The Economic Impact of Oklahoma Primary Aluminum

A major long-term investment in American aluminum and northeastern Oklahoma, and the first greenfield primary aluminum smelter built in the United States in more than four decades.

AUGUST 2026

Multi-Billion Dollar
Capital investment

750,000 MTs
Annual production capacity

11,000
U.S. jobs supported annually, on average

40+ yrs
Since America's last new primary aluminum smelter

EGA

Century ALUMINUM

1.0 Executive Summary

Oklahoma Primary Aluminum is a generational investment in American aluminum and northeastern Oklahoma.

Oklahoma Primary Aluminum ("OPA") is a proposed 750,000-metric-tons-per-annum primary aluminum smelter to be developed at the Tulsa Port of Inola in Rogers County, Oklahoma, by Emirates Global Aluminium (EGA) and Century Aluminum Company (the "Sponsors"). Representing a multi-billion-dollar capital investment, OPA will create roughly 1,000 permanent direct jobs at an average salary near $100,000, and it would be the first greenfield primary aluminum smelter built in the United States in more than four decades, roughly doubling the nation's primary aluminum production capacity.

A project of national consequence. America now imports roughly 85 percent of the primary aluminum it consumes, with only four smelters, two of them at full capacity, still operating nationwide. Aluminum underpins the defense industrial base, the electric grid, and American manufacturing, and rebuilding domestic supply starts with new smelting capacity. At 750,000 metric tons per year, Oklahoma Primary Aluminum would roughly double U.S. primary aluminum production capacity and supply aluminum for American industry, including high-purity metal essential for defense and aerospace applications.

"A magnificent, job-producing, desperately needed aluminum plant that will be one of the best projects ever conceived or built in the Great State of Oklahoma."

President Donald J. Trump (Truth Social, 2026)

Modeled over its project life, Oklahoma Primary Aluminum will support approximately 11,000 American jobs and add $2.2 billion to U.S. GDP every year on average, representing roughly $74 billion in cumulative GDP and approximately $181 billion in total economic output through 2060. Based on the modeled direct employment base used in the REMI analysis, including permanent operating employment and direct employment associated with ongoing capital investment, each modeled direct job supports approximately three additional jobs in Oklahoma and approximately five nationally.

Oklahoma Primary Aluminum: Impact on the United States

11,000	$2.2B	$74B	$181B
American jobs supported per year	Added to U.S. GDP every year	Cumulative GDP contribution through 2060	Total economic output through 2060

What it means for Oklahoma. Oklahoma Primary Aluminum is the largest advanced-manufacturing project that northeastern Oklahoma has ever landed. Across construction and operations, the facility is projected to support approximately 7,000 Oklahoman jobs each year on average, add $1.45 billion to state GDP annually, and deliver $911 million in household income to Oklahoma families every year. Over the life of the project, that compounds to roughly $49 billion in cumulative contribution to the state's economy.

"This project in Inola is about getting that back. It's about making sure the equipment that protects our troops and defends our borders is made in America by Americans, for Americans."

Governor Kevin Stitt (Video statement on the Inola project, 2026)

The build alone will employ an estimated 4,000 construction workers at Davis-Bacon prevailing wages. Once operational, the smelter will anchor roughly 1,000 permanent direct jobs at salaries near $100,000, on par with the highest-paying industries in Rogers County and sustain more than 5,000 additional indirect and induced jobs across the region. Taken together, the construction and operations phases translate into the headline results below.

Oklahoma Primary Aluminum: Impact on Oklahoma

7,000
jobs in Oklahoma supported per year, on average

$1.45B
Added to Oklahoma GDP every year, on average

$911M
In added household income to Oklahoma every year

≈$49B
Cumulative contribution to Oklahoma GDP through 2060

≈$31B
Cumulative household income to Oklahoma families through 2060

Key Takeaways

01

The United States gets its first new smelter in more than four decades.

Oklahoma Primary Aluminum (“OPA”) represents a multi-billion-dollar capital investment in a primary aluminum smelter with full production capacity of 750,000 metric tons per annum. It is located at the Tulsa Port of Inola in Rogers County, Oklahoma. The project is sponsored by Emirates Global Aluminium and Century Aluminum, which are two of the world’s leading producers, with over seven decades of combined operating experience. The project is expected to produce first hot metal by the end of 2029 and full capacity by mid-2030.

02

OPA doubles aluminum production capacity in the United States.

At 750,000 metric tons of annual capacity, OPA would roughly double U.S. primary aluminum production capacity. America imports approximately 85 percent of the primary aluminum it consumes with projections that the supply gap will widen from 3.9 million tons to 5.5 million by 2035.[1] OPA would cut import dependence by roughly 15 percent once fully operational and supply aluminum for American industry, including high-purity metal required for defense and aerospace.

03

OPA is designed to be one of the most advanced aluminum smelters in the world.

