

Mineral Industry Surveys

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IRON ORE IN OCTOBER 2006

U.S. mine production of iron ore in October 2006, on a daily average basis, was 7% less than that of the revised figure for the prior month, according to the U.S. Geological Survey. Average daily production, at 143,000 metric tons per day (t/d), was 11,000 t/d less than that of September 2006.

Average daily shipments in October 2006, at 142,000 t/d, were 19% less than those of September. Mine stocks at the end of October were 24,000 metric tons (t) more than the revised figure for stocks held on September 30, a slight increase.

U.S. imports of iron ore in September 2006 were 38% greater than exports, with imports exceeding exports by 294,000 t.

Price.—According to an industry analyst, Chinese sources were indicating an expected drop in iron ore prices of 5% for the coming contract year—April 2007 through March 2008. Meanwhile, a representative of Brazil's Companhia Vale do Rio Doce—the world's leading iron ore producer—countered by suggesting prices could rise 40%. Most analysts indicated that a price increase of between 5% and 10% was more likely (newratings.com, 2006§¹).

Exploration and Development.—Sphere Investments Limited reported a major increase in iron ore resource at the Guelb el Aouj iron ore project in Mauritania (See Iron Ore in November 2004.). Sphere announced a 56% increase in its resource estimate for the East Deposit from 450 million metric tons (Mt) in October, 2005, to the current 701 Mt. The resource classification has also been upgraded from inferred to measured, indicated, and inferred according to the Australasian Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) ore reserve classification system (Sphere Investments Limited, 2006).

MMX Mineração e Metálicos S.A. announced plans to invest \$3.6 billion in iron-related projects over the next several years and to produce 37 million metric tons per year (Mt/yr) of iron ore by 2011. MMX anticipated production from three mines with separate transport and shipping systems. One mine opened near Corumbá in Mato Grosso do Sul State, another in Amapá

State planned to begin shipments in early 2007, and the third, the largest capacity operation, Serra do Sapo Mine, was planned for Minas Gerais State (Skillings Mining Review, 2006).

World Production.—An Iranian official announced plans to export 3 Mt of iron ore by the first quarter of 2007. The country expected to increase production by 20% in the next year with a long term goal of producing 44 Mt/yr by 2010 (Metal Bulletin, 2006).

Domestic Environmental Issues.—Cleveland-Cliffs Inc. signed an agreement with the State of Michigan, settling the company's responsibility for Deer Lake cleanup. The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality had defined several possible sources of mercury contamination in the lake including atmospheric deposition, mercury wastes used to process ore at a former gold mine, and former Cliffs laboratory testing procedures. Cliffs reported that it had already spent more than \$1 million on investigations and remedial programs at Deer Lake. Cliffs will be responsible for maintaining present mercury levels and monitoring and addressing sources of the lake's mercury. Cliffs indicated that values of properties, easements, and rights of way to be turned over to the State would total millions of dollars (Eggleston, 2006§).

References Cited

Metal Bulletin, 2006, Imidro allocates 3 million tonnes of iron ore for export: Metal Bulletin, no. 8967, October 23, p. 25.

Skillings Mining Review, 2006, MMX planning \$3.6 billion investment in Brazilian iron ore mines: Skillings Mining Review, v. 95, no. 11, November, p. 8

Sphere Investments Limited, 2006, Resource Upgrade at Guelb el Aouj East Deposit: Australian Stock Exchange announcement, October 16, 6 p.

Internet References Cited

Eggleston, Sam, 2006 (October 31), CCI reaches Deer Lake deal, Ishpeming, MI, accessed November 1, 2006, via URL http://www.miningjournal.net. newratings.com, 2006 (October 30), JPMorgan positive on iron price rise, accessed January 24, 2007, via URL http://www.newratings.com.

¹References that include a section mark (§) are found in the Internet References Cited section.

TABLE 1
U.S. PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF IRON ORE^{1, 2}
(Exclusive of ore containing 5% or more of manganese)

(Thousand metric tons)

·	Proc	luction	Shi	pments
Period	Monthly	Year to date	Monthly	Year to date
2005:				
October	4,480	45,400	5,190	42,600
November	4,740	50,200	4,330	46,900
December	4,380	54,500	4,880	51,800
2006:				
January	4,600	4,600	3,600	3,600
February	3,820	8,420	953	4,550
March	4,600	13,000	2,330	6,880
April	4,220	17,200	5,020	11,900
May	4,750	22,000	5,020	16,900
June	4,450	26,400	5,120	22,000
July	4,710	31,100	5,490	27,500
August	4,780	35,900	5,370	32,900
September	4,610 ^r	40,500 ^r	5,280	38,200
October	4,440	45,000	4,420	42,600

Revised.

