

Mineral Industry Surveys

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PRECIOUS METALS IN MAY 2000

U.S. mines produced 28,700 kilograms (kg) of gold and 185,000 kg of silver in May 2000. Compared with April, production of gold was down by 8% in California and up by 16% in Nevada; silver was up by 34% in Nevada. Table 8 in this report lists the top 30 gold-producing mines in the United States in the first quarter of 2000.

Gold

Domestic.—The U.S. Mint (Mint) removed some of its holdings from Handy & Harman Refining Group Inc. (H&H) one day prior to H&H's Chapter 11 bankruptcy filing. The Mint's holdings, which were listed in court documents as the largest of the 20 unsecured creditors of H&H, were less than half of the \$29 million reported as part of the creditors list filed with the court (American Metal Market, 2000e).

Battle Mountain Gold Co. has settled with the Water Quality Control office of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. The settlement was related to alleged pollutants that were reportedly discharged into the Rico Seco Creek from Battle Mountain's gold mine near San Luis, CO. The discharge was comprised of dissolved solids, manganese, and sulfate. There was no cyanide detected in the ground water flowing from the pit that was developed as part of the reclamation process. Battle Mountain began operating a system to pump and treat groundwater from the pit after the state issued a violation notice and cease-and-desist order August 1999 (American Metal Market, 2000b).

The Rosebud gold mine in Nevada will be placed on care-andmaintenance followed by reclamation activities. Mining was scheduled to cease at the end of July with ore processing continuing into August. Rosebud, which is jointly owned by Hecla Mining Co. and Newmont Mining Corp., began commercial operation in 1997 and will have produced about 12,000 kg (375,000 ounces) of gold (Platt's Metals Week, 2000d). **International.**—The Indonesian government has received a commitment from PT Freeport Indonesia to reduce its ore output by about 13% from its gold and copper mines following the discovery of toxic waste in a mine-site landslide that killed four people (Mining Journal, 2000). A large accumulation of mining waste collapsed on May 4, after 4 days of heavy rains at the company's Grasberg Mine in Irian Jaya. The collapse sent a 20-foot wave of water and material into the Wanagon Valley. Prior to this incident, PT Freeport was under pressure from environmental groups for failing to minimize the environmental impact of the Grasberg Mine, which is expected to produce about 60,000 kg of gold in 2000 (Platt's Metal Week, 2000a).

The Bank of England (BOE) sold 25,000 kg of gold at \$275.25 per troy ounce (ounce) on May 23. The auction, which was only 2.1 times oversubscribed, drew little enthusiasm. The subscription level was at its highest during BOE's November 1999 auction, when the gold on offer was 8 times oversubscribed. The next auction is July 12 (Platt's Metal Week, 2000e).

Update.—A new web site for gold, silver, and platinum-group metals offers consumers 24-hour access to professional analysis, general market news, and prices to trade. The web site is www.thebulliondesk.com (American Metal Market, 2000d).

The London Bullion Market Association's (LBMA) gold clearing statistic rose slightly during April. The volume of gold transferred rose 4% in comparison with March, reaching 25.2 million ounces (780,000 kg). The number of gold transferrs fell from 800 to 791. The volume of gold transferred in April was the same as in April 1999 (American Metal Market, 2000c).

Gold demand during the first quarter of 2000 remained strong. The demand for gold was 795,000 kg, up 1% from the first quarter of 1999, when gold demand went on to set a record for the full year. Demand for jewelry was 7% above the first quarter of 1999 at 701,000 kg of gold, a record for this period. Outstanding gains

in jewelry consumption were seen in Brazil, Mexico, Southeast Asia, Turkey, and the United Kingdom. Investment demand for gold was 94,000 kg, 29% below the first quarter of 1999; a sharp fall in sales of new gold coins in the United States accounted for almost all of the decline. U.S. gold coin demand had been exceptionally strong in 1999 in anticipation of the Y2K disruption. Elsewhere in the world, investment demand for gold was unchanged (World Gold Council, 2000).

