

Mineral Industry Surveys

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IRON ORE IN JANUARY 2008

U.S. mine production of iron ore in January 2008, on a daily average basis, was 4% less than that for the prior month, according to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). Average daily production, at 134,000 metric tons (t), was 5,000 t less than that of December 2007.

Average daily shipments in January 2008, at 120,000 t, were 40,000 t less than those of December. Mine stocks at the end of January 2008 were 433,000 t greater than stocks held on December 31, a 7% increase. U.S. exports of iron ore in December 2007 were 14% greater than imports, with net exports of 113,000 t.

Prices.—Difficulties associated with the closing of Brazil's Itaguaí iron ore port, the typhoon season in Australia, and threats of increased iron ore export taxes by India were complicating talks to establish 2008-09 contract prices. Rio Tinto plc was pushing strongly for a large increase in price to improve profitability and assist in fending off a hostile bid from rival BHP Billiton Ltd. Rio Tinto was taking advantage of a clause in its long-term contracts to make customers pay existing spot prices for 10% of their contracted iron ore supplies. Negotiations were being strongly affected by a greater than 75% premium for spot iron ore over the existing contract rate (Skillings Mining Review, 2008; Matthews, 2008).

Exploration and Development.—ArcelorMittal announced the signing of a memorandum of understanding with Mauritania's Societe Nationale Industrielle et Miniere to jointly explore, evaluate, and eventually develop the El Agareb iron ore deposit in the northern third of Mauritania. El Agareb is estimated to contain greater than 1 billion metric tons of high grade magnetite resources. Preliminary plans call for the development of a 25-million-metric-ton-per-year (Mt/yr) mine (ArcelorMittal, 2008).

Domestic Production.—Cleveland-Cliffs Inc (Cleveland, OH) acquired 70-percent controlling interest in Renewafuel LLC (Rosemount, MN), a company that produces a lowemissions biofuel. The fuel cubes are made of renewable materials and are comparable in cost to Western coals, but with far lower emissions of sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, and acidic gases. Cliffs has successfully tested the fuel cubes at its

Empire Mine near Marquette, MI, and plans to use the cubes to fuel its pelletizing furnaces at several of its other operations in Michigan and Minnesota (American Metal Market, 2008).

World Production.—Iran's Chador Malu Mining and Industrial Co. started commercial production at its new Ardakan pellet plant. Construction of the 3.4-Mt/yr capacity plant north of Yazd began in 2004. Iron ore concentrates for the plant are being supplied by the Chador Malu Mine, which reportedly has reserves of 320 million metric tons of ore (Metal Bulletin, 2008a).

Transportation.—The Soo Locks closed on January 15, officially ending the Lake Superior shipping season. Iron ore tonnages for the 2007 shipping season were lower compared with those of 2006 owing to scheduled outages at two blast furnaces—one at Sault Ste. Marie in Ontario, Canada, and the other at Dearborn, MI (Eggleston, 2008).

Rio Tinto plc completed the expansion of its port at Dampier, Western Australia. The \$1.4 billion project raised Dampier's capacity from 74 Mt/yr to 140 Mt/yr with the installation of two new ship loaders and a wharf extension that allows four vessels to berth at one time (Metal Bulletin, 2008b).

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TABLE 1 U.S. PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF IRON ORE $^{1,\,2}$ (Exclusive of ore containing 5% or more of manganese)

(Thousand metric tons)

	Pro	duction	Shi	pments
Period	Monthly	Year to date	Monthly	Year to date
2007:				
January	4,260	4,260	2,810	2,810
February	3,350	7,620	574	3,390
March	3,800	11,400	2,110	5,490
April	4,330	15,700	5,150	10,600
May	4,740	20,500	5,450	16,100
June	4,610	25,100	5,120	21,200
July	4,690	29,800	5,210	26,400
August	4,450	34,200	5,090	31,500
September	4,350	38,600	5,100	36,600
October	4,820	43,400	5,130	41,700
November	4,280	47,700	4,830	46,600
December	4,320	52,000	4,960	51,500
2008, January	4,170	4,170	3,730	3,730

¹Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits.

 $\label{eq:table 2} \text{U.S. PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS, AND STOCKS OF IRON ORE IN JANUARY}^{1,\,2}$

(Thousand metric tons)

	Produ	Production		Shipments ³		ks ⁴
State	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
Michigan	834	855	1,210	820	2,170	1,830
Minnesota	3,330	3,410	2,530	1,990	4,760	5,500
Total	4,170	4,260	3,730	2,810	6,930	7,330

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

²Excludes byproduct ores.

