



# ***World Reserves and Production of Potash***

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# *World Reserves and Production of Potash*

- K present in most rocks and soils
- Economic sources ...
  - ✓ sedimentary salt beds remaining from ancient inland seas (evaporite deposits)
  - ✓ salt lakes and natural brines
- Potash refers to a variety of K-bearing minerals





# Common K Minerals

Mineral	Composition	K <sub>2</sub> O, %
Sylvite	KCl	63.1
Sylvinite	KCl/NaCl mixture	~ 28.0
Carnallite	KCl·MgCl <sub>2</sub> ·6H <sub>2</sub> O	17.0
Kainite	4KCl·4MgSO <sub>4</sub> ·11H <sub>2</sub> O	19.3
Langbeinite	K <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ·2MgSO <sub>4</sub>	22.7
Polyhalite	K <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ·2MgSO <sub>4</sub> ·2CaSO <sub>4</sub> ·H <sub>2</sub> O	15.6
Niter	KNO <sub>3</sub>	46.5

# Common K Minerals

- Sylvite (KCl) ... abundant in commercial deposits
- Sylvinite (KCl + NaCl) also common
- Hartsalz ... ore deposits with  $\text{SO}_4$  salts (kieserite  $[\text{MgSO}_4]$  or anhydrite  $[\text{CaSO}_4]$ ) are limited ... Europe
- Langbeinite occurs New Mexico and Ukraine



# Potash Reserves

- ~100 large buried deposits + 100 brine deposits of commercial potential worldwide



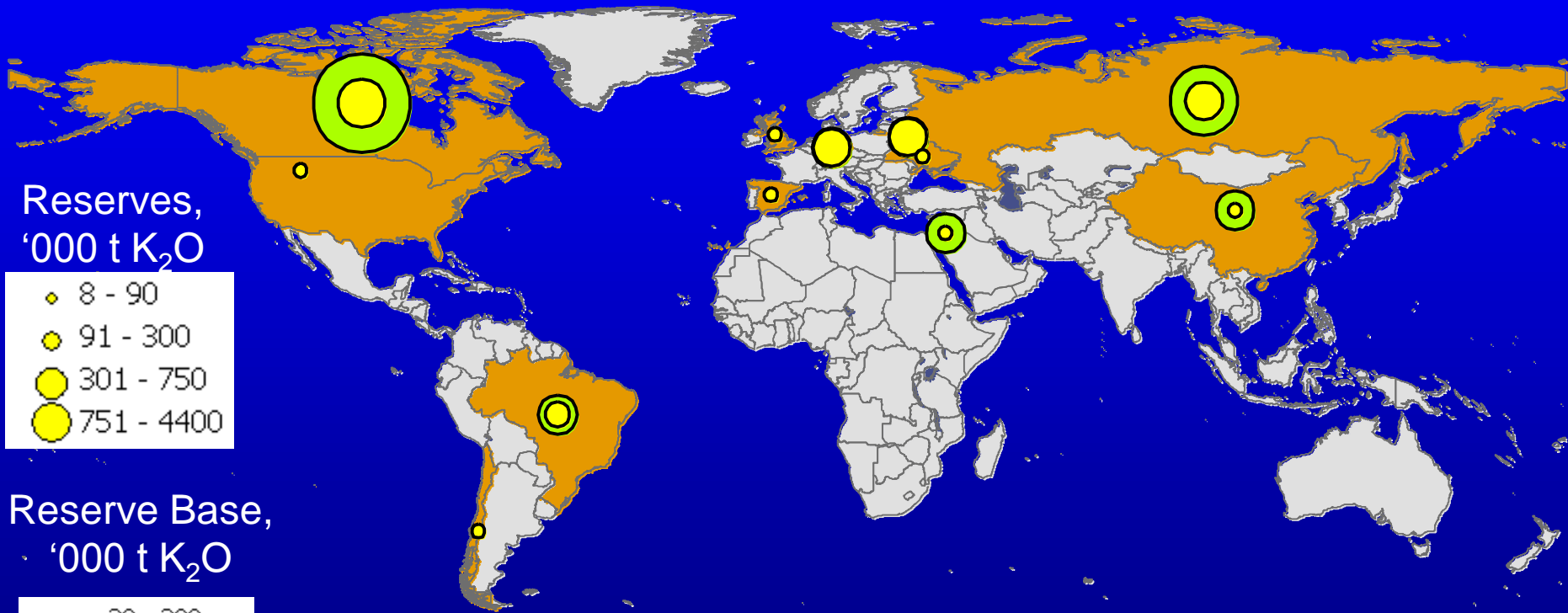
- The world has an estimated 250 billion metric tons of  $K_2O$  resources



# Potash Reserves

- Resources include proven, probable, and inferred reserves
  - ✓ Reserves – deposits of sufficient quantity and quality that are currently mined
  - ✓ Reserve base – reserves + deposits that are marginally economic or sub economic
- Global reserve estimated at 17 billion t  $K_2O$  ... 8.3 billion t considered commercially exploitable.