A newly patented technology developed at Monash University in Melbourne, Australia, recovers cyanide contained in gold tailings. The technology will be tested in a mobile pilot plant initially located in Kalgoorlie, Australia. The recovery process is capable of removing both free and metal-complexed cyanides directly from mine tailings before they are discharged into tailings dams. The new technology can be added to existing waste treatment plants, can use off-the-shelf chemicals, and may prove to be a simpler and cheaper treatment for gold ores containing copper (American Metal Market, 2000a).

Silver

Canadian miner Pan American Silver Corp. will move forward with plans to develop the Dukat silver deposit in the Magadan region of Russia, despite the possibility that its mining license could be revoked. Pan American holds the mining license for Dukat through Serebro Dukat, its 70%-owned Russian subsidiary. According to terms of Pan American's Dukat license, the company must start production at the mine by September 2001. In December 1999, Kaskol, a Moscow company involved primarily in heavy machinery building, outbid Pan American for the old ore processing mill at the Dukat mine site. To meet the September 2001 deadline, Pan American must either construct a new mill or negotiate a settlement with Kaskol. The company is considering the construction of a new mill with the aim of building around the old mill and meeting the deadline. Dukat is expected to produce about 500 metric tons (t) of silver-in-concentrate and 1 t of gold-inconcentrate per year for at least 15 years (Platt's Metals Week, 2000c).

Metallurgists at the Federal Government's National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) have developed a method for making pure silver powder for use in filling dental cavities. Traditionally, an amalgam of mercury, which has strong corrosion resistance and good mechanical strength, was the material of choice. Now, NIST scientists have found a way to remove naturally occurring silver oxide from the surface of silver metal powder by treating it with a dilute acid solution which removes the oxide layer. The pure silver particles can then be compacted with normal dental tools until they harden. These fillings are 80% as dense and at least as strong as mercury-alloy amalgams. Although the American Dental Association has deemed mercury-containing amalgams safe—as long as the materials remain intact—materials that do not contain mercury are more desirable (Silver News, 2000).

Platinum-Group Metals

South Africa's Anglo American Platinum Ltd. (Amplats), the world's largest platinum producer, will invest R12.6 billion to increase platinum production from 62,200 kg to about 109,000 kg per year by the end of 2006. A total of R10 billion will be spent on mining, including new mine development and expansion of

existing mines in South Africa located on the eastern and western limbs of the Bushveld Complex. A new mine in Maandagshoek, costing R1.3 billion and producing 5,040 kg of platinum per year, is expected to come into operation by 2004. The reduction in Russian supplies and the depletion of stocks is expected to create a supply-demand deficit which Amplats could fill with the output from its expanded operations (Metal Bulletin, 2000).

Johnson Matthey signed a supply and development agreement with James Cropper Plc. Under terms of the agreement, Technical Fibre Products, the advanced composites subsidiary of James Cropper, will provide key components in Johnson Matthey's new Membrane Electrode Assembly (MEA) products for fuel cells. The agreement centers upon the development of carbon composite substrates to be used to support the catalysts and other MEA components that form the heart of polymer electrolyte membrane (PEM) fuel cells. There now seems little doubt that fuel cells will emerge as a major propulsion system for cars and trucks within the next 5 to 10 years and will generate an additional demand for about 500,000 kg of platinum. Offering an attractive driving range and quick refueling, fuel cells may displace various high-energy battery options that are now being investigated to meet zero emission requirements on vehicles in the United States (Platt's Metals Week, 2000b).

