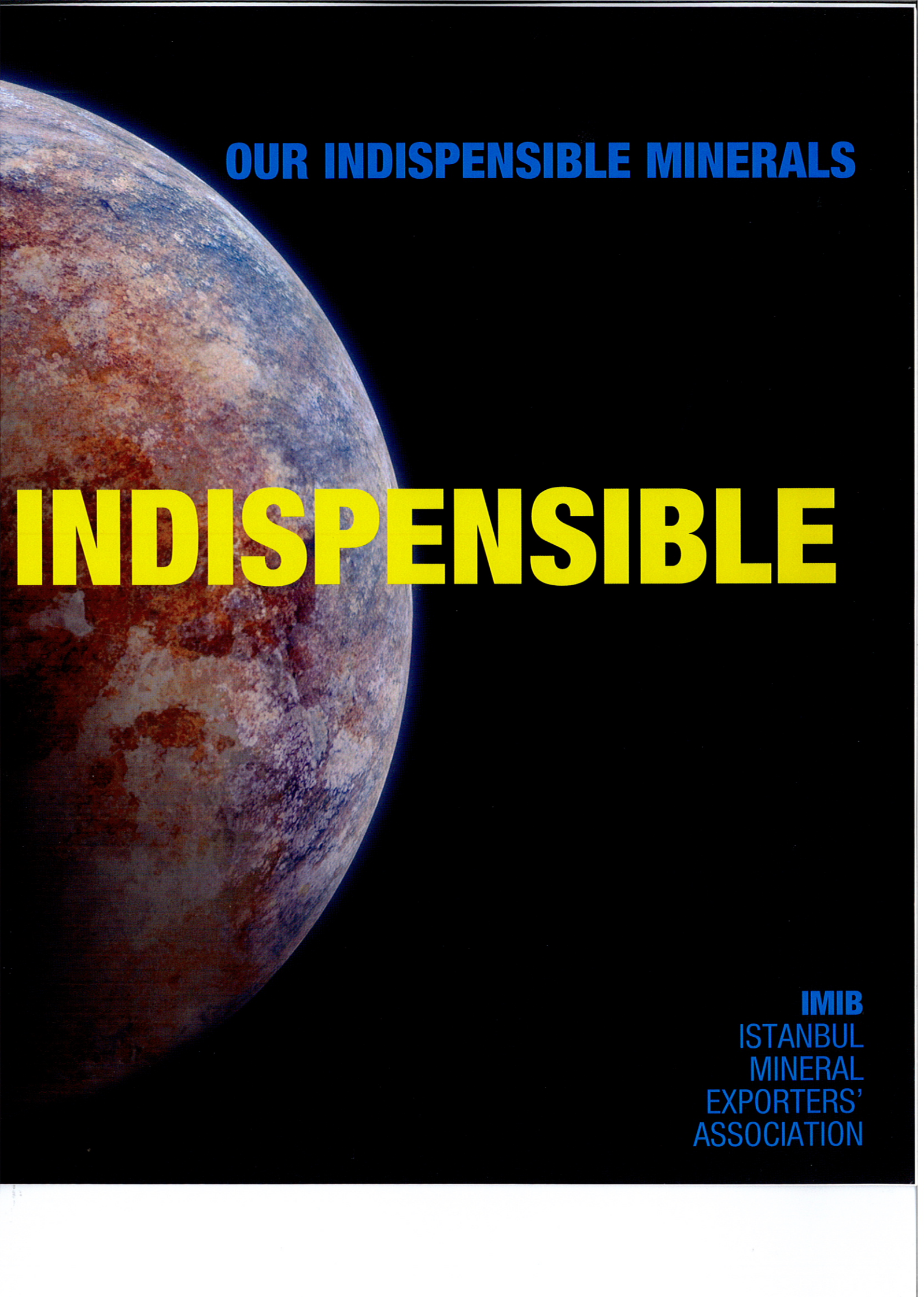

OUR INDISPENSIBLE MINERALS
INDISPENSIBLE
IMIB
ISTANBUL
MINERAL
EXPORTERS'
ASSOCIATION

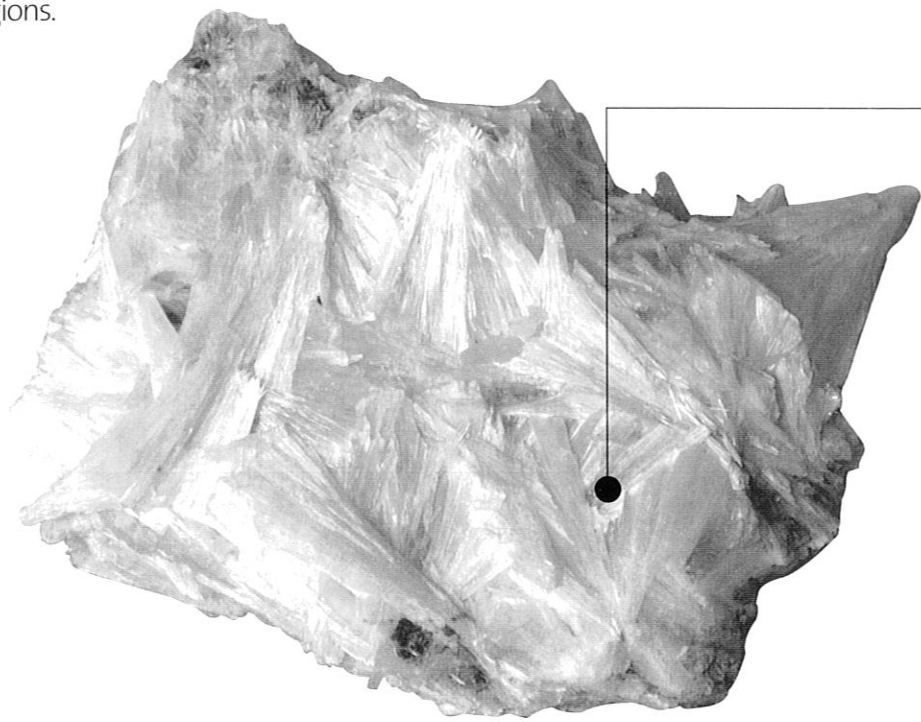
MINERAL RESERVES OF TURKEY BY LEADING KINDS

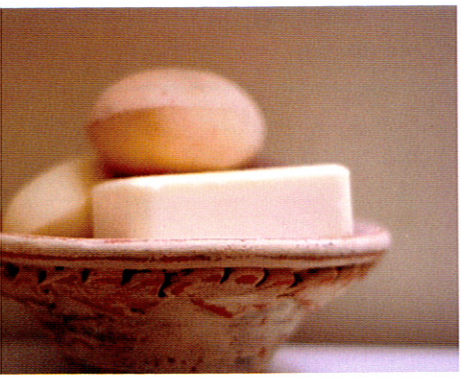
Kinds of Minerals	**Reserve Quantity (Ton)**
Gold	609
Gypsum	1 000 000 000
Copper	2 279 210
Barite	35 001 304
Bentonite	250 543 000
Bauxite	87 375 000
Dolomite	15 887 160 000
Boron	3 066 300 000
Zinc	2 294 479
Dolomite	15 887 160 000
Feldspar	239 305 500
Silver	6 062
Rock Salt	5 733 708 017
Clay	354 362 650
Chrome	25 931 373
Lead	860 387
Quartz Sand	1 307 414 250
Quartzite	2 270 287 821
Lignite	9 300 000 000
Manganese	4 560 000
Magnesite	111 368 020
Natural Stone(Marble, Travertine, Granite...)	5 161 millon m^3 (13.933 millon ton)
Pumice	1 479 556 876(m^3)
Perlite	5 690 027 600
Coal	1 126 548 000
Thourium	380 000
Trona	842 000 000
Zeolite	345 148 875

Source: T.R. Prime Ministry State Planning Organization

Boron Minerals

Borates can exist as different compounds of sodium and calcium and in various structures containing different water molecules. The basic boron minerals which are commercially important are borax, kernite, ulexite, probertite, colemanite and pandermite. It is quarried in Eskişehir-Kırka, Kütahya-Emet, Balıkesir-Bigadiç and Bursa-Kestel regions.

