mineral industry surveys



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF MINES WASHINGTON, D.C. 20241



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Iron Ore, Monthly

IRON ORE IN FEBRUARY 1987

U.S. mine production of iron ore in February was 9% higher than that in January, according to the Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior. Mine shipments and exports, on the other hand, were minimal because all six of the active U.S. loading ports on the upper Great Lakes remained shutdown for the winter. Imports declined by 54% to 0.44 million long tons, 84% of which entered through New Orleans or mid-Atlantic ports. Stocks of ore and agglomerates at consuming plants and U.S. receiving/transfer docks decreased 17% during February to 13.6 million tons. Monthly consumption declined from 4.2 million tons to 3.9 million tons as the result of a 5% cutback in pig iron production and was 25% lower than that of February 1986. On February 28, 39 blast furnaces were in operation, 5 more than on January 31.

On January 31, 46 of 47 locals of the United Steelworkers of America overwhelmingly ratified a new 4-year contract with the USX Corporation. The vote ended a labor dispute that had shutdown the company's entire USS Division for 184 days. The record-breaking labor dispute began August 1, 1986, when the previous contract expired and negotiators were unable to reach an agreement on either wages or the use of nonunion contractors. Analysts estimate that the work stoppage cost USX \$3 billion in orders. Under the new contract, 1,346 jobs are to be eliminated through craft combinations and work-rule changes. The union also agreed to wage and benefit concessions that equate to at least a 7% savings for USX over the life of the contract.

<u>Update</u>: USX has announced that it will permanently close its Geneva steelworks at Orem, UT, and indefinitely idle three other steel facilities as part of a major restructuring of its steel group. The sinter plant at Saxonburg, PA, is one of the three to be idled. The closures will reduce the company's annual steelmaking capacity by about 27% to 19 million short tons and cut 3,700 workers from the payroll.

Local 1938, made up of 1,300 workers at USX's Minntac mine and pelletizing plant in Mountain Iron, MN, was the only bargaining unit to reject the agreement. Prior to the work stoppage, the Geneva Works had been a major user of Minntac pellets. The closure of the Utah steelworks, coupled with other capacity cutbacks, is expected to reduce pellet shipments from Minntac by as much as 25%. Minntac is scheduled to reopen on May 17. However, only three-fourths of the union membership will be recalled to meet the new reduced annual production target of 9 million tons of pellets. The previous target had been 12 million tons. Minntac has an installed production capacity of 18.6 million tons per year and is the largest taconite operation on the Mesabi Range.

Prepared in the Division of Ferrous Metals, May 14, 1987.

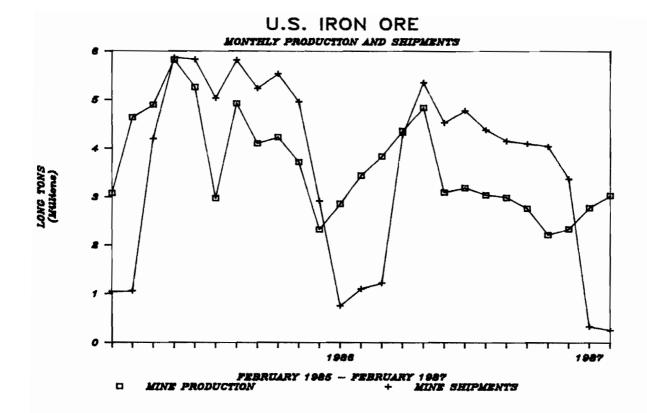


Table 1. - U.S. production and shipments of iron ore, by districts $\underline{1}/$ (Exclusive of ore containing 5% or more manganese) (Thousand long tons)

	Lake		Tot	al 2/
Period	Superior	Other U.S.	1987	1986
Production:				
1986 p/	38,179	809		38,988
1987:				
January	2,725	57	2,782	2,861
February	2,976	53	3,029	3,443
Shipments:				
1986 p/	41,225	823		42,048
1987:				
January	296	34	330	755
February	206	48	254	1,106

p/ Preliminary.

1/ Excludes byproduct ore, except where noted.

2/ Includes estimated data. Data may not add to totals shown because of independent rounding.

Table 2. - U.S. mine production, shipments, and stocks of iron ore 1/(Exclusive of ore containing 5% or more manganese) (Thousand long tons)

District	Production February			nents ruary	Mine Stocks February 28	
	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986
Lake Superior:						
Michigan	1,058	1,034	8		2,864	3,271
Minnesota	1,918	2,308	198	1,023	4,986	6,872
Other U.S	53	102	48	83	277	264
Total 2/	3,029	3,443	254	1,106	8,127	10,407

^{1/} Excludes byproduct ore.