The project’s competitive positioning is anchored by EGA’s EX reduction cell technology, the company’s tenth-generation smelting system, which produced first hot metal in 2025 and is being advanced to full industrial scale. EX is engineered to produce more aluminum with less energy per ton and lower emissions and is among the most efficient in the industry, positioning OPA to open as one of the most modern and efficient smelters in the world.

04

Delivering a lasting economic impact for the United States and Oklahoma.

Modeled over its full life, OPA supports approximately 11,000 American jobs nationally and contributes $2.2 billion to U.S. GDP annually on average. That amounts to roughly $74 billion in cumulative GDP and approximately $181 billion in total economic output through 2060. The effects span mining and refining, logistics, metal fabrication, and downstream manufacturing.

05

Oklahoma gains a generational economic anchor.

For Oklahoma, the project supports nearly 7,000 total jobs (on average, including Construction and Operation phases) and adds $1.45 billion to state GDP every year on average. The facility is projected to deliver $911 million in annual household income to Oklahoma families. Cumulative contribution to the state economy reaches approximately $49 billion through 2060.

06

OPA creates high-paying, high-skill jobs.

Operations will create approximately 1,000 permanent direct jobs at an average salary near $100,000. A smelter operates continuously across a multi-decade asset life, so the employment and income it anchors are durable. Roles include comprehensive benefits and training developed in partnership with Oklahoma’s technical education system.

07

Project construction will deliver careers, not just a facility.

The construction phase will employ an estimated 4,000 workers at prevailing wages, with local hiring prioritized. An estimated 375 to 500 qualified apprentices will complete a substantial share of construction labor hours, building durable, credentialed workforce capability that outlasts the project.

08

OPA will support an integrated aluminum ecosystem within Oklahoma.

Beyond the smelter, OPA is positioned to support a fully integrated aluminum ecosystem at the Port of Inola and attract further industrial development and accelerate regional infrastructure buildout, strengthening the port, power, and utility backbone of northeastern Oklahoma for decades.

2.0 Project Overview

Oklahoma Primary Aluminum represents a multi-billion-dollar capital investment in a 750,000-metric-ton-per-annum primary aluminum smelter at the 400-acre (160-hectare) Tulsa Port of Inola in Rogers County, Oklahoma, roughly 25 miles east of Tulsa. At full operation, the facility will employ approximately 1,000 permanent direct workers at an average salary of roughly $100,000 and produce 750,000 tons of primary aluminum each year. It is a partnership between Emirates Global Aluminium (EGA) and Century Aluminum Company (Century Aluminum), two of the world's leading aluminum producers, with more than seven decades of combined operating experience.

Aluminum is widely regarded as one of the most critical materials for U.S. industry and supply chain security, with applications spanning aerospace and defense systems, automotive manufacturing, construction, packaging, and electric power infrastructure. Yet over the past two decades, primary aluminum production has become highly concentrated overseas, and the United States now imports approximately 85 percent of the primary aluminum it consumes. OPA responds directly to that vulnerability. At 750,000 metric tons of annual capacity, the facility would roughly double U.S. primary aluminum production capacity and reduce import dependence by approximately 15 percent once fully operational.

The smelter will deploy EGA's proprietary EX reduction cell technology, the company's tenth-generation smelting technology, which produced first hot metal in 2025 and is being advanced to full industrial scale, with OPA its first U.S. deployment. Assuming long-term access to competitively priced Oklahoma power, this positions OPA to produce globally cost-competitive aluminum for American manufacturers.

Project timeline and major milestones

OPA moves from early site works to full production over roughly four years. The milestones below trace the critical path, from construction start, through first hot metal at the end of 2029, to full 750,000-metric-ton capacity by mid-2030.

Early works	Beginning Q3 2026 (9 months)
Main construction (35 months)	Q4 2026 to Q4 2029
First hot metal	End of 2029
Full production capacity (750,000 tons per annum)	Mid-2030

Timeline reflects the Sponsors' current development targets and is subject to final investment decision, permitting, financing, and definitive agreements.

Beyond the smelter itself, OPA is positioned to support a fully integrated aluminum supply chain at the Port of Inola by attracting upstream suppliers and downstream manufacturers. Downstream activity is expected to begin with U.S. Aluminum Company, a newly formed venture affiliated with M-D Building Products, which signed an agreement with EGA and Century in February 2026 to explore developing an aluminum fabrication plant near the smelter.[2] Beyond its own footprint, the project is already spurring regional infrastructure development, including port improvements, wastewater treatment, transmission upgrades, and a new substation, each advancing in step with the project's timeline and positioned to serve northeastern Oklahoma well beyond the smelter. OPA will generate two distinct waves of employment, summarized in the panel below.