# Potash Reserves and Reserve Base



Reserves,  
 '000 t K<sub>2</sub>O

- 8 - 90
- 91 - 300
- 301 - 750
- 751 - 4400

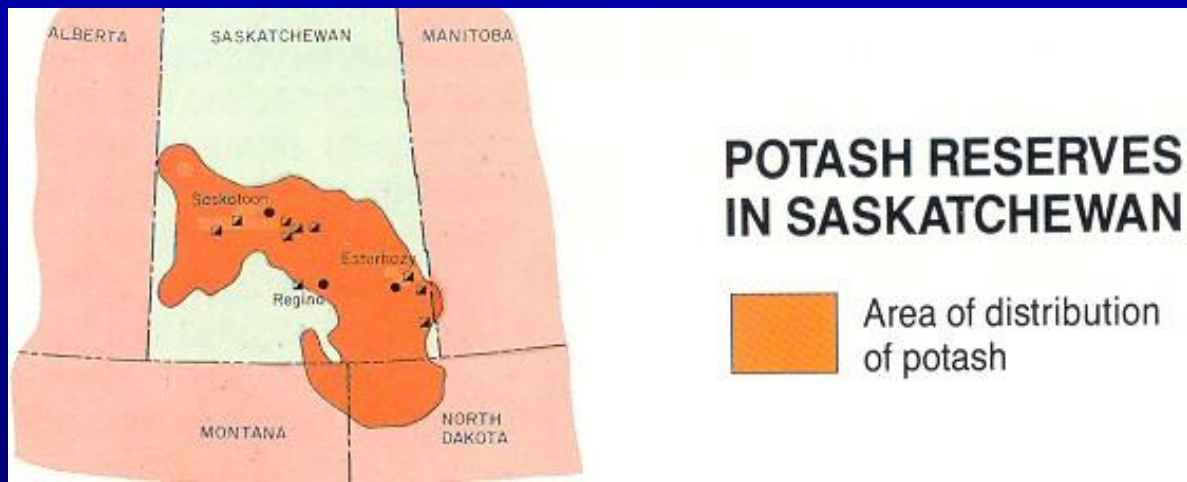
Reserve Base,  
 '000 t K<sub>2</sub>O

- 30 - 300
- 301 - 1000
- 1001 - 2200
- 2201 - 9700



# Potash Deposits – North America

- World's largest reserves occur in Saskatchewan
- Ore is exceptionally high grade (25-30%  $K_2O$ ) at depths of 950-1,100 m increasing to > 3,500 m
- Uniform thickness (2.4-3 m) and mineralization and no structural deformations
- Sylvinite, some carnallite, and clay







# Potash Deposits – FSU

- FSU has extensive proven reserves of K minerals ... second only to the deposits in Saskatchewan
- Russia – Verkhnekamsk deposit in the Urals near Solikamsk
  - ✓ Potash depth at 75 to 450 m in 13 potentially minable beds ranging in thickness from 26 to 30 m (sylvinite) and 70 to 80 m (zone of sylvinite-carnallite).
  - ✓ Mined beds 1.2 to 6 m thick with 15%  $K_2O$  with 3 to 5% insolubles
- Belarus – Starobinsk deposit is 2<sup>nd</sup> largest in ore body in FSU near Soligorsk
  - ✓ 30 potash beds in 4 horizons. Most mining 350 to 620 m depth in second horizon (1.8 to 4.4 m thick)
  - ✓ Sylvinite ore averaging 11%  $K_2O$  and 5% insolubles



# *Potash Deposits – W. Europe*

- Oldest deposits are the Hessen and Thüringen beds in southern Germany
  - ✓ contain 15 to 20% sylvite, kieserite, and carnallite (~10%  $K_2O$ )
  - ✓ Beds are relatively flat-lying, but also folding, with some barren zones, sudden thickness changes, etc. making mining difficult
- Also carnallite and kieserite deposits in central Germany and sylvite and carnallite in northern Germany
- Sylvite deposits in England and sylvinite in Spain

