

## NATURAL RESOURCES



# EATHER ALES RESOURCES



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About the cover: A bucket wheel excavator operating in a strip mine near Lausitz, Germany, removing overburden layers of soil to expose lignite coal below. Bucket wheel excavators have a rotating wheel with a series of buckets attached. The upswing movement of the wheel causes the buckets to scoop soil or lignite, carrying it to the back of the wheel where it falls on a conveyor belt for removal. These 13,000 metric ton vehicles move on caterpillar tracks, cost more than U.S. \$100 million each, can remove more than 75,000 meters<sup>3</sup> of material a day, and require four to five operators.

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#### Preface

"Man shapes himself through decisions that shape his environment."

- René Dubos

Because of the intellect we possess, our evolutionary rise is different from other species on Earth. As civilization advances, humankind can decide about how to use the earth's natural resources it requires. Rather than taking the evolutionary path of easiest maximum exploitation, humankind can make choices. Potentially, humans can exploit natural resources so they can supply needs far into the future. To do this, they must understand resource availability and the extent of demand.

Exploitation of natural resources creates employment and wealth. Today, worldwide production of natural resources typically is undertaken with a capitalistic system of supply and demand. This works reasonably well when resources are abundant and widely distributed, but as the 1973–1974 Arab oil embargo demonstrated, political concerns can be problematic when resources are limited or confined to certain countries. As demand increases and the supply of a key natural resource becomes restricted, increased political disruption can occur. Knowledge of resource location and availability becomes more important to anticipate and address these concerns.

The rise in resource prices indicates a limited supply. Whether this is predicted to be temporary or permanent depends on an understanding of future supply sources. This knowledge is important for the informed citizen. This understanding cannot be divorced from an understanding of future population growth and, therefore, demand as well as the environmental impact of resource extraction and usage. I hope that *Earth's Natural Resources* will impart the needed information by considering where natural resources occur, how they are concentrated and extracted, and the extent of their supply and usage.

The book has a U.S. bias in that many of the examples are derived from the United States, but the development should be of interest to a wider audience. The book is appropriate for a student with a scientific background equivalent to a strong U.S. high school education and some lower division college courses in physical geology. To assist those with less experience, Chapter 1 provides a short review of some terms. Important terms, when first used, are *italicized* and provided in a glossary at the end of the book. In many U.S. curriculums, the book fits into a lower division college major's course in Earth or Environmental Science or as a background resource course in Civil Engineering. Each chapter provides problems to help the reader develop a deeper understanding of the material covered. Answers to these problems are available from the publisher.

#### Instructor's Resources

A downloadable PowerPoint® Image Bank is available to instructors. This resource provides the book's illustrations, photographs, and tables (to which Jones & Bartlett holds the copyright or has permission to reproduce digitally) inserted into PowerPoint slides. These images and tables can be easily copied into existing lecture slides.

Also available for download is the PowerPoint® Lecture Outline presentation package. This provides lecture notes and images for each chapter of *Earth's Natural Resources*. Instructors with Microsoft PowerPoint software can customize the outlines, art, and order of each presentation.

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## Table of Elements

Listed for the given element are the chapter where it is discussed, its atomic number, atomic weight, common valence states, and average abundance in the continental crust and seawater.w

ELEMENT	CHAPTER	SYMBOL	ATOMIC NUMBER	ATOMIC Weight	COMMON VALENCE STATES	<b>AVERAGE</b> Continental Crust	SEAWATER
Actinium	12	Ac	89	227.03	+3	#	<b>=</b>
Aluminum	6	Al	13	26.98	+3	8.2%	$8\times10^{-4}\mathrm{ppm}$
Americium	-	Am	95	(243)	+3,+4,+5,+6	=:	*
Antimony	9	Sb	51	121.75	+3,+5,-3	0.2 ppm	0.15 ppb
Argon	11	Ar	18	39.95	0	-	*
Arsenic	9	As	33	74.92	+3,+5,-3	2.1 ppm	1.7 ppb
Astatine	-	At	85	(210)	-1	-	÷
Barium	10	Ba	56	137.34	+2	340 ppm	0.014 ppm
Berkelium	-	Bk	97	(247)	+3,+4	-	=-
Beryllium	9	Ве	4	9.01	+2	1.9 ppm	$2\times 10^{-7}ppm$
Bismuth	9	Bi	83	208.98	+3,+5	25 ppb	0.02 ppb
Boron	11	В	5	10.81	+3	8.7 ppm	4.5 ppm
Bromine	11	Br	35	79.91	+1,+5,-1	3 ppm	67 ppm
Cadmium	8	Cd	48	112.30	+2	0.15 ppm	0.08 ppb
Calcium	6	Ca	20	40.08	+2	5.0%	413 ppm
Californium	=	Cf	98	(251)	+3	-	~
Carbon	2-3, 10	C	6	12.01	+2,+4,-4	0.18%	28 ppm
Cerium	9	Ce	58	140.12	+3,+4	60 ppm	0.0035 ppb
Cesium	9	Cs	5.5	132.90	+1	1.9 ppm	0.29 ppb

