

# Mineral Industry Surveys

#### For information, contact:

James F. Carlin, Jr., Tin Commodity Specialist U.S. Geological Survey 989 National Center Reston, VA 20192

Telephone: (703) 648-4985, Fax: (703) 648-7757

E-mail: jcarlin@usgs.gov

Elsie D. Isaac (Data) Telephone: (703) 648-7950

Fax: (703) 648-7975 E-mail: eisaac@usgs.gov

Internet: http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals

# **TIN IN SEPTEMBER 2006**

Domestic consumption of primary tin in September was estimated to be slightly higher than that in August 2006 and about 9% lower that in September 2005, according to the U.S. Geological Survey. Estimated domestic consumption of primary tin in the first 9 months of 2006 was 9% lower than that in the comparable period of 2005. Imports of refined tin during the first 8 months of 2006 were 27,400 metric tons (t), about 4% above that for the comparable period of 2005.

The Platts Metals Week average composite price for tin in September was \$5.78 per pound, about 5% above that in August 2006 and 29% above that in September 2005.

In Bolivia, the state news agency reported that mining cooperative representatives accepted a Government proposal to employ 3,300 of their members with the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (Comibol). The agreement arose out of negotiations stemming from violence between the cooperatives and state-employed miners. The two groups were fighting over the cooperative miners' demands for access to tin deposits at Comibol's Empresa Minera Huanani tin mine. The small miners, who are members of four cooperatives mining in the area of Minera Huanani, were strong political supporters of Bolivia's President, who had promised them access to the deposits. Huanani normally produces about 10,000 metric tons of tin per year, more than one half of Bolivia's total tin output (Mineweb, 2006§¹).

The Bolivian Government declared its intention to invest \$10 million in a modernization plan for the country's leading tin smelter, Vinto. The Vinto smelter, controlled by Glencore subsidiary Sinchi Wayra (formerly Comsur), produced 11,800 t of refined tin in 2005, making it the eighth largest producer in the world (CRU Week in the News, 2006a§).

In Indonesia, PT Timah, the country's leading producer, announced that it had produced 31,500 t of tin in the first 9 months of 2006, about 5% more than that in the comparable

period of 2005. Timah's tin-in-concentrate output was 33,600 t. Of that amount, 28% originated from the company's offshore dredging operations, with the remainder coming from inland production (CRU Week in the News, 2006b§).

In Japan, researchers at Daido Metal Ltd. have developed a copper-nickel-tin alloy with hard particles of molybdenum carbide to replace a leaded alloy in the piston pin bushings at the small end of connecting rods. The copper-base alloys traditionally used for those piston pin bushing applications have included a lead component, which, owing to toxicity concerns, needed to be removed. The hard particles were added to prevent adhesion to the steel shaft and to polish the surface of the steel shaft. The alloy composition is 91% copper-6% tin-3% nickel. It is said to provide higher tensile strength than the lead-containing alloy and to have good resistance to corrosion and excellent anti-seizure properties (Advanced Materials & Processes, 2006).

#### **Update**

On November 10, 2006, the Platts Metals Week composite price for tin was \$6.39 per pound.

#### **Reference Cited**

Advanced Materials & Processes, 2006, Lead-free copper alloy endures high loads in piston bushings: Advanced Materials & Processes, v. 164, no. 11, November, p. 34.

#### **Internet References Cited**

CRU Week in the News, 2006a (November 2), Tin, accessed November 2, 2006, via URL http://www.crumonitor.com.

CRU Week in the News, 2006b (November 16), Tin, accessed November 16, 2006, via URL http://www.crumonitor.com.

Mineweb, 2006 (October 20), Bolivian tin cooperatives awarded \$10 M jobs, benefits package, accessed November 2, 2006, via URL http://www.mineweb.com.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>References that include a section mark (§) are found in the Internet References Cited section.

# $\label{eq:table 1} \textbf{TABLE 1} \\ \textbf{SALIENT TIN STATISTICS}^1$

(Metric tons, unless otherwise noted)

	2005		2006			
	January-			January-		
	December <sup>p</sup>	August	September	September		
Production, secondary <sup>e, 2</sup>	10,800	900	900	8,100		
Consumption:						
Primary	35,900	2,740 r	2,760	25,600		
Secondary	10,800	680	697	6,280		
Imports for consumption, metal	37,500	3,270	NA	NA		
Exports, metal	4,330	509	NA	NA		
Stocks at end of period	5,400	5,740 <sup>r</sup>	5,650	XX		
Prices (average cents per pound): <sup>3</sup>						
Metals Week composite <sup>4</sup>	483.04	548.13	578.13	XX		
Metals Week New York dealer	329.69	404.66	428.93	XX		
London, standard grade, cash	304.00	385.00	385.00	XX		
Kuala Lumpur	301.83	383.72	407.33	XX		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>e</sup>Estimated. <sup>p</sup>Preliminary. <sup>r</sup>Revised. NA Not available. XX Not applicable.