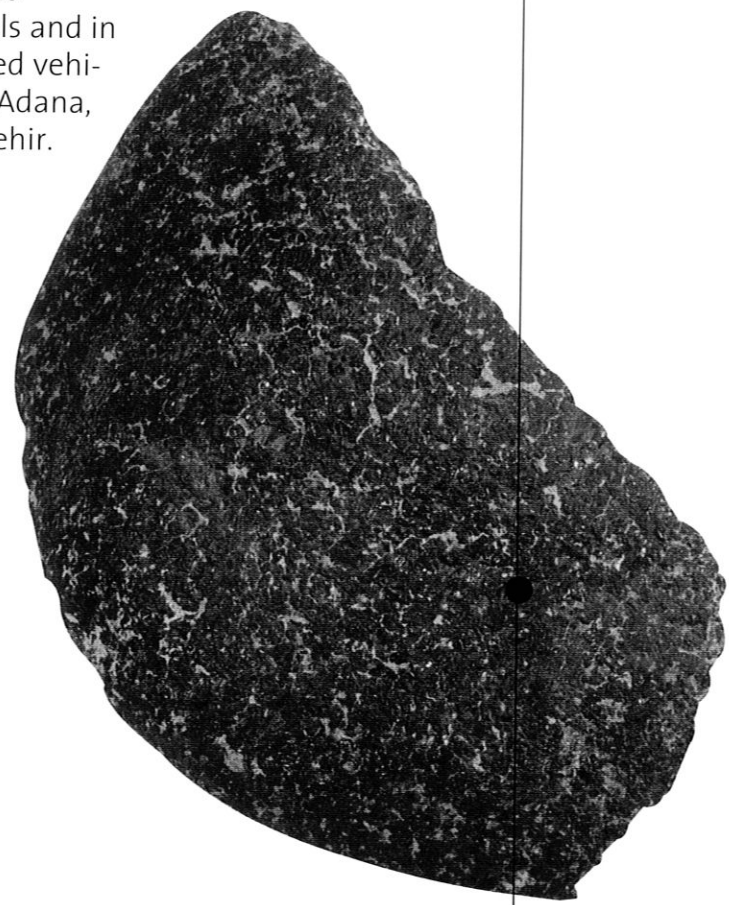




Areas of Use: *Glass, ceramics (bathrooms), soaps and detergents, agriculture (fertilizers), cosmetics, glass wool (fiberglass), drugs, fertilizer, skin and disinfection procedures, textile industry, photography, cleaner and whitener.*

Chromium

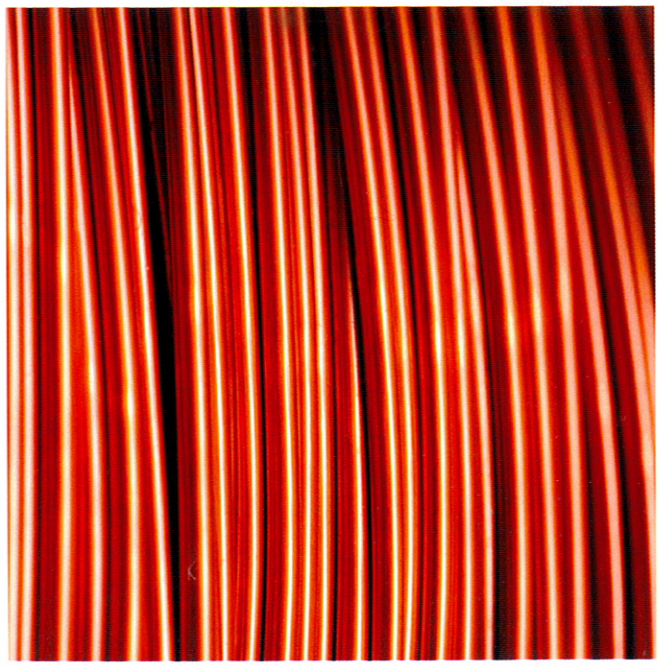
Chromium is a metallic element. Because it is very hard and has a melting point of 1857 °C, it is used to increase the hardness of metals and in the manufacturing of armoured vehicles. It is quarried in Erzurum, Adana, Elazığ, Muğla, Bursa and Eskişehir.



Areas of Use: *Stainless steel, ships, production of refractory bricks and mortar, as a colorant in the production of dyes/paints and inks, submarines, planes, cannons.*

Copper

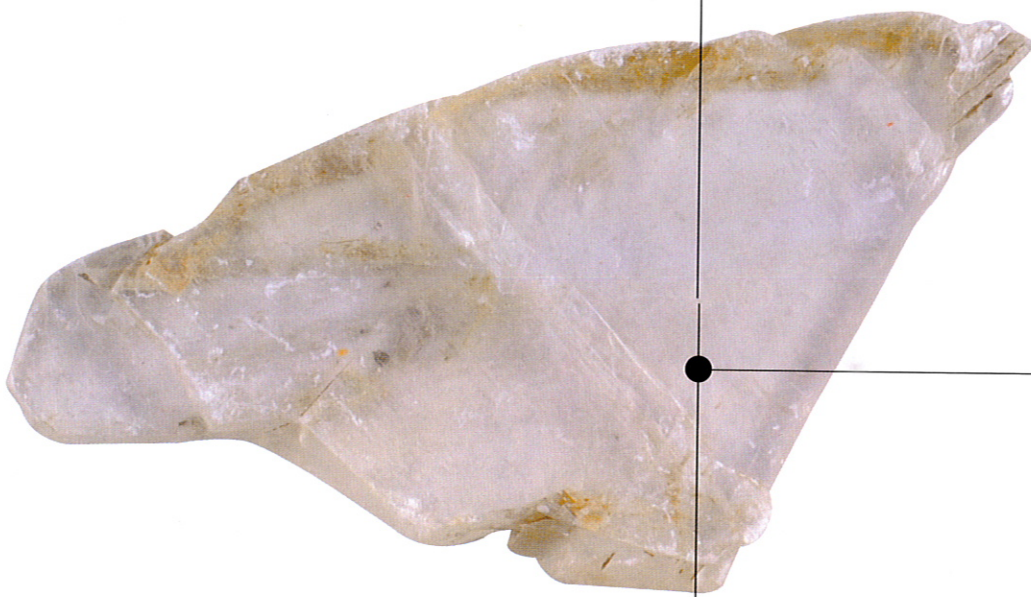
Copper (German: Kupfer, French: cuivre) is a group 1B transition metal. Because copper was first found in Cyprus, it is thought that its names in all languages are derived from Cyprium. Main copper quarries include Maden in Elazığ (Ergani copper smelter), Murgul in Artvin (Göktaş) and Küre in Kastamonu. New copper deposits have been discovered in Rize, Çayeli.