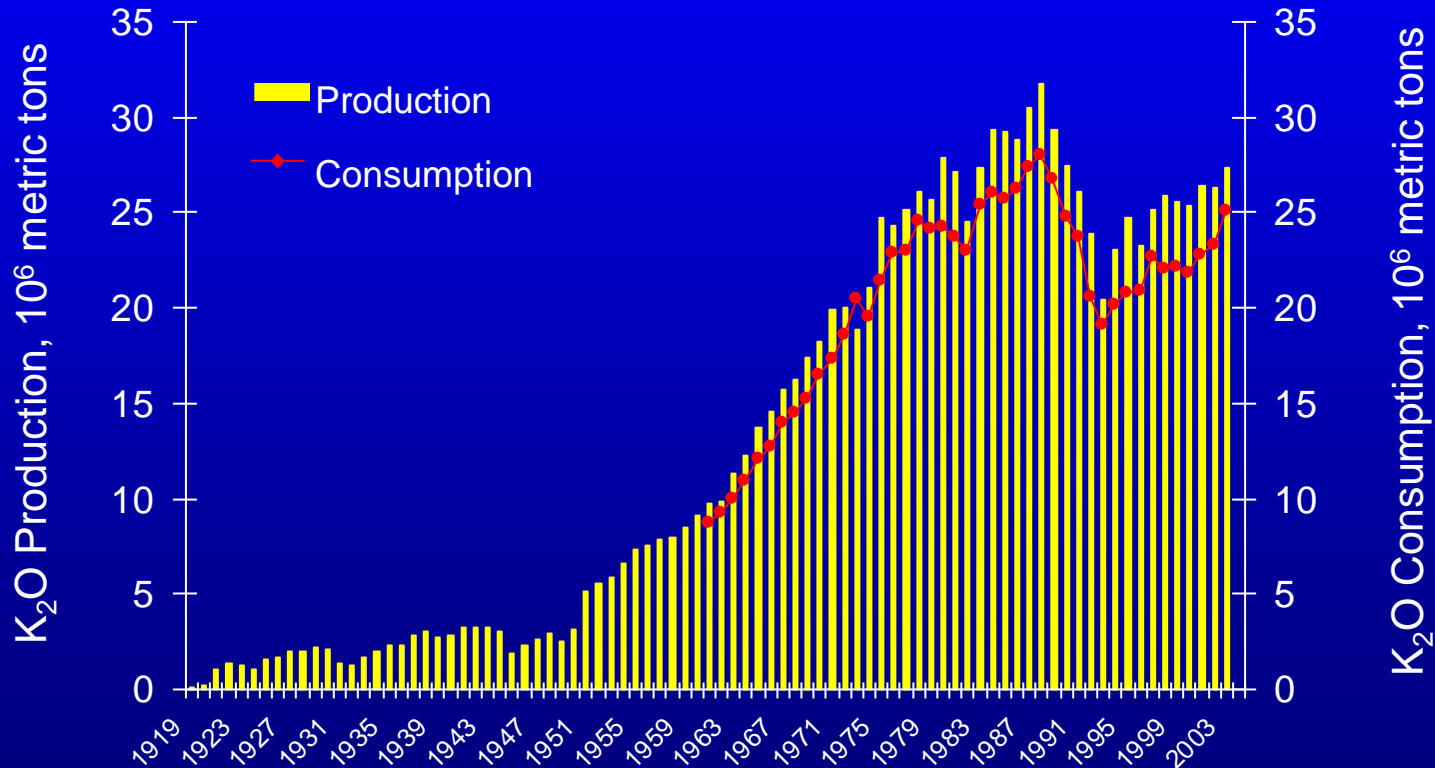


# Potash Deposits

- Middle East – K extracted from Dead Sea
  - ✓ contains an estimated 1 billion t KCl
- Latin America
  - ✓ sylvinite and carnallite in the Sergipe basin in Brazil
  - ✓  $\text{KNO}_3$  in Chile in Atacama Desert (est. 1 billion t  $\text{NaNO}_3$  and 100 million t  $\text{KNO}_3$ ) and Salar de Atacama, a high-attitude dry lake (brine est. at 120 million t KCl and 80 million t  $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$ )
- Asia
  - ✓ Carnallite and K-bearing brines in Qinghai Province
- Undeveloped Deposits
  - ✓ Thailand, Argentina, Amazon Basin in Brazil, Morocco, Poland, and additional deposits in the FSU