CONSTRUCTION PHASE (2026 – 2029)

4,000
Construction jobs at peak

35 months
Main construction period

375 to 500
Apprentices: 15%+ of all labor hours

2,000–6,700
Indirect & induced jobs, ramping to 2029 peak

OPERATIONS PHASE (BEGINNING IN 2030)

1,000
Permanent direct jobs

$100,000+
Average salary

5,000+
Indirect & induced jobs in Oklahoma

750,000 MTs
Annual production capacity

OPA's economic contribution comes in two waves: the construction effort that builds the smelter, and the decades of continuous operations that follow. The figures below capture both, showing what the project is expected to generate for Oklahoma in an average year across its full life, from groundbreaking through 2060.

Oklahoma Primary Aluminum: Impacts on Oklahoma

7,000
Oklahoma jobs supported per year, on average, over the life of the project

$1.45B
Added to Oklahoma GDP every year, on average

$911M
In added household income to Oklahoma every year, on average

3.0 Methodology

The expenditures required to build and operate OPA, including wages and salaries paid to construction and operations workers, together with purchases of materials, energy, equipment, and services, constitute the project's direct economic impact. These direct impacts, in turn, set off multiplier effects that make the total economic impact of the facility substantially larger. Multiplier effects can be broken down into indirect and induced effects.

Direct

Project wages and purchases of materials, energy, equipment, and services

Indirect

Suppliers' increased demand rippling through their own supply chains

Induced

Household spending of labor income, plus additional business and residential investment

Indirect effects measure the increased economic activity that arises from purchasing by the project's suppliers. When OPA procures equipment, maintenance, or logistics services from a regional vendor, that vendor experiences an increase in demand and must, in turn, purchase materials from its own suppliers, some of which are also located in the region. Those suppliers experience increased demand of their own, and so on, as the effects ripple across many industrial sectors.

Induced effects measure the increased economic activity that arises from household spending of labor income, together with the additional business and residential investment the project induces, over and above the smelter's own capital expenditure, and other second-order effects. As smelter employees and supply chain workers spend their earnings locally on housing, food, healthcare, retail, and entertainment, the businesses serving them see increased demand, generating further rounds of income and employment throughout the community.

These successive rounds of spending do not continue indefinitely. In each round, some portion of spending leaves the regional economy through imports, savings, and taxes, which is why a finite value for each effect can be estimated. The estimates presented in this study were produced using the REMI (Regional Economic Models, Inc.) dynamic economic modeling framework, an industry-standard structural model that captures year-by-year interactions among industries, households, and labor markets. Raw project data, including capital expenditure, employment, payroll, and procurement profiles, were provided by the Sponsors.

Impacts are reported in terms of three measures. **Employment** counts the total number of jobs attributable, directly or indirectly, to the project. **Gross domestic product (GDP)** contribution reflects the value added to the national economy by all activity attributable to the project. **Household income** reflects the compensation, including wages, salaries, and benefits, flowing to households as a result of that activity. Unless otherwise noted, results are expressed as annual averages over the life of the project, spanning both the construction and operations phases.

4.0 Construction Phase Impacts

Oklahoma Primary Aluminum will create an estimated 4,000 construction jobs during the 35-month construction phase, providing substantial employment for skilled trades including electricians, pipefitters, ironworkers, carpenters, equipment operators, and heavy equipment mechanics. Construction positions will offer Davis-Bacon prevailing wages and will prioritize hiring from Oklahoma and surrounding states, directing hundreds of millions of dollars in wages into the regional economy.

The construction phase is also designed to build lasting workforce capability. EGA commits to ensuring that construction contractors meet prevailing wage requirements and that more than 15 percent of all construction labor hours are completed by qualified apprentices, an estimated 375 to 500, creating pathways for workers to develop portable skills applicable to future infrastructure projects throughout the region.

Summary of Job Creation (Oklahoma)

Construction jobs: 4,000	35-month construction period (2026 to 2029)
Construction apprentices: 375 to 500	15%+ of construction hours, during construction
Indirect & induced jobs, construction: ~2,000 to 6,700	Ramps to 2029 peak
Permanent direct jobs: ~1,000	Operations, from 2030
Indirect & induced jobs, operations: 5,000+	Steady state, life of project

Construction activity of this scale produces immediate regional spillovers well before the first metal is cast: lodging, food service, fuel, equipment rental, and building materials suppliers across Rogers County and the Tulsa metropolitan area will experience sustained demand throughout the build.

5.0 Operations Phase Impacts

Once operational, OPA will generate approximately 1,000 permanent direct jobs at the smelter, representing a substantial expansion of the local employment base and more than doubling Inola's current workforce. These positions will span operational, technical, maintenance, administrative, and management functions, with competitive wages significantly exceeding regional averages.

