

Mineral Industry Surveys

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PRECIOUS METALS IN JULY 2000

U.S. mines produced 22,600 kilograms (kg) of gold and 156,000 kg of silver in July 2000. Compared with June, production of gold was down 27% in Nevada, the largest domestic producer. Compared with June, total output of silver was down by 7%.

Gold

Domestic.—Homestake Mining Co. agreed to acquire Case Pomeroy & Co.'s 25% interest in the Round Mountain gold mine. The acquisition will raise Homestake's ownership of the central Nevada gold mine to 50% (American Metal Market, 2000d).

A ballot was proposed in Colorado that would have allowed voters to decide in November 2000 if cyanide could be used for surface gold mining within the State. However, the proposal failed to achieve the required number of signatures from Colorado citizens needed to place it before the voters. The proposal was similar to a ballot approved by Montana voters in 1998. Under the proposal, the Cresson Mine, the only remaining active gold mine in Colorado, would have been allowed to continue to operate under its present permit, but would have been unable to expand its operation (Mining Engineering, 2000).

International.—Barrick Gold Corp. bought over 90% of the common shares of Pangea Goldfields Inc. Barrick paid a 52% premium over the closing price of the shares on June 27. The main attraction for Barrick is that Pangea's properties are in the Lake Victoria Goldfield of northwestern Tanzania, where Barrick has been constructing its Bulyanhulu gold project (Platt's Metals Week, 2000a).

Falcon Gold Zimbabwe suspended operations at its Venice gold mine. Venice was the latest casualty of the adverse economic climate in Zimbabwe that has forced the closure of the Eureka Mine, the country's newest gold mine, and the Indarama Mine. These mines closed because of continuing low gold prices, in terms

of Zimbabwe dollars, and the rising costs of gold production. The Dalny and Golden Quarry Mines could be the next to close (Platt's Metals Week, 2000f).

AngloGold Ltd. of South Africa, the world's largest gold producer, has agreed to buy a 25% interest in OroAfrica, a South African jewelry manufacturer. The transaction was the first time that a gold producer and a jewelry manufacturer developed an ownership relationship. OroAfrica has processed about 6,000 kg (193,000 troy ounces) of gold per year at its jewelry center in Cape Town. AngloGold also has considered entering into joint agreements with East Coast commercial companies and the World Gold Council to encourage gold sales for Christmas shoppers (American Metal Market, 2000a).

Update.—The Bank of England sold 25,000 kg of gold at \$279.75 per ounce on July 12. The auction, which was only 1.3 times oversubscribed, was the seventh since July 1999. Immediately after the sale, the spot price of gold was trading \$2 lower (Platt's Metals Week, 2000b).

The London Bullion Market Association's gold clearing statistics rose moderately during June. Gold transfers rose 10.5% in comparison with those of May, reaching 28.2 million ounces (877,000 kg). The number of gold transfers increased from 768 to 857. In comparison with those of June 1999, ounces of gold transferred were slightly lower than in June 2000 (American Metal Market, 2000b).

A web site was launched which offered products and services in the gold market to businesses, investors, and consumers. The web site is www.goldavenue.com. When fully operational, the site will handle gold trading, retail jewelry, bullion, product and market information, and provide gold savings and investment vehicles. Another web site, launched by GoldMoney, uses a new approach to online payment. GoldMoney, which is located in Johannesburg, South Africa, will provide an online payment system that uses

gold-backed units called GoldGrams. These units will be equivalent to the prevailing market price of one gram of gold at the time of the purchase. Its website is www.netgoldplan.com (American Metal Market, 2000e).

World gold producers are expected to reduce capital spending during the next 2 or 3 years. Small- to medium-sized companies will be particularly affected. Reduced capital spending cuts will mean less gold exploration, which suggests that new pipeline projects will not be sufficient to replace the old ones. It's not just the low gold price that is causing the reduced spending; it's also lack of investor interest owing to too many gold companies generating poor returns and technology sector stocks winning the competition for investors' money (Platt's Metals Week, 2000d).

Silver

China's silver output in 2000 is expected to be 2,000 to 3,000 metric tons (t), according to an official with Huatong Nonferrous. This estimate is higher than China's official estimate of 1,300 to 1,400 t. The Huatong official said that the official output should be higher because production from many silver mines have not been included in the central government's survey. Chinese demand for silver is expected to increase by 30% to about 1,600 t. The increase is mainly due to China's silver market deregulation that started in late 1999 (Platt's Metals Week, 2000c).