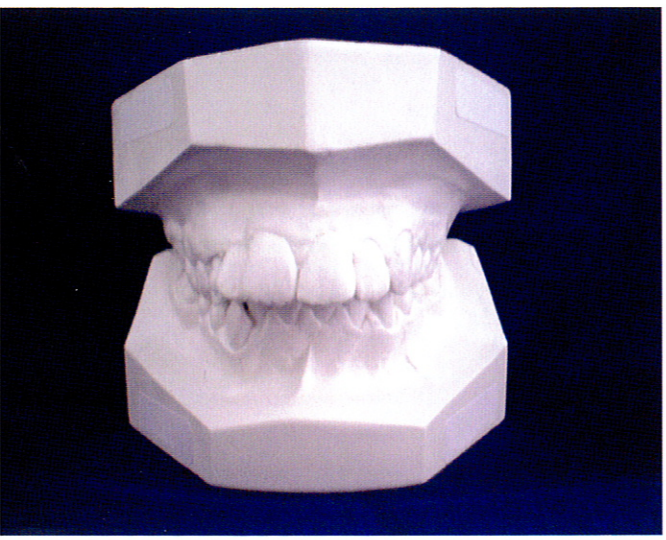


Areas of Use: *Copper cables, electrical transformers, chemistry and metallurgy equipments.*

Gypsum

Gysum is a mineral containing calsium sulfate in its chemical composition. In addition to natural gypsum, synthetic gypsum is produced as well. Important gypsum sources include Çankırı, Çorum, Yozgat, Erzincan, Ankara-Bala, Sivas, Kars-Kağızman, Tuzluca, Denizli-Sarayköy and Niğde-Karakışla.

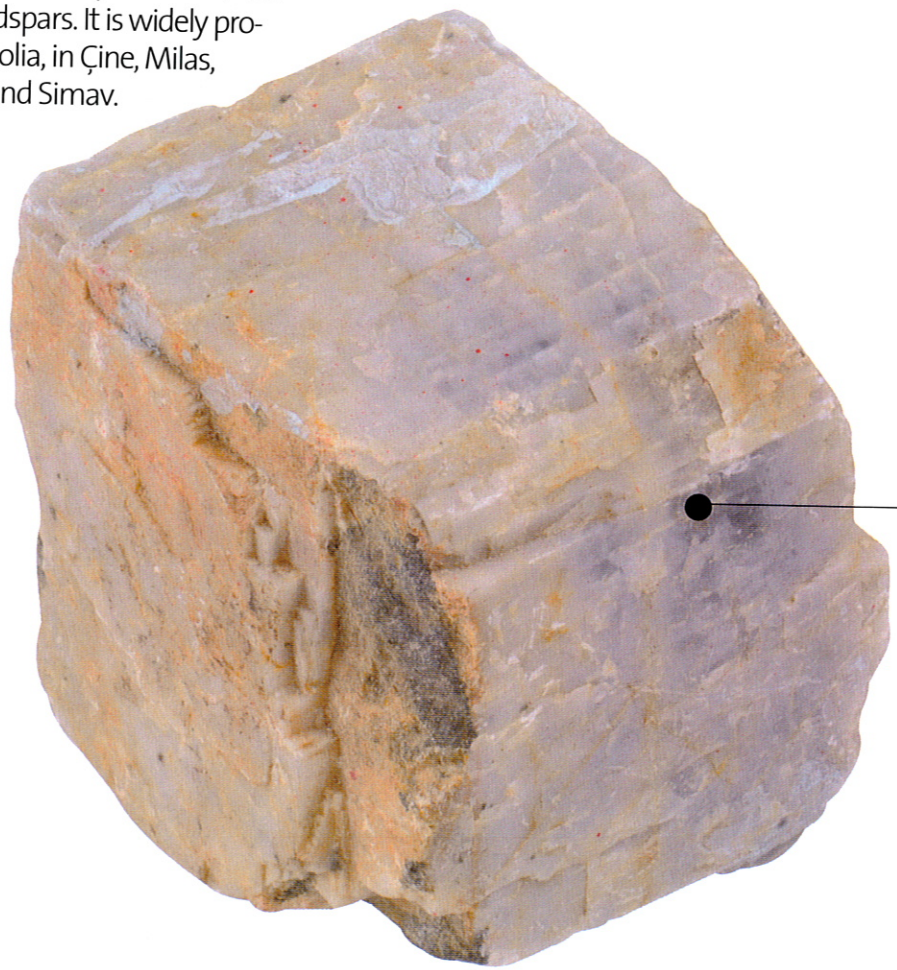




Areas of Use: *Paper whitener, cement industry, insulation material, dentistry, plaster decorations, ceramics, moulds.*

