

## BORON

(Data in thousand metric tons unless otherwise noted)

**Domestic Production and Use:** Two companies in southern California produced borates in 2020, and most of the boron products consumed in the United States were manufactured domestically. Estimated boron production decreased in 2020 compared with 2019 production levels. U.S. boron production and consumption data were withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data. The leading boron producer mined borate ores, which contain the minerals kernite, tincal, and ulexite, by open pit methods and operated associated compound plants. Kernite was used to produce boric acid, tincal was used to produce sodium borate, and ulexite was used as a primary ingredient in the manufacture of a variety of specialty glasses and ceramics. A second company produced borates from brines extracted through solution-mining techniques. Boron minerals and chemicals were principally consumed in the north-central and eastern United States. In 2020, the glass and ceramics industries remained the leading domestic users of boron products, accounting for an estimated 80% of total borates consumption. Boron also was used as a component in abrasives, cleaning products, insecticides, and insulation and in the production of semiconductors.

**Salient Statistics—United States:**

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020<sup>e</sup></u>
Production	W	W	W	W	W
Imports for consumption:					
Refined borax	173	158	133	161	180
Boric acid	46	40	51	41	50
Colemanite (calcium borates)	35	58	73	42	30
Ulexite (sodium borates)	43	24	34	38	30
Exports:					
Boric acid	238	216	251	251	250
Refined borax	581	572	610	598	640
Consumption, apparent <sup>1</sup>	W	W	W	W	W
Price, average value of imports, cost, insurance, and freight, dollars per ton	352	392	404	373	384
Employment, number	1,340	1,300	1,350	1,350	1330
Net import reliance <sup>2</sup> as a percentage of apparent consumption	E	E	E	E	E

**Recycling:** Insignificant.

**Import Sources (2016–19):** All forms: Turkey, 84%; Bolivia, 8%; Chile, 3%; and other, 5%.

<u>Tariff:</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Normal Trade Relations</u> <u>12–31–20</u>
Natural borates:			
	Sodium (ulexite)	2528.00.0005	Free.
	Calcium (colemanite)	2528.00.0010	Free.
Boric acids		2810.00.0000	1.5% ad val.
Borates, refined borax:			
	Anhydrous	2840.11.0000	0.3% ad val.
	Non-anhydrous	2840.19.0000	0.1% ad val.

**Depletion Allowance:** Borax, 14% (domestic and foreign).

**Government Stockpile:** None.

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**Events, Trends, and Issues:** Elemental boron is a metalloid with limited commercial applications. Although the term “boron” is commonly referenced, it does not occur in nature in an elemental state. Boron combines with oxygen and other elements to form boric acid, or inorganic salts called borates. Boron compounds, chiefly borates, are commercially important; therefore, boron products are priced and sold based on their boric oxide (B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) content, varying by ore and compound and by the absence or presence of calcium and sodium. The four borate minerals—colemanite, kernite, tincal, and ulexite—account for 90% of the borate minerals used by industry worldwide. Although borates were used in more than 300 applications, more than three-quarters of world consumption was used in ceramics, detergents, fertilizers, and glass.

China, India, the Netherlands, Malaysia, and Indonesia, in decreasing order of tonnage, are the countries that imported the largest quantities of refined borates from the United States in 2020. Because China has low-grade boron reserves and demand for boron is anticipated to rise in that country, imports to China from Chile, Russia, Turkey, and the United States were expected to remain steady during the next several years.

Continued investment in new borate refineries and the continued rise in demand were expected to fuel growth in world production for the next few years. Two Australia-based mine developers confirmed that production of high-quality boron products would be possible from their projects in California and Nevada. These companies have the potential to become substantial boron producers when they are fully developed. The project in California was expected to begin production in 2021, and the project in Nevada was expected to begin production in 2023.

### **World Production and Reserves:**

	<b>Production—All forms</b>		<b>Reserves<sup>3</sup></b>
	<b><u>2019</u></b>	<b><u>2020<sup>e</sup></u></b>	
United States	W	W	40,000
Argentina, crude ore	71	70	NA
Bolivia, ulexite	200	200	NA
Chile, ulexite	400	400	35,000
China, boric oxide equivalent	250	250	24,000
Germany, compounds	120	120	NA
Peru, crude borates	111	110	4,000
Russia, datolite ore	80	80	40,000
Turkey, refined borates	<u>2,400</u>	<u>2,400</u>	<u>1,100,000</u>
World total <sup>4</sup>	XX	XX	XX

**World Resources:**<sup>3</sup> Deposits of borates are associated with volcanic activity and arid climates, with the largest economically viable deposits in the Mojave Desert of the United States, the Alpid belt in southern Asia, and the Andean belt of South America. U.S. deposits consist primarily of tincal, kernite, and borates contained in brines, and to a lesser extent, ulexite and colemanite. About 70% of all deposits in Turkey are colemanite, primarily used in the production of heat-resistant glass. At current levels of consumption, world resources are adequate for the foreseeable future.

**Substitutes:** The substitution of other materials for boron is possible in detergents, enamels, insulation, and soaps. Sodium percarbonate can replace borates in detergents and requires lower temperatures to undergo hydrolysis, which is an environmental consideration. Some enamels can use other glass-producing substances, such as phosphates. Insulation substitutes include cellulose, foams, and mineral wools. In soaps, sodium and potassium salts of fatty acids can act as cleaning and emulsifying agents.

<sup>e</sup>Estimated. E Net exporter. NA Not available. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data. XX Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Defined as production + imports – exports.

<sup>2</sup>Defined as imports – exports.

<sup>3</sup>See Appendix C for resource and reserve definitions and information concerning data sources.

<sup>4</sup>World totals cannot be calculated because production and reserves are not reported in a consistent manner by all countries.