Platinum-Group Metals

South African PGM producer, Northam Platinum Ltd., reported that its R134 million expansion project is on schedule and within budget. The company plans to increase its throughput from the current 150,000 t of ore per month to 225,000 t per month. According to plans unveiled in February 2000, the expanded capacity is due to come on line January 2001. The plant is currently milling ore from only the Merensky Reef. When the expansion is completed, ore from the UG2 Reef can also be processed through the plant. Northam's operations are located in the Northern Bushveld Igneous Complex in the Northern Provence of South Africa, which hosts the Merensky and UG2 Reefs. The area yields about 70% of the world's platinum and about 25% of its palladium (Platt's Metals Week, 2000e).

The price of platinum reached an 11-year high of \$575 per troy ounce on June 22, 2000, and has continued to rise, trading at \$587 per ounce on July 31, 2000. Prices were driven by U.S. bank buying and problems with Russian supplies. Rapid growth in

demand for platinum jewelry and the possibility of increased use of platinum in autocatalysts to replace more expensive palladium were also factors in the price increase. Palladium prices remained high, even though the market was quiet. In London, palladium was fixed at \$600 per ounce on June 29, 2000 and increased to \$822 per ounce on July 31. Ruthenium prices continued to rise on thin trading volumes, and dealers were quoting in a range of \$152–157 per ounce on June 29. The Engelhard unfabricated price on July 31, 2000, was \$170 per ounce, up from \$40 per ounce on July 31, 1999 (Metal Bulletin, 2000).

The U.S. precious metals recycling company PGP Industries, Inc., Santa Fe Springs, CA, was taken over by the German precious metals and technology group, Heraeus Holding GmbH. PGP Industries, one of the largest fully integrated processors of platinum-group metals in the United States, will now trade under the name Heraeus Metal Processing from its existing locations in Santa Fe Springs, Coalfield, TN, Duncan, SC, Waterbury, CT, and Shannon, Ireland (American Metal Market, 2000c).

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- ——2000d, Gold producers to cut capital spending by 2003—Paribus: Platt's Metals Week, v. 71, no. 30, July 24, p. 12.
- ——2000e, Northam Platinum expansion on target: Platt's Metals Week, v. 71, no. 27, July 3, p. 14.
- ——2000f, Venice gold mine stops production: Platt's Metals Week, v. 71, no. 29, July 17, p. 5.

 ${\bf TABLE~1}$ 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/					
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	15,700	17,500	257,000	51,300	341,000
2000:					
January	1,200 r/	1,470	23,200 r/	4,200	30,000 r/
February	1,140 r/	1,390	21,700 r/	4,030	28,300 r/
March	1,200 r/	1,390	22,600 r/	4,400	29,600 r/
April r/	1,190	1,280	21,400	4,240	28,100
May r/	1,190	1,360	19,500	4,540	26,600
June	1,190 r/	1,470 r/	21,400 r/	4,710	28,800 r/
July	1,190	1,470	15,600	4,310	22,600
January-July	8,280	9,830	145,000	30,400	194,000
·				Other	
Silver	Arizona	Idaho	Nevada	States 3/	Total
1999: p/					
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
November	12,100	34,400	41,500	61,500	150,000
December	14,700	34,400	75,100	61,800	187,000
January-December	183,000	417,000	577,000	769,000	1,950,000
2000:					
January	W	34,400	58,300	75,200	168,000
February	W	34,300	63,100	69,900	167,000
March	W	34,300	71,000	75,000	180,000
April	W	34,300	57,500	72,900	165,000
May	W	34,300	73,800	73,400	182,000
June	W	34,200	59,800	74,500	168,000
July	W	34,200	56,700	65,500	156,000
•	W		·		

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

 $^{1/\,\}textsc{Data}$ 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:				
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
July:				
Low/date	277.87/31	4.97/26	540.00/5	630.00/5
High/date	287.99/5	5.07/18	587.00/20, 21, and 31	830.00/31
Average	282.14	5.02	568.42	721.16
August:				
Low/date	273.11/9	4.83/23	568.00/7	720.00/28
High/date	278.72/1 and 2	5.03/31	615.00/2	865.00/2
Average	275.57	4.93	583.739	769.26
Year to date:				
Low/date	272.41 (May 26)	4.83 (August 23)	416.00 (January 6)	437.00 (January 6)
High/date	313.88 (February 7)	5.53 (February 7)	615.00 (August 2)	865.00 (August 2)
Average	284.43	5.09	524.66	636.71
Handy and Harman:				
1999	278.81	5.25	XX	XX
2000:				
June	285.73	5.05	XX	XX
July	281.01	5.02	XX	XX
August	274.44	4.93	XX	XX
Average year to date	283.28	5.10	XX	XX
London Final: 1/				
1999	278.77	5.22	XX	XX
2000:				
June	285.73	5.00	XX	XX
July	281.59	4.97	XX	XX
August	274.47	4.88	XX	XX
Average year to date	283.40	5.05	XX	XX
VV Not applicable				

XX Not applicable.

