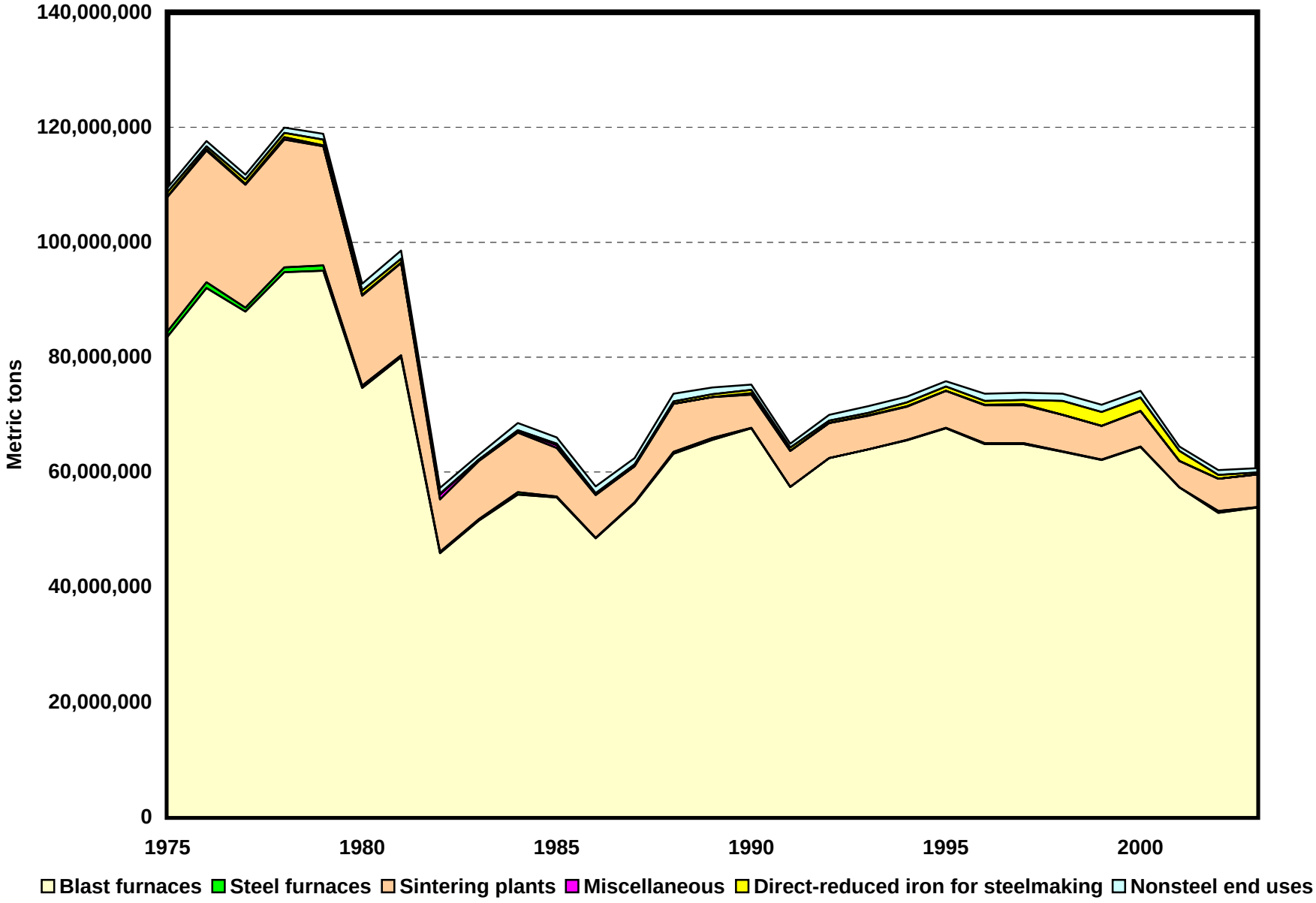
IRON ORE END-USE STATISTICS[1]
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
[Metric tons]
Last modification: September 1, 2005