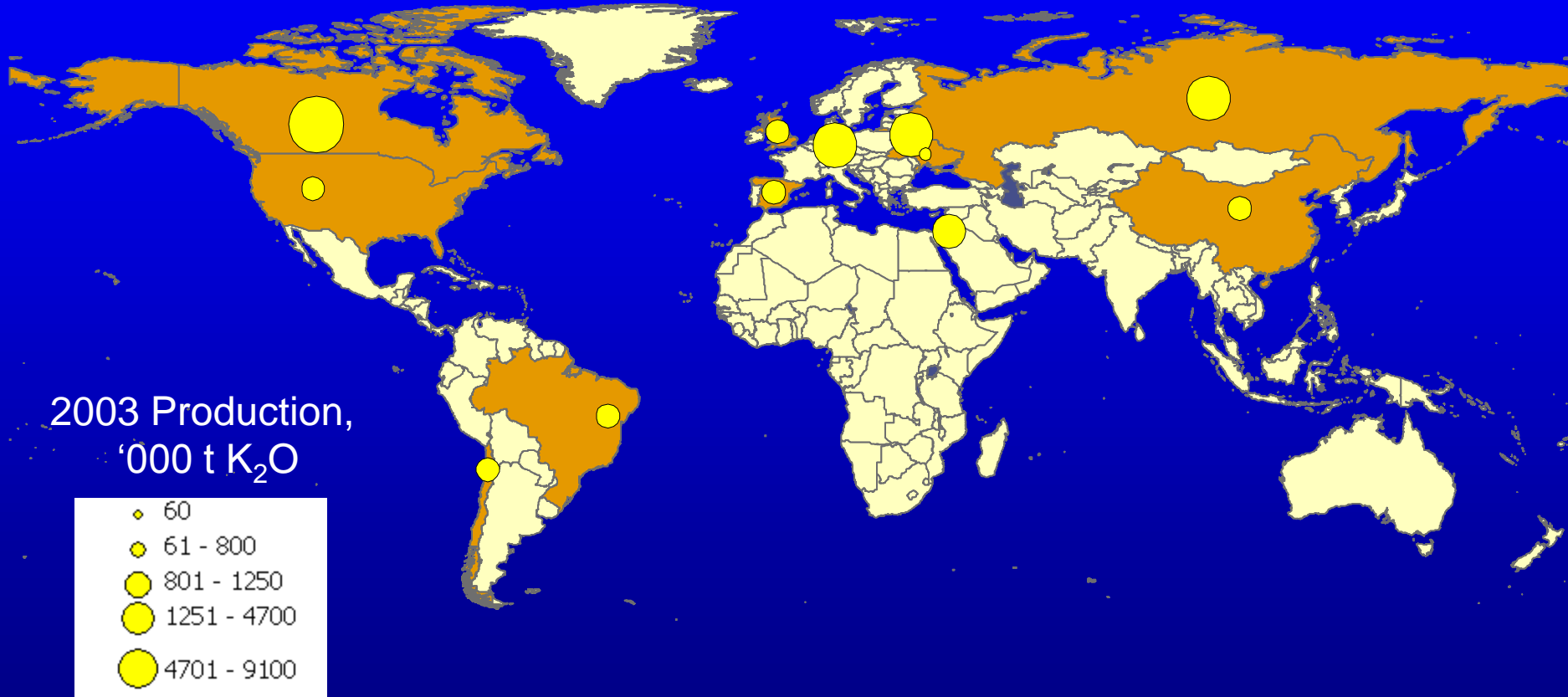


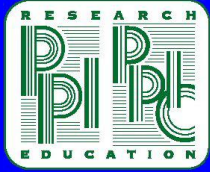
# World Potash Production and Consumption (Million metric tons $K_2O$ )