ELEMENT	CHAPTER	SYMBOL.	ATOMIC Number	ATOMIC Weight	COMMON VALENCE STATES	<b>AVERAGE</b> Continental Crust	SEAWATER
Chlorine	11	Cl	17	35.45	+1,+5,+7,-1	170 ppm	1.95%
Chromium	7	Cr	24	52.00	+2,+3,+6	140 ppm	0,2 ppb
Cobalt	7	Co	27	58.93	+2,+3	30 ppm	0.002 ppb
Copper	8	Cu	29	63.54	+1,+2	68 ppm	0.3 ppb
Curium	=:	Cm	96	(247)	+3	3	æ
Dysprosium	9	Dy	66	162.50	+3	6.2 ppm	0.0011 ppb
Einsteinium	=	Es	99	(254)	+3	·	=
Erbium	9	Er	68	167.26	+3	3.0 ppm	$9.2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ ppb}$
Europium	9	Eu	63	151.96	+2,+3	1.8 ppm	$1.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ ppb}$
Fermium	-	Fm	100	(257)	+3	_	~
Fluorine	8	F	9	19.00	-1	540 ppm	1.3 ppm
Francium	-	Fr	87	(223)	+1		_
Gadolinium	9	Gd	64	157.25	+3	5.2 ppm	0.001 ppb
Gallium	9	Ga	31	69.72	+3	19 ppm	0.02 ppb
Germanium	9	Ge	32	72.59	+2,+4	1.4 ppm	0.005 ppb
Gold	9	Au	79	196.97	+1,+3	3.1 ppb	0.0049 ppb
Hafnium	5	Hf	72	178.49	+4	3.3 ppm	< 0.007 ppb
Helium	11	He	2	4.00	0	-	-
Holmium	9	Но	67	164.93	+3	1.2 ppm	$2.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{ ppb}$
Hydrogen	3	H	1	1.01	+1,-1	0.15%	10.82%
Indium	9	In	49	114.82	+3	0.16 ppm	$1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ ppb}$
Iodine	11	I	53	126.90	+1,+5,+7,-1	0.49 ppm	0.056 ppm
Iridium	9	Ir	77	192.20	+3,+4	0.4 ppb	$1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ ppb}$
Iron	6	Fe	26	55.85	+2,+3	6.3%	0.06 ppb
Krypton	11	Kr	36	83.80	0	*	***
Lanthanum	9	La	71	174.97	+3	34 ppm	0.0045 ppb
Lead	8	Pb	82	207.19	+2,+4	10 ppm	0.002 ррЬ
Lithium	11	Li	3	6.94	+1	17 ppm	0.17 ppm
Lutetium	9	Lu	71	174.97	+3	350 ppb	$1.4 \times 10^{-6}  \mathrm{ppb}$
Magnesium	6	Mg	12	24.31	+2	2.90%	0.129%
Manganese	6	Mn	25	54.94	+2,+3,+4,+7	0.11%	0.3 ppb
Mendelevium	=	Md	101	(258)	+2,+3	-	40