²Excludes byproduct ore.

³Includes rail and vessel.

⁴Includes usable (marketable) material at mines, concentrators, pelletizing plants, and loading docks. Excludes stocks of crude ore at mine and concentrates at agglomerating complexes.

 $\label{eq:table 3} \text{CANADA: SHIPMENTS OF IRON ORE}^{1,\,2}$

(Thousand dry metric tons)

	Newfoundland		British	
Period	and Labrador	Quebec	Columbia	Total
2006:				
December	1,960	1,250	6	3,220
Year total	19,800	13,600	105	33,600
2007:				
January	609	616	5	1,230
February	874	571	6	1,450
March	1,040	867	8	1,910
April	1,210	1,450	5	2,660
May	1,720	1,650	8	3,380
June	1,650	1,310	7	2,960
July	2,070	1,340	7	3,420
August	2,150	1,150	6	3,310
September	1,410	1,400	6	2,820
October	1,860	1,600	6	3,460
November	2,110	1,470	7	3,590
December	1,180	1,450	5	2,640
Year total	17,900	14,900	75	32,800

¹Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

Source: Natural Resources Canada.

TABLE 4 PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON AND RAW STEEL IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE OF $$\operatorname{FURNACE}^1$$

(Thousand metric tons)

	Pig iron	production,	<u>_</u>					
	blast	furnace	Basic oxy	Basic oxygen furnace ²		c furnace		
Period	Monthly	Year to date	Monthly	Year to date	Monthly	Year to date		
2006:								
December	2,640	37,900	2,860	42,500	4,180	56,100		
2007:								
January	2,850	2,850	3,090	3,090	4,450	4,450		
February	2,610	5,450	2,940	6,040	4,690	9,140		
March	3,040	8,490	3,450	9,490	4,880	14,000		
April	3,010	11,500	3,370	12,900	4,840	18,900		
May	3,130	14,600	3,530	16,400	5,000	23,900		
June	3,120	17,800	3,470	19,900	4,770	28,600		
July	3,080	20,800	3,420	23,300	4,860	33,500		
August	3,010	23,800	3,370	26,600	4,970	38,400		
September	3,010	26,900	3,370	30,000	4,600	43,000		
October	3,200	30,100	3,540	33,500	4,940	48,000		
November	2,940	33,000	3,280	36,800	4,920	52,900		
December	3,160	36,200	3,550	40,400	4,900	57,800		

¹Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

Source: American Iron and Steel Institute.

²Includes production from steel plant waste oxides.

²Raw steel production figures for the basic oxygen process are usually greater than the corresponding pig iron production figures because scrap is routinely melted in the basic oxygen furnace together with the molten pig iron.

TABLE 5 U.S. EXPORTS OF IRON ORE, BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AND TYPE $^{\rm l,\,2}$

(Thousand metric tons)

Country of destination				2007			
and type of product	2006	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	December	4th quarter	Total
Algeria	340		213	332		25	570
Canada	7,610	885	2,360	1,910	828	2,190	7,340
China	100	1	286	762	3	81	1,130
Colombia		1	6			(3)	7
Japan				(3)	6	7	7
Mexico	215	1	1	64	59	82	148
Peru			5			(3)	5
Romania			87				87
Sweden				2			2
Other	10	1	4	2	(3)	1	8
Total	8,270	889	2,960	3,070	896	2,390	9,310
Pellets	8,060	885	2,930	3,010	877	2,340	9,170
Concentrates	59	1	8	31	7	9	51
Briquettes	23					1	1
Sinter	77	(3)	(3)	(3)	r 11	21	22
Direct shipping ores - coarse	6	(3)	2	1	(3)	2	6
Direct shipping ores - fines	42	3	14	29	1	5	51
Roasted pyrites	1	(3)	(3)	(3)	r (3)	10	11
Total	8,270	889	2,960	3,070	896	2,390	9,310

⁻⁻ Zero

 $^{^{1}\}mathrm{Data}$ are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

²Includes agglomerates.

³Less than ½ unit.