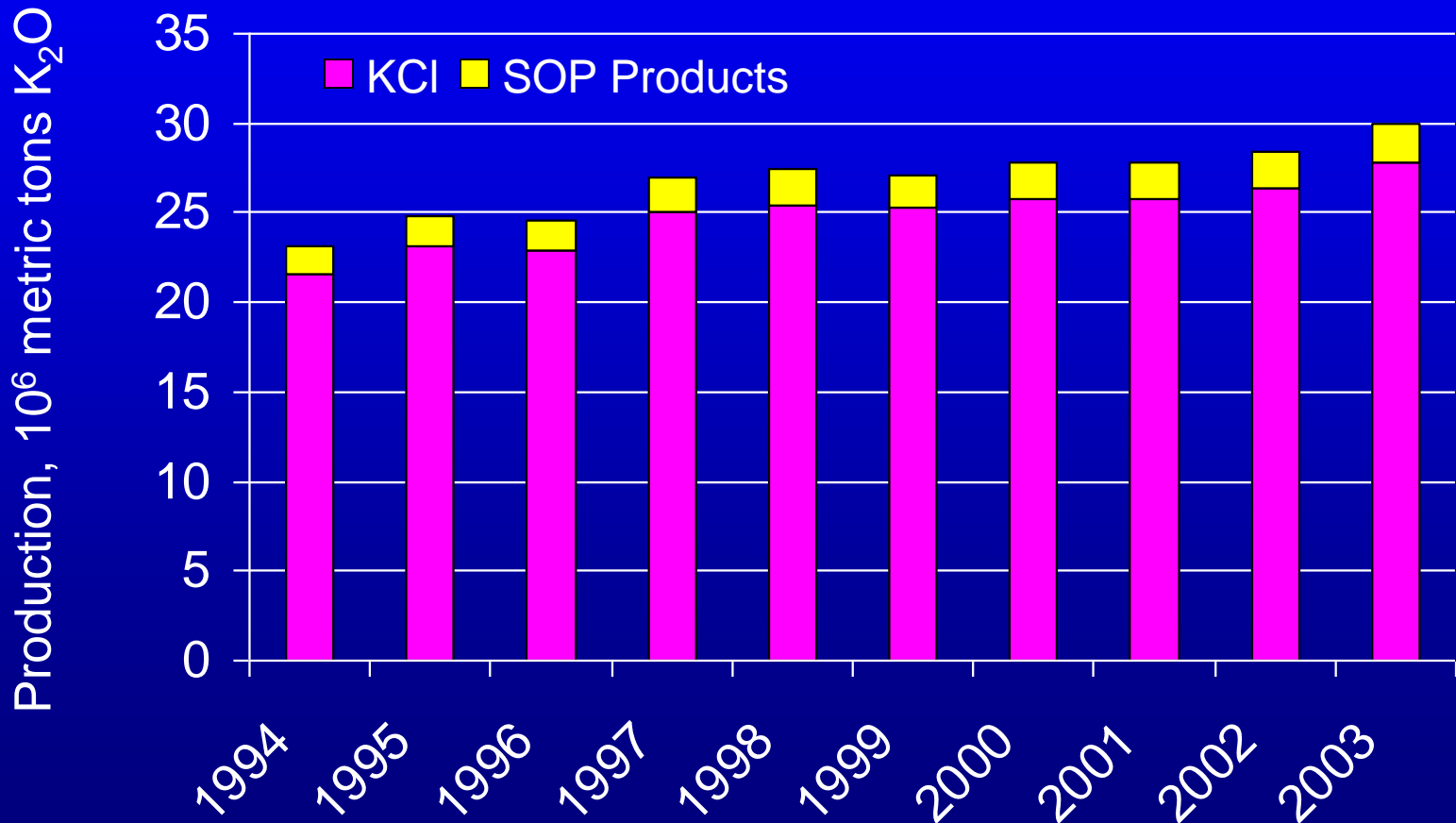
Source: USGS, FAO, IFA

# Location of Potash Producers



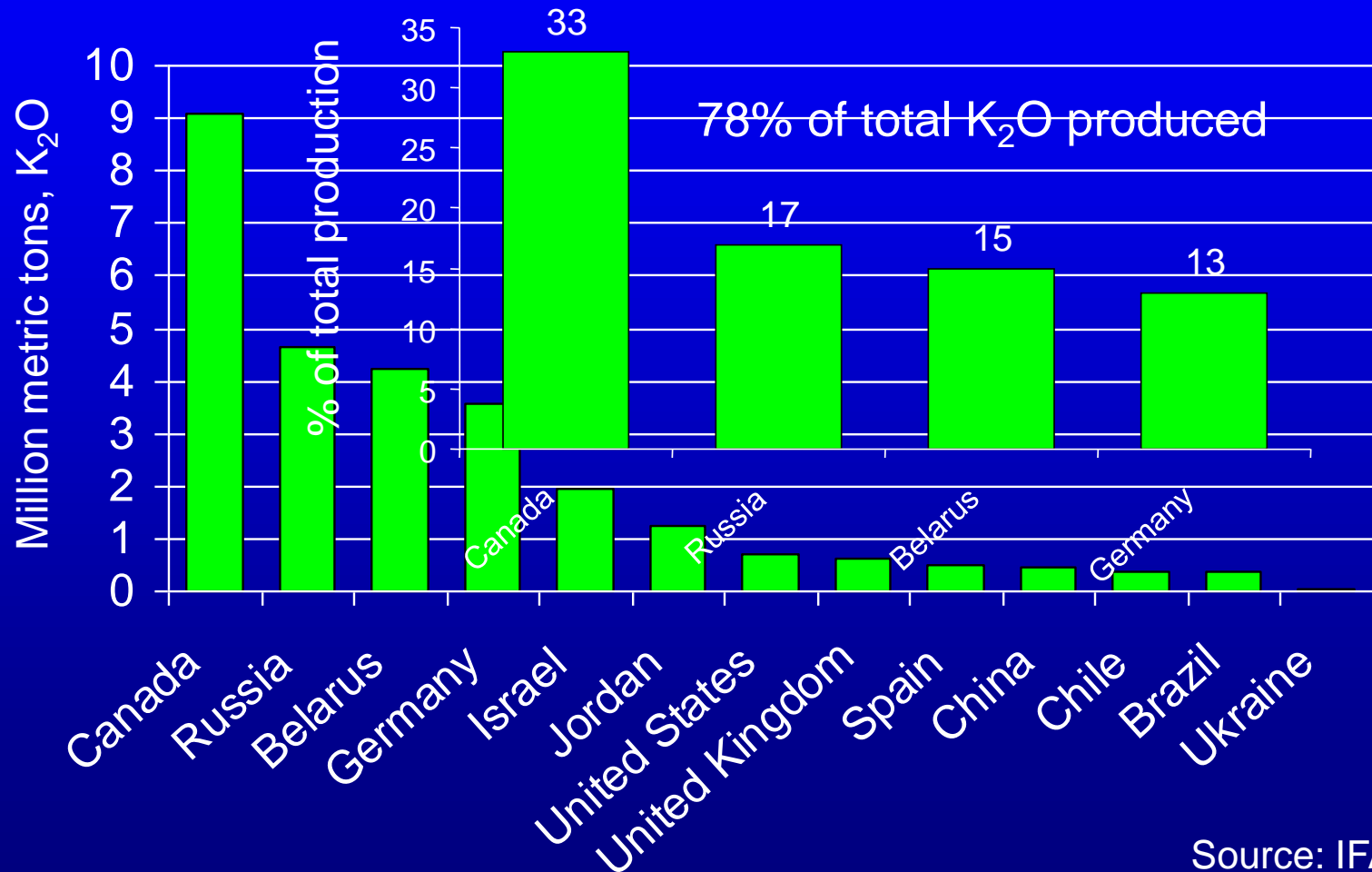


# Production of $KCl$ and $K_2SO_4$ Products



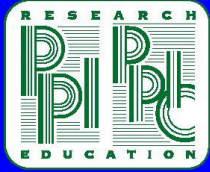
Source: IFA

# World Mine Production 2003

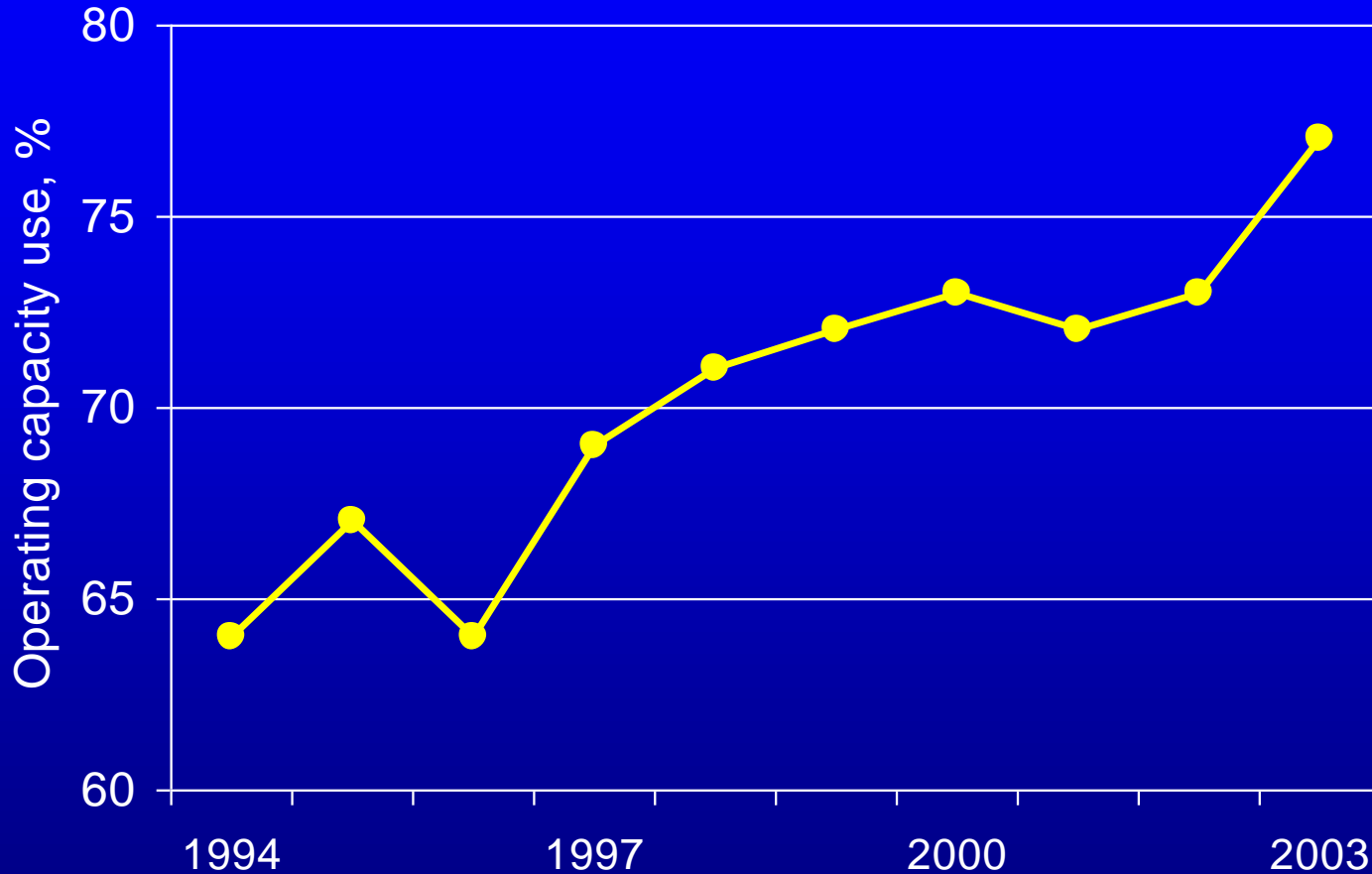


Source: IFA