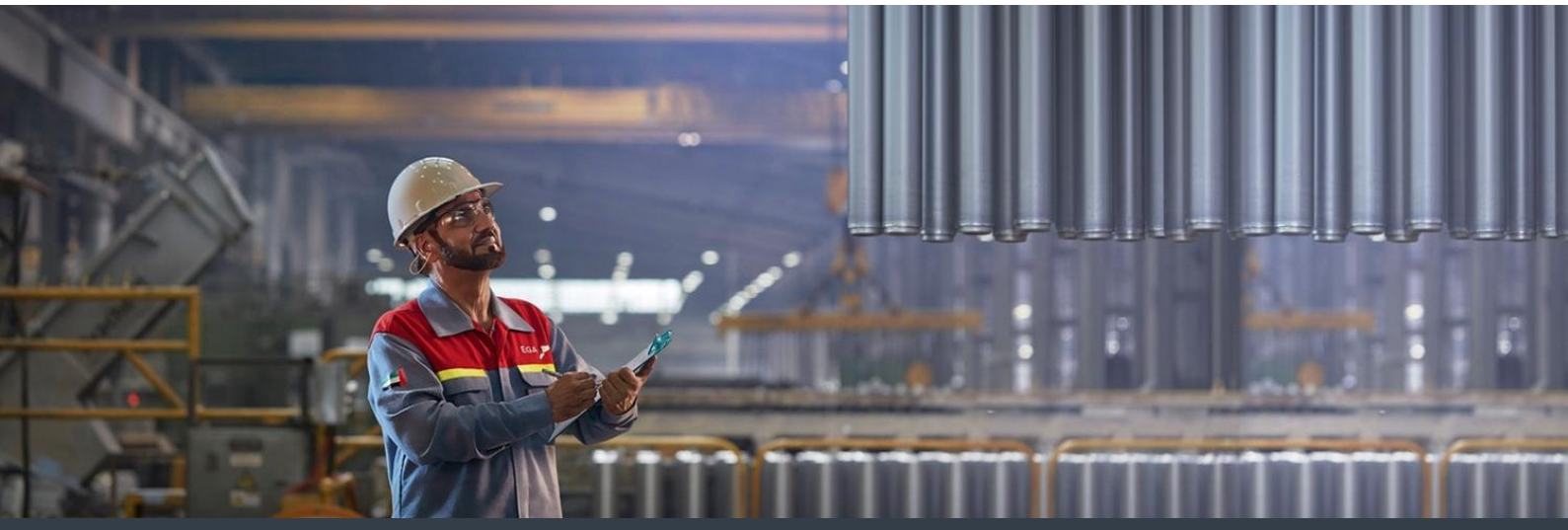
The facility is expected to serve as a long-term economic anchor for Rogers County and the broader Tulsa metropolitan area. During operations, economic modeling indicates OPA will support more than 5,000 indirect and induced jobs in Oklahoma and roughly 9,000 across the United States, in addition to the 1,000+ permanent direct jobs at the smelter. Counting the construction phase as well, total employment supported averages approximately 7,000 jobs in Oklahoma and 11,000 nationally each year over the life of the project. These jobs are predominantly in the transportation and logistics, maintenance and industrial services, utilities, professional services, and local retail and hospitality sectors. Ongoing annual procurement of raw materials, energy, and contracted services, combined with the earnings of more than 1,000 permanent, well-compensated employees, will generate sustained multiplier effects throughout the regional economy.

THE MULTIPLIER EFFECT

For roughly every direct job at the smelter, economic modeling indicates roughly three additional jobs in Oklahoma, and about five additional jobs nationally, supported across the supply chain and the wider community.

Annual Average Economic Impact of Oklahoma Primary Aluminum

Total employment supported, United States	11,000 jobs
Total employment supported, Oklahoma	7,000 jobs
Contribution to U.S. gross domestic product	$2.2 billion
Contribution to Oklahoma gross domestic product	$1.45 billion
Household income to Oklahoma	$911.0 million



These recurring expenditures are expected to strengthen local businesses, expand the industrial services base, and support public services over the life of the facility. Because a smelter operates continuously, 24 hours a day, every day of the year, across a multi-decade asset life, the employment and income it anchors are unusually stable relative to other categories of industrial investment.

The Oklahoma Multiplier

1	+	~3	=	≈4×
direct job at the smelter		additional jobs across Oklahoma		Oklahoma jobs per direct job

In Oklahoma, that is roughly four jobs for every one at the smelter, among the highest employment multipliers of any category of industrial investment.

The ripple runs wider still across the country. Because primary aluminum feeds aerospace, defense, automotive, and packaging supply chains nationwide, OPA's purchases of equipment, energy, and raw materials sustain jobs far beyond the state line, a wider effect than the in-state impact alone.

