

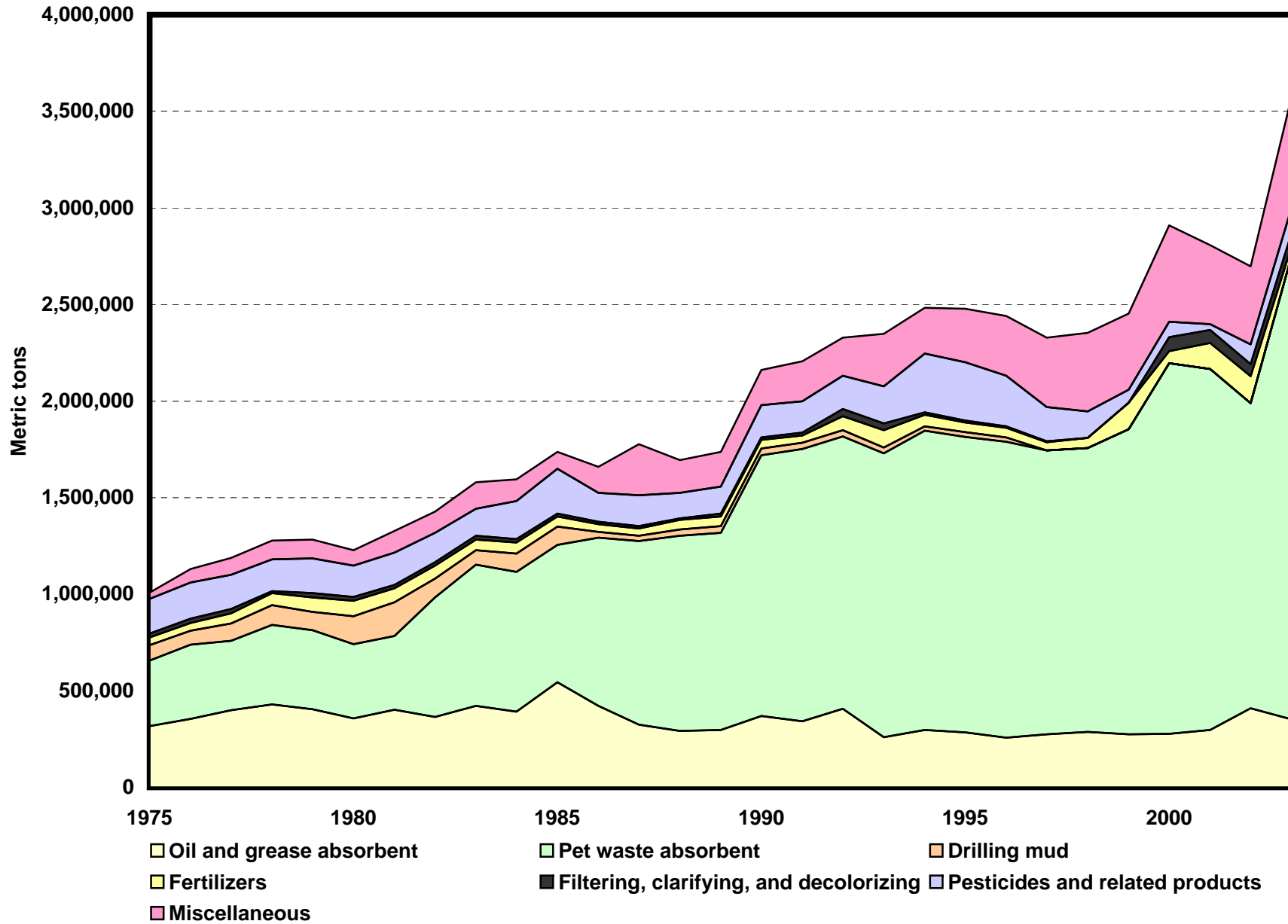
FULLER'S EARTH END-USE STATISTICS¹
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
[Metric tons]
Last modification: September 15, 2005