Currently, fuel cell power units cost about 10 times that of conventional gasoline engines and use hydrogen (liquid or gas) as the primary fuel. Most researchers in the field, however, have begun investigating alternatives to pure hydrogen as the primary fuel because of difficulties associated with its storage and distribution and are considering the use of methanol. Methanol is low in carbon and rich in hydrogen. Fuel cell power systems fueled by methanol would require a reformer subsystem to convert methanol to the hydrogen required. One disadvantage of methanol is that, unlike the use of pure hydrogen, water would not be the only exhaust pipe emission; carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and nitrogen oxides would also be emitted (Metal Bulletin Monthly, 2000). In a related project, researchers at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA, have developed an improved method of fabricating PEM-electrode structures for methanol fuel cells. The procedure involves the use of improved sprayers to deposit inks containing catalytic metals onto proton exchange membranes of perflurosulfonic acid polymers. The inks usually contain the catalytic metal (platinum for the cathode or a mixture of platinum and ruthenium for the anode), a proton-conducting ionomer solution, water, and isopropanol, with perhaps a small amount of a polytetrafluoroethylene-based additive. In experiments, the performances of fuel cells containing electrode structures made by the new method were found to be comparable to fuel cells made by older methods. The amount of catalyst used in the new method, however, ranged from 1 to 2 milligrams per square centimeter (mg/cm^2) , whereas the amounts used in the older methods were typically about 4 mg/cm^2 . The new method is suitable for mass production and may be a significant step toward commercialization and reducing the cost of fuel cells (NASA Tech Briefs, 1999).

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TABLE 1

MINE PRODUCTION OF RECOVERABLE GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES, BY STATE 1/

(Kilograms)

				Other	
Gold	Alaska	California	Nevada	States 2/	Total
1999: p/					
May	1,340	1,460	21,700	4,170	28,600
June	1,310	1,520	22,600	4,280	29,700
July	1,390	1,420	20,100	4,390	27,300
August	1,390	1,350	21,100	4,340	28,100
September	1,360	1,370	21,200	4,310	28,300
October	1,260	1,540	21,800	4,440	29,000
November	1,180	1,640	22,200	4,470	29,500
December	1,260	1,810	21,900	4,620	29,600
January-December r/	15,700	17,500	257,000	51,300	341,000
2000:					
January r/	1,200	1,470	21,300	4,200	28,200
February r/	1,140	1,390	20,000	4,030	26,500
March r/	1,200	1,390	20,800	4,400	27,700
April	1,190	1,280	19,500	4,240	26,200
May	1,190	1,180	22,700	3,640	28,700
January-May	5,900	6,700	104,000	20,500	137,000
5 5	,	,	,	Other	,
Silver	Arizona	Idaho	Nevada	States 3/	Total
1999: p/					
April	16,500	34,400	48,300	68,500	168,000
May	17,200	35,100	44,700	64,600	162,000
June	16,200	34,400	50,500	66,500	168,000
July	16,600	35,100	39,000	65,200	156,000
August	14,600	35,100	39,300	61,400	150,000
September	13,900	34,400	47,600	59,900	156,000
October	13,500	35,100	48,700	63,500	161,000
NT 1					150,000
November	12,100	34,400	41,500	61,500	150,000
December		,	,	,	,
December	14,700	34,400	75,100	61,800	187,000
December January-December r/		,	,	,	,
December January-December r/ 2000:	14,700	34,400	75,100	61,800	187,000
December January-December r/ 2000: January	14,700 183,000	34,400 417,000	75,100 577,000	61,800 769,000	187,000 1,950,000
December January-December r/ 2000: January February	14,700 183,000 W	34,400 417,000 34,400 34,300	75,100 577,000 58,500 63,300	61,800 769,000 75,200 69,900	187,000 1,950,000 168,000 167,000
December January-December r/ 2000: January February March	14,700 183,000 W W	34,400 417,000 34,400 34,300 34,300	75,100 577,000 58,500 63,300 71,200	61,800 769,000 75,200 69,900 75,000	187,000 1,950,000 168,000 167,000 181,000
December January-December r/ 2000: January February	14,700 	34,400 417,000 34,400 34,300	75,100 577,000 58,500 63,300	61,800 769,000 75,200 69,900	187,000 1,950,000 168,000 167,000

p/Preliminary. NA Not available. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data, included with "Other States".

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

2/ Includes Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, and Washington.3/ Includes Alaska, California, Colorado, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, New York, South Carolina, South Dakota,

Tennessee, Utah, Washington, and State indicated by symbol W.

