

BAUXITE (Aluminum) – NONRENEWABLE

BAUXITE

Only a small amount of bauxite is produced in the United States. It is inadequate to meet the country's long-term demand. The quantity of Bauxite consumed in US was 3.6 million tons valued at \$115 million. The top import sources for the United States from 2017-2020 were:

1. **Jamaica 62%**
2. **Brazil 13%**
3. **Collection of others 11%**
4. **Guyana 8%**
5. **Australia 6%**

Bauxite is used to make aluminum products such as cans, siding, automobile parts, window frames and more.

SOURCE: Mineral Commodity Summaries 2022 – Bauxite and Aluminum (usgs.gov)

COPPER – NONRENEWABLE

COPPER

In 2021, the United States mined 1.2 million tons of copper valued at \$12 billion.

Arizona was the leading state with 71% followed by Michigan, New Mexico, Missouri, New Mexico, Montana, Utah and Nevada. Most of the copper in the world is found in Finland at 81%.

Post-consumer scrap converted to refined metals estimated around 160,000 tons. The price of copper is \$4.20 per pound.

SOURCE: Mineral Commodity Summaries 2022 – Copper (usgs.gov)

GOLD – NONRENEWABLE

GOLD

In 2021, domestic gold mine production was estimated to be 180 tons with a value of \$10 billion.

Nevada was the leading gold producing state which was 74% of the total domestic production. Most of gold has come from these four countries: China, Australia, Russia and the United States.

The primary uses of gold are jewelry and electronics as well as coins and dentistry.

SOURCE: Mineral Commodity Summaries 2022 – Gold (usgs.gov)

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IRON ORE (Steel) – NONRENEWABLE

IRON ORE

Australia and Brazil dominated the world's iron ore exports in 2021. China was third and India was fourth.

Michigan and Minnesota provide 98% of the domestic usable iron ore products with an estimated value of \$4.3 billion.

Iron Ore is used to make food can, cars, construction supplies, bicycles and more.

SOURCE: Mineral Commodity Summaries 2022 – Iron Ore ([usgs.gov](https://pubs.usgs.gov/commodity/2022/iron-ore/))

WOOD – RENEWABLE

WOOD

The United States is both the world's largest importer and producer and the second largest exporter of wood products.

Americans use 27% of the wood commercially harvested worldwide, although only 5% of the world's population lives in the United States.

Each U.S. citizen consumes on average approximately 75 cubic meters of solid wood every year – about one ancient tree.

Wood is used to make paper, furniture, building material for wood fuel.

SOURCE: Forest Facts – TREE Foundation ([treefoundation.org](https://www.treefoundation.org/))

PETROLEUM – NONRENEWABLE

PETROLEUM

The United States is one of the largest producers of petroleum at 13% with oil drilling facilities in 32 states. Here are the top five.

1. Texas 43%
2. North Dakota 10%
3. New Mexico 9.2%
4. Colorado 4.9%
5. Oklahoma 4.1%

Other producers in the world are Russia 13%, Saudi Arabia 12%, Iraq 6% and Canada 5%.

Petroleum is used to make gasoline, plastic, medicine, fabric (e.g., polyester) and more.

SOURCE: U.S. Energy Information Administration ([eia.gov](https://www.eia.gov/))

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SAND – NONRENEWABLE

SAND

The United States was the leading producer of sand and gravel worldwide in 2021, producing 72 million metric tons.

The top five producing states were California, Texas, Arizona, Minnesota and Utah.

Sand and gravel deposits originate from various geomorphological processes include river channels, river flood plains, and glacial deposits.

Sand is used to make glass, construction material and more.

SOURCE: Sand and Gravel Production by Country 2021 ([statista.com](https://www.statista.com))

COTTON – RENEWABLE

COTTON

The United States plays a vital role in the global cotton market, acting as a key producer and exporter at 35% of global exports of the fiber producing nearly 20 million bales of cotton, representing about \$7 billion in total (lint plus seed) value.

India has and is expected to account for the largest share (24 percent) in 2021/22, with China contributing 22%. U.S. cotton is grown predominantly in 17 southern-tiered "Cotton Belt" States from Virginia to California.

Cotton is used to make fabric (e.g. denim), rugs and some papers.

SOURCE: Cotton and Wool Outlook 2021 ([usgs.gov](https://www.usgs.gov))

FELDSPAR – NONRENEWABLE

FELDSPAR

In 2021, U.S. feldspar production estimated at a value of \$43 million.

The top producing states were California, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Virginia. In the United States, residential construction, in which feldspar is a raw material commonly used in the manufacture of plate glass, ceramic tiles and sanitaryware, and insulation, increased by 17% over 2020.

Feldspar is used to make glass, insulation material and more.

SOURCE: Mineral Commodity Summaries 2022 – Feldspar ([usgs.gov](https://www.usgs.gov))

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TIN – NONRENEWABLE

TIN

Tin has not been mined or smelted in the US since 1993 and 1989 respectively. About 18,000 tons of tin from old and new scrap was estimated to have been recycled in 2021. Based on the average S&P Global Platts Metals Week New York dealer price for tin, the estimated value of imported refined tin in 2021 was \$1.2 billion, and the estimated value of tin recovered from old scrap domestically in 2021 was \$342 million. World resources, principally in western Africa, southeastern Asia, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Indonesia and Russia, are extensive. Tin is used to make chemicals, tinplate, metal alloys, brass and bronze plus electronics and more.

SOURCE: Mineral Commodity Summaries 2022 – Tin (usgs.gov)

SILVER – NONRENEWABLE

SILVER

In 2021, US mines produced about 1,000 tons of silver with a value of \$830 million. Alaska continued as the country's leading silver-producing state followed by Nevada.

The top uses of silver were physical investment 26%, electronics 30%, jewelry and silverware 26%, coins and medals 11%.

In 2021, 650 tons of silver were recovered from scrap.

SOURCE: Mineral Commodity Summaries 2022 – Silver (usgs.gov)

COAL – NONRENEWABLE

COAL

In 2021, the United States produced 535 million short tons (2,000 pounds) of coal in 22 states.

The top five coal-producing states were Wyoming 40%, West Virginia 13%, Pennsylvania 7%, Illinois 6% and North Dakota 5%.

The U.S. exports more than it imports and produces most of the coal it consumes.

Coal is used to produce electricity, steel, cement and more.

SOURCE: Where Our Coal Comes From – EIA (eia.gov)

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