



WINGSPAN



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“Our Good Earth”

Recycling: It’s the win - win thing to do. Recycling requires less energy than using new minerals and it produces less waste. Want cleaner air and water? Join us in helping *our good earth* by recycling or donating some time to help a recycling program in your community. Together we can complete the cycle.

Doing positive things help make “Our Good Earth” a better place to live.

It is impossible to name a product that does not come from our Natural Resources.

What – where – why and how we use some of our most precious national resources -- Minerals!

Minerals are used in almost every product we buy. The new ways of dealing with our waste is directed primarily toward our youth, but is informative for adults as well.

Minerals, Metals and Energy Fuels

The United States and most featured:

Alabama: Cement, Clay, Coal, Iron Ore, Marble, Mica, Sand, Gravel and Petroleum +.

Alaska: Coal, Iron Ore, Gold, Lead, Silver and Copper, Molybdenum, Tungsten and Zinc +.

Arizona: Cement, Copper, Gypsum, Gold, Silver, Molybdenum, Uranium and Vanadium +.

Arkansas: Aggregate, Bauxite, Coal, Diamonds Gemstones, Petroleum, Sand and Tripoli +.

California: Asbestos, Borax, Bromine, Clay Copper, Gold, Platinum, Potash and Tungsten +.

Colorado: Cement, Clay, Coal, Copper, Fluorspar, Iron Ore, Molybdenum, Gold, and Fluorspar +.

Connecticut: Clay, Mica, Sand, Gravel, Granite, and Gemstones +.

Delaware: Marl, Magnesium, Sand and Gravel +.

Florida: Cement, Clay, Limestone, Phosphates, Sand, Gravel, Titanium, and Zirconium +.

Georgia: Barite, Granite, Iron Ore, Manganese, Marble, Sand, Gravel, Slate, Talc and Titanium +.

Idaho: Cobalt, Molybdenum, Phosphate, Silver Thorium, Titanium, Vanadium and Tungsten +.

Hawaii: Cement, Gemstones, Sand and Gravel +.

Idaho: Antimony, Cobalt, Copper, Gold, Iron Ore, Lead, Mercury, Molybdenum, and Tungsten +.

Illinois: Cement, Clay, Coal, Fluorspar, Limestone, Petroleum, Sand, Gravel and Zinc +.

Indiana: Cement, Clay, Coal, Gypsum, Limestone, Natural Gas, Petroleum, Sand and Gravel +.

Iowa: Cement, Coal, Gypsum, Limestone, Sand and Gravel +.

Kansas: Cement, Clay, Coal, Gypsum, Helium, Lead, Limestone, Natural Gas, Salt and Zinc +.

Kentucky: Cement, Clay, Coal, Fluorspar, Limestone, Petroleum, Sand and Gravel +.

Louisiana: Gypsum, Natural Gas, Petroleum, Salt, Sand, Stone and Sulfur +.

Maine: Cement, Clay, Mica, Peat, Sand and Gravel +.

Maryland: Cement, Clay, Coal, Limestone, Natural Gas, Peat, Sand and Gravel +.

Massachusetts: Bromine, Granite, Limestone, Sand and Gravel +.

Michigan: Bromine, Cement, Clay, Gypsum, Iron Ore, Limestone, Magnesium and Salt +.

Minnesota: Clay, Cobalt, Copper, Iron Ore, Limestone, Manganese, Nickel, Sand and Gravel +.

Mississippi: Cement, Clay, Iron Ore, Natural Gas, Petroleum, Sand and Gravel +.

Missouri: Clay, Coal, Copper, Iron Ore, Lead, Limestone, Natural Gas, Silver and Zinc +.

Montana: Cement, Copper, Gold, Graphite, Gypsum, Manganese, Palladium and Platinum +.

Nebraska: Cement, Clay, Natural Gas, Petroleum, Sand and Gravel +.

Nevada: Barite, Clay, Copper, Diatomite, Gold, Gypsum, Lead, Magnesium, Silver and Thorium +.

New Hampshire: Beryl, Clays, Gemstones, Granite, Mica, Thorium, Sand and Gravel +.

New Jersey: Clay, Greensand Marl, Peat, Titanium, Zinc, Sand and Gravel +.

New Mexico: Cement, Coal, Copper, Gold, Gypsum, Lead, Pot Ash, Molybdenum and Uranium +.

New York: Cement, Clay, Emery, Garnet, Iron Ore, Lead, Silver, Slate, Talc, Wollastonite and Peat +.

North Carolina: Asbestos, Clay, Copper, Gold, Granite, Lithium, Marble, Talc, Sand and Gravel +.