TABLE 2 SELECTED PRECIOUS METAL PRICES

(Dollars per troy ounce)

	Gold	Silver	Platinum	Palladium
Engelhard Industries:				
1999:				
Low/date	253.88 (July 20)	4.91 (January 4, April 14,		
		May 28, June 4)	344.00 (January 28)	293.00 (May 4)
High/date	326.70 (October 5)	5.75 (September 28)	457.00 (November 16)	456.00 (December 29)
Average	279.91	5.25	378.94	363.20
2000:				
April:				
Low/date	276.17/28	4.96/26 and 27	473.00/26	570.00/10, 11, 13
High/date	283.63/11	5.18/13 and 18	527.00/5	610.00/5 and 28
Average	280.88	5.10	499.79	587.05
May:				
Low/date	272.41/26	4.95/30	504.00/8	571.00/30
High/date	281.88/5	5.16/4	567.00/24	630.00/1
Average	276.25	5.04	533.14	585.36
June:				
Low/date	273.61/1	4.95/1	550.00/14 and 16	584.00/1
High/date	292.65/13	5.15/6	586.00/26	697.00/19
Average	286.87	5.05	565.23	656.41
Year to date				
Low/date	272.41 (May 26)	4.95 (March 30, May 30,		
		June 1)	416.00 (January 6)	437.00 (January 6)
High/date	313.88 (February 7)	5.53 (February 7)	586.00 (June 26)	815.00 (February 22)
Average	286.29	5.14	507.52	600.545
Handy and Harman:				
1999	278.81	5.25	XX	XX
2000:				
April	279.75	5.10	XX	XX
May	275.10	5.05	XX	XX
June	285.73	5.05	XX	XX
Average year to date	285.14	5.14	XX	XX
London Final: 1/				
1999	278.77	5.22	XX	XX
2000:				
April	279.69	5.06	XX	XX
May	275.19	4.99	XX	XX
June	285.73	5.00	XX	XX
Average year to date	285.20	5.09	XX	XX

 XX Not applicable.
 200.20

 1/ Silver price reported as "London Spot/US Equiv."

Source: Platt's Metals Week.

TABLE 3U.S. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD 1/

(Kilograms of gold content, unless otherwise specified)

	Ores and	Doré and	Refined	Ash and		Waste and scrap	Metal powder	Gold compounds
Period and country	concentrates 2/	precipitates	bullion 3/	residues	Total 4/	(gross weight)	(gross weight)	(gross weight)
Imports for consumption:								
1999	117	24,700	196,000	133	221,000	30,500	5,500	9,400
2000:								
February	5	2,680	12,300		15,000	1,200	18	1,640
March	5	10,000	23,500	2	33,500	3,210	656	2,240
April:								
Australia			120		120			
Brazil			3,940		3,940	2		140
Canada			5,670		5,670	422	10	
Chile		18	425		443			
Colombia		56	949		1,010	18		1,610
Dominican Republic			55		55	316	2	
France			122		122	4		
Mexico		468	90	-	558	136		
Peru		1,110			1,110			
Uruguay			896		896			
Other		91	178		269	144	1	26
Total		1,740	12,400		14,200	1,040	13	1,780
Year to date	11	16,200	63,400	3	79,700	6,460	816	5,980
Exports:								
1999	117	87,300	435,000		523,000	40,000	270	561,000
2000:								
February	1	7,270	81,600		88,900	5,470	14	313,000
March	2	8,490	49,300		57,700	3,980	102	56,200
April:								
Australia			3,100		3,100			421
Canada		200	25		224	1,340	(5/)	132,000
Israel							(5/)	18,500
Italy			21		21	509		
Japan		5	391		396			
Korea, Republic of	1		28		29			
Mexico			2,230		2,230			3,040
Peru			399		399			
Sweden		2	1		3	143	2	
Switzerland		11,000	3,520		14,500			
United Kingdom			1,890		1,890	4,510	26	495
Other		3	46		49	60		37
Total	1	11,200	11,600		22,800	6,570	28	154,000
Year to date	5	35,500	203,000		239,000	22,400	311	540,000

-- Zero.

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

2/ Includes gold content of base metal ores, concentrates, and matte imported for refining.