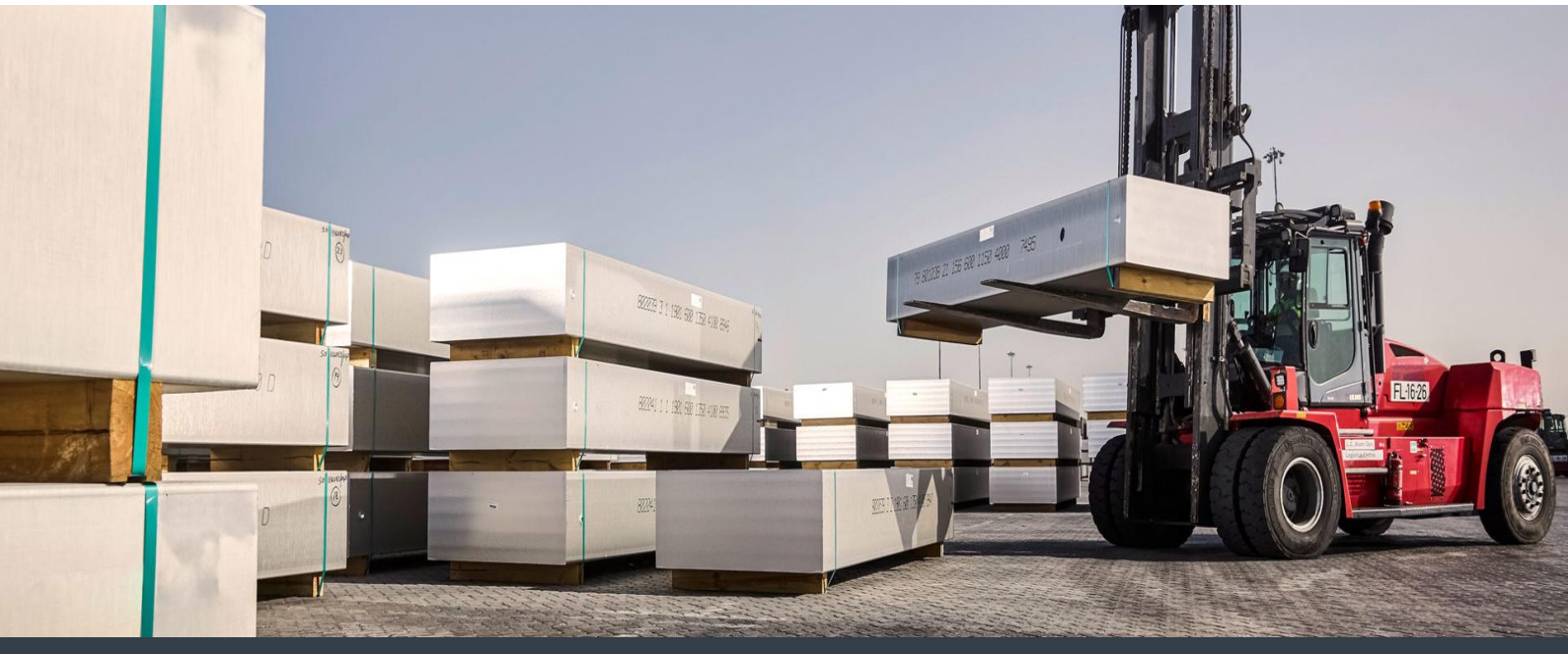
The National Multiplier

1 direct job at the smelter **~5** additional jobs nationwide

≈6×

total U.S. jobs per direct job at Oklahoma Primary Aluminum

Nationally, each direct job at the smelter sustains about five additional jobs across mining and refining, transportation and logistics, metal fabrication, and the local businesses that serve those workers, for a total employment multiplier of roughly six to one.

