

**SALT END-USE STATISTICS<sup>1</sup>**  
**U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY**

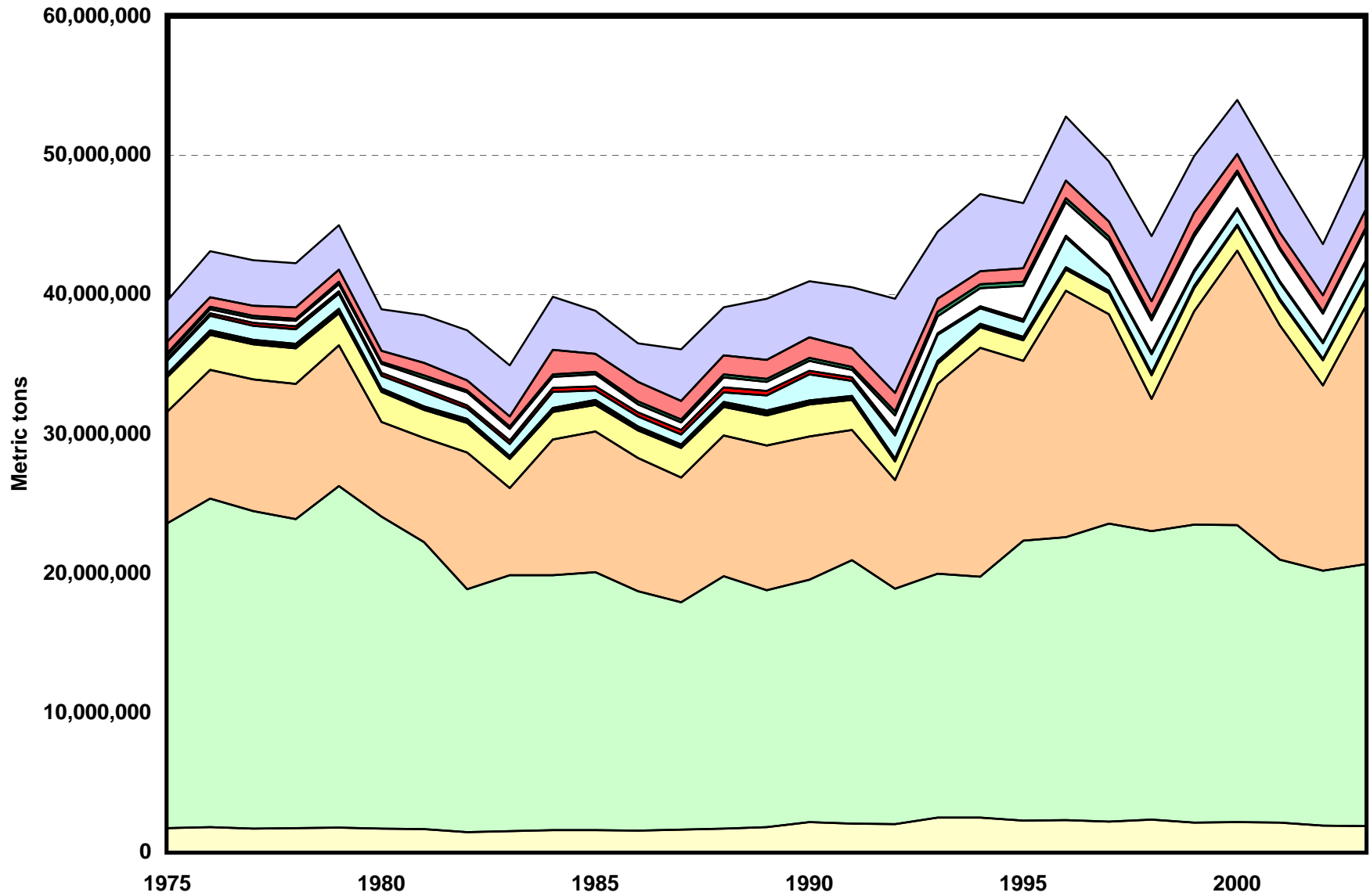
[Metric tons]