3/ Bullion also moves in both directions between U.S. markets and foreign stocks on deposit in the Federal Reserve Bank. Monetary gold excluded.

4/ "Waste and scrap," "Metal powder," or "Gold compounds" not included in "Total."

5/ Less than 1/2 unit.

TABLE 4 U.S. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SILVER, REFINED AND AS NITRATE 1/

(Kilograms)

Period and country	Bullion (silver content)	Doré (silver content)	Total (silver content)	Other unwrought silver (gross weight)	Metal powder (gross weight)	Silver nitrate (gross weight)
Imports for consumption:	(0.1.7.1.7.0.1.1.1)	()	()	(8	(8	(8
1999	2,660,000	404,000	3,060,000	126,000	120,000	4,450
2000:		. ,	- , ,	- ,	- ,	,
February	1,010,000	15,400	1,020,000	997	8,060	2,030
March	371,000	12,900	384,000	8,780	48,000	36
April:		· · · ·	· · ·	· · · · ·	· · ·	
Belgium						4,320
Canada	88,800		88,800	23,500		17
Chile		10,800	10,800			
France					100	
Germany					1,620	
Japan					13,900	
Mexico	135,000	5,270	140,000	1,570		799
Panama			80			
Switzerland					50	
Other				1 2	2/	
Total	224,000	16,100	240,000	25,100	15,700	5,140
Year to date	1,870,000	60,000	1,930,000	49,500	76,400	7,200
Exports:						
1999	481,000	64,400	545,000	75,100	318,000	62,500
2000:						
February	1,770	8,340	10,100	2,230	37,100	6,580
March	16,400	4,980	21,400	11,200	39,000	23,500
April:						
Australia	155		155			
Austria					307	
Canada				454	2,110	12,300
China					492	
Dominican Republic				642		
France					980	
Germany				501	3,110	6
Greece					317	
Hong Kong					1,040	
Ireland					837	
Japan	19,500		19,500		12,400	
Korea, Republic of				22	1,360	
Mexico	4,990	3,980	8,970	45	472	165
Netherlands					750	
Singapore					92	
Switzerland		1,660	1,660			
Taiwan				936	1,800	
Thailand				400		
United Kingdom	211	335	545	855	4,870	
Other				28 2		
Total	24,800	5,970	30,800	3,880	31,000	12,500
Year to date	99,900	22,700	123,000	22,000	123,000	61,000

-- Zero.

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

2/ All or part of these data have been referred to the U.S. Census Bureau for verification.

TABLE 5

U.S. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SILVER, RAW, SEMIMANUFACTURED, AND WASTE AND SCRAP 1/

(Kilograms of silver content, unless otherwise specified)

Period and country	Silver ores and concentrates	Base metal ores and concentrates	Ash and residues	Total	Semimanu- factured form 2/ 3/ (gross weight)	Waste and scrap (gross weight)
Imports for consumption:	concentrates	concentrates	Testades	1000	(gross weight)	(gross weight)
1999	- 10,800	2,750	101,000	115,000	139,000	1,640,000
2000:		_,,	,	,		-,,
February	- 101		2,730	2,830	12,800	96,900
March			2,550	2,550	13,400	34,500
April:	-		_,	_,		,
Argentina						330
Australia			136	136		
Brazil					196	
Canada	- 891		1,330	2,220	276	7,930
China				_,		617
Dominican Republic						493
France					464	
Germany					1,350 4/	968
Korea, Republic of					766	11,000
Malaysia						7,770
Mexico						4,200
Poland					136	
Russia	- 				72	
Spain					371	
United Kingdom	- 		1,430	1,430	186	441
Other	- 				100 4/	75
Total	891		2.890 4/	3,780	3,920	33,800
Year to date	- 1,030		17,300	18,300	38,200	433,000
Exports:	- 1,050		17,500	10,500	50,200	455,000
1999	- 70,800			70,800	122,000	1,310,000
2000:				70,000	122,000	1,510,000
February	- 17,000			17,000	10,000	181,000
March	411			411	22,100	165,000
April:					22,100	105,000
Belgium					435	19,200
Canada	- 1,060			1,060	4,700	55,500
China						19,300
France					550 4/	61
Germany	- 39			39	108 4/	9,400
Hong Kong					179 4/	501
Italy					521 4/	8,100
Japan					1,070 4/	9,430
Mexico	-				1,180	16,800
Netherlands					183	10,800
New Zealand					81 4/	
Philippines						123
Singapore					135 4/	
Spain					862	
Sweden						2,670
Switzerland					35 4/	333
Taiwan					35 4/ 323 4/	
					210 4/	
United Kingdom					210 4/ 96 4/	2,690
Other						50
Total Veget to date				1,100	10,700	144,000
Year to date	26,600			26,500	70,200	858,000

