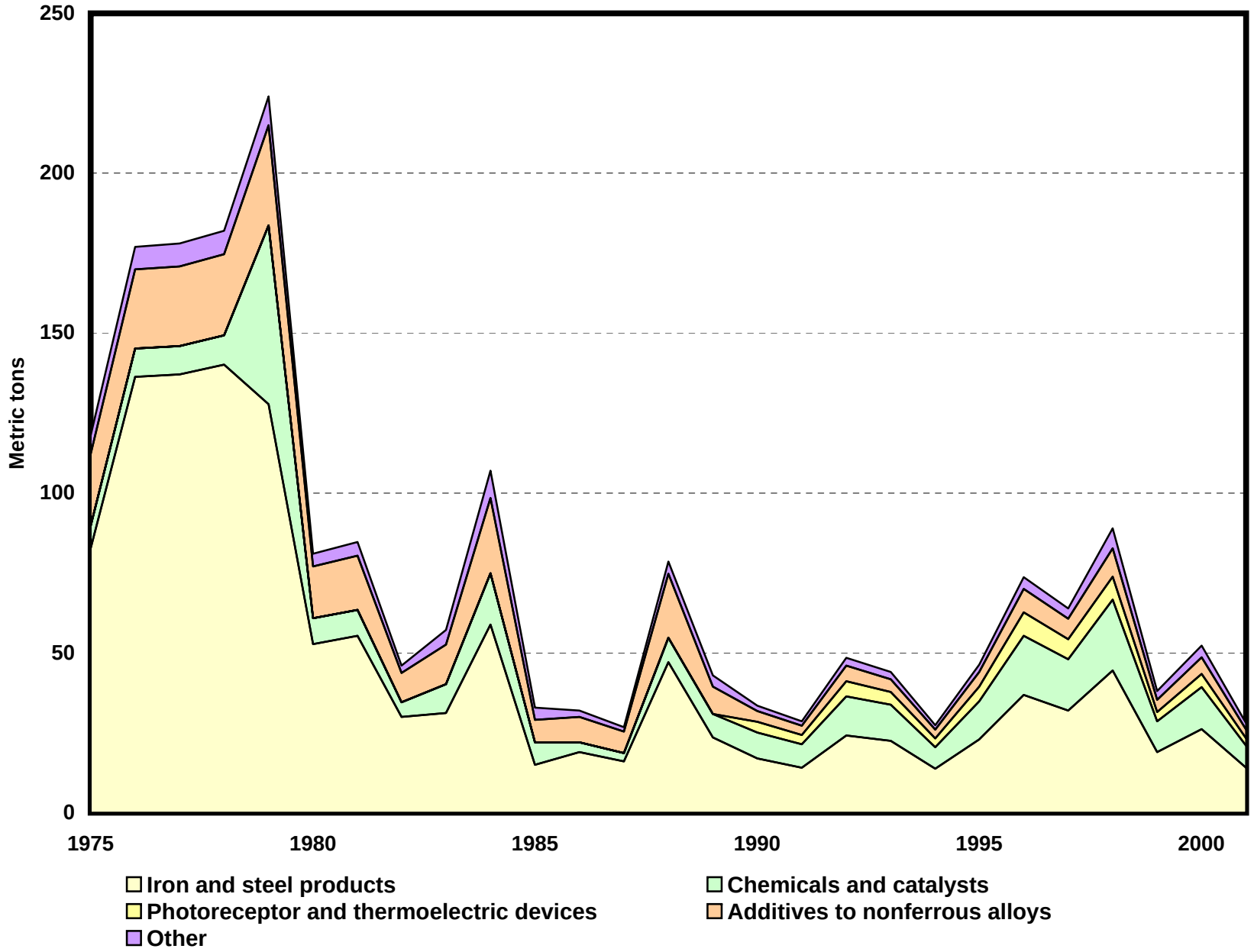
TELLURIUM END-USE STATISTICS[1]
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
[Metric tons]
Last modification: September 1, 2005

Year	Iron and steel products	Chemicals and catalysts	Additives to nonferrous alloys	Photoreceptor and thermoelectric devices	Other	Apparent consumption
1975	83	7	22		6	118
1976	136	9	25		7	177
1977	137	9	25		7	178
1978	140	9	25		7	182
1979	128	56	31		9	224
1980	53	8	16		4	81
1981	55	8	17		4	85
1982	30	5	9		2	46
1983	31	9	12		5	57
1984	59	16	24		9	107
1985	15	7	7		4	33
1986	19	3	8		2	31
1987	16	3	7		1	27
1988	47	8	20		4	79
1989	24	7	9		3	43
1990	17	8	3	3	2	34
1991	14	7	3	3	1	29
1992	24	12	5	5	2	48
1993	23	11	4	4	2	45
1994	14	7	3	3	1	27
1995	23	12	5	5	2	46
1996	37	18	7	7	4	74
1997	32	16	6	6	3	64
1998	44	22	9	7	6	89
1999	19	10	4	3	3	38
2000	26	13	5	4	4	52
2001	14	7	3	2	2	28
2002	14	7	3	2	2	28
2003	24	12	5	4	3	48

[1]Compiled by G.R. Matos, J.D. Jorgenson, and M.W. George.

End Uses of Tellurium



Tellurium End-Use Worksheet Notes

Data Source
The source of data for the tellurium end-use worksheet is the Mineral Commodity Summaries (MCS), an annual mineral statistics publication of 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. End-use estimates are derived by applying the percentages of end-use consumption to the reported U.S. apparent consumption; actual consumption may be greater. For tellurium, end-use categories are iron and steel products; chemicals and catalysts; additives to nonferrous alloys; photoreceptor and thermoelectric devices; and other industrial uses as ingredient in blasting caps and as pigments to produce various colors of ceramic and glass.

The end-use percentage applied to the apparent consumption for the years 1990 through 1993 were the same percentage distribution reported in 1994. Apparent consumption was reported as withheld in the MCS since 1985 to avoid disclosing proprietary data. Imports for consumption were assumed as a proxy to reported consumption for the period 1985 through 2003.

Blank cells in the spreadsheet indicate a new end use or change in reporting of end use. Data are rounded to the nearest ton. Data may not add to totals shown.

References
U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1978–95, Mineral Commodity Summaries, 1978–95.
U.S. Geological Survey, 1997–2003, Mineral Commodity Summaries, 1997–2003.
U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1996, Mineral Commodity Summaries, 1996.

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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