# 2007 Minerals Yearbook 

## PERUTE[ADVANCE RE FASE]

## Perlite

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In 2007, the amount of domestic processed crude perlite sold or used decreased $9.9 \%$, and the amount of expanded perlite sold or used decreased by $11 \%$ compared with that of 2006. Domestic production of processed crude perlite was about 409,000 metric tons ( t ), and the amount of expanded perlite sold or used was about 575,000 t. Less processed perlite was produced in 2007 than in any year since 1971. During the year, imports of processed crude perlite decreased by $6.5 \%$ to 229,000 $t$ after a record high import level in 2006. Exports of crude processed perlite were estimated to have been about $28,000 \mathrm{t}$, down about $7 \%$ when compared with those of 2006. Trade data in this report are from the U.S. Census Bureau and the Journal of Commerce's Port Import and Export Reporting Service. Percentages in this report were computed using unrounded data.

## Production

Domestic production data for perlite were derived by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) from two voluntary annual surveys-one for domestic mine operations (processed crude perlite) and one for expanding plants. The expanding plants used domestic and imported processed crude perlite. All the processed crude perlite described in table 1 was produced at eight mines operated by six companies; seven of the eight mines responded to the USGS survey, representing about $98 \%$ of the processed crude perlite sold or used in 2007. According to data collected by the USGS, the $409,000 \mathrm{t}$ of U.S.-processed crude perlite sold or used in 2007 was valued at $\$ 18.5$ million, a decrease of 5\% compared with that of 2006. The 575,000 $t$ of expanded perlite sold or used by domestic producers was valued at $\$ 155$ million, a decrease of $6 \%$ compared with that of 2006 (table 1).

The processed crude perlite reported in table 1 was mined in Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, and Oregon. The mines in New Mexico and Oregon accounted for most of the tonnage mined. Six of the eight perlite mines experienced decreases in production in 2007 when compared with production in 2006. Ore producers were, in alphabetical order by State, Harborlite Corp. in Arizona and New Mexico; American Perlite Co. in California; Idaho Minerals, LLC in Idaho; EP Minerals, LLC and Wilkins Mining and Trucking, Inc. in Nevada; Dicaperl Minerals Corp. in New Mexico; and Cornerstone Industrial Minerals Corp. in Oregon.

Perlite was expanded at 58 plants throughout the United States, one plant was reported as idle, and two plants were removed from the expanded perlite survey. Of the 58 active plants, 33 plant operators ( $57 \%$ ) responded, reporting about $81 \%$ of the total expanded perlite sold or used. Production information for nonresponding companies was estimated based on previously reported data. The top seven producers of
expanded perlite, each with production of more than 25,000 metric tons per year, accounted for about $82 \%$ of expanded perlite sold or used in the United States in 2007. The remaining $18 \%$ was produced by 24 companies. Johns Manville officials reported the closure of their perlite expanding operation in Edinburg, VA, as they consolidated their perlite operations to their facility in Rockdale, IL. Lite Weight Products, Inc., Kansas City, KS, apparently was closed in 2007.

## Consumption

In 2007, domestic apparent consumption of processed crude perlite was $610,000 \mathrm{t}$, an $8.8 \%$ decrease compared with that of 2006. This is the lowest level of apparent consumption since 1992, when 577,000 $t$ of processed crude perlite was consumed. Expanded perlite consumed for construction-related uses, the major market for expanded material, was about $343,000 t$, a decrease of nearly $12 \%$ compared with that of 2006. Construction uses of expanded perlite, which consisted of concrete aggregate, formed products, masonry- and cavityfill insulation, and plaster aggregate, accounted for about $60 \%$ of total domestic sales in 2007, unchanged from that of 2006. Expanded perlite consumption decreased in nearly every market, with the most pronounced decreases reported for the low-temperature insulation and plaster aggregate markets (table 3). Perlite was expanded, usually for local consumption, in 29 States (perlite expansion ceased in Kansas and Virginia). The leading States in production of expanded perlite sold or used were, in descending order, Illinois, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, Alabama, Minnesota, California, Florida, Oregon, and Michigan. The amount of expanded perlite sold or used by State is available for those States with three or more companies expanding in each State; other States are not listed individually to avoid disclosing proprietary data (table 2).

## Prices

Processed crude perlite was sold at an average value of $\$ 46.15$ per metric ton, which was a $6.4 \%$ increase compared with that of 2006. Perlite consumed by expanding plants operated by the mining companies was valued at $\$ 41.81$ per ton, which was a $3.1 \%$ increase compared with that of 2006 . The average price for all perlite sold or used by mining companies was $\$ 45.25$ per ton, which was a $5.5 \%$ increase compared with that of 2006. The average price of expanded perlite was $\$ 269$ per ton, up from $\$ 256$ per ton in 2006; the range in reported prices, however, was wide-from about $\$ 100$ per ton to more than $\$ 1,000$ per ton.