Table 3. - U.S. exports of iron ore (Thousand long tons)

Period	Canada	Other	Total <u>1</u> /		
			1987	1986	
1986 p/	4,478	3		4,482	
1987: January February	<u>r</u> / 71 (<u>2</u> /)	 (<u>2</u> /)	<u>r</u> / 71 (<u>2</u> /)	13 (<u>2</u> /)	

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

^{2/} Data may not add to totals shown because of independent rounding.

p/ Preliminary. r/ Revised. $\frac{1}{2}$ Data may not add to totals shown because of independent rounding. $\frac{2}{2}$ Less than one-half unit.

Table 4. - Canada: Shipments of iron ore (Thousand dry long tons)

Period	Newfound- land	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia	1987 Total <u>1</u> /	1986 Total <u>1</u> /
1986 <u>p</u> /	20,086	13,285	3,329	26		36,724
January	1,215	956	299	2	2,472	2,044
February	424	1,117	258	2	1,801	1,898

p/ Preliminary.

Source: Energy, Mines, and Resources Canada.

Table 5. - U.S. imports for consumption of iron ore, by country (Exclusive of ore containing 10% or more manganese)

	February	y 1987	Yea	Year to date		
Country of origin	Thousand long tons	Value <u>1</u> / (thousand dollars)	Thousand long tons	Value <u>l</u> / (thousand dollars)	Value 1/ (dollars per ton)	1986 (thousand long tons)
Brazil	297	6,252	r/ 572	r/ 11,309	19.77	816
Canada	52	2,130	$\frac{1}{r}$ 371		39.01	742
Chile			$\frac{1}{r}$ 182		14.19	
Liberia	68	1,050	128	1,795	14.07	192
Mauritania			66	1,049	15.95	
Peru	20	401	20	403	20.33	
Spain			1	27	51.76	
Venezuela 2/						751
Other	(<u>3</u> /)	1	<u>r</u> / 58	<u>r</u> / 1,576	27.10	
- Total <u>4</u> /	438	9,835	1,397	33,199	23.77	2,500

r/ Revised.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census data reported under item 601.24 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

 $[\]overline{1}$ / Data may not add to totals shown because of independent rounding.

 $[\]overline{\underline{1}}/$ Customs value. Excludes international freight, insurance, and other c.i.f. charges.

^{2/} Data for Venezuela in 1986 includes some shipments of direct-reduced iron reported as iron ore. Verification has been requested.

 $[\]frac{3}{4}$ Less than one-half unit. $\frac{3}{4}$ Data may not add to totals shown because of independent rounding.

Table 6. - U.S. consumption and stocks of iron ore and agglomerates at consuming plants and production of pig iron (Thousand long tons)

		Con	sumption		St	ocks
	Fe	bruary	Yea	r to date	Febr	uary 28
State or Region		1987	1987	1986	1987	1986
Alabama, Kentucky, Tenness	ee,					
Texas, and Missouri		290	601	1,032	911	673
California, Colorado, and	Utah-			316		141
Delaware, Maryland, and We	st					
Virginia		626	1,373	999	1,145	1,824
Illinois and Indiana		1,396	2,927	4,071	5,365	5,545
Michigan and Minnesota		470	942	863	1,286	1,172
New York, Ohio, Pennsylvan	ia,					
New Jersey, and Rhode Is	land-	1,146	2,327	3,403	2,953	4,581
Total 1/ Stocks at U.S. receiving/t		3,928 ocks	8,170	10,685	1,963	13,936
	Const	umption by	process	Pig i	ron produc	ed
	February	Year	to date	February	Year	to date
Consuming Sector	1987	1987	1986	1987	1987	1986
Blast furnaces	3,330	6,873	9,354	2,740	5,609	7,445
Steel furnaces	5	7	31			
Agglomerating plants 2/	583	1,280	1,287			
Miscellaneous $3/$	9	9	13			

8,170

10,685

2,740

5,609

7,455

3,928

Total 1/----

Source: American Iron Ore Association (consumption of iron ore). American Iron and Steel Institute (production of pig iron).

¹/ Data may not add to totals shown because of independent rounding. 2/ Iron ore and iron ore concentrates consumed in agglomerating plants not located at the mine site.

^{3/} Sold to nonreporting companies or used for purposes not listed.

Table 7. - U.S. imports for consumption of iron ore, by customs district (Exclusive of ore containing 10% or more manganese) (Thousand long tons)

Customs district	February 1987	Year to date		
	•	1987 <u>r</u> /	1986	
Baltimore	120	494	781	
Buffalo	(1/)	(1/)		
Charleston		- 67	25	
Chicago	68	133	(1/)	
Cleveland			179	
Detroit			23	
Houston		(1/)	7	
Mobile		<u>1</u> 82	511	
New Orleans	178	238	309	
New York	(1/)	(1/)		
Philadelphia	_ ₅₂	$\overline{2}82$	666	
San Juan, PR		1		
	438	1,397	2,500	

r/ Revised.

 $[\]frac{1}{1}$ / Less than one-half unit. $\frac{1}{2}$ / Data may not add to totals shown because of independent rounding.