A small amount of perlite mined at the Wright Creek Mine was processed and expanded near Malad City. Some of the processed perlite was sold to other expanders.

Atlas Gold Corporation continued work on a mine and a processing facility at Tucker Hill, OR. A small amount of processed perlite, derived from a trial-scale run, has been
delivered to an expander.
Pearlqueen Inc. is planning to open and operate a mine and a processing plant near Kaysville, UT.

The expanding facility opened by Harborlite Corporation in Youngsville, NC, in late 1995, was operational for all of 1996. The plant was opened in response to company studies that indicated a need for various grades of expanded perlite in the region. The only other producer in the region is Carolina Perlite Co., located in Gold Hill, NC.

Harborlite announced the closing of its Ft. Worth, TX, expanding plant. The plant was owned first by Nord Corp. and then by Filter Media Corp. After Harborlite bought out Filter Media, it decided to consolidate its Texas operations at the former Filter Media operation in LaPorte.

Perlite of Houston Inc. announced the permanent closure of its expanding plant near Tomball, TX. The company confirmed the closure was in response to increased competition and governmental regulations, and to raw material supply problems. The closure leaves idle two furnaces and related spare parts and equipment.

Innova Technologies closed its McQueeny, TX, expanding plant. The plant equipment was sold and the purchaser moved it to Monterrey, Mexico.

## Consumption

Domestic apparent consumption is defined as U.S. processed perlite sold and used plus imports minus exports. In 1996, domestic apparent consumption of processed perlite was 771,000 metric tons, an increase of $3.6 \%$ from that of 1995. Consumption of expanded perlite for construction-related uses, the major market for expanded material, increased $6.3 \%$ to 475,000 tons. Expanded perlite used for filter aid, fillers, and agricultural applications decreased about $7 \%$ to 174,000 tons. Leading States, in descending order of expanded perlite sold and used, were Georgia, Mississippi, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Alabama, California, Florida, and Oregon. (See tables 2 and 3.)

## Prices

Processed perlite sold at an average value of $\$ 28.14$ per ton. Perlite consumed by expanding plants operated by the mining companies was valued by the mining companies at $\$ 28.50$ per ton. The average price for all perlite sold or used by miners was $\$ 28.25$ per ton. The average price of expanded perlite was $\$ 205$ per ton; there was however, a wide range in quoted prices from less than $\$ 100$ to more than $\$ 1,000$ per ton.

The average prices for a ton of expanded perlite, by use, were miscellaneous uses, \$512; low-temperature insulation,
\$444; fillers, \$379; cavity-fill insulation, \$356; filter aid, \$315; horticultural aggregate, $\$ 310$; concrete aggregate, $\$ 299$; plaster aggregate, $\$ 220$; and formed products, $\$ 139$.

## Foreign Trade

Exports of perlite, primarily to Canada, were estimated to be 38,000 tons. Imports of processed perlite, almost exclusively from Greece, increased to a record level of around 125,000 tons.

## World Review

The United States was estimated to be the largest producer and consumer of crude and expanded perlite. Other leading countries, in descending order of production of processed (unexpanded) perlite, were Greece, Japan, Turkey, and Hungary. (See table 4.) Thirteen countries produced 1.68 million tons of processed perlite. Owing to a lack of reliable figures however, this total does not include several producing countries, including China, which is probably the largest or second largest producer in the world.

## Outlook

Total consumption of expanded perlite and processed perlite in the United States is expected to increase in 1997. Moderate growth in imports of processed perlite are expected to slow the growth of domestic processed perlite sales. New mines and expanding plants throughout the United States should restrain price increases in many grades of processed and expanded perlite.

## SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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TABLE 1
PERLITE MINED, PROCESSED, EXPANDED, AND SOLD AND USED BY PRODUCERS IN THE UNITED STATES 1/
(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

| Year | Perlite mined $2 /$ | Processed perlite |  |  |  |  | Expanded perlite |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Sold to expanders |  | Used at own plant to make expanded material |  | Total quantity sold and used | Quantity produced | Sold and used |  |
|  |  | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |  |  | Quantity | Value |
| 1992 | 762 | 422 | 11,700 | 118 | 3,490 | 541 | 551 | 550 | 113,000 |
| 1993 | 691 | 453 | 13,800 | 116 | 3,680 | 569 | 566 | 562 | 111,000 |
| 1994 | 664 | 531 | 15,900 | 114 | 3,440 | 644 | 636 | 636 | 123,000 |
| 1995 | 813 | 592 | 16,200 | 108 | 3,350 | 700 | 657 | 652 | 127,000 |
| 1996 | 811 | 565 | 15,900 | 120 | 3,420 | 684 | 671 | 670 | 137,000 |

1/ Data are rounded to three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.
2/ Crude ore mined and stockpiled for processing.