Last modification: September 15, 2005

Year	Agriculture	Alkalies and chlorine	Deicing	Food products	Metal production	Other chemicals	Paper products	Petroleum	Textiles and dyeing	Water treatment	Other	Undistributed	Apparent consumption
1975	1,690,000	21,900,000	8,020,000	2,480,000	240,000	926,000	156,000	237,000	163,000	821,000	2,950,000	-667,000	38,900,000
1976	1,750,000	23,600,000	9,250,000	2,510,000	310,000	1,050,000	193,000	283,000	185,000	653,000	3,320,000	71,000	43,100,000
1977	1,660,000	22,800,000	9,450,000	2,500,000	318,000	1,020,000	201,000	327,000	178,000	737,000	3,280,000	128,000	42,600,000
1978	1,680,000	22,200,000	9,700,000	2,550,000	314,000	1,050,000	200,000	409,000	165,000	807,000	3,180,000	774,000	43,100,000
1979	1,740,000	24,500,000	10,100,000	2,290,000	323,000	1,110,000	176,000	499,000	171,000	869,000	3,200,000	755,000	45,700,000
1980	1,660,000	22,400,000	6,780,000	2,150,000	247,000	925,000	209,000	643,000	161,000	785,000	2,970,000	1,650,000	40,600,000
1981	1,620,000	20,600,000	7,490,000	2,000,000	267,000	1,030,000	224,000	759,000	200,000	913,000	3,410,000	-255,000	38,300,000
1982	1,420,000	17,400,000	9,830,000	2,130,000	267,000	785,000	190,000	939,000	150,000	731,000	3,590,000	1,010,000	38,400,000
1983	1,460,000	18,400,000	6,250,000	2,080,000	220,000	864,000	249,000	833,000	155,000	721,000	3,670,000	1,480,000	36,300,000
1984	1,560,000	18,300,000	9,730,000	1,970,000	296,000	1,140,000	306,000	789,000	173,000	1,770,000	3,800,000	1,880,000	41,700,000
1985	1,560,000	18,500,000	10,100,000	1,910,000	347,000	697,000	282,000	875,000	169,000	1,310,000	3,070,000	2,260,000	41,200,000
1986	1,500,000	17,200,000	9,560,000	1,970,000	276,000	742,000	279,000	569,000	205,000	1,410,000	2,780,000	1,740,000	38,300,000
1987	1,590,000	16,300,000	8,960,000	2,110,000	282,000	689,000	351,000	542,000	215,000	1,320,000	3,700,000	1,750,000	37,800,000
1988	1,660,000	18,100,000	10,100,000	2,080,000	339,000	695,000	341,000	743,000	208,000	1,370,000	3,450,000	399,000	39,500,000
1989	1,750,000	17,000,000	10,400,000	2,150,000	363,000	1,070,000	338,000	653,000	212,000	1,350,000	4,420,000	-393,000	39,300,000
1990	2,110,000	17,400,000	10,300,000	2,280,000	314,000	1,860,000	257,000	719,000	206,000	1,470,000	4,020,000	-259,000	40,600,000
1991	2,010,000	18,900,000	9,360,000	2,160,000	293,000	1,070,000	237,000	554,000	232,000	1,320,000	4,380,000	-246,000	40,300,000
1992	1,980,000	16,900,000	7,810,000	1,320,000	217,000	1,660,000	230,000	1,210,000	271,000	1,330,000	6,770,000	-465,000	39,200,000
1993	2,460,000	17,500,000	13,600,000	1,450,000	216,000	1,870,000	110,000	1,220,000	313,000	946,000	4,830,000	-1,120,000	43,400,000
1994	2,450,000	17,300,000	16,400,000	1,500,000	239,000	1,100,000	150,000	1,290,000	304,000	945,000	5,540,000	1,380,000	48,600,000
1995	2,240,000	20,100,000	12,900,000	1,480,000	236,000	1,090,000	152,000	2,420,000	290,000	976,000	4,680,000	636,000	47,200,000
1996	2,280,000	20,300,000	17,700,000	1,490,000	199,000	2,110,000	122,000	2,430,000	288,000	1,250,000	4,590,000	-159,000	52,600,000
1997	2,160,000	21,400,000	15,000,000	1,510,000	177,000	1,070,000	107,000	2,440,000	273,000	1,100,000	4,290,000	-527,000	49,000,000
1998	2,300,000	20,700,000	9,490,000	1,690,000	170,000	1,360,000	115,000	2,320,000	250,000	1,130,000	4,670,000	4,610,000	48,800,000
1999	2,080,000	21,400,000	15,300,000	1,680,000	153,000	996,000	112,000	2,430,000	235,000	1,500,000	4,050,000	2,460,000	52,400,000
2000	2,130,000	21,300,000	19,700,000	1,760,000	112,000	1,080,000	106,000	2,510,000	209,000	1,160,000	3,910,000	-2,380,000	51,600,000
2001	2,070,000	18,900,000	16,800,000	1,780,000	124,000	1,160,000	100,000	2,260,000	172,000	1,070,000	4,270,000	5,290,000	54,000,000
2002	1,870,000	18,300,000	13,300,000	1,780,000	118,000	1,130,000	93,000	2,010,000	155,000	1,190,000	3,660,000	1,490,000	45,100,000
2003	1,830,000	18,800,000	18,500,000	1,790,000	126,000	1,260,000	88,000	2,210,000	151,000	1,310,000	4,090,000	3,050,000	53,200,000

<sup>1</sup>Compiled by G.R. Matos and D.S. Kostick.

# End Uses of Salt



- Agriculture
- Alkalies and chlorine
- Deicing
- Food products
- Metal production
- Other chemicals
- Paper products
- Petroleum
- Textiles and dyeing
- Water treatment
- Other

## Salt End-Use Worksheet Notes

### Data Sources

The sources of data for the salt end-use worksheet are the Minerals Yearbook, an annual collection, compilation, and analysis of mineral industry data, published by the U.S. Bureau of Mines (USBM) and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), and the Statistical Compendium, a USBM publication.

### End Use

End use is defined as the use of the mineral commodity in a particular industrial sector or product. For salt, end-use categories are agriculture, alkalis and chlorine, deicing (snow and ice smelting), food products, metal production, other chemicals, paper products, petroleum, textiles and dyeing, water treatment, and other industrial uses.

The agriculture category represents salt used primarily for animal feed. Salt may be used in other applications.

The water treatment category reflects use of salt for water conditioning (water-softening units use salt to remove the ions causing the hardness in water).

The other uses category includes salt used in rubber, tanning and/or leather, industrial, institutional (commercial stores) and other wholesalers and retailers, U.S. Government resale, some exports for consumption in overseas territories administered by the United States, and other various minor uses.

The undistributed category represents the difference between the quantity reported to the USBM or the USGS and the apparent consumption. The amount of the discrepancy is attributed to salt held in inventory and import statistics.

Some salt import statistics and their end uses are not reported to the USBM or the USGS.

Increases in the petroleum category in 1992 are attributed to the inclusion of additional brine supply companies that sell salt to oil and gas exploration companies.

Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; data may not add to totals shown.

### References

U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1993, Statistical Compendium.

U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1992–96, Minerals Yearbook, v. I, 1990–94.

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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