

PHOSPHATE ROCK

(Data in thousand metric tons unless otherwise noted)

Domestic Production and Use: Phosphate rock ore was mined by 6 firms at 15 mines in 4 States, and upgraded to an estimated 38.3 million tons of marketable product valued at \$1.1 billion, f.o.b. mine. Florida and North Carolina accounted for more than 85% of total domestic output; the remainder was produced in Idaho and Utah. More than 95% of the U.S. phosphate rock ore mined was used to manufacture wet-process phosphoric acid and superphosphoric acid, which were used as intermediate feedstocks in the manufacture of granular and liquid ammonium phosphate fertilizers and animal feed supplements. Approximately 45% of the wet-process phosphoric acid produced was exported in the form of upgraded granular diammonium and monoammonium phosphate (DAP and MAP, respectively) fertilizer, merchant-grade phosphoric acid, and triple superphosphate fertilizer. The balance of the phosphate rock mined was for the manufacture of elemental phosphorus, which was used to produce phosphorus compounds for a variety of food-additive and industrial applications.

Salient Statistics—United States:	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005^e
Production, marketable	31,900	36,100	35,000	35,800	38,300
Sold or used by producers	32,800	34,700	36,400	36,500	37,700
Imports for consumption	2,500	2,700	2,400	2,500	2,800
Exports	9	62	64	—	—
Consumption ¹	35,300	37,400	37,400	39,000	40,500
Price, average value, dollars per ton, f.o.b. mine ²	26.82	27.47	27.01	27.79	27.89
Stocks, producer, yearend	7,510	8,860	7,540	7,220	7,100
Employment, mine and beneficiation plant, number ^e	3,400	3,200	3,200	3,100	2,900
Net import reliance ³ as a percentage of apparent consumption	9	3	9	7	7

Recycling: None.

Import Sources (2001-04): Morocco, 99%; and other, 1%.

Tariff: Item	Number	Normal Trade Relations 12-31-05
Natural calcium phosphates:		
Unground	2510.10.0000	Free.
Ground	2510.20.0000	Free.

Depletion Allowance: 14% (Domestic), 14% (Foreign).

Government Stockpile: None.

Events, Trends, and Issues: Phosphate rock production, sales, and consumption increased in 2005 owing to higher exports of phosphate fertilizer, primarily DAP. The leading producer of phosphate rock closed one mine in Florida because of depleted reserves; however, it increased production at other mines to compensate for the closure.

U.S. phosphate fertilizer production from the Gulf of Mexico region was lower for the year because of damage to facilities from Hurricane Katrina in late August. Most plants in Louisiana resumed operations in several weeks; however, one plant in Mississippi sustained \$15 million to \$25 million in damage and was closed for several months.

U.S. production of marketable phosphate rock is not likely to rise above much 40 million tons per year because of gradual depletion of high-quality deposits in Florida and the subsequent decreases in production capacity. Three new mines are in the development and permitting stages in Florida. These mines will be needed in the next decade to replace existing mines after they are depleted. However, the time necessary to complete the permitting process has increased significantly because of opposition from local governments and regional environmental organizations in southwestern Florida. There are concerns that new mines in DeSoto and Hardee Counties may adversely affect downstream water resources in the Peace River, which is a major source of drinking water.

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The International Fertilizer Industry Association has predicted that worldwide demand for phosphate fertilizers will grow at an average rate of 2.3 % per year during the next 5 years. In the United States, phosphate fertilizer consumption was expected to remain slightly above 4 million tons per year of phosphorus pentoxide (P₂O₅) nutrient content. The United States is the leading supplier of processed phosphates in the world, accounting for about 45% of world trade. Since 2000, increased exports of MAP, primarily to South America, have helped to offset lower exports of DAP to markets in Asia. Continued growth in world population and the need for dependable food supplies ensures the importance of phosphate fertilizers.

World Mine Production, Reserves, and Reserve Base:

	Mine production		Reserves ⁴	Reserve base ⁴
	2004	2005 ^e		
United States	35,800	38,300	1,200,000	3,400,000
Australia	2,010	2,000	77,000	1,200,000
Brazil	5,400	6,400	260,000	370,000
Canada	1,000	1,000	25,000	200,000
China	25,500	26,000	6,600,000	13,000,000
Egypt	2,220	2,230	100,000	760,000
India	1,180	1,200	90,000	160,000
Israel	2,950	3,200	180,000	800,000
Jordan	6,220	7,000	900,000	1,700,000
Morocco and Western Sahara	26,700	28,000	5,700,000	21,000,000
Russia	11,000	11,000	200,000	1,000,000
Senegal	1,600	1,800	50,000	160,000
South Africa	2,740	2,000	1,500,000	2,500,000
Syria	2,880	3,000	100,000	800,000
Togo	1,120	1,120	30,000	60,000
Tunisia	8,050	8,000	100,000	600,000
Other countries	4,820	4,900	800,000	2,000,000
World total (rounded)	141,000	148,000	18,000,000	50,000,000

World Resources: Foreign reserve data were derived from information received from Government sources, individual companies, and independent sources. Reserve data for China were based on official government data and included deposits of low-grade ore. Domestic reserve data were based on U.S. Geological Survey and individual company information. Phosphate rock resources occur principally as sedimentary marine phosphorites. The largest deposits are found in northern Africa, China, the Middle East, and the United States. Significant igneous occurrences are found in Brazil, Canada, Russia, and South Africa. Large phosphate resources have been identified on the continental shelves and on seamounts in the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean, but cannot be recovered economically with current technology.

Substitutes: There are no substitutes for phosphorus in agriculture.

^eEstimated. — Zero.

¹Defined as sold or used + imports – exports.

²Marketable phosphate rock, weighted value, all grades, domestic and export.

³Defined as imports – exports + adjustments for Government and industry stock changes.

⁴[See Appendix C for definitions.](#)