North Dakota: Clay, Gemstones, Lignite, Natural Gas, Petroleum, Salt, Uranium, Sand and Gravel +.

Ohio: Cement, Clay, Coal, Gypsum, Limestone, Natural Gas, Petroleum, Sand, Gravel and Zinc +.

Oklahoma: Cement, Coal, Gypsum, Helium, Lead, Limestone, Natural Gas, Sand Gravel and Zinc +.

Oregon: Cement, Diatomite, Gold, Silver, Lime, Mercury, Uranium, Sand and Gravel +.

Pennsylvania: Cement, Clay, Coal, Cobalt, Iron Ore, Limestone, Natural Gas, Sand and Gravel +.

Rhode Island: Gemstones, Sand, Gravel and Crushed Rock +.

South Carolina: Cement, Clay, Mica, Sand, Gravel and Crushed Rock +.

South Dakota: Cement, Gold, Granite, Mica, Silver, Petroleum, Uranium and Vanadium +.

Tennessee: Cement, Clay, Coal, Copper, Iron Ore, Limestone, Marble, Phosphates, Pyrites and Zinc +.

Texas: Cement, Clay, Granite, Graphite, Gypsum, Helium, Limestone, Salt, Sulfur and Uranium +.

Utah: Beryllium, Clay, Coal, Copper, Gallium, Germanium, Gypsum, Iron Ore, Gold and Silver +.

Vermont: Asbestos, Granite, Marble, Slate, Talc, Sand and Gravel +.

Virginia: Cement, Clay, Coal, Gypsum, Lead, Magnesium, Marble, Talc, Uranium and Zinc +.

Washington: Cement, Clay, Coal, Copper, Gold, Gypsum, Lead, Magnesium, Silver and Tungsten +.

West Virginia: Cement, Clay, Coal, Limestone, Natural Gas, Petroleum, Salt, Sand and Gravel +.

Wisconsin: Copper, Iron Ore, Lead, Limestone, Zinc, Sand and Gravel +.

Wyoming: Cement, Clay, Coal, Diamonds, Helium, Phosphate, Soda Ash, Vanadium and Uranium +.

Statistics

- 1) We get minerals out of the ground by a process called mining.
- 2) Each year we mine a bit over 46,000 pounds of new minerals per person in the United States to sustain our standard of living.
- 3) For each person in the United States over 375 pounds of iron ore are used to make steel for cars, trucks, planes, trains, buildings, containers, & other construction.
- 4) We use about 20 pounds of copper per person for buildings, electrical & electronic parts.
- 5) We use over 7,500 pounds of coal for every person in the United States.

Aluminum

- 1) Aluminum is made from Bauxite. We use over 80 pounds of aluminum per person to make beverage containers, automobiles and other modern day products.
- 2) We save 238 million BTU's of energy when we recycle just 1 ton of aluminum.
- 3) Last year, enough aluminum cans were recycled to fill a hollow Empire State building 24 times.
- 4) Aluminum recycling results in a whopping 90% savings in electrical energy.
- 5) Without recycling, we would have to mine 400 pounds of Bauxite for every person each year.

Paper

- 1) Plain old paper is the most abundant item found in our landfills.
- 2) On average, paper accounts for more than 40 percent of a landfill's contents.
- 3) Newspapers take about 13 percent of the space.
- 4) That's the equivalent of half a million trees being dumped into landfills each week.
- 5) If all the Sunday newspapers printed in the United States were recycled, we could save some 26 million trees per year.

Plastic

- 1) We discard 2.5 million plastic bottles and jugs each day.
- 2) That's almost a billion plastic bottles every year. That's "B" for billion! And most of these are not recycled.
- 3) We can save a huge amount of electrical energy by recycling.

Glass

1) Glass can be recycled repeatedly and never wears out. Making a bottle from recycled glass saves the equivalent of 4 hours of electricity to power a 100 watt light bulb.

Steel

- 1) Steel recycling in the US saves enough electrical energy to power 18 million homes each year.
- 2) Percentage wise this is a 75% savings in electrical energy.

Copper

- 1) We save 85% in electrical energy when copper is recycled.

