## **SODA ASH**

(Data in thousand metric tons unless otherwise noted)

<u>Domestic Production and Use</u>: The total value of domestic natural soda ash (sodium carbonate) produced in 2019 was estimated to be about \$1.8 billion¹ and U.S. production of 12 million tons was about the same as that of the previous year. The U.S. soda ash industry comprised four companies in Wyoming operating five plants and one company in California with one plant. The five producing companies have a combined annual nameplate capacity of 13.9 million tons (15.3 million short tons). Borax, salt, and sodium sulfate were produced as coproducts of sodium carbonate production in California. Chemical caustic soda, sodium bicarbonate, and sodium sulfite were manufactured as coproducts at several of the Wyoming soda ash plants. Sodium bicarbonate was produced at an operation in Colorado using soda ash feedstock shipped from the company's Wyoming facility.

Based on 2019 quarterly reports, the estimated distribution of soda ash by end use was glass, 47%; chemicals, 30%; distributors, 6%; soap and detergents, 6%; miscellaneous uses, 5%; flue gas desulfurization, 4%; pulp and paper, 1%; and water treatment, 1%.

Salient Statistics—United States:	<u> 2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u> 2017</u>	<u> 2018</u>	2019 <sup>e</sup>
Production <sup>2</sup>	11,600	11,800	12,000	11,900	12,000
Imports for consumption	40	35	19	51	100
Exports	6,400	6,760	6,990	6,960	6,900
Consumption:					
Apparent <sup>3</sup>	5,200	5,030	5,040	4,980	5,200
Reported	4,990	5,120	4,910	4,850	4,800
Price:					
Average sales value (natural source):					
f.o.b. mine or plant, dollars per metric ton	155.30	149.83	146.26	148.69	150.00
f.o.b. mine or plant, dollars per short ton	140.88	135.92	132.68	134.89	136.00
Stocks, producer, yearend	285	336	293	297	300
Employment, mine and plant, numbere	2,500	2,500	2,600	2,600	2,600
Net import reliance <sup>4</sup> as a percentage					
of apparent consumption	E	Е	Е	Е	E

**Recycling:** No soda ash was recycled by producers; however, glass container producers use cullet glass, thereby reducing soda ash consumption.

Import Sources (2015–18): Germany, 28%; Turkey, 25%; Italy, 14%; United Kingdom, 11%; and other, 22%.

Tariff: Item Number Normal Trade Relations

12–31–19
Disodium carbonate 2836.20.0000 1.2% ad val.

**Depletion Allowance:** Natural, 14% (Domestic and foreign).

Government Stockpile: None.

## **SODA ASH**

**Events, Trends, and Issues**: Relatively low production costs and lower environmental impacts provide natural soda ash producers some advantage over producers of synthetic soda ash. The production of synthetic soda ash normally consumes more energy and releases more carbon dioxide than that of natural soda ash. In recent years, U.S. producers of natural soda ash were able to expand their markets when several synthetic soda ash plants were closed or idled around the world.

Soda ash exports from Turkey increased in 2018 when a 2.5-million-ton-per-year plant opened all of its production lines after several months of operational delays. Some of the exports came to the United States starting in September 2018 and several more relatively large shipments were reported in 2019. Total production capacity in Turkey is estimated to be between 4 million and 5 million tons per year and soda ash shipments, especially for export, are expected to increase significantly during the next few years.

Three groups dominate production and have become the world's leading suppliers of soda ash—American National Soda Ash Corp., which represented three of the five domestic producers in 2019; multiple producers in China; and Solvay S.A. of Belgium. Increasing soda ash exports from Turkey may affect sales from these three groups. The United States likely will remain competitive with producers in China and Turkey for markets elsewhere in Asia. Asia and South America remain the most likely areas for increased soda ash consumption in the near future. U.S. producers expect modest growth in production and exports through 2020.

<u>World Production and Reserves</u>: Reserves for Ethiopia and Turkey were revised based on Government and industry reports.

	Mine pr	oduction	Reserves <sup>5, 6</sup>	
Natural:	<u>2018</u>	2019 <sup>e</sup>		
United States	11,900	12,000	<sup>7</sup> 23,000,000	
Botswana	240	250	400,000	
Ethiopia	8	8	400,000	
Kenya	300	300	7,000	
Turkey	3,400	3,500	900,000	
Other countries	<u>NA</u>	<u>NA</u>	280,000	
World total, natural (rounded)	16,000	16,000	25,000,000	
World total, synthetic (rounded)	41,000	42,000	XX	
World total (rounded)	57,000	58,000	XX	

World Resources: Natural soda ash is obtained from trona and sodium carbonate-rich brines. The world's largest deposit of trona is in the Green River Basin of Wyoming. About 47 billion tons of identified soda ash resources could be recovered from the 56 billion tons of bedded trona and the 47 billion tons of interbedded or intermixed trona and halite, which are in beds more than 1.2 meters thick. Underground room-and-pillar mining, using conventional and continuous mining, is the primary method of mining Wyoming trona ore. This method has an average 45% mining recovery, whereas average recovery from solution mining is 30%. Improved solution-mining techniques, such as horizontal drilling to establish communication between well pairs, could increase this extraction rate and enable companies to develop some of the deeper trona beds. Wyoming trona resources are being depleted at the rate of about 15 million tons per year (8.3 million tons of soda ash). Searles Lake and Owens Lake in California contain an estimated 815 million tons of soda ash reserves. At least 95 natural sodium carbonate deposits have been identified in the world, only some of which have been quantified. Although soda ash can be manufactured from salt and limestone, both of which are practically inexhaustible, synthetic soda ash is costlier to produce and generates environmental wastes.

<u>Substitutes</u>: Caustic soda can be substituted for soda ash in certain uses, particularly in the pulp and paper, water treatment, and certain chemical sectors. Soda ash, soda liquors, or trona can be used as feedstock to manufacture chemical caustic soda, which is an alternative to electrolytic caustic soda.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>e</sup>Estimated. E Net exporter. NA Not available. XX Not applicable.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Does not include values for soda liquors and mine waters.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Natural only

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Defined as production + imports – exports + adjustments for industry stock changes.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Defined as imports – exports + adjustments for industry stock changes.

 $<sup>^5</sup>$ The reported quantities are sodium carbonate only. About 1.8 tons of trona yields 1 ton of sodium carbonate.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>See Appendix C for resource and reserve definitions and information concerning data sources.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>From trona. nahcolite. and dawsonite deposits.