ELEMENT	CHAPTER	SYMBOL	ATOMIC Number	ATOMIC Weight	COMMON Valence States	AVERAGE Continental Crust	SEAWATER
Mercury	8	Hg	80	200.59	+1,+2	67 ррь	dqq 100.0
Molybdenum	7	Mo	42	95.95	+4,+6	1.1 ppm	0.011 ppm
Neodymium	9	Nd	60	144.24	+3	33 ppm	0.0042 ppb
Neon	11	Ne	10	20.18	0	-	-
Neptunium	-	Np	93	237.05	+3,+4,+5,+6	-	
Nickel	7	Ni	28	58.71	+2,+3	980 ppm	0.5 ppb
Niobium	9	Nb	41	92.91	+3,+5	17 ppm	< 0.005 ppb
Nitrogen	11	N	7	14.01	+1,+2,+3,+4,	20 ppm	15.5 ppm
Nobelium	-	No	102	(259)	+2,+3	×	-
Osmium	9	Os	76	190.20	+3,+4	1.8 ppb	$1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ ppb}$
Oxygen	11	O	8	16.00	-2	46%	85.84%
Palladium	9	Pd	46	106.40	+2,+4	6.3 ppb	$2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ ppb}$
Phosphorus	11	P	15	30.97	+3,+5,-3	0.10%	0.071 ppm
Platinum	9	Pt	78	195.09	+2,+4	3.7 ppb	0.05 ppb
Plutonium	5	Pu	94	(244)	+3,+4,+5,+6	*	=
Polonium	=	Po	84	(209)	+2,+4	(e)	-
Potassium	1.1	K	19	39.10	+1	1.5%	399 ppm
Praseodymium	9	Pr	59	140.91	+3	8.7 ppm	0.001 ppb
Promethium	9	Pm	61	(145)	+3	-	
Protactinium	~	Pa	91	231.04	+4,+5	*	-
Radium	5	Ra	88	226.03	+2	-	(H)
Radon	5	Rn	86	(222)	0	-	-
Rhenium	9	Re	75	186,20	+4,+6,+7	2.6 ppb	0.004 ppb
Rhodium	9	Rh	45	102.90	+3	0.7 ppb	7 ppb
Rubidium	<b>F</b>	Rb	37	85.47	+ 1	60 ppm	0.12 ppm
Ruthenium	9	Ru	44	101.07	+3	1 ppb	$7 \times 10^{-4} \text{ ppb}$
Samarium	9	Sm	62	150.35	+2,+3	6 ррт	$8.4\times10^{-1}\mathrm{ppb}$
Scandium	9	Sc	21	44.96	+3	26 ppm	$6.7 \times 10^{-4} \text{ ppb}$
Selenium	10	Se	34	78.96	+4,+6,-2	50 ppb	0.13 ppb
Silicon	6	Si	14	28.09	+2,+4,-4	27%	2.8 ppm
Silver	9	Ag	47	107.87	+1	80 ppb	0.0027 ppb
Sodium	11	Na	11	22.99	+1	2.30%	1.08%

ELEMENT	CHAPTER	SYMBOL	ATOMIC Number	ATOMIC Weight	COMMON Valence States	AVERAGE Continental Crust	SEAWATER
Strontium	11	Sr	38	87.62	+2	360 ppm	7.6 ppm
Sulfur	11	S	16	32.06	+4,+6,-2,-1,0	420 ppm	900 ppm
Tantalum	9	Ta	73	180.95	+5	1.7 ppm	< 0.0025 ppb
Technetium	=	Tc	43	98.91	+4,+6,+7	-	=
Tellurium	9	Te	52	127.60	+4,+6,-2	1 ppb	$8 \times 10^{-4}  \mathrm{ppb}$
Terbium	9	Tb	65	158.92	+3	0.95 ppm	$1.7 \times 10^{-1}  \mathrm{ppb}$
Thallium	9	Tl	81	204.37	+1,+3	0.53 ppm	0.01 ppb
Thorium	5	Th	90	232.04	+4	6 ppm	$6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ ppb}$
Thulium	9	Tm	69	168.93	+3	0.45 ppm	$1.3 \times 10^{-4}  \mathrm{ppb}$
Tin	8	Sn	50	118.69	+2,+4	2.2 ppm	$5 \times 10^{-1}  ppb$
Titanium	6	Ti	22	47.90	+2,+3,+4	0.66%	< 0.96 ppb
Tungsten	7	W	74	183.85	+6	190 ppm	0.1 ppb
Uranium	5	U	92	238.03	+3,+4,+5,+6	1.8 ppm	3.1 ppb
Vanadium	7	V	23	50,94	+2,+3,+4,+5	190 ppm	1.2 ppb
Xenon	11	Xe	54	131.30	0	-	-
Ytterbium	9	Yb	70	173.04	+2,+3	2.8 ppm	$9.0 \times 10^{-1}  \mathrm{ppb}$
Yttrium	9	Y	39	88.90	+3	29 ppm	0.007 ppb
Zinc	8	Zn	30	65.37	+2	79 ppm	0.4 ppb
Zirconium	5	Zr	40	91.22	+4	130 ppm	0.03 ppb

Values in parentheses are the atomic weight of the longest-lived isotope. Crustal abundance from: www.webelements.com/periodicity/abundance\_crust/ and seawater composition from www.seafriends.org.nz/oceano/seawater.htm.