 $\label{eq:table 2} \textbf{TABLE 2}$  METALS WEEK COMPOSITE PRICE  $^1$ 

(Cents per pound)

Period	High	Low	Average	
2005	496.08	469.82	483.04	
2006:				
January	521.70	492.15	503.78	
February	517.39	499.65	507.70	
March	533.89	508.89	517.91	
April	605.47	508.89	569.88	
May	609.29	527.83	572.77	
June	533.94	504.15	516.34	
July	570.52	521.54	545.14	
August	572.74	538.14	548.13	
September	589.75	575.67	578.78	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The Metals Week composite price is a calculated formula, not a market price, that includes fixed and finance charges and a risk factor. It is normally substantially higher than other tin prices.

Source: Platts Metals Week.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits, except prices.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Includes tin recovered from alloys and tinplate. The detinning of tinplate (coated steel) yields only a small part of the total.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Source: Platts Metals Week.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>The Metals Week composite price is a calculated formula, not a market price, that includes fixed and finance charges and a risk factor. It is normally substantially higher than other tin prices.

 $\label{eq:table 3} \textbf{TINPLATE PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES}^1$ 

(Metric tons, unless otherwise noted)

		Tinplate (all forms)				
	Tinplate waste	Tin per				
	(waste, strips,	metric ton				
	cobbles, etc.)	Gross	Tin	of plate		
Period	(gross weight)	weight	content	(kilograms)	Shipments <sup>2</sup>	
2005 <sup>p</sup>	W	2,270,000	7,670	3.4	1,860,000	
2006:						
January	4,890	183,000	584	3.2	166,000	
February	4,640	174,000	591	3.4	138,000	
March	4,870	185,000	626	3.4	166,000	
April	4,640	169,000	602	3.6	144,000	
May	4,860	179,000	604	3.4	166,000	
June	4,820	189,000	639	3.4	165,000	
July	4,660	167,000 <sup>r</sup>	561 <sup>r</sup>	3.4	152,000	
August	W	169,000	540 <sup>r</sup>	3.4 <sup>r</sup>	159,000	
September	4,420	164,000	547	3.3	143,000	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>p</sup>Preliminary. <sup>r</sup>Revised. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data.

 $\label{eq:table 4} \textbf{U.S. TIN IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS}^1$ 

# (Metric tons)

				January-
Country or product	2005	July	August	August
Imports:				
Metal (unwrought tin):				
Bolivia	5,400	1,880		5,880
Brazil	2,150	93		494
Chile	20			
China	4,510	560	188	2,950
Indonesia	5,220	377	257	3,410
Malaysia	1,530	5		199
Peru	18,300	1,270	2,470	12,300
Thailand	45			60
United Kingdom	67	226	302	925
Other	264	103	54	1,120
Total	37,500	4,510	3,270	27,400
Other (gross weight):				
Alloys	7,460	578	174	5,300
Bars and rods	1,030	289	357	1,510
Foil, tubes, pipes	8	(2)	7	8
Plates, sheets, strip	324		44	178
Waste and scrap	3,530	44	66	1,100
Miscellaneous	3,310	320	430	2,110
Total	15,700	1,230	1,080	10,200
Exports (metal)	4,330	351	509	3,370

<sup>--</sup> Zero.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Source: American Iron and Steel Institute monthly publication.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Less than ½ unit.

TABLE 5 CONSUMPTION OF TIN IN THE UNITED STATES, BY FINISHED PRODUCT  $^{\! 1}$ 

# (Metric tons of contained tin)

	2005			2006					
	January-		August			September		January-	
Product	December p	Primary	Secondary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Total	September	
Alloys (miscellaneous) <sup>2</sup>	1,240	180		180	179		179	1,390	
Babbitt	276	12	W	12	44	W	44	220	
Bar tin and anodes	275	26	W	26	26	W	26	234	
Bronze and brass	3,700	120	121	241	130	138	268	2,340	
Chemicals	8,680	616	W	616	616	W	616	5,820	
Collapsible tubes and foil	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
Solder	12,200	573	250	823	554	250	804	7,680	
Tinning	<del></del>	37		37	36		36	370	
Tinplate <sup>3</sup>	7,670	540 <sup>r</sup>		540 <sup>r</sup>	547		547	5,320	
Tin powder	W	W		W	W		W	W	
White metal <sup>4</sup>	W	W		W	W		W	W	
Other	1,070	36 <sup>r</sup>	9	45 <sup>r</sup>	31	9	40	429	
Total reported	35,900	2,140 <sup>r</sup>	380	2,520 <sup>r</sup>	2,160	397	2,560	23,800	
Estimated undistributed consumption <sup>5</sup>	10,800	600	300	900	600	300	900	8,100	
Grand total	46,700	2,740 <sup>r</sup>	680	3,420 <sup>r</sup>	2,760	697	3,460	31,900	

Preliminary. Revised. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included with "Other." -- Zero.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Includes terne metal.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Includes secondary pig tin and tin components of tinplating chemical solutions.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Includes pewter, britannia metal, and jewelers' metal.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimated consumption of plants reporting on an annual basis.