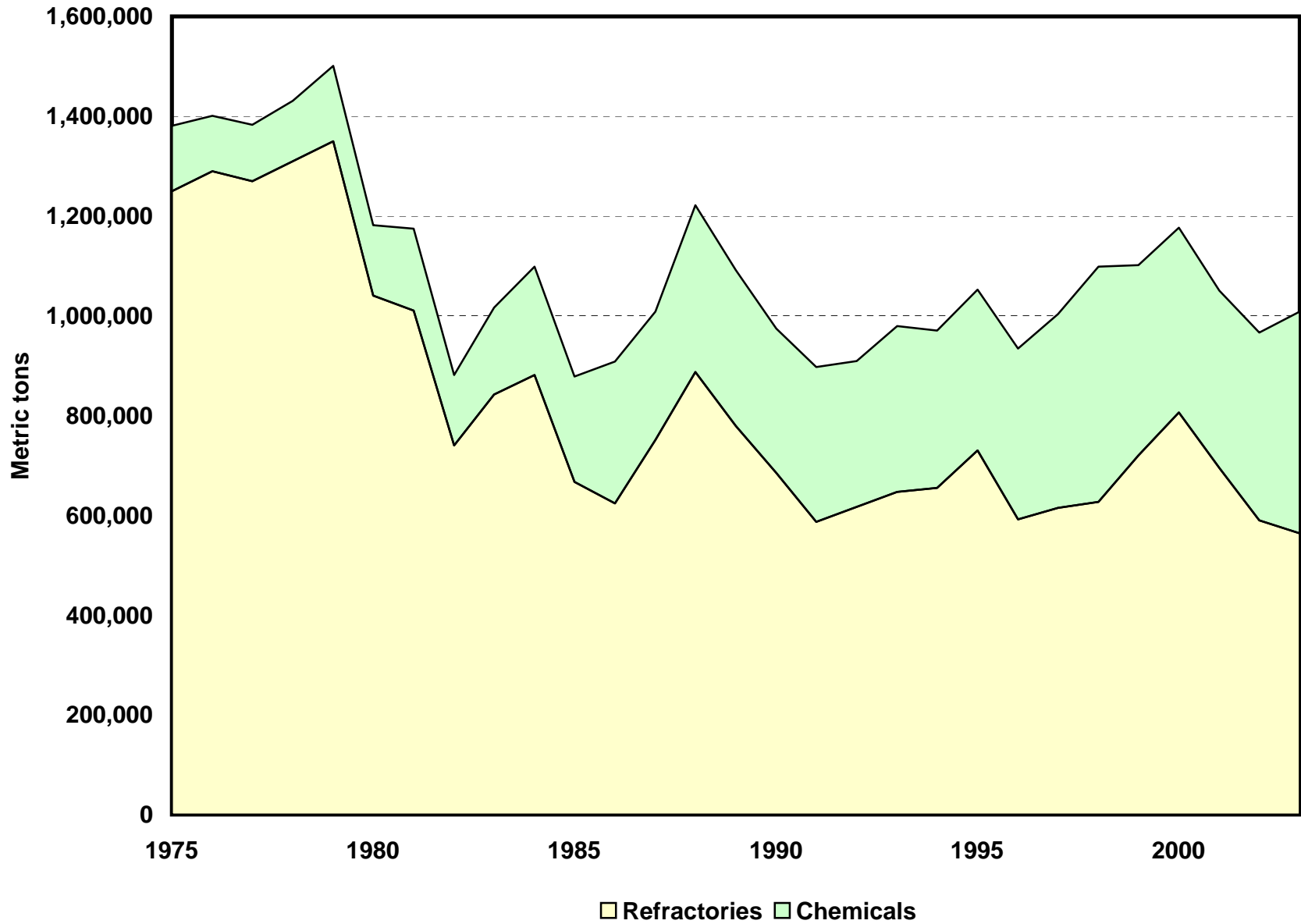


MAGNESIUM COMPOUNDS END-USE STATISTICS¹
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
[Metric tons of magnesium oxide content]
Last modification: September 15, 2005

Year	Refractories	Chemicals	Apparent consumption
1975	1,250,000	131,000	1,380,000
1976	1,290,000	111,000	1,400,000
1977	1,270,000	113,000	1,380,000
1978	1,310,000	121,000	1,430,000
1979	1,350,000	151,000	1,510,000
1980	1,040,000	141,000	1,180,000
1981	1,010,000	164,000	1,170,000
1982	740,000	141,000	881,000
1983	842,000	174,000	1,020,000
1984	881,000	217,000	1,100,000
1985	667,000	211,000	877,000
1986	624,000	284,000	907,000
1987	751,000	257,000	1,010,000
1988	887,000	335,000	1,220,000
1989	779,000	312,000	1,090,000
1990	685,000	289,000	973,000
1991	587,000	310,000	897,000
1992	617,000	292,000	909,000
1993	647,000	332,000	978,000
1994	655,000	315,000	972,000
1995	730,000	322,000	1,050,000
1996	592,000	342,000	934,000
1997	615,000	388,000	1,000,000
1998	627,000	471,000	1,100,000
1999	720,000	381,000	1,100,000
2000	806,000	370,000	1,180,000
2001	695,000	355,000	1,050,000
2002	590,000	376,000	967,000
2003	564,000	444,000	1,010,000

¹Compiled by D.A. Buckingham and D.A. Kramer.

End Uses of Magnesium Compounds



Magnesium Compounds End-Use Worksheet Notes

Data Sources

The source of data for the magnesium compounds end-use worksheet are the Minerals Facts and Problems, a U.S. Bureau of Mines Publication, and the Minerals Yearbook, an annual collection, compilation, and analysis of mineral industry data, published by the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

End Use

End use is defined as the use of the mineral commodity in a particular industrial sector or product. End-use estimates are derived by applying the reported percentages of end-use consumption to the calculated U.S. apparent consumption; actual consumption may differ. For magnesium compounds end-use categories are refractories and chemicals.

U.S. apparent consumption is calculated from the quantities of magnesite, brucite, dolomite, and olivine that were produced, and from magnesium compounds recovered from seawater and brines. Individually, these data are proprietary for the years 1975–2003 covered in the end-use statistics; a cumulative total can be reported for that time period. This total is reported in metric tons of magnesium oxide content because of the disparity of magnesium contents in the source materials.

For 1975–78, end-use data were from the Mineral Facts and Problems. For 1979–93, data were from the Minerals Yearbook. For 1994–2003, data were unpublished.

References

U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1985, Mineral Facts and Problems, 1985 ed.: U.S. Bureau of Mines Bulletin 675.

U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1991–95, Minerals Yearbook, 1989–93.

Recommended Citation Format:

(1) If taken from CD version:

U.S. Geological Survey, [year of last update, e.g., 2005], [Mineral commodity, e.g., Gold] statistics, *in* Kelly, T.D., and Matos, G.R., comps., Historical statistics for mineral and material commodities in the United States: U.S. Geological Survey Data Series 140, one CD-ROM. (Also available online at <http://pubs.usgs.gov/ds/2005/140/>.)

(2) If taken from online version:

U.S. Geological Survey, [year of last update, e.g., 2005], [Mineral commodity, e.g., Gold] statistics, *in* Kelly, T.D., and Matos, G.R., comps., Historical statistics for mineral and material commodities in the United States: U.S. Geological Survey Data Series 140, available online at <http://pubs.usgs.gov/ds/2005/140/>. (Accessed [date].)

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