Feldspar

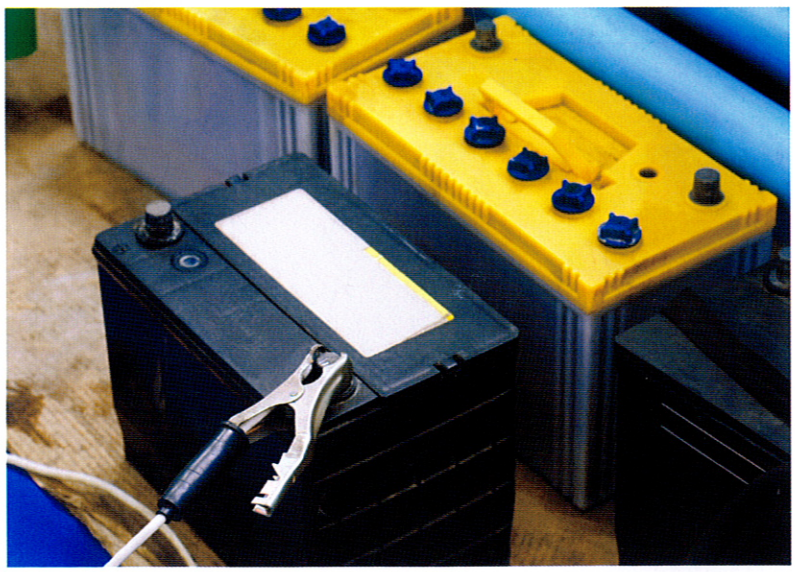
Feldspar is an aluminosilicate mineral and is classified into three groups according to the element in its composition: potassium, sodium and calcium feldspars. It is widely produced in West Anatolia, in Çine, Milas, Yatağan, Karpuzlu and Simav.



Areas of Use: *Glass, ceramics (pots), paint industry, plastic industry, floor tiles, sanitary systems, porcelain.*

Lead

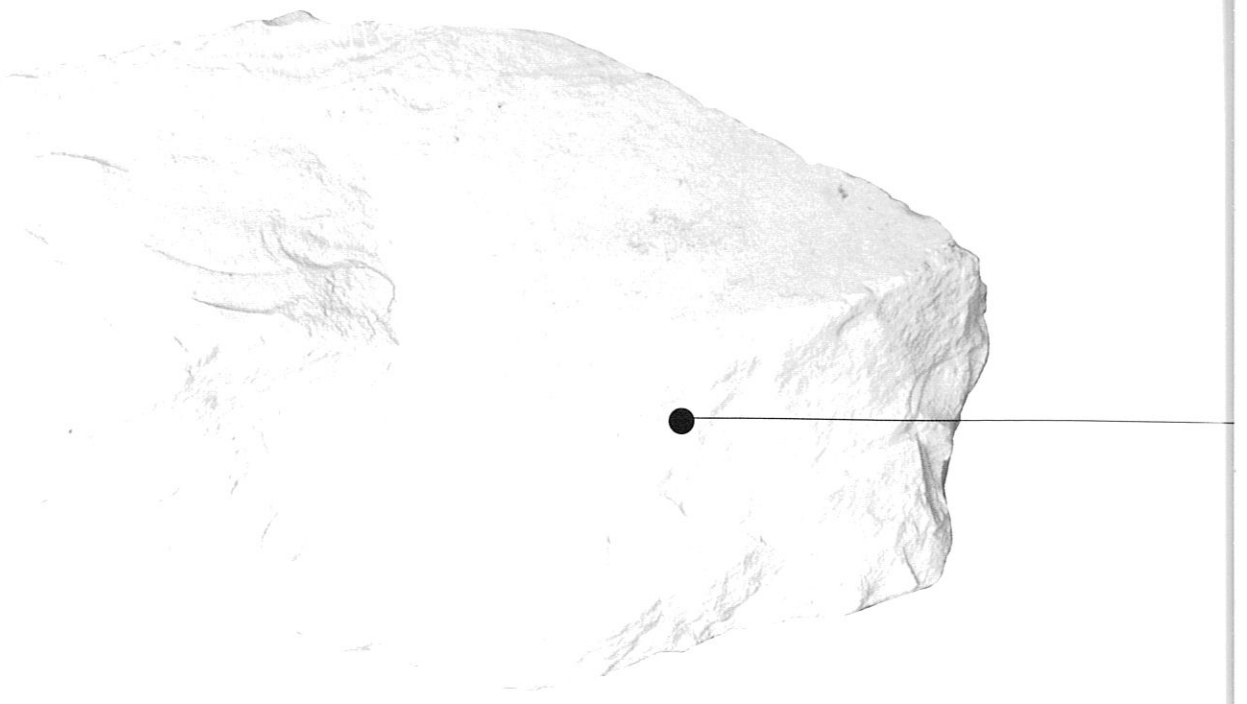
Lead (Latin: plumbum) is one of the elements in the periodic table. It is a soft, heavy, poisonous and malleable metal. Lead has a bluish white color when freshly cut, but tarnishes to a dull grayish color when it is oxidized due to exposure to air in time. It has the highest atomic number among all stable elements. Lead has poor electrical conductivity. It can be toughened by alloying with a small amount of antimony or other metals.

