

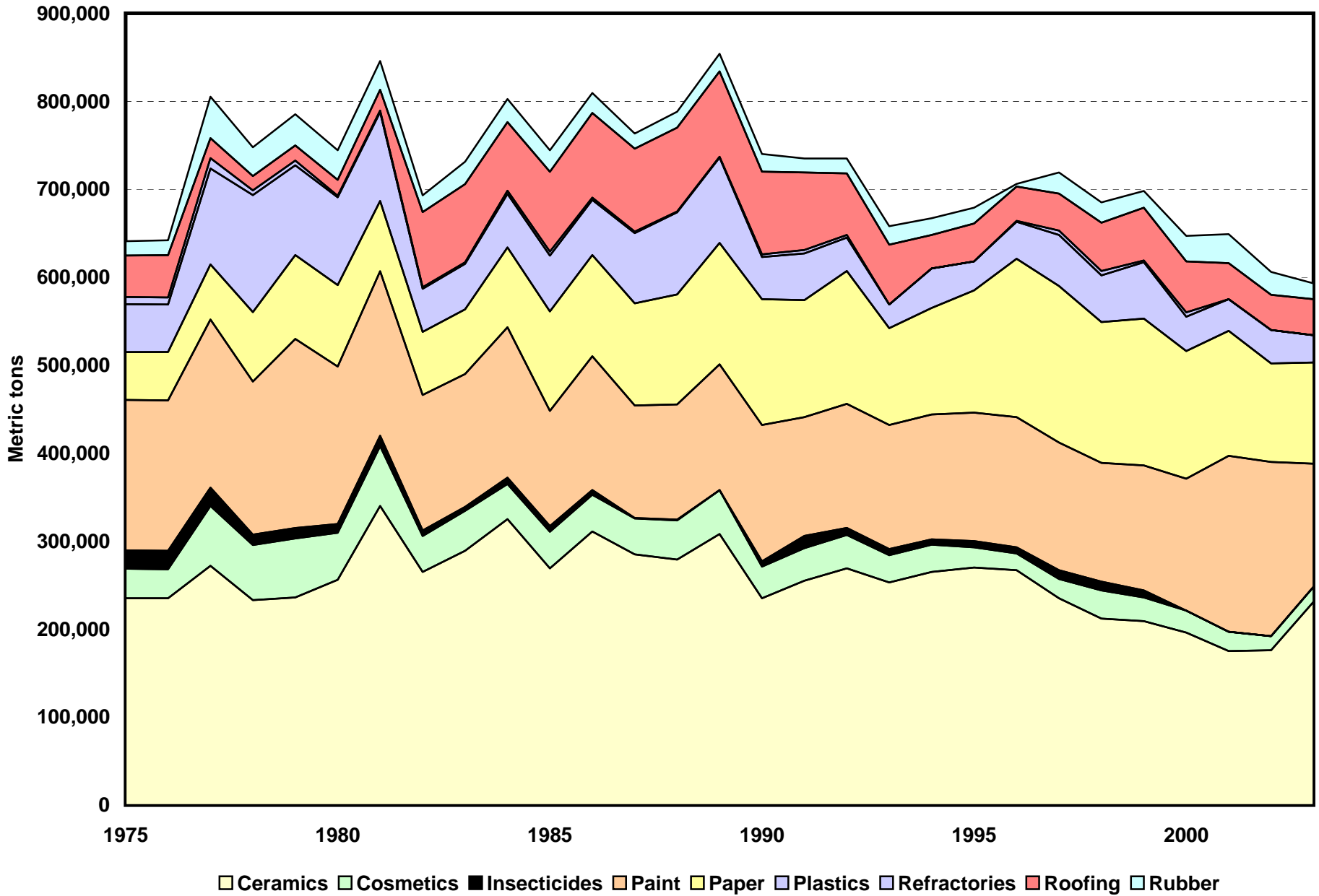
TALC END-USE STATISTICS¹
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 [Metric tons]