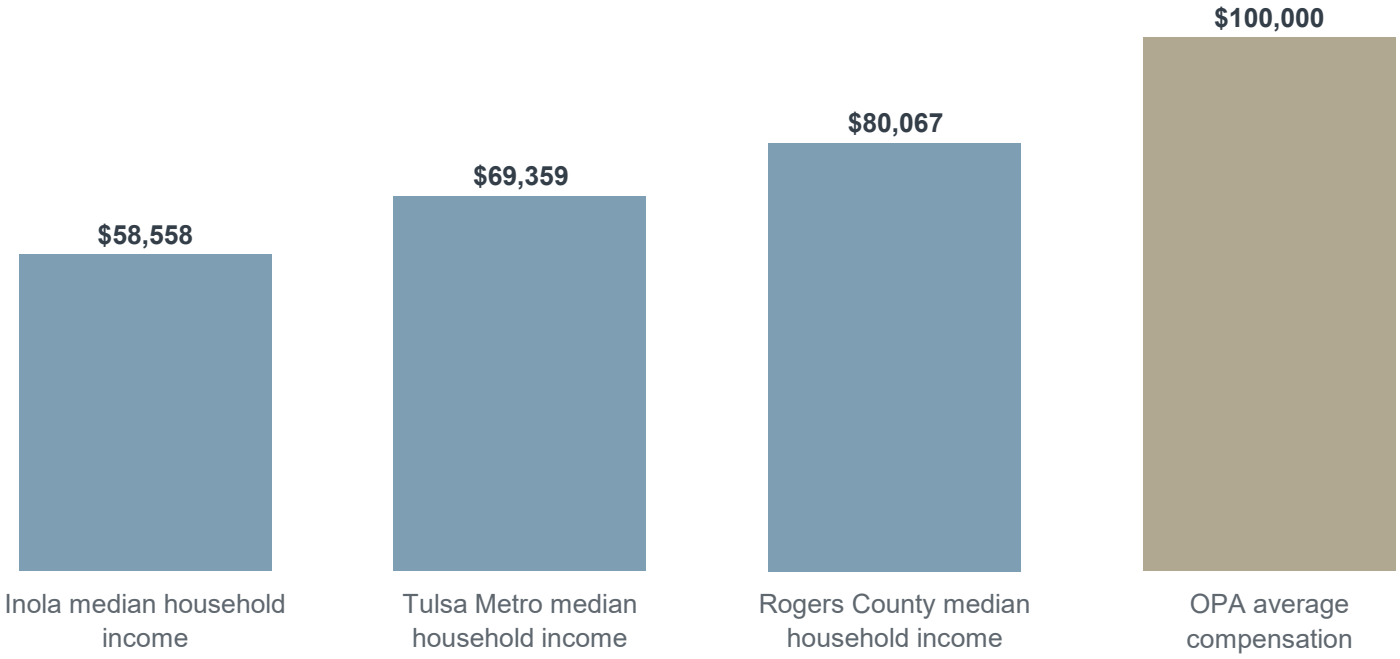


6.0 Employment Quality and Wages

The value of OPA to the region lies in the quality of the jobs it creates as much as in their number. At an average near $100,000, OPA compensation will sit well above household income benchmarks across the region.[3] These are advanced manufacturing roles requiring specialized technical skills, placing OPA among the highest wage propositions available to workers in northeastern Oklahoma.

OPA will create some of the highest paying jobs in Northeast Oklahoma.

Regional household income benchmarks and OPA average compensation, 2020 to 2024



Median household income per U.S. Census Bureau ACS 2020–2024 five-year estimates; OPA average compensation per the Sponsors.

Permanent roles are expected to include comprehensive benefits, including health insurance and retirement plans, along with extensive workforce training and development. Taken together, the pay, benefits, and training make OPA one of the strongest employment propositions available to workers in northeastern Oklahoma.

7.0 Community Impact: Inola and Rogers County

Inola is a town of approximately 1,900 residents in Rogers County, Oklahoma, roughly twenty-five miles east of Tulsa. Its name derives from the Cherokee word for “Black Fox,” reflecting its roots in the northeastern portion of the historic Creek Nation.[4] Since rail service arrived in 1889, the town has evolved through distinct economic phases, from an early coal mining and agricultural center, through mid-century decline as coal mining diminished, to its current role as a growing community benefiting from proximity to the Tulsa metropolitan area.

Through each of those phases, Inola's fortunes have followed the work that moved through it: the railroad, the mines, the farms, and more recently the industrial corridor growing along the Tulsa Port of Inola. The town's welcome sign still calls it the 'Hay Capital of the World,' a nod to the agricultural era that carried Inola through much of the last century.

The 1,000 permanent jobs created by Oklahoma Primary Aluminum present an unprecedented economic development opportunity for the Town of Inola.

Oklahoma Primary Aluminum will fundamentally transform the local economy, creating demand for expanded housing, retail services, restaurants, healthcare facilities, and community amenities. It is expected to strengthen Inola’s fiscal position through growth in property, sales, and utility revenue bases, enabling investments in schools, infrastructure, and public services that benefit all residents. Significant economic opportunity will also flow to Claremore (the Rogers County seat), Catoosa, and other nearby communities as workers, suppliers, and service providers distribute economic benefits throughout the region.

Rogers County (At a Glance)

102,197
County population (2025)

47,000
Employed residents (2024)

500,000+
Tulsa MSA regional labor force

12.4%
Employment in manufacturing (~5,800 workers)

$80,067
Median household income

$240,500
Median home value

Rogers County is part of the Tulsa Metropolitan Statistical Area, providing access to a regional labor force exceeding 500,000 workers.[5] With more than 5,800 workers already employed in manufacturing, the county brings relevant industrial capability and workforce experience to both the construction and long-term operation of a large aluminum smelter.

8.0 Workforce Development and Training

Successful execution of OPA requires attracting experienced workers and developing local talent pipelines that provide long-term career opportunities for Oklahoma residents. Oklahoma Primary Aluminum is actively exploring workforce development partnerships with institutions throughout northeastern Oklahoma, from community colleges and technical programs to the region's major universities, so the skills stay close to home. These partnerships include (but are not limited to):

Technical training programs

Certificate and associate degree programs in industrial maintenance, electrical systems, process control technology, metallurgy fundamentals, and advanced manufacturing, combining classroom instruction with paid internships at the smelter.