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

Source: Platt's Metals Week.

$\label{eq:table 3} \mbox{U.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:								
April		1,740	12,400		14,200	1,040	13	1,780
May	5	2,140	1,820	2	14,000	2,340	225	616
June:								
Brazil			3,360		3,360			140
Canada		46	4,700	7	4,760	52	583	
Chile			575		575			
Colombia		117	1,140		1,250	19		
Dominican Republic						1,340	4	
Fiji			335		335			
Mexico		329	95	(5/)	424	226		
Peru		1,310			1,310			
Other	3	107	160		270	188	12	4
Total	3	1,910	10,400	8	12,300	1,820	600	144
Year to date	19	20,300	85,600	12	106,000	10,600	1,640	6,740
Exports:								
1999	117	87,300	435,000		523,000	40,000	270	561,000
2000:								
April	1	11,200	11,600		22,800	6,570	28	154,000
May		11,000	5,720		16,700	3,650	24	25,200
June:								
Bermuda							2	
Canada		298	63		361	1,450	1	248,000
France	2		(5/)		2			
Germany	20	3	6		29			
Israel			(5/)		(5/)			21,300
Italy			15		15	527		
Japan		1	1		2		7	520
Kuwait								4,940
Mexico			5,200		5,200		3	1
Netherlands								20
Peru			726		726			
Singapore								170
Sweden						101	2	
Switzerland	33	9,710	116		9,860		1	
United Kingdom	42		23,500		23,600	1,380	190	2
Other		2	137		139	90	2	
Total	96	10,000	29,800		39,900	3,550	208	275,000
Year to date	5	46,400	209,000		256,000	26,000	336	565,000

⁻⁻ Zero.

 $^{1/\,\}textsc{Data}$ 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.

 ${\bf TABLE~4} \\ {\bf U.S.~IMPORTS~AND~EXPORTS~OF~SILVER,~REFINED~AND~AS~NITRATE~1/}$

(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:						
1999	2,660,000	404,000 r/	3,060,000 r/	126,000	120,000 r/	4,450
2000:	_ ,,	,,,,,,,,	-,,	-,	.,	,
April	224,000	16,100	240,000	25,100	15,700	5,140
May	245,000	4,680	250,000	28,200	32,000	
June:		.,			,	
Canada	83,700 2),	83,700	10,400	2/ 31,200	23 2/
Chile		3,650	3,650	,		
Fiji			121			
Germany	_			5 1		
Japan				5 2		
Mexico	81,500		81,500	268		
United Kingdom			56,800	200		
Other			30,800			
Total	222,000	3,650	226,000	10,600	40,100	23
Year to date		3,030	220,000	10,000	40,100	23
	_					
Exports: 1999		C4 400	£45,000	75 100	224 000	(2.500
	481,000	64,400	545,000	75,100	324,000 r/	62,500
2000:		5.050	20.000	2 000	21 000	12.500
April		5,970	30,800	3,880	31,000	12,500
May	48,600	2,070	50,600	5,120	34,600	22,400
June:	_					
Belgium				56		
Canada	28		28	845	1,810	21,100
China					1,360	3,120
Côte d'Ivoire					55	
Dominican Republic				330		
France	_			113	1,450	
Germany				1,690	4,070	49
Hong Kong				134	2,610	
India					92	
Japan					11,800	
Korea, Republic of				23	1,880	
Lebanon				58		
Mexico	66	2,690 2	2,760		415	100
Netherlands					805	
Netherlands Antilles				74		
Singapore				128		
South Africa				413		
Switzerland		1,600	1,600	100	2/	
Taiwan			766	2,790	4,720	93
Thailand				270		
United Kingdom		467	467	318	839	
Other				30	72	42
Total	860	4,760	5,620	7,370	32,000	24,500
Year to date	149,000	29,600	179,000	34,500	190,000	108,000
/D : 1 7	177,000	27,000	17,000	57,500	170,000	100,000

r/ Revised. -- 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.

