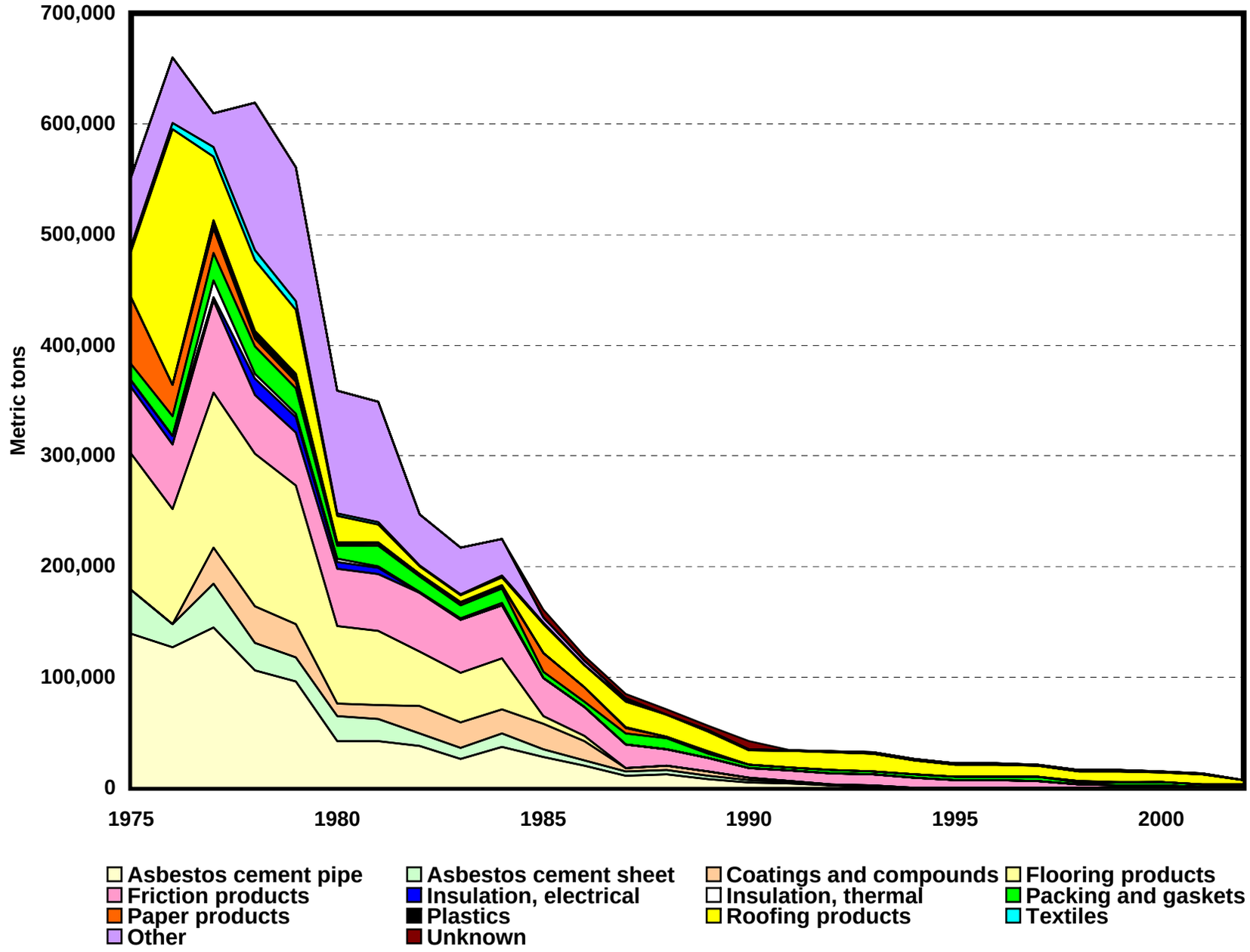
ASBESTOS END-USE STATISTICS[1]
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
[Metric tons]
Last modification: September 15, 2005