-- Zero.

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

2/ Containing 99.5% or more by weight of silver. Imports only.3/ Semimanufactured (including silver plated with gold or platinum) forms of silver.

4/ All or part of these data have been referred to the U.S. Census Bureau for verification.

TABLE 6 U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF PLATINUM-GROUP METALS 1/

(Kilograms of metal content, unless otherwise specified)

	Platinum		Other		Platinum							
	grain and	Platinum	unwrought	Platinum,	waste and	Platinum	Unwrought	Palladium,		Unwrought	Unwrought	
Period and country	nuggets	sponge	platinum	other	scrap	coins	palladium	other	Iridium 2/	osmium	ruthenium	Rhodium 3/
1999	6,100	78,300	7,820	16,500	19,700	169	165,000	24,100	2,270	23	11,400	10,500
2000:												
February	222	8,900	123	474	280	9	14,100	280	88		2,010	529
March	87	5,550	168	734	315	(4/)	15,900	2,520	165	23	1,120	716
April:												
Australia				101		(5/)						
Belgium		270					889	31				174 6/
Brazil				66			1					
Canada	1			34	50		232	3	(5/)			
Chile				20								
Colombia					(4/)							
Dominican Republic					1							
France									24			
Germany	36	254	31 6	/ 193	3		472 6/	111 6/	(4/)		62 6	42
Hong Kong					24							
Israel			9 6	/								
Ireland								8			12	
Italy		31					266	(5/)				
Japan	27	2					586	17				9
Malaysia					(4/)							
Mexico					24							
Netherlands				2								
Norway		16					446					
Russia			10				8,480	60				
South Africa	31	4,100	32				1,760	83	30		1,410	419
Spain				17								
Sweden							125					
Switzerland			1	89				153				
Taiwan					32			(5/)				
United Kingdom		1,560	44	88 6/		3	850		76	/	53	76/
Total	95	6,240	127	610	140	3	14,100	467	61		1,540	651
Year to date	657	23,700	532	2,200	9,920	13	49,500	14,900	1,080	23	6,120	7,380

-- Zero.

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

2/ Unwrought and other forms of iridium.

3/ Unwrought and other forms of rhodium.

4/ Less than 1/2 unit.

5/ Less than 1/2 unit. All or part of these data have been referred to the U.S. Census Bureau for verification.

6/ All or part of these data have been referred to the U.S. Census Bureau for verification.

TABLE 7 U.S. EXPORTS OF PLATINUM GROUP METALS 1/

(Kilograms of metal content, unless otherwise specified)

			Platinum waste and	Iridium, osmium and	
Period and country	Palladium 2/	Platinum 2/	scrap	ruthenium 2/3/	Rhodium 2/
1999	43,800 r/	19,400	7,660	851	114
2000:					
February	4,280	1,400	349	121	42
March	2,990	1,770	593	102	8
April:	_				
Argentina	3	3			
Australia	289	4			
Belgium	6	2	11		5
Brazil		44			
Canada	106	105	41		(4/)
China	179				
Denmark		8		4	
Dominican Republic		1			
Finland	1	2			
France	14	18			
Germany	294	117	87		
Hong Kong	50	7			(4/)
India		1			(4/)
Ireland		98			22
Israel	947	1			
Italy	- 29	11		1	
Japan	1,310	196			54
Korea, Republic of	251	2			
Kuwait		3			
Malaysia	- 6	(4/)			
Mexico	- 4	17			(4/)
Netherlands	- 191	3	1		
New Zealand	- 11	2			
Philippines		4			
Poland	1	(4/)			
Romania		3			
Saudi Arabia		5			
Singapore	- 6	24			
Spain	- 10	2			
Sweden	- 10	- 7	4		
Switzerland	- 5	39			
Taiwan	421	6			10
Thailand	- 7	2			
Turkey	- 1				
United Arab Emirates	- 1				
United Kingdom	- 131	 92	 36	 39	
Total	4,600	830	180	44	
Year to date		10,300	1,890	373	312
Zero	10,700	10,500	1,090	373	512