TABLE 6 U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF IRON ORE, BY COUNTRY AND TYPE $^{1,\,2}$ (Exclusive of ore containing 20% or more manganese)

			2007			2006
	Dece	mber		Year to date		January-December
	Thousand	Value ³	Thousand	Value ³	Value ³	Thousand
Country of origin	metric	(thousand	metric	(thousand	(dollars	metric
and type of product	tons	dollars)	tons	dollars)	per ton)	tons
Australia						8
Brazil	255	15,000	3,210	183,000	57.13	4,530
Canada	474	26,400	5,520	326,000	59.08	6,240
Chile			279	15,700	56.21	283
China						(4)
Finland			8	385	48.13	9
Greece						15
Greenland			(4)	3	197.65	
India			(4)	6	5,690.00	(4)
Italy						(4)
Mexico			35	1,630	46.46	17
Norway			8	365	45.63	
Peru	31	840	140	4,160	29.68	52
Romania						(4)
Sweden			141	8,960	63.54	(4)
Trinidad and Tobago						299
Ukraine						(4)
United Kingdom			(4)	25	213.64	(4)
Venezuela	24	941	58	2,580	44.55	23
Total	783	43,200	9,400	543,000	57.81	11,500
Concentrates			1,280	57,500	44.92	2,380
Coarse ores	10	1,150	176	10,800	61.57	
Fine ores	204	9,180	1,790	83,900	46.79	2,450
Pellets	570	32,800	6,050	387,000	63.89	6,620
Other agglomerates			87	3,930	45.11	17
Roasted pyrites			11	511	46.45	10
Total	783	43,200	9,400	543,000	57.81	11,500

⁻⁻ Zero.

¹Data, with the exception of the dollars per ton column, are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

²Includes agglomerates.

³Customs value. Excludes international freight and insurance charges.

⁴Less than ½ unit.

TABLE 7 U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF IRON ORE IN DECEMBER $2007^{1,2}$ (Exclusive of ore containing 20% or more manganese)

(Thousand metric tons)

	Type of product						
					Briquettes		
		Coarse	Fine		and other	Roasted	
Country of origin	Concentrates	ores	ores	Pellets	agglomerates	pyrites	Total
Brazil		10	148	98			255
Canada			25	448			474
Peru			31				31
Venezuela				24			24
Total		10	204	570			783

⁻⁻ Zero.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

 $\label{eq:table 8} \text{U.s. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF PELLETS}, \ \text{BY COUNTRY}^1$

		2006				
	Dece	mber		Year to date		January-December
	Thousand	Value ²	Thousand	Value ²	Value ²	Thousand
Country	metric	(thousand	metric	(thousand	(dollars	metric
of origin	tons	dollars)	tons	dollars)	per ton)	tons
Brazil	98	6,310	1,260	85,700	67.78	1,650
Canada	448	25,600	4,680	295,000	63.03	4,940
Mexico			19	1,220	64.37	
Peru			9	404	44.89	
Sweden			24	1,870	77.75	
Trinidad and Tobago						15
Venezuela	24	941	58	2,580	44.55	23
Total	570	32,800	6,050	387,000	63.89	6,620

⁻⁻ Zero.

¹Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

²Includes agglomerates.

¹Data, with the exception of the dollars per ton column, are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

²Customs value. Excludes international freight and insurance charges.

TABLE 9 U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF IRON ORE, BY CUSTOMS DISTRICT $^{1,\,2}$

(Exclusive of ore containing 20% or more manganese)

(Thousand metric tons)

	December	January-December	
Customs district (code no.)	2007	2007	2006
Baltimore, MD (13)	295	3,130	3,930
Buffalo, NY (09)			1
Charleston, SC (16)		3	1
Chicago, IL (39)	52	1,330	1,740
Cleveland, OH (41)	301	3,120	3,070
Detroit, MI (38)		(3)	131
Houston-Galveston, TX (53)		65	50
Los Angeles			(3)
Mobile, AL (19)		33	5
New Orleans, LA (20)	136	1,610	2,550
Nogales, AZ (26)		16	25
Ogdensburg, NY (07)		1	(3)
Philadelphia, PA (11)		8	9
Port Arthur, TX (21)		71	
Providence, RI (05)		8	
Savannah, GA (17)		(3)	
St. Albans, VT (02)		(3)	
St. Louis, MO (45)			(3)
Tampa, FL (18)		13	
Wilmington, NC (15)			(3)
Total	783	9,400	11,500
Zero			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 10 U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF PELLETS, BY CUSTOMS DISTRICT¹

(Thousand metric tons)

	December	January-D	January-December		
Customs district (code no.)	2007	2007	2006		
Baltimore, MD (13)	148	1,320	1,660		
Chicago, IL (39)	27	419	291		
Cleveland, OH (41)	301	3,060	3,040		
Detroit, MI (38)		(2)	131		
Houston - Galveston, TX (53)		65	35		
New Orleans, LA (20)	95	1,170	1,470		
Port Arthur, TX (21)		24			
Total	570	6,050	6,620		

¹Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

²Includes agglomerates.

³Less than ½ unit.

¹Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

²Less than ½ unit.