# World Operating Capacity (1994 – 2003)



Source: IFA and Natural Resources Canada



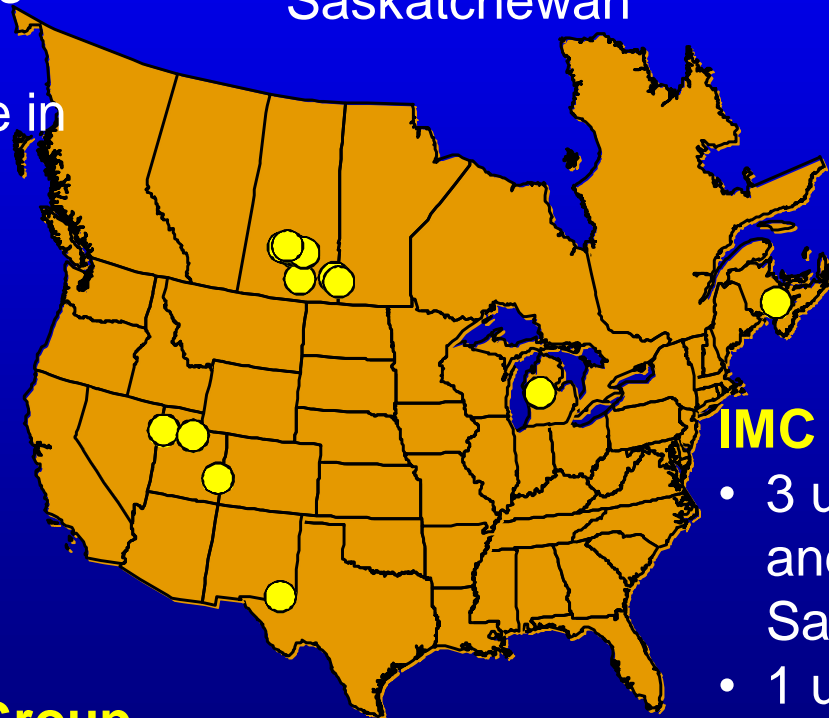
# North America

## PotashCorp

- 5 underground mines and 2 solution mines in Saskatchewan
- 1 underground mine in New Brunswick

## Agrium

- 1 underground mine in Saskatchewan



## Intrepid Mining

- 2 underground mines in New Mexico
- A brine operation and solution mine in Utah