Pre-apprenticeship programs

Pathways for high school students and adult learners preparing to enter registered apprenticeships in electrical work, pipefitting, millwright, industrial mechanics, and instrumentation.

Registered apprenticeship programs

U.S. Department of Labor registered, multi-year programs combining on-the-job training with technical instruction, enabling apprentices to earn competitive wages while building nationally recognized credentials.

Engineering talent pipeline

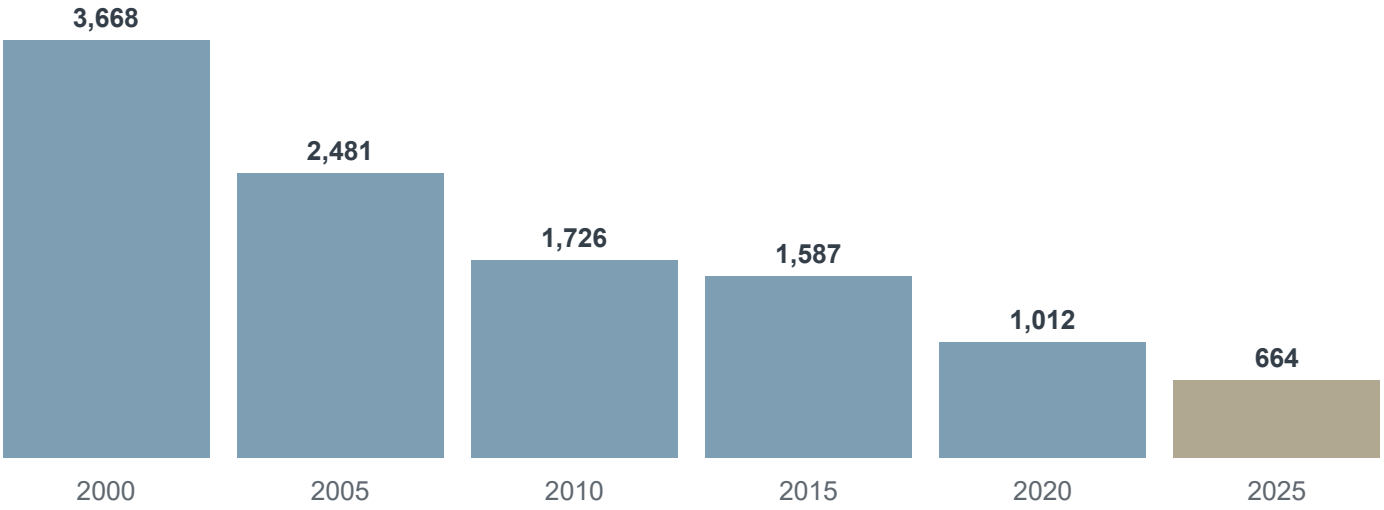
Internship and co-op collaborations with Oklahoma universities and colleges in chemical, mechanical, electrical, and materials engineering.

9.0 National Context: Rebuilding U.S. Primary Aluminum

U.S. primary aluminum production has faced a decades-long decline. Between 2000 and 2003 alone, the United States lost 1.3 million metric tons of production capacity as uncompetitive economics forced smelter closures. Another 1.4 million tons has shut down since.[6] As of 2025, only four smelters remain operational nationwide, just two of them at full capacity, with combined operating capacity of approximately 795,000 tons per year. Installed capacity nationwide still totals roughly 1.3 million tons, but the balance sits idle at plants temporarily shut since 2022 and 2024.[7] The primary drivers were high energy costs and intense competition from subsidized foreign production, particularly from China, where state support enabled rapid capacity expansion that undercut American producers.

U.S. primary aluminum production, 2000 to 2025

Thousand metric tons per year



Sources: USGS Mineral Commodity Summaries, Mineral Industry Surveys, and CRU.

The result is structural import dependence. Domestic production of approximately 664,000 tons in 2025 compares with primary metal demand of roughly 4.6 million tons, meaning approximately 85 percent of U.S. primary aluminum consumption is imported.[8] Federal policy has moved decisively to support domestic production and onshoring, pairing Section 232 tariffs with new investment incentives for primary aluminum capacity and other critical minerals projects, exactly the kind of capacity OPA represents.[9] Policy has raised the strategic value of domestic supply, but tariffs alone cannot produce metal. Without new capacity, the U.S. primary supply gap will widen from approximately 3.9 million tons in 2025 to 5.5 million tons by 2035.[10]

Oklahoma Primary Aluminum would be the first greenfield primary aluminum smelter built in the United States in more than four decades, roughly doubling the nation's primary production capacity.