Year	Blast furnaces	Steel furnaces	Sintering plants	Miscellaneous	Direct-reduced iron for steelmaking	Nonsteel end uses	Undistributed	Apparent consumption
1975	83,600,000	936,000	23,400,000	62,000	718,000	746,000	5,000,000	114,000,000
1976	92,000,000	1,050,000	22,900,000	197,000	534,000	899,000	-1,000,000	117,000,000
1977	87,900,000	682,000	21,400,000	195,000	695,000	915,000	-4,000,000	108,000,000
1978	94,800,000	783,000	22,300,000	350,000	748,000	953,000	-2,000,000	118,000,000
1979	95,000,000	943,000	20,700,000	218,000	978,000	1,020,000	-3,000,000	116,000,000
1980	74,600,000	492,000	15,600,000	130,000	800,000	1,150,000	800,000	93,600,000
1981	80,000,000	343,000	16,000,000	87,000	711,000	1,420,000	-3,100,000	95,500,000
1982	45,900,000	248,000	9,060,000	911,000	95,000	1,080,000	-2,000,000	55,300,000
1983	51,600,000	225,000	10,100,000	234,000	0	848,000	-2,100,000	61,000,000
1984	56,100,000	380,000	10,400,000	245,000	179,000	1,220,000	-3,400,000	65,100,000
1985	55,600,000	184,000	8,440,000	465,000	224,000	1,150,000	-2,600,000	63,400,000
1986	48,500,000	97,000	7,420,000	110,000	244,000	1,100,000	1,700,000	59,200,000
1987	54,600,000	144,000	6,270,000	23,000	325,000	1,050,000	-1,400,000	61,000,000
1988	63,200,000	282,000	8,380,000	30,000	443,000	1,290,000	-3,700,000	69,900,000
1989	65,600,000	336,000	7,120,000	10,000	487,000	1,210,000	200,000	75,000,000
1990	67,600,000	89,000	5,810,000	235,000	583,000	940,000	-3,800,000	71,400,000
1991	57,400,000	53,000	6,210,000	16,000	584,000	691,000	-1,500,000	63,400,000
1992	62,400,000	54,000	6,110,000	10,000	389,000	976,000	-4,300,000	65,600,000
1993	63,900,000	76,000	5,790,000	86,000	441,000	1,130,000	-5,300,000	66,200,000
1994	65,500,000	80,000	5,770,000	103,000	716,000	958,000	-2,200,000	71,000,000
1995	67,600,000	60,000	6,490,000	29,000	675,000	931,000	-3,100,000	72,700,000
1996	64,900,000	87,000	6,670,000	58,000	684,000	1,260,000	-1,300,000	72,000,000
1997	64,900,000	86,000	6,660,000	146,000	752,000	1,280,000	-800,000	73,000,000
1998	63,500,000	101,000	6,330,000	48,000	2,400,000	1,280,000	-2,500,000	71,100,000
1999	62,100,000	57,000	5,840,000	2,000	2,420,000	1,290,000	-1,600,000	70,100,000
2000	64,400,000	49,000	6,190,000	0	2,340,000	1,150,000	-3,900,000	70,200,000
2001	57,300,000	35,000	4,560,000	0	1,800,000	756,000	-2,400,000	62,000,000
2002	52,900,000	301,000	5,620,000	1,000	705,000	828,000	-2,400,000	57,900,000
2003	53,800,000	133,000	5,650,000	0	315,000	791,000	-7,500,000	53,100,000

[1]Compiled by G.R. Matos and J.D. Jorgenson.

End Uses of Iron Ore



Iron Ore End-Use Worksheet Notes

Data Sources

The sources of data for the iron ore end-use worksheet are the Statistical Compendium, a U.S. Bureau of Mines (USBM) publication; the Mineral Yearbook, an annual collection, compilation, and analysis of mineral industry data, published by the USBM and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS); and the Mineral Commodity Summaries, an annual mineral statistics publication of the USBM and USGS.

End Use

End use is defined as the use of the mineral commodity in a particular industrial sector or product. For iron ore (exclusive of ore containing 5 percent or more manganese; includes agglomerates), end-use categories are blast furnaces, steel furnaces, sintering plants, miscellaneous uses, direct-reduced iron for steelmaking, and nonsteel end uses.

The sintering plants category excludes dust, mill scale, and other revert iron-bearing materials.

The miscellaneous category includes iron ore sold to nonreporting companies or used for purposes not listed.

The direct-reduced iron for steelmaking category is estimated by the USGS based on production reports compiled by Midrex Technologies, Inc.

The nonsteel end-use category includes iron ore consumed in production of cement and iron ore shipped for use in manufacturing paint, ferrites, heavy media, cattle feed, refractory and weighting materials, and for use in lead smelting.

The undistributed category is the difference between reported consumption and apparent consumption. It reflects different data collection methods. Reported consumption is based mainly on a survey of iron ore consumers. Apparent consumption is based on results of canvasses of producers and trade data.

Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; data may not add to totals shown.

References

Midrex Technologies, Inc., 2004, World DRI Statistics, available online via URL http://www.midrex.com. (Accessed August 9, 2005.)

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U.S. Geological Survey, 1997–2005, Mineral Commodity Summaries, 1997–2005.

U.S. Geological Survey, 1997–2005, Minerals Yearbook, v. I, 1995–2003.

U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1996, Mineral Commodity Summaries, 1996.

Recommended Citation Format:

(1) If taken from CD version:

U.S. Geological Survey, [year of last update, e.g., 2005], [Mineral commodity, e.g., Gold] statistics, *in* Kelly, T.D., and Matos, G.R., comps., Historical statistics for mineral and material commodities in the United States: U.S. Geological Survey Data Series 140, one CD-ROM. (Also available online at http://pubs.usgs.gov/ds/2005/140/.)

(2) If taken from online version:

U.S. Geological Survey, [year of last update, e.g., 2005], [Mineral commodity, e.g., Gold] statistics, *in* Kelly, T.D., and Matos, G.R., comps., Historical statistics for mineral and material commodities in the United States: U.S. Geological Survey Data Series 140, available online at http://pubs.usgs.gov/ds/2005/140/. (Accessed [date].)

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