## IMC Global

- 3 underground mines and 1 solution mine in Saskatchewan
- 1 underground mine in New Mexico and a solution mine in Michigan

## Compass Minerals Group

- 1 brine operation in Utah

# *Eastern Europe*



- Russia and Belarus are the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> leading producers ... 17% and 15% of 2003 global production
- 2003 Operating capacity:
  - ✓ Russia – 71% (63% in 1999)
  - ✓ Belarus – 78% ( 66% in 1999)

# Western Europe

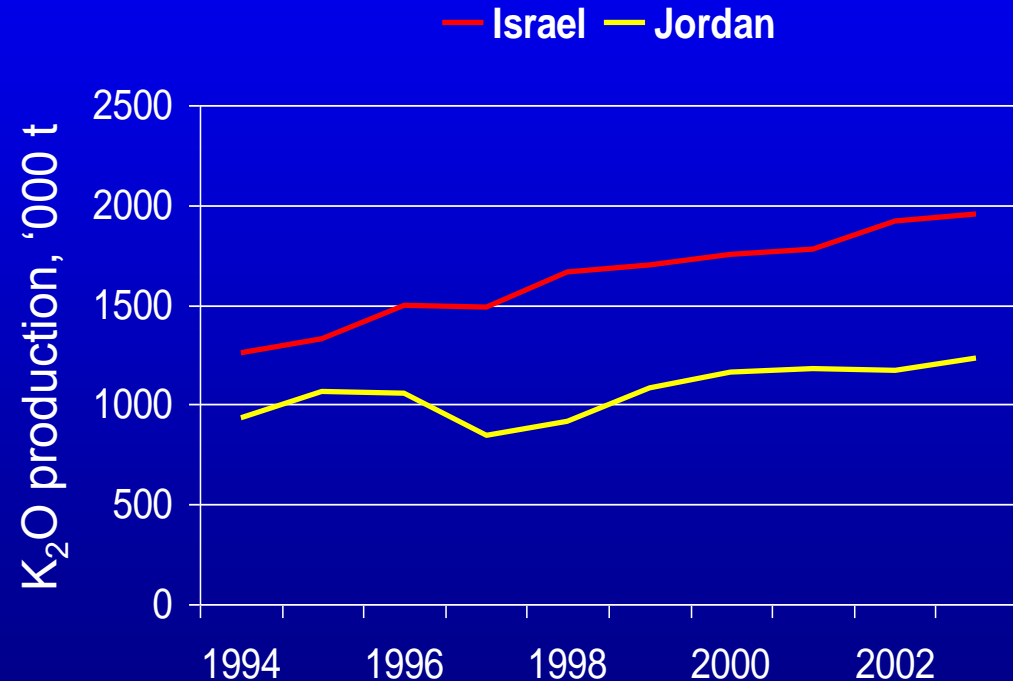


- Western Europe  
 ...17% of world  
 production in 2003  
 ✓ 13% from Germany

	K <sub>2</sub> O Production, '000 metric t		
	1994	2000	2003
France	870	321	0
Germany	3,286	3,409	3,565
Spain	684	522	506
UK	580	601	621

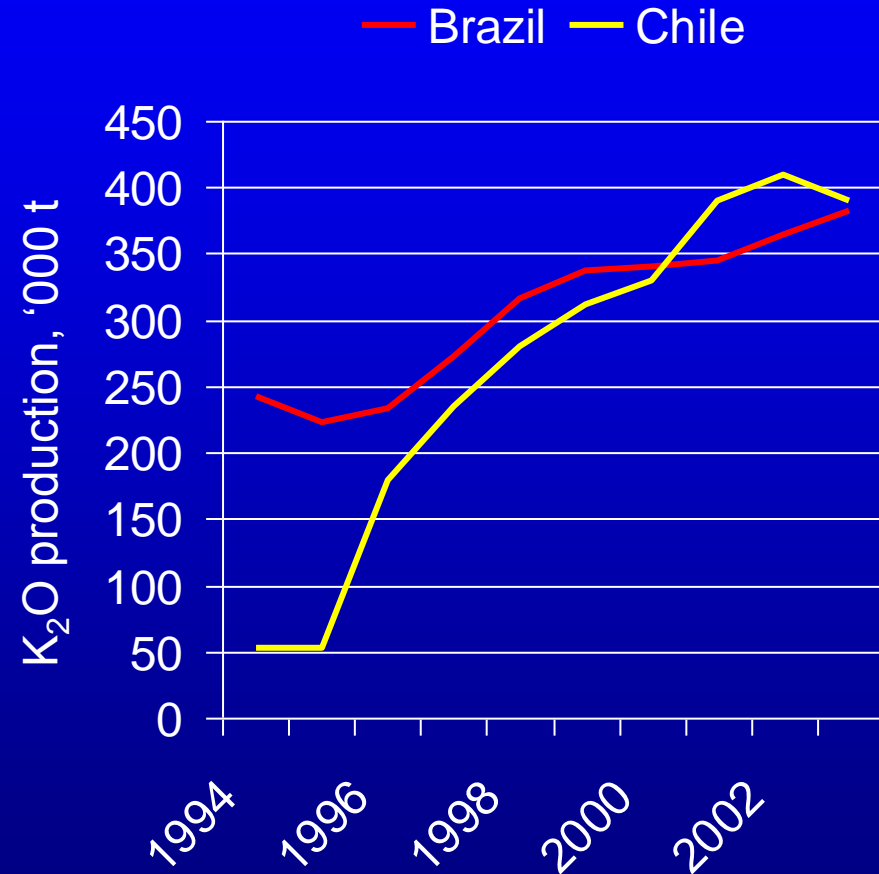
# Middle East

- Israel and Jordan represented 11% of world production in 2003
- Arab Potash, the only producer in Jordan is being privatized
- Dead Sea Works (DSW), with production in Israel and recent acquisitions in Spain and UK is the world's 5<sup>th</sup> largest producer