 ${\bf TABLE~5} \\ {\bf U.S.~IMPORTS~AND~EXPORTS~OF~SILVER,~RAW,~SEMIMANUFACTURED,~AND~WASTE~AND~SCRAP~} 1/$

(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:	_					
1999	_ 10,800	2,750	101,000	115,000	139,000	1,640,000
2000:	_					
April	_ 891		2,890	3,780	3,920	33,800
May			3,270	3,270	3,840	62,800
June:	_		400			
Australia			133	133		14
Belgium						2,550
Brazil	- 				1,630	14
Canada	_ 55		694	749	788 4/	5,410
China						1,070
Costa Rica						240
Dominican Republic						395
France					466 4/	2,270
Germany					191 4/	14,900
Hong Kong						40,300
Ireland						297
Italy	_				16 4/	1,350
Japan					58 4/	
Korea, Republic of					571	13,100
Malaysia						6,390
Mexico			2,870	2,870	354	31
Netherlands					88	
Philippines						3,810
Spain						837
United Kingdom			1,540	1,540	487 4/	250
Other					30 4/	11
Total	55		5,240	5,290	4,670	93,200
Year to date	1,080		25,800	26,900	46,800	589,000
Exports:						
1999	70,800			70,800	122,000	1,310,000
2000:	_					
April	1,100			1,100	10,700	144,000
May					9,510	105,000
June:						
Belgium					1,050	65,000
Brazil	- 				75	
Canada	- 				2,830	35,900
China						19,200
Egypt	_ 				396	
France	- 				314 4/	
Germany	- 				296 4/	1,170
Hong Kong	- 				855	322
Italy	- 				107 4/	4,880
Japan	- 				289 4/	3,930
Korea, Republic of					82 4/	
Mexico	5 4/			5	1,770	311
New Zealand					155	
Singapore	- 				92	
South Africa						105
Spain	= 				1,270	103
Taiwan					75	
United Kingdom	_ 				514 4/	3,180
Other	_ 				159 4/	1,500
Total				5	10,300	136,000
	_					
Year to date Zero.	26,600			26,600	90,000	826,000

⁻⁻ Zero.

^{1/} 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.

${\bf TABLE~6}$ 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 r/	169	165,000	24,100 r/	2,260 r/	23	11,400	10,500 r/
2000:												
April	96	6,240	127	611	141	3	14,100	467	61		1,540	651
May	47	5,490	298	631	273	4	11,500	3,020	166		1,470	1,330
June:												
Australia						2						
Austria												123
Belgium		62					593					2 5
Brazil						29						3
Canada	3			46	19		284	2 5/				
China							131					6
Colombia			11		(4/)							
Costa Rica					34							
Dominican Republic					1							
France				1	16				1			
Germany	232	153	36	64			113	166	4		80	19
Honduras							1					
Hong Kong					25							
Ireland				2								
Israel			32				2 5					
Italy		17					90	(4/) 5/	1			
Japan		119	8				310	8 5/				
Korea, Republic of				1								
Mexico					30							
Netherlands				2								
Norway		16					175					
Peru					1							
Russia			4				5,700	1,990				1
Singapore								1				
South Africa	281	4,130	31				2,100	149	56 5/		522	691
Spain				63								
Switzerland			719	54			1,110	19 5/				
Taiwan			1									
United Kingdom	16 5			118	1		1,970		8		110	
Total	532	5,000	842	351	127	31	12,600	2,340	71		712	1,240
Year to date	1,230	34,800	1,670	3,180	10,400	19	73,600	20,200	1,320	23	8,300	9,960

r/ Revised. -- 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/} All or part of these data have been referred to the U.S. Census Bureau for verification.

${\it TABLE~7} \\ {\it U.S.~EXPORTS~OF~PLATINUM~GROUP~METALS~1/}$

(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	19,400	7,660	851	114
2000:	_				
April	4,600	830	180	44	91
May	2,700	977	893	145	5
June:					
Argentina		(4/)			
Australia		158			
Austria		10			
Belarus	27				
Belgium	102	13	9	2	
Bermuda		2			
Brazil		55			
Canada	786 5/	209	28	7	(4/)
Chile		1			
China	168 5/	(4/)			(4/)
Denmark		(4/)			
Dominican Republic		1			
Finland		3			
France	9 5/	147			
French Polynesia	_ 1				
Germany		113	347	3 5/	(4/)
Haiti	_ 3				` <u></u>
Hong Kong		3 5/			
Iceland	_ 2 5/				
Ireland		8		5	
Israel					
Italy	43	12 5/	27	7	
Japan	1,590	510 5/	83	62	4
Korea, Republic of	2,970	93			52
Kuwait	′	2			
Malaysia	_ 2				
Mexico	_ 2	15 5/			
Netherlands		5		1	
New Zealand	7	3			
Philippines		3			
Saudi Arabia		4			
Singapore	_ 1				
Slovenia					
South Africa	200				
Spain		118			
Sweden	_ 22	8	2		
Switzerland	13	115	6		
Taiwan		127			
Thailand	_ 2/3	5 5/			
Turkey	(4/)				
United Arab Emirates	- (4 /)				
United Kingdom		3,220	627	16	8
Total	8,080	4,960	1,130	102	64
Year to date	- 27,400	16,300	3,910	621	382

⁻⁻ Zero.

 $^{1/\,\}text{Data}$ 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.

 $^{5\!/}$ All or part of these data have been referred to the U.S. Census Bureau for verification.