

## BERYLLIUM

(Data in metric tons, beryllium content, unless otherwise specified)

**Domestic Production and Use:** One company in Utah mined bertrandite ore and converted it, along with imported beryl, into beryllium hydroxide. Some of the beryllium hydroxide was shipped to the company's plant in Ohio, where it was converted into metal, oxide, and downstream beryllium-copper master alloy, and some was sold. Estimated beryllium apparent consumption in 2023 was 150 tons and was valued at about \$205 million based on the most recent beryllium price estimate. Based on sales revenues, approximately 25% of beryllium products were used in industrial components, 17% in aerospace and defense applications, 14% in automotive electronics, 10% in telecommunications infrastructure, 7% each in consumer electronics and energy applications, 1% in semiconductor applications, and 19% in other applications. Beryllium alloy strip and bulk products, the most common forms of processed beryllium, were used in all application areas. Most unalloyed beryllium metal and beryllium composite products were used in defense and scientific applications. To ensure current and future availability of high-quality domestic beryllium to meet critical defense needs, the U.S. Department of Defense, under the Defense Production Act, Title III, invested in a public-private partnership with the leading U.S. beryllium producer to build a primary beryllium facility in Ohio. Construction of the facility was completed in 2011.

<b>Salient Statistics—United States:</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023<sup>e</sup></b>
Production, mine shipments	160	165	175	175	190
Imports for consumption <sup>1</sup>	49	48	49	39	25
Exports <sup>2</sup>	37	25	30	61	75
Shipments from Government stockpile <sup>3</sup>	—	3	7	9	NA
Consumption:					
Apparent <sup>4</sup>	167	196	196	187	150
Reported, ore	160	170	170	170	170
Price, annual average unit value, beryllium-copper master alloy, <sup>5</sup> dollars per kilogram of contained beryllium	620	620	680	660	1,400
Stocks, ore, consumer, yearend	35	30	35	10	—
Net import reliance <sup>6</sup> as a percentage of apparent consumption	4	16	11	6	E

**Recycling:** Beryllium was recovered from new scrap generated during the manufacture of beryllium products and from old scrap. Detailed data on the quantities of beryllium recycled are not available but may account for as much as 20% to 25% of total beryllium consumption. The leading U.S. beryllium producer established a comprehensive recycling program for all its beryllium products, recovering approximately 40% of the beryllium content of the new and old beryllium alloy scrap.

**Import Sources (2019–22):**<sup>1</sup> Kazakhstan, 44%; Latvia, 22%; Japan, 16%; Canada, 7%; and other, 11%.

<b>Tariff:</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Normal Trade Relations 12–31–23</b>
	Beryllium ores and concentrates	2617.90.0030	Free.
	Beryllium oxide and hydroxide	2825.90.1000	3.7% ad valorem.
	Beryllium-copper master alloy	7405.00.6030	Free.
	Beryllium-copper plates, sheets, and strip:		
	Thickness of 5 millimeters (mm) or more	7409.90.1030	3% ad valorem.
	Thickness of less than 5 mm:		
	Width of 500 mm or more	7409.90.5030	1.7% ad valorem.
	Width of less than 500 mm	7409.90.9030	3% ad valorem.
	Beryllium:		
	Unwrought, including powders	8112.12.0000	8.5% ad valorem.
	Waste and scrap	8112.13.0000	Free.
	Other	8112.19.0000	5.5% ad valorem.