U.S. primary aluminum demand vs. domestic production, 2025

4.6M tons
U.S. primary demand, 2025

664,000 tons
domestic production

≈85%
of U.S. consumption is imported, met today by only four operating smelters

The stakes extend well beyond one facility. According to the 2026 Economic Impact of the U.S. Aluminum Industry study conducted by the Aluminum Association, the industry supports more than 871,000 jobs nationwide and generates more than $326 billion in total economic output.[11] Aluminum demand is projected to grow at approximately 3 percent annually through 2035, driven by grid modernization, data center buildout, vehicle lightweighting, and packaging.[12] A secure domestic supply of primary aluminum is integral to the defense industrial base, grid reliability, and advanced manufacturing, and OPA represents one of the largest proposed additions to U.S. primary aluminum capacity.

10.0 About the Project Sponsors

EGA

Emirates Global Aluminium

Emirates Global Aluminium is the world's largest producer of premium aluminum, operating as a vertically integrated producer spanning bauxite mining, alumina refining, primary smelting, and value-added manufacturing, with capacity to produce over 2.7 million tons of aluminum per annum. EGA has supplied the U.S. market for more than 25 years. Its wholly owned subsidiary EGA America operates 10 locations across North America serving over 200 customers in more than 25 states, and its Spectro Alloys recycling facility in Minnesota was acquired in 2024 and expanded by 55,000 tons. OPA will be the first U.S. deployment of EGA's proprietary EX reduction cell technology.

Century ALUMINUM

Century Aluminum Company

Century Aluminum brings more than 30 years of U.S. aluminum industry leadership, with decades of experience developing, optimizing, and operating major smelting facilities including Sebree (Kentucky), Mt. Holly (South Carolina), and Grundartangi (Iceland). Century's facilities have capacity to produce approximately 0.8 million metric tons of primary aluminum annually, and the company contributes established domestic sales networks and proven U.S. operating expertise to the partnership.

References

1. U.S. Geological Survey, "Mineral Industry Surveys: Aluminum," December 2025; CRU Group, U.S. primary aluminum supply and demand outlook.

2. Emirates Global Aluminium and Century Aluminum, “Oklahoma’s Burgeoning Aluminum Hub Gets Boost with Agreement Between U.S. Aluminum Company and EGA, Century Aluminum,” news release, February 24, 2026.

3. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020–2024 five-year estimates: median household income.

4. Oklahoma Historical Society, “Inola,” The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture; U.S. Census Bureau population estimates.

5. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020–2024 five-year estimates, and Population Estimates Program.

6. U.S. Geological Survey, “Mineral Commodity Summaries: Aluminum,” annual editions; U.S. Department of Commerce, “The Effect of Imports of Aluminum on the National Security,” January 2018.

7. CRU Group; U.S. Geological Survey, “Mineral Commodity Summaries: Aluminum,” January 2026.

8. U.S. Geological Survey, “Mineral Industry Surveys: Aluminum,” December 2025; CRU Group.

9. Federal Register, presidential proclamations adjusting imports of aluminum into the United States, 2018–2026.

10. CRU Group, U.S. primary aluminum supply and demand outlook.

11. The Aluminum Association, “Economic Impact of the U.S. Aluminum Industry,” 2026.

12. CRU Group, U.S. aluminum demand outlook.

Notes on estimates

1 Employment, GDP, and household income estimates are derived from dynamic economic modeling using the REMI framework, based on project data provided by the Sponsors. Unless otherwise noted, figures are annual averages over the life of the project. Dollar figures are expressed in fixed 2027 national dollars.

2 Employment multipliers describe the operations phase: each permanent direct job at the smelter supports approximately three additional jobs in Oklahoma (a 4× total multiplier) and approximately five additional jobs nationally (a 6× total multiplier). The 7,000 Oklahoma and 11,000 U.S. job figures cited above are annual averages across the full life of the project, spanning both the construction and operations phases and including the additional business and residential investment induced by the project. They are therefore not the product of the operations-phase multipliers alone. Separately, $74 billion is cumulative contribution to GDP and $181 billion is cumulative total economic output. The two measures are distinct and are not additive. At the time of authorship, the Sponsors’ engineering estimates assumed 1,288 direct long-term operating positions, a figure subject to change as the project advances; this report conservatively cites approximately 1,000 permanent direct jobs. On that basis, plus construction employment sustained by ongoing capital spending, REMI projects operations-phase averages of roughly 5,100 indirect and induced jobs in Oklahoma and 9,000 nationally, presented here conservatively as more than 5,000 and roughly 9,000. Employment multipliers are calculated on the full modeled base.

3 Project parameters (capital cost, timeline, capacity) reflect preliminary engineering estimates. They are subject to refinement upon completion of the Bankable Feasibility Study. OPA is a proposed project in development; all figures and dates herein reflect the Sponsors’ current development plan and remain subject to those conditions.

4 Industry and market data are drawn from CRU, the USGS Mineral Commodity Summaries, and the Aluminum Association’s 2026 Economic Impact of the U.S. Aluminum Industry study.

5 State and local tax and fiscal impacts are not quantified in this study.

OKLAHOMA
PRIMARY ALUMINUM

We are aluminum’s future in America’s heartland.