TABLE 2
EXPANDED PERLITE PRODUCED AND SOLD AND USED BY PRODUCERS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY STATE 1/

| State | 1995 |  |  |  | 1996 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Quantity } \\ \text { produced } \\ \text { (metric tons) } \end{gathered}$ | Sold and used |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Quantity } \\ \text { produced } \\ \text { (metric tons) } \end{gathered}$ | Sold and used |  |  |
|  |  | Quantity (metric tons) | Value (thousands) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { value } \\ \text { per ton } 2 / \end{gathered}$ |  | Quantity (metric tons) | Value <br> (thousands) | Average value per ton $2 /$ |
| California | 40,900 | 40,400 | \$10,200 | \$252 | 44,500 | 44,500 | \$12,100 | \$272 |
| Florida | 37,500 | 36,800 | 8,580 | 233 | 39,000 | 38,700 | 9,740 | 251 |
| Michigan | 31,600 | 31,600 | 6,050 | 191 | 27,700 | 27,700 | 5,720 | 207 |
| Mississippi | 81,500 | 81,500 | 8,400 | 103 | 69,500 | 69,500 | 7,390 | 106 |
| Pennsylvania | 51,900 | 51,900 | 9,610 | 185 | 49,300 | 49,300 | 9,060 | 184 |
| Texas | 16,600 | 16,100 | 4,710 | 292 | 9,540 | 9,540 | 3,610 | 378 |
| Other 3/ | 397,000 | 394,000 | 79,100 | 200 | 431,000 | 430,000 | 89,700 | 208 |
| Total | 657,000 | 652,000 | 127,000 | 194 | 671,000 | 670,000 | 137,000 | 205 |

1/ Data are rounded to three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.
2/ Average value based on unrounded data and rounded to nearest dollar.
3/ Includes Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas (1995), Colorado, Georgia (1995), Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts (1995), Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

TABLE 3

## EXPANDED PERLITE SOLD AND USED BY PRODUCERS

 IN THE UNITED STATES, BY USE 1/| Use | 1995 |  | 1996 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Quantity } \\ \text { (metric tons) } \end{gathered}$ | Value (thousands) | Quantity (metric tons) | Value (thousands) |
| Concrete aggregate | 4,790 | \$1,120 | 6,480 | \$1,940 |
| Fillers | 61,100 | 17,700 | 50,900 | 19,300 |
| Filter aid | 64,400 | 17,900 | 62,600 | 19,700 |
| Formed products 2/ | 429,000 | 63,200 | 455,000 | 63,200 |
| Horticultural aggregate 3/ | 62,000 | 18,600 | 60,700 | 18,800 |
| Low-temperature insulation | 2,270 | 1,220 | 2,070 | 920 |
| Masonry and cavity-fill insulation | 8,360 | 2,670 | 7,610 | 2,710 |
| Plaster aggregate | 5,230 | 1,130 | 5,720 | 1,260 |
| Other 4/ | 14,900 | 4,230 | 18,700 | 9,570 |
| Total | 652,000 | 127,000 | 670,000 | 137,000 |

1/ Data are rounded to three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.
2/ Includes acoustic ceiling tile, pipe insulation, roof insulation board, and unspecified formed products.
3/ Includes fertilizer carriers.
4/ Includes high-temperature insulation, oil-water absorbents, acoustic tile, paint extender (1995), and various nonspecified industrial uses.

TABLE 4
PERLITE: WORLD PRODUCTION, BY COUNTRY 1/2/
(Metric tons)

| Country 3/ | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 e/ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Armenia e/ | 50,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Australia e/ 4/ | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Czechoslovakia e/ 5/ 6/ | 50,000 | XX | XX | XX | XX |
| Greece (screened) | 398,360 r/ | 350,000 r/e/ | 371,945 r/ | 360,000 r/e/ | 350,000 |
| Hungary 4/ | 93,000 e/ | 80,000 | 85,000 | 104,000 | 105,000 |
| Iran e/ | 5,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Italy e/ | 65,000 | 65,000 | 65,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| Japan e/ | 203,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| Mexico 4/ | 42,637 | 34,600 e/ | 31,918 r/ | 29,471 r/ | 30,000 |
| Philippines e/ | 2,800 | 19,779 7/ | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Slovakia e/ 6/ | XX | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| South Africa | 97 | 328 | 914 r/ | 1,338 r/ | 1,300 |
| Turkey 4/ | 280,883 | 147,864 | 164,582 | 165,000 e/ | 160,000 |
| United States (processed ore sold and used by producers) | 541,000 | 569,000 | 644,000 | 700,000 | 684,000 7/ |
| Total | 1,740,000 r/ | 1,540,000 r/ | 1,650,000 r/ | 1,710,000 r/ | 1,680,000 |

e/ Estimated. r/ Revised. XX Not applicable.
1/ World totals, U.S. data, and estimated data are rounded to three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.
2/ Unless otherwise stated, figures represent processed ore output. Table contains data available through May 20, 1997.
3/ In addition to the countries listed, Algeria, Bulgaria, China, Iceland, Mozambique, and the former Yugoslavia are believed to have produced perlite, but output data are not reported, and available information is inadequate for the formulation of reliable estimates of output levels.
4/ Crude ore.
5/ Dissolved on Dec. 31, 1992.
6/ All production for Czechoslovakia in 1992 came from Slovakia.
7/ Reported figure.