 $\label{eq:table 2} \text{U.s. Production, Shipments, and Stocks of Iron ore in October}^{1,2}$

(Thousand metric tons)

	Produ	Production		Shipments ³		ks ⁴
State	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
Michigan	1,120	1,130	1,110	1,230	2,050	1,630
Minnesota	3,320	3,340	3,310	3,960	6,060	4,210
Total	4,440	4,480	4,420	5,190	8,120	5,840

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

¹Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits.

 $^{^2}$ Excludes byproduct ores.

²Excludes byproduct ore.

³Includes rail and vessel.

⁴Includes usable (marketable) material at mines, concentrators, pelletizing plants, and loading docks. Excludes stocks of crude ore at mine and concentrates at agglomerating complexes.

 $\label{eq:table 3} \text{CANADA: SHIPMENTS OF IRON ORE}^{1,2}$

(Thousand dry metric tons)

	Newfoundland		British			
Period	and Labrador	Quebec	Columbia	Total		
2005:						
September	1,800	1,160	9	2,960		
October	2,000	927	10	2,930		
November	1,920	1,320	10	3,250		
December	1,900	1,130	9	3,040		
Year total	19,100	10,900	106	30,100		
2006:						
January	1,010	705	10	1,720		
February	951	730	10	1,690		
March	1,210	730	7	1,950		
April	1,850	1,180	8	3,030		
May	1,670	1,610	12	3,280		
June	1,550	1,180	10	2,740		
July	2,040	1,220	8	3,270		
August	1,740	1,740	8	3,490		
September	949	1,340	8	2,300		

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

Source: Natural Resources Canada.

TABLE 4 PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON AND RAW STEEL IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE OF FURNACE $^{\rm I}$

(Thousand metric tons)

	Pig iron	production,	Raw steel production					
	blast	furnace	Basic oxy	ygen furnace ²	Electric	furnace		
Period	Monthly	Year to date	Monthly	Year to date	Monthly	Year to date		
2005:								
September	2,840	27,500	3,330	31,000	4,440	38,400		
October	2,940	30,500	3,470	34,500	4,810	43,200		
November	3,000	33,500	3,170	37,700	4,660	47,800		
December	2,840	36,300	3,380	41,000	4,420	52,300		
2006:								
January	3,190	3,190	3,560	3,560	4,530	4,530		
February	3,100	6,300	3,470	7,030	4,250	8,780		
March	3,420	9,710	3,800	10,800	5,070	13,900		
April	3,280	13,000	3,640	14,500	4,870	18,700		
May	3,460	16,500	3,850	18,300	5,060	23,800		
June	3,330	19,800	3,790	22,100	4,790	28,600		
July	3,210	23,000	3,660	25,800	4,800	33,400		
August	3,200	26,200	3,620	29,400	4,840	38,200		
September	3,220	29,400	3,670	33,100	4,750	43,000		

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

Source: American Iron and Steel Institute.

²Includes production from steel plant waste oxides.

²Raw steel production figures for the basic oxygen process are usually greater than the corresponding pig iron production figures because scrap is routinely melted in the basic oxygen furnace together with the molten pig iron.

 ${\rm TABLE}~5$ U.S. EXPORTS OF IRON ORE, BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AND TYPE $^{1,\,2}$

(Thousand metric tons)

Country of destination				2006		
and type of product	2005	1st quarter	2nd quarter	July	August	September
Algeria				100	102	50
Canada	11,200	998	2,370	705	998	706
China	282		100			
Mexico	30	13	11	(3)	(3)	10
Slovakia	237					
United Kingdom	- 78					
Other	- 8	1	5	1		1
Total	11,800	1,010	2,480	806	1,100	767
Pellets	11,600	925	2,420	800	1,090	754
Concentrates	89	2	53	(3)	1	1
Direct shipping ores	60	2	8	4	6	10
Other	- 11	83	6	2	2	3
Total	11,800	1,010	2,480	806	1,100	767

⁻⁻ Zero

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 6 U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF IRON ORE, BY COUNTRY AND TYPE 1,2 (Exclusive of ore containing 20% or more manganese)