-- Zero.

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

2/ Unwrought and other forms.

3/ Gross weight.

4/ Less than 1/2 unit.

TABLE 8 LEADING GOLD-PRODUCING MINES IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2000, IN ORDER OF OUTPUT 1/

		County and		Kilogram
Rank	Mine	State	Operator	produced
1	Carlin Mines Complex	Eureka, Elko, etc., NV	Newmont Gold Co.	10,33
2	Betze-Post/ Goldstrike	Eureka, NV	Barrick Gold Corp.	10,27
3	Cortez	Lander, NV	Placer Dome Inc.	9,70
4	Twin Creeks	Humboldt, NV	Newmont Gold Co.	7,62
5	Meikle/ Goldstrike	Eureka, NV	Barrick Gold Corp.	5,43
6	Round Mountain	Nye, NV	Smokey Valley Common Oper.	4,48
7	Bingham Canyon	Salt Lake, UT	Kennecott-Utah Copper Corp.	3,45
8	Jerritt Canyon	Elko, NV	Independence Mining Co.	2,59
9	Ken Snyder	Elko, NV	Euro-Nevada Mining Co.	2,58
10	Fort Knox	Fairbanks, AK	Amax Gold Inc.	2,41
11	Lone Tree	Humboldt, NV	Newmont Gold Co.	1,90
12	Golden Sunlight	Jefferson, MT	Placer Dome Inc.	1,60
13	Homestake	Lawrence, SD	Homestake Mining Corp.	1,48
14	McCoy/ Cove	Lander, NV	Echo Bay Mines, Ltd.	1,34
15	Barney's Canyon	Salt Lake, UT	Kennecott Corp.	1,03
16	Mesquite	Imperial, CA	Newmont Gold Co.	96
17	McLaughlin	Napa, CA	Homestake Mining Corp.	92
18	Beartrack	Lemhi, ID	Meridan Gold Corp.	90
19	Ruby Hill	Eureka, NV	Homestake Mining Corp.	88
20	Denton-Rawhide	Mineral, NV	Kennecott Rawhide Mining Co.	84
21	Bald Mountain	White Pine, NV	Placer Dome (U.S.) Inc.	84
22	Castle Mountain	San Bernardino, CA	Viceroy Gold Corp.	82
23	Kettle River	Ferry, WA	Echo Bay Mines, Ltd.	78
24	Wharf	Lawrence, SD	Wharf Resources, Ltd.	74
25	Briggs	Inyo, CA	Canyon Resources Corp.	74
26	Rand	Kern, CA	Glamis Rand Mining Co.	71
27	Greens Creek	South Star, AK	Kennecott Greens Creek Mining Co.	63
28	Marigold	Humboldt, NV	Rayrock Mines, Inc.	62
W 2/	Cresson	Teller, CO	Cripple Creek & Victor Gold Mining Co.	V
W 2/	Florida Canyon	Lander, NV	Florida Canyon Mining, Inc.	V

W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data.

1/ Data are rounded to three significant digits; these mines accounted for more than 96% of the U.S. gold production in the first quarter of 2000.

2/ Cresson and Florida Canyon are among the top 30 gold-producing mines in the United States, but are not shown in rank order to avoid disclosing company proprietary data.

Source: Company annual reports, Security Exchange Commission's 10K and 6K reports, or company news releases.