Last modification: September 15, 2005

Year	Ceramics	Cosmetics	Insecticides	Paint	Paper	Plastics	Refractories	Roofing	Rubber	Undistributed	Apparent consumption
1975	235,000	33,600	20,900	171,000	54,400	54,400	8,170	47,200	16,300	81,000	722,000
1976	235,000	33,000	21,000	171,000	55,000	54,000	8,000	48,000	17,000	1,000	643,000
1977	272,000	68,000	20,900	191,000	62,600	109,000	11,800	22,700	47,200	-67,200	738,000
1978	233,000	62,600	11,800	174,000	78,900	133,000	5,440	16,300	32,700	180,000	928,000
1979	236,000	67,100	11,800	215,000	95,300	102,000	5,440	17,200	35,400	140,000	925,000
1980	256,000	53,500	9,980	179,000	92,500	99,800	1,810	18,100	33,600	233,000	977,000
1981	340,000	68,000	11,800	187,000	79,800	101,000	1,810	23,600	32,700	4,290	850,000
1982	265,000	40,800	6,350	154,000	71,700	49,000	1,810	85,300	19,100	50,900	744,000
1983	289,000	45,400	4,540	151,000	73,500	51,700	1,810	88,900	25,400	166,000	897,000
1984	325,000	39,900	7,260	171,000	90,700	60,800	3,630	78,000	26,300	112,000	915,000
1985	269,000	41,700	6,350	131,000	113,000	63,500	4,540	90,700	24,500	235,000	979,000
1986	311,000	41,700	5,440	152,000	115,000	62,600	2,720	96,200	22,700	211,000	1,020,000
1987	285,000	40,800	454	128,000	116,000	79,800	1,810	94,300	17,200	193,000	956,000
1988	279,000	44,500	907	131,000	125,000	93,400	907	95,300	18,100	262,000	1,050,000
1989	308,000	49,900		143,000	138,000	97,100	907	97,100	20,000	156,000	1,010,000
1990	235,000	36,000	6,000	155,000	143,000	48,000	3,000	94,000	20,000	310,000	1,050,000
1991	255,000	37,000	14,000	135,000	133,000	53,000	4,000	88,000	16,000	191,000	926,000
1992	269,000	38,000	8,000	141,000	151,000	38,000	3,000	70,000	17,000	167,000	902,000
1993	253,000	31,000	7,000	141,000	110,000	27,000		68,000	21,000	275,000	933,000
1994	265,000	31,000	6,000	142,000	121,000	45,000		38,000	19,000	269,000	936,000
1995	270,000	23,000	7,000	146,000	139,000	33,000		43,000	18,000	341,000	1,020,000
1996	267,000	19,000	7,000	148,000	180,000	42,000	1,000	39,000	3,000	283,000	989,000
1997	235,000	22,000	10,000	145,000	178,000	58,000	5,000	42,000	24,000	275,000	994,000
1998	212,000	32,000	10,000	135,000	160,000	53,000	5,000	55,000	23,000	305,000	990,000
1999	209,000	27,000	8,000	142,000	167,000	64,000	2,000	60,000	19,000	288,000	986,000
2000	196,000	25,000		150,000	145,000	39,000	5,000	58,000	29,000	320,000	967,000
2001	175,000	22,000		200,000	142,000	36,000		41,000	33,000	257,000	906,000
2002	176,000	16,000		198,000	112,000	38,000		40,000	26,000	288,000	894,000
2003	231,000	17,000		140,000	115,000	31,000		41,000	18,000	321,000	914,000

¹Compiled by G.R. Matos and R.L. Virta.

End Uses of Talc



Ground Talc End-Use Worksheet Notes

Data Source

The source of data for the ground talc end-use worksheet is the Minerals Yearbook, an annual collection, compilation, and analysis of mineral industry data, published by the U.S. Bureau of Mines and the U.S. Geological Survey.

End Use

End use is defined as the use of the mineral commodity in a particular industrial sector or product. For talc, end-use categories are ceramic, cosmetics, insecticides, paint, paper, plastics, refractories, roofing, and rubber. The undistributed category includes other domestic sales or use and accounts for imports and exports. A negative value indicates that some talc sales reported by domestic producers were from existing stocks rather than current year production.

Insecticide and refractory markets have accounted for only a small portion of annual talc sales for the past 40 or 50 years. Sales from year to year generally have been small and variable. This occurred for a couple of reasons. First, talc accounted for only a very small portion of overall mineral sales to these markets so it faced intense competition from other minerals. Next, low-value talc was used for insecticide carriers so it was not cost effective for talc producers to pursue that market aggressively. Finally, technological changes resulted in little demand for talc-based refractory products. Competing materials for these markets have had an availability, cost, or performance edge over talc. Consequently, sales for insecticides and refractory products declined and became more erratic over time. For the past 3 years, producers have reported no sales to these markets.

Blank cells in the spreadsheet indicate that producers reported no sales for that particular end use. Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; data may not add to totals shown.

References

U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1977–96, Minerals Yearbook, v. I, 1975–94.

U.S. Geological Survey, 1997–2005, Minerals Yearbook, v. I, 1995–2003.

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].)

For more information, please contact:

[USGS Talc Commodity Specialist](#)