### **Brief Contents**

Preface
Acknowledgments
Table of Elements
Chapter 1. Understanding the Earth's Natural Resources: An Introduction
Part One. Energy Resources
Chapter 2. Petroleum
Chapter 3. Natural Gas, Coal, and Related Resources
Chapter 4. Alternative Energy Resources
Chapter 5. Nuclear Power
Part Two. Metals
Chapter 6. Abundant Metals
Chapter 7. Scarce Metals: Ferro-Alloy Metals
Chapter 8. Scarce Metals: Base Metals
Chapter 9. Scarce Metals: Precious and Specialty Metals
Part Three. Life-Supporting Resources: Building and Industrial Material, Chemical Minerals, Fertilizer, and Gases 231
Chapter 10. Building Material and Industrial Minerals
Chapter 11. Chemicals from Evaporation of Water and Gaseous Elements from Air 263
Part Four. Water and Soil Resources
Chapter 12. The Distribution and Movement of Water
Chapter 13. Water Quality, Usage, and Law
Chapter 14. Soil as a Resource

#### Brief Contents

iv

Appendix A. Prefix Multipliers for Metric Quantities	373
Appendix B. Common Ore Minerals	375
Appendix C. Energy and Power Conversion Factors	379
Appendix D. U.S. Primary Drinking Water Standards	381
Glossary	391
Index	409
Photo Credits	427

## Contents

Chapter 1 Understanding the Earth's Natural Resources:  An Introduction	REPACE XV
Chapter 1 Understanding the Earth's Natural Resources: An Introduction	acknowledgments xvii
An Introduction  Energy and Resources 3 Mineral Resources 3 Determination of Resource Prices 4 Resource Classification 6 Mineral Resources and Reserves 6 Resource Evaluation 7 Geochemical Cycles 8 Water Cycle 8 Carbon Cycle 8 Common Rocks 12 Igneous Rocks 13 Sedimentary Rocks 14 Metamorphic Rocks 14 Population Growth 16 Mathematics of Growth 17 Fertility 18 Distribution of People on the Earth as a Function of Time 19 The Demographic Transition 20 Age Distribution of the Human Population 21	ABLE OF ELEMENTS xix
Mineral Resources 3 Determination of Resource Prices 4 Resource Classification 6 Mineral Resources and Reserves 6 Resource Evaluation 7 Geochemical Cycles 8 Water Cycle 8 Carbon Cycle 8 Common Rocks 12 Igneous Rocks 13 Sedimentary Rocks 14 Metamorphic Rocks 14 Population Growth 16 Mathematics of Growth 17 Fertility 18 Distribution of People on the Earth as a Function of Time 19 The Demographic Transition 20 Age Distribution of the Human Population 21	
Summary 24 Key Terms 25 Problems 25	Energy and Resources 3 Mineral Resources 3 Determination of Resource Prices 4 Resource Classification 6 Mineral Resources and Reserves 6 Resource Evaluation 7 Geochemical Cycles 8 Water Cycle 8 Carbon Cycle 8 Common Rocks 12 Igneous Rocks 13 Sedimentary Rocks 14 Metamorphic Rocks 14 Population Growth 16 Mathematics of Growth 17 Fertility 18 Distribution of People on the Earth as a Function of Time 19 The Demographic Transition 20 Age Distribution of the Human Population 21 The Earth's Human Carrying Capacity 22 Summary 24 Key Terms 25

Part One	Energy Resources
World Energ	y Consumption 28
	Petroleum
Organic Ma	atter and Fossil Fuels 31
	Formation 32
Fingerpri	nting Oil 34
Methods of	Petroleum Source Rock Evaluation 34
Vitrinite I	Reflectance 34
Van Kreve	elen Diagram 34
Rock-Eva	l Pyrolysis 35
Age of Sour	ce Rocks 36
Crude Oil I	Deposits 37
Crude Oil B	Recovery 39
Operation	of a Drill Rig 40
Deepwater	Production 41
Primary I	Production 42
Secondary	Recovery 42
Tertiary R	Recovery 43
Abandonn	ient 43
Peak Oil	14
	d Tar Sand 45
Oil Shale	
Tar Sand	
Strategic Pe	troleum Reserve 48
Crude Oil R	efining 48
	n and Production of Petroleum 50
Summary	
Key Terms	
Problems	54
References	54
Chapter 3	Natural Gas, Coal, and Related Resources 55
Natural Gas	55
Convention	pal Natural Gas 55
Unconvent	ional Natural Gas 55
Production	and Reserves 59
Hydrogen (	Gas Production 60
Coal 61	
Coal Use	61
Coal Form	ation 61
Resource Lo	ecation 64
	and Reserves 65
Environmen	
Peat Resourc	
Summary 7	12

