

RHENIUM

(Data in kilograms of rhenium content, unless noted)

Domestic Production and Use: During 1995, ores containing rhenium were mined by eight operations. Rhenium compounds are included in molybdenum concentrates derived from porphyry copper deposits in the southwestern United States, and rhenium itself was recovered as a byproduct from roasting such molybdenum concentrates. Rhenium-containing products included ammonium perrhenate, perrhenic acid, and metal powder. The major uses of rhenium were in petroleum-reforming catalysts and in high-temperature superalloys used in jet engine components, representing about 20% and 70%, respectively, of the total demand. Rhenium was used in petroleum-reforming catalysts for the production of high-octane hydrocarbons, which are used in the production of lead-free gasoline. Bimetallic platinum-rhenium catalysts have replaced many of the monometallic catalysts. Rhenium is used in superalloys, improving the strength properties, at high temperatures (1,000° C), of nickel alloys. Some of the uses for rhenium alloys were in thermocouples, temperature controls, heating elements, ionization gauges, mass spectrographs, electron tubes and targets, electrical contacts, metallic coatings, vacuum tubes, crucibles, electromagnets, and semiconductors. The estimated value of rhenium consumed in 1995 was \$8 million.

Salient Statistics—United States:	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995^e
Product: Content ¹	19,200	16,200	12,200	15,500	18,000
Imports for consumption	14,400	12,100	5,900	8,200	11,000
Exports			Negligible		
Consumption: Estimated	8,900	6,800	6,900	12,900	14,000
Apparent	W	W	W	W	W
Price, average value, dollars per kilogram:					
Metal powder, 99.99% pure	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,560	1,600
Ammonium perrhenate	1,300	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Stocks, yearend, consumer, producer, dealer	W	W	W	W	W
Employment ²			Small		
Net import reliance ³ as a percent of apparent consumption	W	W	W	W	W

Recycling: Small amounts of molybdenum-rhenium and tungsten-rhenium scrap were processed during the past few years by several companies.

Import Sources (1991-94): Chile, 57%; Germany, 27%; United Kingdom, 8%; and other, 8%.

Tariff:	Item	Number	Most favored nation (MFN) 12/31/95	Non-MFN⁴ 12/31/95
	Other inorganic acids, other—rhenium, etc.	2811.19.5050	4.2% ad val.	25% ad val.
	Salts of peroxometallic acids, other—ammonium perrhenate	2841.90.2000	3.1% ad val.	25% ad val.
	Rhenium, etc., (metals) waste and scrap	8112.91.0500	Free	Free.
	Rhenium, (metals) unwrought; powders	8112.91.5000	3.7% ad val.	25% ad val.
	Rhenium, etc., (metals) wrought; etc.	8112.99.0000	5.5% ad val.	45% ad val.

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

Government Stockpile: None.

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Events, Trends, and Issues: During 1995, the rhenium metal price was about the same as in 1994, averaging about \$1,600 per kilogram for rhenium metal and \$1,100 per kilogram for ammonium perrhenate. Imports of rhenium increased for 1995 compared with those of 1994. Chile, Germany, Japan, and Sweden supplied the majority of the rhenium imported. The United States relies on imports for much of its supply of rhenium.

It is estimated that in 1996, U.S. consumption of rhenium will be about 14,000 kilograms.

Owing to the scarcity and minor output of rhenium, its production and processing pose no known threat to the environment. In areas where it is recovered, pollution control equipment for sulfur dioxide also prevents most of the rhenium from escaping into the atmosphere.

World Mine Production, Reserves, and Reserve Base: Revised 4-19-96

	Mine production		Reserves ⁵	Reserve base ⁵
	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995^e</u>		
United States	15,500	18,000	390,000	4,500,000
Armenia	100	100	95,000	120,000
Canada	3,000	3,000	32,000	1,500,000
Chile	4,000	4,000	1,300,000	2,500,000
Kazakstan	200	200	190,000	250,000
Peru	3,000	3,000	45,000	550,000
Russia	500	500	310,000	400,000
Uzbekistan	300	300	59,000	400,000
Other countries	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>91,000</u>	<u>360,000</u>
World total (may be rounded)	26,700	29,200	2,500,000	11,000,000

World Resources: Most rhenium occurs with molybdenum in porphyry copper deposits. Identified U.S. resources are estimated to be about 5 million kilograms, and the identified resources of the rest of the world are approximately 6 million kilograms. In Kazakstan, rhenium also exists in sedimentary copper deposits.

Substitutes: Substitutes for rhenium in platinum-rhenium catalysts are being evaluated continually. Iridium and tin have achieved commercial success in one such application. Other metals being evaluated for catalytic use include gallium, germanium, indium, selenium, silicon, tungsten, and vanadium. The use of these and other metals in bimetallic catalysts may decrease rhenium's share of the catalyst market. Materials that can substitute for rhenium in various end uses are as follows: cobalt and tungsten for coatings on copper X-ray targets, rhodium and rhodium-iridium for high-temperature thermocouples, tungsten and platinum-ruthenium for coatings on electrical contacts, and tungsten and tantalum for electron emitters.

^eEstimated. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data.

¹Calculated rhenium contained in MoS₂ concentrates. Recovered quantities are considerably less and are withheld.

²Less than 100.

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

⁴See Appendix B.

⁵See Appendix C for definitions.