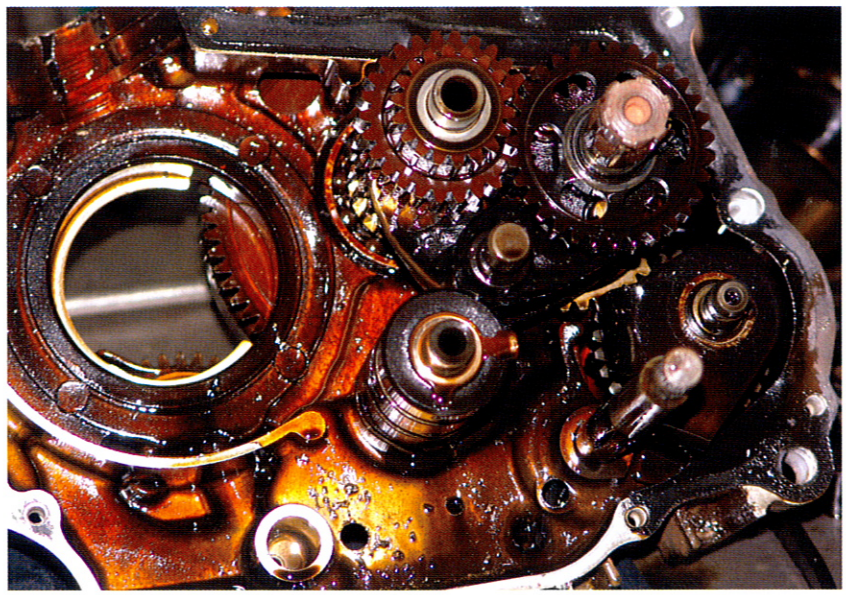


Areas of Use: *Manufacturing of batteries, color television tubes.*

Magnesite

Magnesite is a compound of magnesium, its chemical formula is $MgCO_3$, and its color varies between white, yellow, grey and brown. It is found in nature as cryptocrystalline and crystalline. It is a tough and complex mineral, and is an alteration product of serpentinite or similar rock types. There are magnesite reserves in Konya, Balıkesir, Bursa, Bilecik, Ankara, Kütahya, Eskişehir and Erzincan.

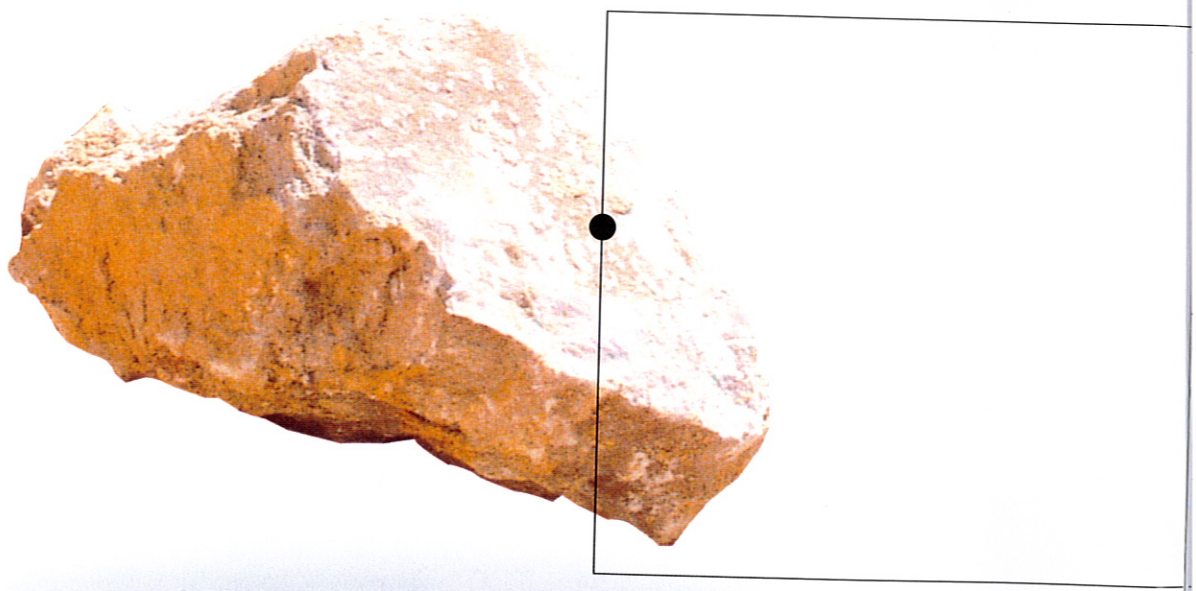




Areas of Use: *Basic refractory bricks, lining for cement kilns, reduction-oxidation kilns, metal smelting, as refractory material, animal feed, fertilizer, pharmaceutical industry, light construction element, paper industry, automotive oils.*