The average price by use of expanded perlite, in descending order, was low-temperature insulation, $\$ 510$ per ton; fillers, $\$ 453$ per ton; masonry- and cavity-fill insulation, $\$ 430$ per ton;
concrete aggregate, $\$ 392$ per ton; horticultural aggregate, $\$ 384$ per ton; filter aid, $\$ 355$ per ton; plaster aggregate, $\$ 332$ per ton; laundries, $\$ 286$ per ton; and formed products, $\$ 179$ per ton (table 3).

## Foreign Trade

Exports of processed crude and expanded perlite, primarily to Canada, were estimated to be $28,000 \mathrm{t}$, down about $7 \%$ compared with those of 2006. Besides Canada, perlite was exported to around 30 other countries, but the average amount exported to each country was only a few hundred tons. The value of exports could not be calculated based on available information, but the average prices quoted previously could be applied.

Imports of processed crude perlite, almost exclusively from Greece, decreased by $6.5 \%$ to about $229,000 \mathrm{t}$ compared with those of 2006. The average customs value of perlite imports in 2007 was estimated to be $\$ 53.48$ per ton, an increase of nearly $55 \%$ from that of 2006 . If insurance and freight costs ( $\$ 5.95$ per ton) were added to the value of the imports, the total average value of imports was estimated to rise to $\$ 59.43$ per ton, an increase of about $53 \%$ compared with the average value in 2006. These large increases in the price of imported perlite are probably a result of the rapid increase in fuel cost and a scarcity of ocean transport. Most imported perlite arrives through the ports of Brunswick, GA; Mobile, AL; and Wilmington, DE. After arriving at one of these ports, the perlite is shipped to expanding plants throughout the States east of the Mississippi River.

Perlite expanding plants, mostly in the Eastern United States, continued to purchase less expensive, imported perlite. Imported perlite has recently had a price advantage compared with domestically produced perlite owing to the low cost of shipping it from Greece to the United States east coast versus higher domestic rail transportation costs. Perlite production in Greece is centered on the islands of Milos and Kos, which offer deepwater access to large oceangoing vessels, thus lowering freight cost. U.S. producers normally must transport perlite by rail, which is subject to higher insurance and freight rates, resulting in higher transportation cost per ton than waterborne transport.

## World Review

Based on available information, the United States was estimated to be the leading consumer of processed crude
and expanded perlite in 2007. Greece was estimated to have produced about 525,000 t and sold or used the largest amount of perlite among the countries listed in table 4. Other leading producers of processed crude perlite were, in descending order, the United States, Turkey, and Japan. In 2007, 15 countries produced 1.76 million metric tons of perlite. Owing to a lack of reliable information, however, this total does not include all major producing countries, such as China, which was probably the leading or second ranked producer in the world.

## Outlook

Total consumption of processed and expanded perlite in the United States in 2008 is expected to remain at the historically low levels of 2007. Recent large increases in energy cost and the domestic slowdown in housing construction will probably have a negative impact on the rate of perlite consumption. Perlite imports in 2008 are expected to continue to decrease and be somewhat lower compared with those of 2007. Prices for crude and especially expanded perlite are expected to increase as costs for transportation (both for waterborne and rail) and the expansion process rise owing to sustained increases in fuel costs that affect both domestic and import sources of processed perlite.

## GENERAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

## U.S. Geological Survey Publications

Lightweight Aggregates. Ch. in United States Mineral Resources, Professional Paper 820, 1973.
Perlite. Ch. in Mineral Commodity Summaries, annual.

## Other

Geology of the Industrial Rocks and Minerals. Dover Publications Inc., 1969.
Industrial Minerals Handybook, The. Industrial Minerals Information, 2002.
Industrial Minerals Geology and World Deposits, Metal Bulletin plc, 1990.
Industrial Minerals, monthly.
Perlite. Ch. in Industrial Minerals and Rocks (7th ed.), Society for Mining, Metallurgy, and Exploration, Inc., 2006.
Perlite. Ch. in Mineral Facts and Problems, U.S. Bureau of Mines Bulletin 675, 1985.

TABLE 1
PERLITE MINED, PROCESSED, AND EXPANDED IN THE UNITED STATES ${ }^{1}$
(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars unless otherwise specified)

|  | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Perlite mined ${ }^{2}$ | 591 | 601 | 606 | 516 | 516 |
| Processed perlite: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sold to expanders: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quantity | 381 | 407 | 406 | 360 | 324 |
| Value | 14,800 | 16,700 | 16,500 | 15,600 | 15,000 |
| Average value dollars per metric ton | 38.76 | 40.93 | 40.56 | 43.39 | 46.15 |
| Used at own plants to make expanded perlite: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quantity | 112 | 101 | 103 | 95 | 85 |
| Value | 4,060 | 3,950 | 4,200 | 3,850 | 3,550 |
| Average value dollars per metric ton | 36.89 | 39.10 | 40.75 | 40.57 | 41.81 |
| Total, sold and used: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quantity | 493 | 508 | 508 | 454 | 409 |
| Value | 18,800 | 20,600 | 20,700 | 19,500 | 18,500 |
| Average value dollars per metric ton | 38.20 | 41.81 | 40.68 | 42.90 | 45.25 |
| Expanded perlite: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, quantity | 665 | 673 | 677 | 646 | 577 |
| Sold or used: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quantity | 664 | 670 | 677 | 644 | 575 |
| Value | 147,000 | 151,000 | 165,000 | 165,000 | 155,000 |
| Average value dollars per metric ton | 221.38 | 225.98 | 243.07 | 255.98 | 269.23 |

${ }^{1}$ Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits, except average value; may not add to totals shown.
${ }^{2}$ Crude ore mined and stockpiled for processing.