Year	Oil and grease absorbent	Pet waste absorbent	Drilling mud	Fertilizers	Filtering, clarifying, and decolorizing of animal, vegetable, and mineral oils and greases	Pesticides and related products	Miscellaneous	Trade adjustments	Apparent consumption
1975	317,000	340,000	79,800	38,900	20,200	180,000	31,100	34,300	1,040,000
1976	355,000	383,000	72,800	40,800	22,500	186,000	70,800	48,100	1,180,000
1977	399,000	360,000	89,800	51,200	23,800	177,000	86,600	67,300	1,250,000
1978	429,000	412,000	102,000	62,900	10,200	164,000	98,100	55,600	1,330,000
1979	404,000	410,000	95,100	74,600	21,100	181,000	97,200	73,100	1,360,000
1980	358,000	384,000	145,000	77,800	20,200	164,000	79,500	60,300	1,290,000
1981	402,000	382,000	175,000	71,000	18,700	167,000	112,000	73,200	1,400,000
1982	365,000	617,000	99,100	66,700	17,300	152,000	111,000	14,000	1,440,000
1983	421,000	732,000	73,900	55,000	20,600	139,000	137,000	63,500	1,640,000
1984	391,000	724,000	95,900	57,000	17,100	196,000	114,000	22,000	1,620,000
1985	545,000	709,000	97,100	52,100	13,900	233,000	87,800	39,200	1,780,000
1986	422,000	870,000	31,500	39,600	12,300	149,000	135,000	-37,100	1,620,000
1987	325,000	949,000	29,000	38,100	12,500	159,000	264,000	-7,760	1,770,000
1988	293,000	1,010,000	32,900	49,400	7,820	132,000	170,000	-20,100	1,680,000
1989	298,000	1,020,000	35,200	48,100	15,100	141,000	179,000	44,000	1,780,000
1990	370,000	1,350,000	34,000	44,000	13,000	168,000	182,000	94,100	2,260,000
1991	341,000	1,410,000	32,000	39,000	14,000	164,000	207,000	82,100	2,290,000
1992	407,000	1,410,000	30,900	74,400	36,800	173,000	195,000	55,100	2,380,000
1993	259,000	1,470,000	30,100	89,700	35,100	191,000	272,000	75,100	2,420,000
1994	296,000	1,550,000	22,600	59,600	12,700	305,000	236,000	88,400	2,570,000
1995	285,000	1,530,000	23,200	50,800	9,070	302,000	278,000	98,100	2,580,000
1996	258,000	1,530,000	24,000	48,900	8,170	261,000	311,000	52,400	2,490,000
1997	274,000	1,470,000	W	42,500	5,930	176,000	359,000	-96,500	2,230,000
1998	286,000	1,470,000	W	53,200	W	136,000	408,000	-52,900	2,300,000
1999	275,000	1,580,000	W	137,000	W	67,800	392,000	-37,600	2,410,000
2000	276,000	1,920,000	W	62,500	72,300	79,500	500,000	-136,000	2,770,000
2001	296,000	1,870,000	W	135,000	67,800	29,400	408,000	-66,900	2,740,000
2002	409,000	1,580,000	W	139,000	63,300	102,000	404,000	-28,900	2,670,000
2003	353,000	2,400,000	W	49,600	66,200	134,000	574,000	-17,000	3,560,000

W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; data included in the miscellaneous category.

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

End Uses of Fuller's Earth



Fuller's Earth End-Use Worksheet Notes

Data Source

The source of data for the fuller's earth 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 fuller's earth, end-use categories are oil and grease absorbent; pet waste absorbent; drilling mud; fertilizers; filtering, clarifying, and decolorizing of animal, vegetable, and mineral oils and greases; pesticides and related products; and miscellaneous uses. The trade adjustments category includes imports for which fuller's earth applications are unknown and discrepancies of exports reported by producers and exports reported by the U.S. Census Bureau.

The miscellaneous category includes miscellaneous absorbents, animal feed, miscellaneous fillers, extenders, and binders, unknown miscellaneous applications for which end uses are unknown; and withheld data to avoid disclosing company proprietary data.

The use of fuller's earth in pet waste absorbent applications increased significantly from 1975 to 2002 because of the growing popularity of smaller, indoor pets, primarily cats, by homeowners in increasingly urbanized settings. Changing drilling mud formulations and drilling practices have resulted in lower sales compared to the 1970s and 1980s. Sales for filtering, clarifying, and decolorizing of oils and greases vary considerably from year to year. Some of these variations result from changes in processing technology, the types of greases and oils being processed, markets for the greases and oil, and competition with bentonite.

W in the spreadsheet indicates information withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; data are included in the miscellaneous category. A negative number in the trade adjustments category indicates net exports of fuller's earth. 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].)

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