Key Terms 73	
Problems 73	
References 74	
Chapter 4 Alternative Energy Resources	
Solar Energy 75	
Low-Quality Solar Energy 76	
Turbines and Electrical Generators 78	
Solar Power 78	
Fuel Cells for Energy and Hydrogen Gas 82	
Water Power 84	
Ocean Power 84	
Hydroelectric Power 85	
Electrical Power Grid 87	
Wind Power 88	
Concerns in Developing Wind Power 91	
Biofuels 91	
Ethanol 92	
Geothermal Energy 93	
Geothermal Power Plants 93	
Concerns in Developing Geothermal Power 96	
Enhanced Geothermal Systems 96	
Direct Use Geothermal 97	
Geothermal Heat Pumps 97	
Total Cost of Electrical Production in the U.S. by Power Source 97	
Summary 98	
Key Terms 99	
Problems 99	
References 100	
Chapter 5 Nuclear Power	
Binding Energy 101	
Nuclear Fission 101	
Nuclear Fuel Cycle 102	
Uranium(U) = 102	
Radium and Radon 103	
Uranium Ores 103	
Uranium Prices 105	
Uranium Reserves 106	
Uranium Production 107	
Uranium Isotope Separation and Nuclear Fuel 108	
Zirconium (Zr) and Hafnium (Hf) 108	
Nuclear Reactor Types 108  Boiling Water Paretor 100	
Boiling Water Reactor 109 Pressurized Water Reactor 109	
I TOUSHITTOOK WILL ILONGOOF INS	

Fast Neutron Reactor 111
Pebble Bed Reactor 111
Reactor Operation 112
Nuclear Reactor Safety 112
Three Mile Island Reactor Accident 112
Chernobyl Nuclear Accident 113
Fukushima Nuclear Accident 113
Permanent Disposal of Concentrated Nuclear Waste 114
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant 115
Civilian High-Level Waste 115
Reprocessing Spent Nuclear Fuel 116
Thorium (Th) 116
Nuclear Power Production 117
Nuclear Radiation 119
Radiation Exposure and Risks 120
Nuclear Fusion 120
Summary 121
Key Terms 123
Problems 124
References 124
Part Two Metals
Chapter 6 Abundant Metals
Iron (Fe) 128
Use 128
Oxidation State of Iron in the Earth 128
Resource Location 129
Iron Minerals and Ore Deposits 130
Production and Reserves 133
Aluminum (Al) 138
Use 139
Resource Location 139
Production and Reserves 140
Silicon (Si) 141
Use 141
Resource Location 142
Production and Reserves 142
Magnesium (Mg) 142
Use 143  Broduction and Browning 143
Production and Reserves 143 Titanium (Ti) 145
Use 145
Production and Reserves 145
L'IOMENTON WHA RESERVES 142

Manganese (Mn) 147	
Use 147	
Resource Location 147	
Production and Reserves	147
Summary 148	
Key Terms 150	
Problems 150	
References 151	
Title Control of the	
Chapter 7 Scarce M	etals: Ferro-Alloy Metals 153
Scarce Metals 153	
Common Ore Minerals	153
Sulfides 153	
Concentration of Scarce M	etal Ores 156
Ferro-Alloys 159	
Chromium (Cr) 159	
Use 159	
Resource Location 159	
Production and Reserves	161
Health Concerns 162	
Vanadium (V) 162	
Use 162	
Resource Location 162	
Production and Reserves	163
Health Concerns 164	
Nickel (Ni) 164	
Use 164	
Resource Location 164	
Production and Reserves	168
Molybdenum (Mo) 169	
Use 169	
Resource Location 169	
Production and Reserves	169
Cobalt (Co) 169	
Use 170	
Resource Location 170	
Production and Reserves	172
Tungsten (W) 172	
Use 172	
Resource Location 173	
Production and Reserves	17.4
Summary 174	
Key Terms 175	
Problems 176	
References 176	