TABLE 2
EXPANDED PERLITE PRODUCED AND SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY STATE ${ }^{1}$


TABLE 3
EXPANDED PERLITE SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY USE ${ }^{1}$

| Use | 2006 |  |  | 2007 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity (metric tons) | Value (thousands) | Average value ${ }^{2}$ (dollars per metric ton) | Quantity (metric tons) | Value (thousands) | Average value ${ }^{2}$ (dollars per metric ton) |
| Concrete aggregate | 2,560 | \$898 | 350 | 2,160 | \$844 | 392 |
| Fillers | 73,600 | 33,000 | 449 | 74,700 | 33,900 | 453 |
| Filter aid | 48,200 | 17,000 | 352 | 41,000 | 14,600 | 355 |
| Formed products ${ }^{3}$ | 371,000 | 60,900 | $164{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 330,000 | 59,200 | 179 |
| Horticultural aggregate | 90,400 | 32,300 | 358 | 75,000 | 28,700 | 384 |
| Laundries | 1,100 | 299 | 272 | 875 | 250 | 286 |
| Low-temperature insulation | 3,350 | 1,370 | 408 | 1,660 | 846 | 510 |
| Masonry- and cavity-fill insulation | 4,160 | 1,820 | 437 | 3,380 | 1,450 | 430 |
| Plaster aggregate | 10,700 | 5,330 | 497 | 6,760 | 2,250 | 332 |
| Other ${ }^{4}$ | 38,900 | 11,800 | 302 | 39,100 | 12,700 | 326 |
| Total or average | 644,000 | 165,000 | 256 | 575,000 | 155,000 | 269 |

${ }^{\mathrm{r}}$ Revised.
${ }^{1}$ Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown
${ }^{2}$ Average value is based on unrounded data and is rounded to the nearest dollar.
${ }^{3}$ Includes acoustic ceiling panels, pipe insulation, roof insulation board, and unspecified formed products.
${ }^{4}$ Includes explosives, high-temperature insulation, paint, refractory, soap, steel, sugar manufacture, and various unspecified industrial uses.

TABLE 4
PERLITE: WORLD PRODUCTION, BY COUNTRY ${ }^{1,2}$
(Metric tons)

| Country ${ }^{3}$ | 2003 | 2004 | $2005{ }^{\text {e }}$ | $2006{ }^{\text {e }}$ | $2007{ }^{\text {e }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Armenia ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 |
| Australia ${ }^{\text {e, } 4}$ | 5,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 5,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 6,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 6,500 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 7,000 |
| Greece, screened | 525,000 | 525,000 ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 525,000 | 525,000 | 525,000 |
| Georgia | NA | 45,000 ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 45,000 | 45,000 | 45,000 |
| Hungary ${ }^{\text {e, } 4}$ | 59,530 ${ }^{5}$ | 65,100 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 65,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $71,000{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 71,000 |
| Iran | 26,495 | 31,259 | 31,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| Italy ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 60,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| Japan ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 240,000 | 240,000 | 240,000 | 240,000 | 240,000 |
| Mexico ${ }^{4}$ | 194,463 | 188,027 | 91,724 ${ }^{5}$ | $41,219{ }^{\text {p, } 5}$ | 41,000 |
| Philippines | 6,000 | 5,510 | 4,410 ${ }^{5}$ | 4,500 | 4,500 |
| Slovakia | 15,000 | 23,840 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $13,000{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 20,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 20,000 |
| South Africa ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| Turkey ${ }^{4}$ | 136,633 | 133,829 | 140,000 | 250,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 270,000 |
| United States ${ }^{6}$ | 493,000 | 508,000 | 508,000 ${ }^{5}$ | 454,000 ${ }^{5}$ | 409,000 ${ }^{5}$ |
| Zimbabwe ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 5,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Total | 1,810,000 | 1,870,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1,770,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1,790,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1,760,000 |

${ }^{e}$ Estimated. ${ }^{\mathrm{P}}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{\mathrm{r}}$ Revised. NA Not available.
${ }^{1}$ World totals, U.S. data, and estimated data are rounded to no more than 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, 2008.
${ }^{3}$ In addition to the countries listed, Algeria, Bulgaria, China, Cyprus, Iceland, Morocco, Mozambique, and Russia are thought to have produced perlite, but output is not reported, and available information is inadequate for the formulation of estimates of output levels.
${ }^{4}$ Crude ore.
${ }^{5}$ Reported figure.
${ }^{6}$ Processed ore sold and used by producers.

