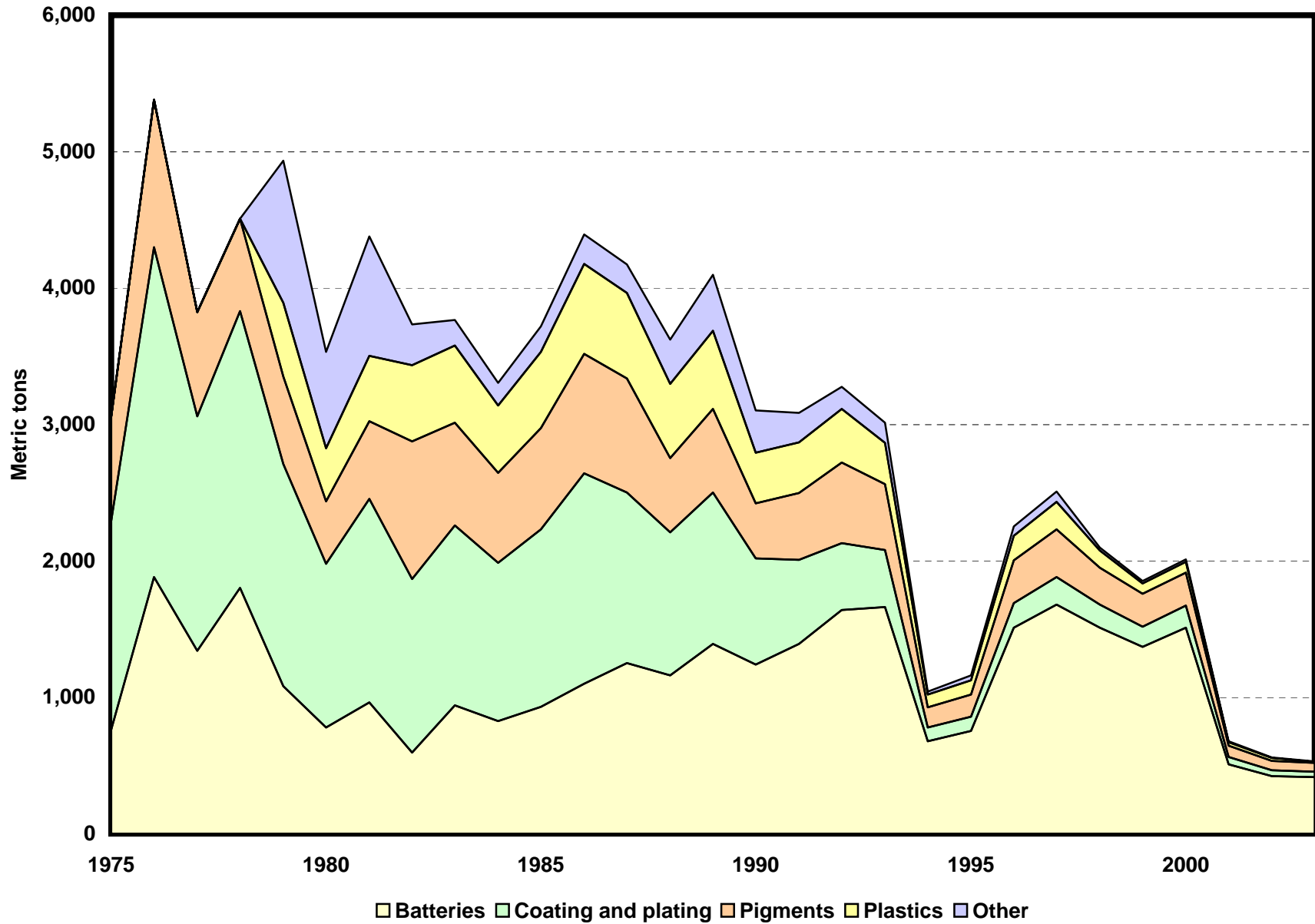


**CADMIUM END-USE STATISTICS<sup>1</sup>**  
**U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY**  
 [Metric tons]  
 Last modification: September 1, 2005

Year	Batteries	Coating and plating	Pigments	Plastics	Other	Apparent consumption
1975	765	1,530	765			3,060
1976	1,880	2,420	1,080			5,380
1977	1,340	1,720	764			3,820
1978	1,800	2,030	677			4,510
1979	1,080	1,630	641	542	1,040	4,930
1980	777	1,200	459	389	707	3,530
1981	963	1,490	569	482	875	4,380
1982	596	1,270	1,010	559	298	3,730
1983	941	1,320	753	564	188	3,760
1984	825	1,160	660	495	165	3,300
1985	930	1,300	744	558	186	3,720
1986	1,100	1,540	877	658	219	4,390
1987	1,250	1,250	836	627	209	4,180
1988	1,160	1,050	543	543	326	3,620
1989	1,390	1,110	614	573	410	4,100
1990	1,240	777	404	373	310	3,110
1991	1,390	616	493	370	215	3,080
1992	1,640	491	589	392	163	3,270
1993	1,660	421	482	301	150	3,010
1994	676	104	146	94	20	1,040
1995	754	104	162	104	36	1,160
1996	1,510	180	315	180	67	2,250
1997	1,680	201	351	201	75	2,510
1998	1,510	168	273	126	21	2,100
1999	1,370	148	241	74	18	1,850
2000	1,510	161	241	80	20	2,010
2001	509	54	82	27	7	659
2002	420	45	67	22	6	561
2003	413	42	64	8	3	530

<sup>1</sup>Compiled by G.R. Matos, J. Plachy, and P.H. Kuck.

# End Uses of Cadmium



## Cadmium End-Use Worksheet Notes

### Data Sources

The sources of data for the cadmium end-use worksheet are the Commodity Data Summaries and the Mineral Commodity Summaries, annual mineral statistics publications 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 reported percentages of end-use consumption to the calculated U.S. apparent consumption; actual consumption may be greater. For cadmium, end-use categories are batteries; coating and plating; pigments; plastics; and other industrial uses.

The use of cadmium in batteries has dropped significantly due to manufacturing industry moving abroad where less restricted environmental regulations exist and where cheaper labor is available.

Blank cells in the spreadsheet indicate that data were not available. Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; data may not add to totals shown.

### References

- U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1975–77, Commodity Data Summaries, 1975–77.
- U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1978–95, Mineral Commodity Summaries, 1978–95.
- U.S. Geological Survey, 1997–2005, Mineral Commodity Summaries, 1997–2005.
- 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].)

**For more information, please contact:**

[USGS Cadmium Commodity Specialist](#)