**Depletion Allowance:** 22% (domestic), 14% (foreign).

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### Government Stockpile:<sup>7</sup>

<u>Material</u>	FY 2023		FY 2024	
	<u>Potential acquisitions</u>	<u>Potential disposals</u>	<u>Potential acquisitions</u>	<u>Potential disposals</u>
Metal (all types)	—	7	—	7

**Events, Trends, and Issues:** Apparent consumption in 2023 decreased by 20% from that in 2022 owing primarily to a 36% decrease in estimated beryllium imports and a 23% increase in estimated exports. The decrease in imports reflected a large reduction in beryllium-copper master alloy imports from Kazakhstan. During the first 6 months of 2023, the leading U.S. beryllium producer reported that net sales of its beryllium alloy strip and bulk products and beryllium metal and composite products were 21% higher than those during the first 6 months of 2022. Net sales of beryllium products increased primarily in the aerospace and defense market. Because of the toxic nature of beryllium, various international, national, and State guidelines and regulations have been established regarding beryllium in air, water, and other media. Industry is required to carefully control the quantity of beryllium dust, fumes, and mists in the workplace.

### World Mine Production and Reserves:

	Mine production <sup>8, 9</sup>		Reserves <sup>10</sup>
	2022	2023 <sup>e</sup>	
United States	175	190	The United States has very little beryl that can be economically hand sorted from pegmatite deposits. An epithermal deposit in the Spor Mountain area in Utah is a large bertrandite resource, which is being mined. Proven and probable bertrandite reserves in Utah total about 19,000 tons of beryllium content. World beryllium reserves are not available.
Brazil	<sup>e</sup> 40	40	
China	<sup>e</sup> 70	74	
Madagascar	<sup>e</sup> 1	1	
Mozambique	25	24	
Rwanda	<sup>e</sup> 1	1	
Uganda	<sup>e</sup> 1	1	
World total (rounded)	313	330	

**World Resources:**<sup>10</sup> The world's identified resources of beryllium have been estimated to be more than 100,000 tons. About 60% of these resources are in the United States; by tonnage, the Spor Mountain area in Utah, the McCullough Butte area in Nevada, the Black Hills area in South Dakota, the Sierra Blanca area in Texas, the Seward Peninsula in Alaska, and the Gold Hill area in Utah account for most of the total.

**Substitutes:** Because the cost of beryllium is high compared with that of other materials, it is used in applications in which its properties are crucial. In some applications, certain metal matrix or organic composites, high-strength grades of aluminum, pyrolytic graphite, silicon carbide, steel, or titanium may be substituted for beryllium metal or beryllium composites. Copper alloys containing nickel and silicon, tin, titanium, or other alloying elements or phosphor bronze alloys (copper-tin-phosphorus) may be substituted for beryllium-copper alloys, but these substitutions can result in substantially reduced performance. Aluminum nitride or boron nitride may be substituted for beryllium oxide.

<sup>e</sup>Estimated. E Net exporter. NA Not available. — Zero.

<sup>1</sup>Includes estimated beryllium content of imported ores and concentrates, oxide and hydroxide, unwrought metal (including powders), beryllium articles, waste and scrap, beryllium-copper master alloy, and beryllium-copper plates, sheets, and strip.

<sup>2</sup>Includes estimated beryllium content of exported unwrought metal (including powders), beryllium articles, and waste and scrap.

<sup>3</sup>Change in total inventory from prior yearend inventory. If negative, increase in inventory. Beginning in 2023, Government stock changes no longer available.

<sup>4</sup>Defined for 2019–22 as production + imports – exports ± adjustments for Government and industry stock changes. Beginning in 2023, Government stock changes no longer included.

<sup>5</sup>Calculated from gross weight and customs value of imports; beryllium content estimated to be 4%. Rounded to two significant figures.

<sup>6</sup>Defined for 2019–22 as imports – exports ± adjustments for Government and industry stock changes. Beginning in 2023, Government stock changes no longer included.

<sup>7</sup>See Appendix B for definitions.

<sup>8</sup>In addition to the countries listed, Kazakhstan and Portugal may have produced beryl ore, but available information was inadequate to make reliable estimates of output. Other nations that produced gemstone beryl ore may also have produced some industrial beryl ore.

<sup>9</sup>Based on 4% beryllium content of bertrandite and beryl sources.

<sup>10</sup>See Appendix C for resource and reserve definitions and information concerning data sources.