Natural Building Stones

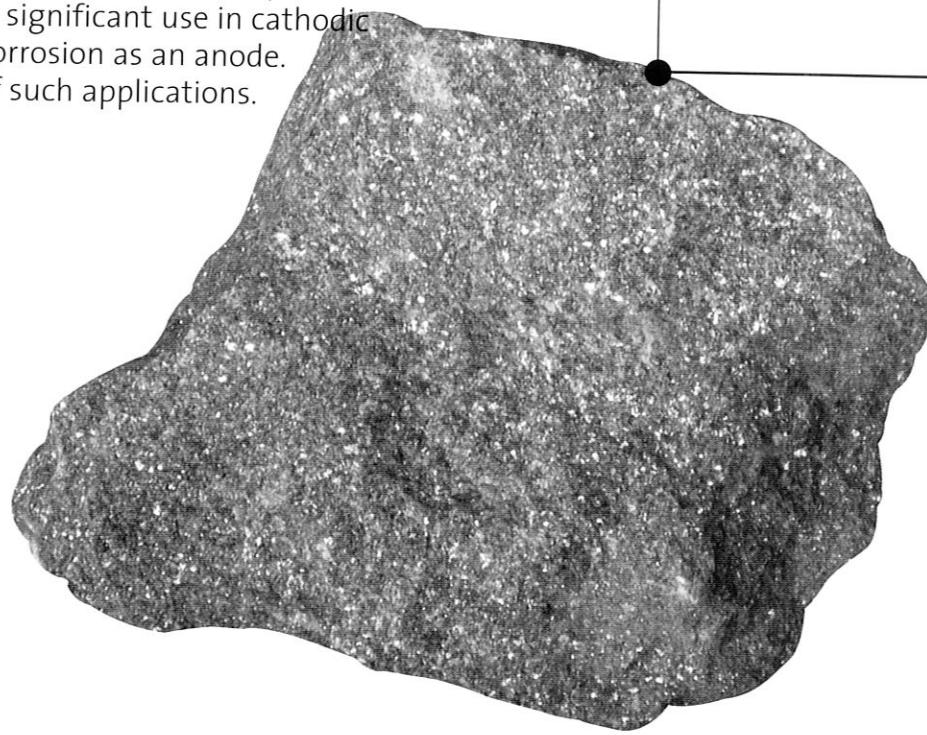
Natural building stones are rocks of various origins which are processed and sized to be used in construction. Marble, travertine, granite, andesite, basalt and diabase are among important building stones.

