

MERCURY

(Data in metric tons of mercury content, unless otherwise noted)¹

Domestic Production and Use: Recovery of mercury from obsolete or wornout items remains the primary source of domestic mercury production. Several companies in the eastern and central United States recovered mercury from a variety of secondary sources, such as batteries, chlor-alkali wastewater sludges, dental amalgams, electrical apparatus, fluorescent light tubes, and measuring instruments. Domestic mine production of mercury was limited to a very small quantity of byproduct production from fewer than 10 gold mines in California, Nevada, and Utah. The value of mercury used in the United States was estimated at approximately \$1 million. It was estimated that approximately 35% of the mercury consumed domestically was used in the manufacture of chlorine and caustic soda and 30% for electrical and electronic applications. The remaining 35% was used for applications such as measuring and control instruments and dental amalgams.

Salient Statistics—United States:	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000^e
Production: Mine	W	W	NA	NA	NA
Secondary, industrial	446	389	NA	NA	NA
Imports for consumption (gross weight)	340	164	128	62	100
Exports (gross weight)	45	134	63	181	200
Consumption, reported	372	346	NA	NA	NA
Price, average value, dollars per flask, free market	NA	159.52	139.84	140.00	150.00
Stocks, industry, yearend ²	446	203	NA	NA	NA
Net import reliance ³ as a percent of apparent consumption	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Recycling: Recycling of old scrap represented essentially all of the domestic mercury production in 2000.

Import Sources (1996-99): Canada, 22%; United Kingdom, 17%; Spain, 13%; Kyrgyzstan, 12%; and other, 36%.

Tariff: Item	Number	Normal Trade Relations 12/31/00
Mercury	2805.40.0000	1.7% ad val.

Depletion Allowance: 22% (Domestic), 14% (Foreign).

Government Stockpile: In addition to the quantities shown below, 146 tons of secondary mercury was held by the U.S. Department of Energy at Oak Ridge, TN.

Stockpile Status—9-30-00⁴

Material	Uncommitted inventory	Committed inventory	Authorized for disposal	Disposal plan FY 2000	Disposals FY 2000
Mercury	4,435	—	4,435	690	—

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Events, Trends, and Issues: Federal, State, and local jurisdictions are concerned about mercury emissions and/or the final disposition of mercury-bearing products. As a result, stringent environmental regulations are likely to continue as the major determinants of domestic mercury supply and demand. The major component of supply will remain the secondary industry, owing to the recycling of many worn out or obsolete products and various wastes to avoid deposition in landfills. Domestic primary production is expected to remain limited to byproduct production where the mercury is recovered to avoid emissions to the environment. Domestic mercury consumption will continue to decline as mercury is gradually eliminated in many products or as substitute products are developed.

Sales from the National Defense Stockpile remain suspended pending completion of an analysis of the potential environmental impact of the sales.

World Mine Production, Reserves, and Reserve Base:

	Mine production		Reserves ⁵	Reserve base ⁵
	1999	2000 ^e		
United States	NA	NA	—	7,000
Algeria	200	200	2,000	3,000
Italy	—	—	—	69,000
Kyrgyzstan	620	600	7,500	13,000
Spain	600	600	76,000	90,000
Other countries	<u>380</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>38,000</u>	<u>61,000</u>
World total (may be rounded)	1,800	1,800	120,000	240,000

World Resources: World mercury resources are estimated at nearly 600,000 tons, principally in Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, and Ukraine. These are sufficient for another century or more, especially with declining consumption rates.

Substitutes: Lithium, nickel-cadmium, and zinc-air batteries are substitutes for mercury-zinc batteries. Indium compounds substitute for mercury in alkaline batteries. Diaphragm and membrane cells replace mercury cells in the electrolytic production of chlorine and caustic soda. Ceramic composites can replace dental amalgams; organic compounds have replaced mercury fungicides in latex paint. Digital instruments have replaced mercury thermometers in many applications.

^eEstimated. NA Not available. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data.

¹One metric ton (1,000 kilograms) = 29.0082 flasks.

²Consumer stocks only.

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

⁴See Appendix B for definitions.

⁵See Appendix C for definitions.