Year	Asbestos cement pipe	Asbestos cement sheet	Coatings and compounds	Flooring products	Friction products	Insulation, electrical	Insulation, thermal	Packing and gaskets	Paper products	Plastics	Roofing products	Textiles	Other	Unknown	Apparent consumption
1975	139,000	40,000		123,000	60,000	6,000		15,000	60,000		42,000	5,000	62,000		551,000
1976	127,000	21,000		104,000	58,000	8,000		18,000	28,000		231,000	6,000	59,000		659,000
1977	145,000	39,500	32,500	140,000	83,100	3,360	15,000	25,100	22,100	7,260	57,500	8,800	30,200		609,000
1978	106,000	25,000	33,000	138,000	53,000	15,000	4,000	25,000	7,000	7,000	64,000	9,000	133,000		619,000
1979	96,000	22,000	30,000	125,000	48,000	14,000	3,000	23,000	6,000	7,000	58,000	8,000	121,000		561,000
1980	42,000	23,000	11,000	70,000	52,000	6,000	3,000	12,000	1,000	2,000	24,000	2,000	111,000		359,000
1981	42,000	20,000	13,000	67,000	51,000	6,000	1,000	19,000	2,000	1,000	16,000	2,000	109,000		349,000
1982	38,000	11,000	25,000	49,000	53,000		1,000	14,000	2,000		7,000	1,000	46,000		247,000
1983	26,000	10,000	23,000	45,000	48,000		1,000	12,000	2,000	1,000	6,000	1,000	42,000		217,000
1984	37,000	12,000	22,000	46,000	48,000	[2]	2,000	13,000	2,000	1,000	7,000	2,000	33,000		226,000
1985	28,000	7,000	23,000	7,000	34,000	[2]	[2]	6,000	17,000	[2]	26,000	1,000	5,000	7,000	162,000
1986	20,000	5,000	17,000	5,000	26,000	[2]	[2]	5,000	13,000	[2]	20,000	[2]	4,000	4,000	120,000
1987	11,000	4,000	3,000		21,000	[2]		10,000	5,000	1,000	23,000	1,000	2,000	4,000	84,300
1988	12,000	4,000	4,000	[2]	15,000	[2]	[2]	10,000	1,000	[2]	20,000	[2]	[2]	5,000	71,400
1989	8,000	3,000	4,000		12,000			4,000	1,000	1,000	18,000	[2]	1,000	4,000	55,300
1990	5,000	2,000	2,000		9,000			3,000	[2]	[2]	13,000		1,000	7,000	41,300
1991	3,700	1,600	800		9,500			2,800	[2]	[2]	15,100		600		34,800
1992	2,000	[2]	1,000		10,000			3,000	[2]	[2]	16,000		1,000	[2]	32,800
1993	1,000		1,000		10,000			3,000	[2]	[2]	16,000		1,000	[2]	31,600
1994			[2]		9,000			3,000	[2]	[2]	13,000		1,000	[2]	26,800
1995			[2]		7,000			3,000	[2]	[2]	11,000		1,000	[2]	22,000
1996			[2]		7,000			3,000	[2]	[2]	11,000		1,000	[2]	21,700
1997			[2]		6,000			4,000	[2]	[2]	10,000		1,000	[2]	21,000
1998			[2]		3,000			2,000	1,000	[2]	9,000		1,000		15,800
1999			[2]		2,000			3,000		[2]	10,000		1,000		15,800
2000			[2]		2,000		[2]	3,000		[2]	9,000		1,000		14,600
2001			[2]		1,000			2,000		[2]	9,000		1,000		13,100
2002			2,000		[2]	[2]	[2]	1,000	[2]		4,000		[2]		6,850
2003			1,170								2,800		677		4,650

[1]Compiled by G.R. Matos and R.L. Virta.
[2]Less than ½ unit.

End Uses of Asbestos



Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/25297/2

Asbestos End-Use Worksheet Notes

Data Source
The source of data for the asbestos 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 asbestos, end-use categories are asbestos cement pipe, asbestos cement sheet, coatings and compounds, flooring products, friction products, electrical insulation, thermal insulation, packing and gaskets, paper products, plastics, roofing products, textiles, other industrial uses, and unknown uses.

For the years 1975–76, coatings and compounds and plastics data were included in the other uses category and thermal insulation data were included with electrical insulation. Other uses include acetylene cylinder filler, asbestos diagrams, fuel cells, ceramic arc chute, and cooling tower fill. Unknown refers to end uses not known to producers.

After 1976, there was a downturn in asbestos use owing to regulations and concerns over health risks posed by high exposures to airborne asbestos. Public opposition to the use of asbestos and liability issues spurred the quest for alternatives to asbestos.

Blank cells in the spreadsheet indicate that data were not available and values were assumed to be zero. 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].)

For more information, please contact:

USGS Asbestos Commodity Specialist

U.S. Geological Survey, Data Series 140.