					2005
Year t	ear to c	date			January-Septembe
Va	Value	e^3	Valı	ıe ³	Thousand
	thousa		(doll		metric
doll	dollars	s)	per t	on)	tons
					140
173	173,0	000	50	0.45	3,130
269	269,0	000	57	7.83	5,140
1	11,5	500	48	3.30	221
	3	386	25	5.00	13
	2	274	25	5.45	37
	1,2	230	31	1.68	32
					99
		6	342	2.88	16
(6,8	370	22	2.97	375
	4	139	19	9.50	147
	3	373	220	0.21	18
46	463,	,000	53	3.10	9,370
6	68,	,300	39	9.43	793
					21
8	88,	,600	42	2.85	3,590
30	305,0	,000	62	2.35	4,890
	2	274	24	4.91	70
	2	259	37	7.00	7
46	463,	,000	53	3.10	9,370
46		259		3	24.91 37.00 53.10

⁻⁻ Zero.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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

²Includes agglomerates.

³Less than 1/2 unit.

¹Data, with the exception of the dollars per ton column, are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

²Includes agglomerates.

³Customs value. Excludes international freight and insurance charges.

⁴Less than ½ unit.

TABLE 7 U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF IRON ORE IN SEPTEMBER $2006^{1,2}$ (Exclusive of ore containing 20% or more manganese)

(Thousand metric tons)

			Type of	product			
					Briquettes		
		Coarse	Fine		and other	Roasted	
Country of origin	Concentrates	ores	ores	Pellets	agglomerates	pyrites	Total
Brazil	79		142	233			455
Canada	56		34	499			589
Mexico	· 				2		2
Peru						1	1
Trinidad and Tobago	· 			15			15
Total	135		176	748	2	1	1,060

⁻⁻ Zero.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

 ${\bf TABLE~8}$ U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF PELLETS, BY COUNTRY 1

			2006			2005
	Aug	gust		Year to date	January-September	
	Thousand	Value ²	Thousand	Value ²	Value ²	Thousand
Country	metric	(thousand	metric	(thousand	(dollars	metric
of origin	tons	dollars)	tons	dollars)	per ton)	tons
Brazil	233	16,000	1,290	84,200	65.31	1,510
Canada	499	29,800	3,570	220,000	61.55	3,280
Russia						99
Trinidad and Tobago	15	965	15	965	63.50	
Venezuela			23	439	19.50 ^r	
Total	748	46,700	4,900	305,000	62.35	4,890

^rRevised. -- Zero.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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

 $^{^2}$ Includes agglomerates.

¹Data, with the exception of the dollars per ton column, are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

²Customs value. Excludes international freight and insurance charges.

 ${\it TABLE~9} \\ {\it U.S.~IMPORTS~FOR~CONSUMPTION~OF~IRON~ORE,} \\ {\it BY~CUSTOMS~DISTRICT}^{1,\,2} \\$

(Exclusive of ore containing 20% or more manganese)

(Thousand metric tons)

	September	January-S	September
Customs district (code no.)	2006	2006	2005
Baltimore, MD (13)	229	3,010	2,500
Buffalo, NY (09)		(3)	6
Charleston, SC (16)	1	1	1
Chicago, IL (39)	227	1,130	1,090
Cleveland, OH (41)	347	2,200	2,060
Detroit, MI (38)		102	180
Great Falls, MT (33)			(3)
Houston-Galveston, TX (53)		50	36
Los Angeles, CA (27)		(3)	(3)
Mobile, AL (19)		5	63
New Orleans, LA (20)	255	2,190	3,400
New York City, NY (10)			1
Nogales, AZ (26)	2	18	14
Ogdensburg, NY (07)		(3)	(3)
Philadelphia, PA (11)		6	22
San Francisco, CA (28)			4
San Juan, PR (49)			6
St. Louis, MO (45)		(3)	
Total	1,060	8,710	9,370
Zero			

⁻⁻ Zero

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 10 U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF PELLETS, BY CUSTOMS DISTRICT $^{\rm I}$

(Thousand metric tons)

	September	January-September		
Customs district (code no.)	2006	2006	2005	
Baltimore, MD (13)	87	1,230	1,090	
Chicago, IL (39)	92	157	53	
Cleveland, OH (41)	347	2,200	2,060	
Detroit, MI (38)		102	180	
Houston-Galveston, TX (53)		35	36	
Mobile, AL (19)			61	
New Orleans, LA (20)	222	1,180	1,410	
Total	748	4,900	4,890	

⁻⁻ Zero.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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

²Includes agglomerates.

³Less than ½ unit.

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