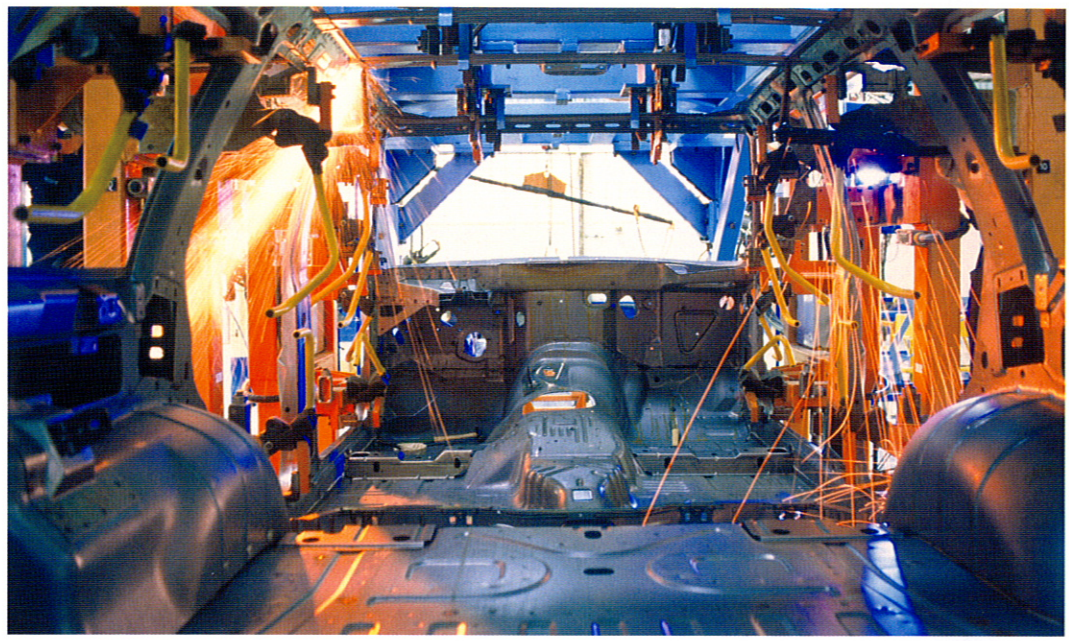


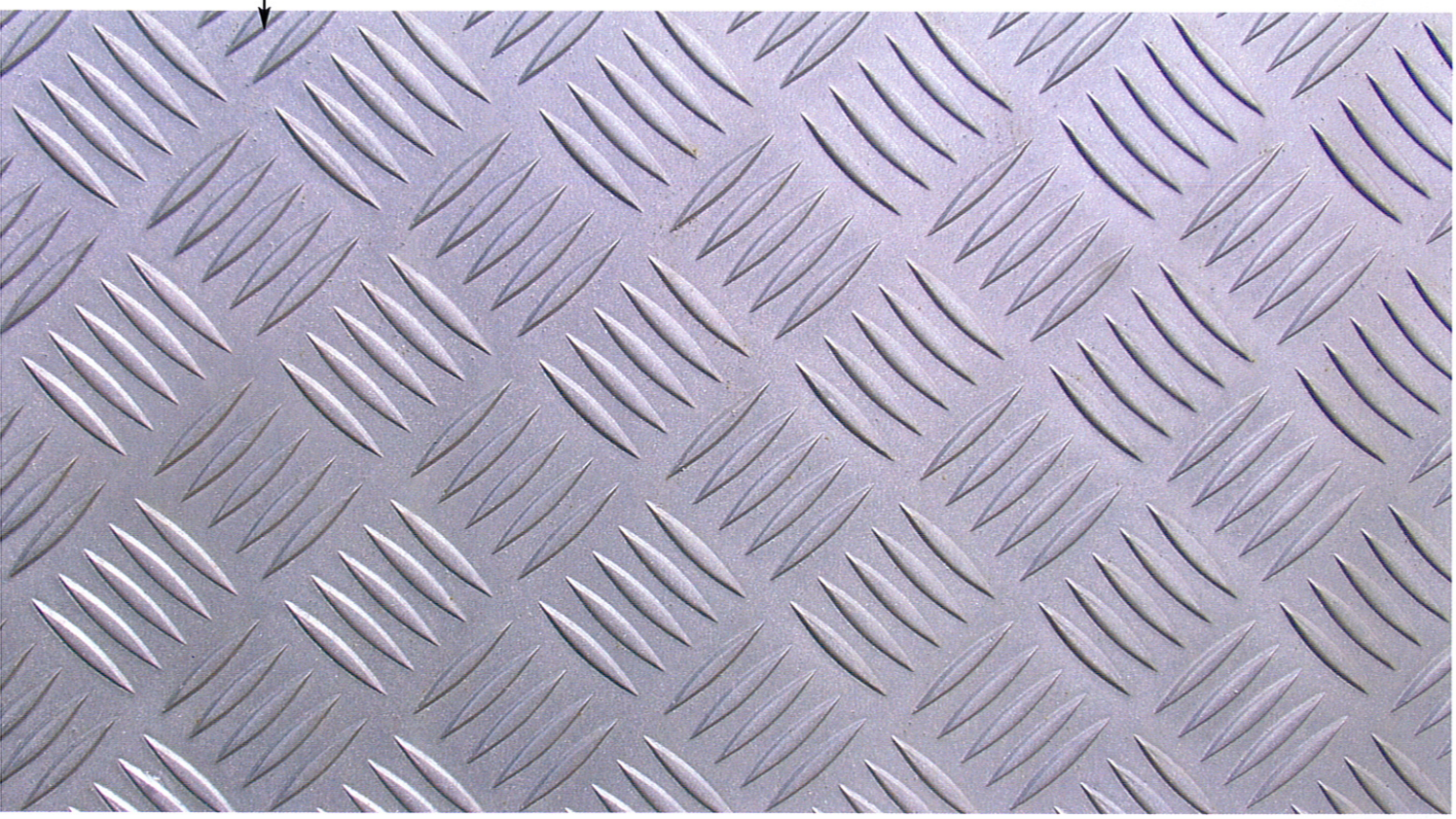
Areas of Use: *Floor, road, internal and external wall coatings, pavements, stairs, tombs and monumental structures, mosaics, statues and artistic works, garden decorations, side coating, production of kitchen sinks, decorative products.*

Zinc

Zinc (Latin: Zinkum, German: Zink) is a bluish-light grey, brittle metal. It is one of the transition metals in the periodic table of elements. It has a strikingly low boiling point, which is an essential factor particularly in production of pyrometallurgical metals. When casted, it is hard and brittle. It can be shaped at 120 °C. It has a more negative value than iron in the electrochemical potential sequence. Therefore, zinc has a significant use in cathodic protection against corrosion as an anode. Galvanizing is one of such applications.







Areas of Use: *Galvanized iron sheets, galvanizing electric poles, production of casting moulds in automotive industry, roof coatings.*