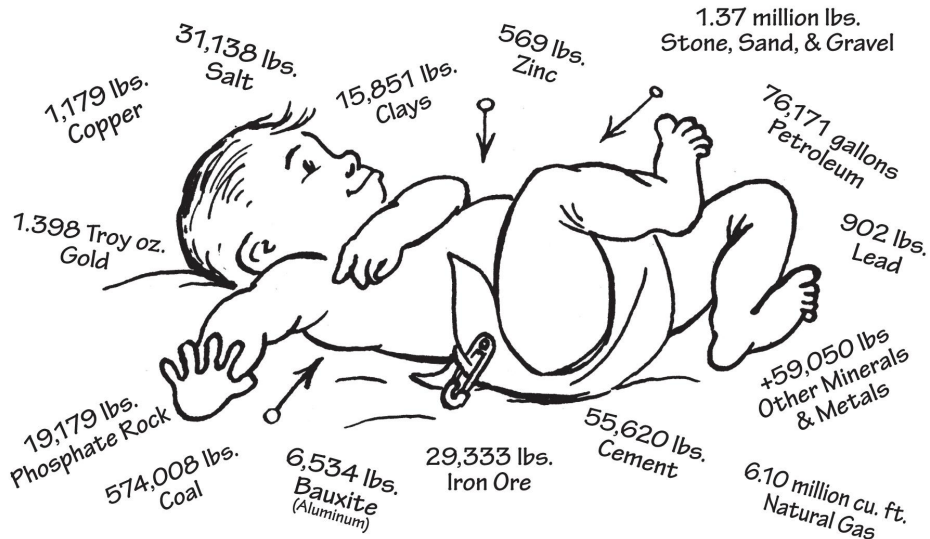
Recycling

- 1) Most of us spend each day without thinking about the quantity of items we use and discard.
 - 2) What is the average amount of waste each person creates each day? 4.5 pounds.
 - 3) Now, 4.5 pounds may not sound like much, but, try multiplying 4 & ½ pounds times each person in the United States!
 - 4) Over our lifetime, the average American throws away as trash - 600 times his or her own body weight!
 - 5) Our waste collection trucks pick up 120 million pounds of trash EVERY day!
 - 6) Recycling creates 6 times as many jobs as does land filling.
 - 7) In Ohio alone, over 200,000 jobs have been created by recycling.
 - 8) Recycling preserves our natural resources and with today's efficient recycling technology, it saves energy.
 - 9) Let's face it! Recycling will help our good earth!
 - 10) The standard of living we enjoy today brings with it a lot of pre-packaging using paper, plastic, glass and various metal containers.
 - 11) Recycling is truly a win-win thing to do!"
 - 12) Governments, businesses, schools, churches, clubs & organizations, families, and yes, YOU as an individual should get involved. Join the community of those who care.
 - 13) Goodwill Industries - For items you no longer need – that have more use left in them – Goodwill Industries is the answer.
 - 14) When Goodwill sells items, the revenues support Goodwill's Education, Training, and Job Placement Programs.
 - 15) Recycling is truly a Win - Win thing to do.
 - 16) Seek out and support responsible organizations that promote recycling.
 - 17) Learn & teach others what you know about recycling.
 - 18) Shop responsibly.
 - 19) We all must do our best to Go-Green & Help Save Our Good Earth!
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Our planet has a limited amount of known minerals.

- (1) Helium – Known reserves are about 700 Billion cubic ft. – Cost about \$0.15 a cubic foot. Critical for making coolant in accelerators. Outlook is fair. It can be conserved and recycled.
 - (2) Lithium – Known reserves are about 10 Million tons. – Cost about \$2.00 a pound. Critical for making batteries. Outlook is strong. Increased mining should keep up with rising demand. It can be recycled.
 - (3) Iron – Known reserves are about 80 Billion tons. Cost about \$0.05 cents a pound. Critical for making steel. Outlook is strong. One of the most recycled elements.
 - (4) Neodymium – Known reserves are scarce. Cost about \$30.00 a pound. Critical for: Electric motors. The outlook is poor. The geologist's of the world must scout for more deposits. It can be recycled.
 - (5) Phosphorus – Known reserves are about 20 Billion tons. Cost about \$0.05 cents a pound. Critical for making fertilizer. The outlook is strong. It can be recycled from sewage.
 - (6) Platinum – Known reserves are about 35,000 tons. Cost about \$17,000.00 a pound. Critical for catalytic converters used in automobile exhaust systems. Outlook is poor. Please do more recycling.
 - (7) Silicon – Known reserves are vast. – Cost about \$1.25 cents a pound. Critical for computer chips. The outlook is strong. It can be recycled.
 - (8) Tantalum – Known reserves are about 100 Million tons. Cost about \$40.00 a pound. Critical for capacitors used in electronics. The outlook is fair. It can be recycled.
 - (9) Tellurium – Known reserves are about 25,000 tons. Cost about \$75.00 a pound. Critical for solar cells to recycle sunlight and convert it to electricity. The outlook is fair. It can be recycled.
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Every American Born Will Need...



3.3 million pounds of minerals, metals, and fuels in their lifetime

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Learn more at www.mii.org

If It Can't Be Grown...It Has To Be Mined!

Everything We Have and Everything We Use Comes From Our Natural Resources.

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