

Industrial Raw Materials

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The term ‘industrial raw materials’ or ‘industrial minerals’ encompasses a large variety of minerals and rocks, from sand and gravel, limestone, clays, zeolite, talc, vermiculite, sepiolite, diatomite, graphite, silica to magnesite, perlite, feldspar, mica, wollastonite, barite, fluorite, natural stone and fertilisers. This diversity is also reflected in the geology of the industrial mineral deposits, as they occur throughout the geological time scale in rocks of all modes of genesis.

Industrial minerals are basic raw materials in most manufacturing sectors, including agriculture, food, electronics, foundry, metal casting, cement, glass, ceramics, detergents, paper, plastics, paint, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics.

In the world, the industrial raw materials sector has seen notable growth in the last decade. Industrial minerals dominate metals in tonnage produced and total product value. It is expected that the need for industrial minerals will increase further in the future due to the continuous increase of demand in developed and emerging economies.

Due to its complex geological history, Turkey has significant industrial mineral resources and is rich in industrial raw materials diversity. With its significant reserves and production of industrial minerals, Turkey has become an important producer and exporter in the world industrial mineral business.

All kinds of theoretical and practical studies from Turkey and the other countries related to geology, exploration, evaluation and application of industrial minerals (except for evaporites) are kindly invited for oral or poster presentation.