# Latin America

- Produced 3% of world's  $K_2O$  in 2003
- Companhia Vale do Rio Doce (CVRD) ... one mine in Sergipe
- Sociedad Quimica y Minera de Chile S.A. (SQM) in northern Chile produces KCl/SOP by solar evaporation and  $KNO_3$  from  $NaNO_3$
- Both producing close to capacity ... CVRD plans to increase capacity



# Asia

Qinghai Yanhu Potash Fertilizer

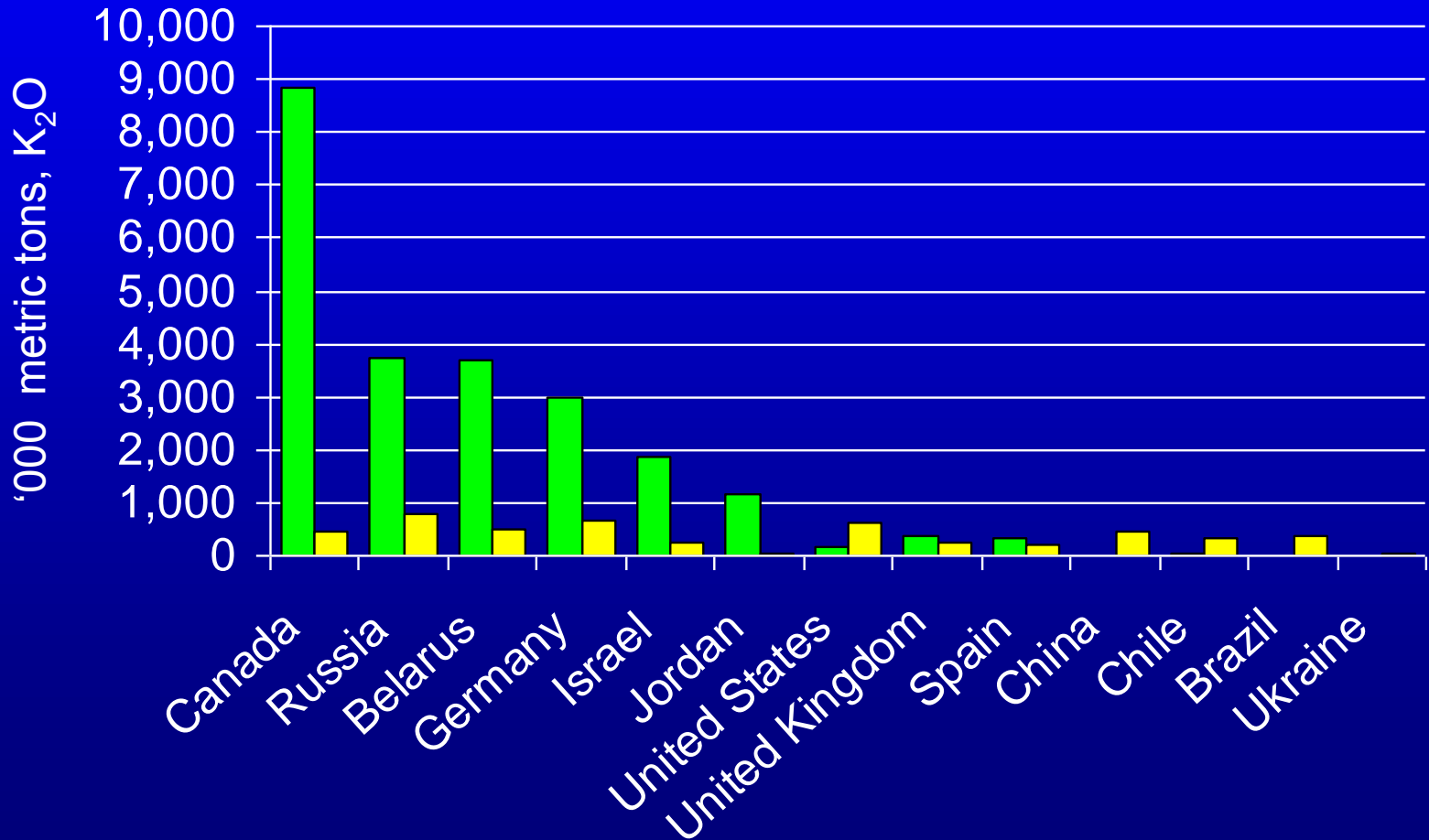


- China is a small producer, but production has been increasing ~8% per year since 1994
  - ✓ est. 440,000 t  $K_2O$  in 2003
- KCl by solar evaporation around Lake Qarhan in Qinghai Province
  - ✓ 1 million t project under development by Qinghai Yanhu Potash Fertilizer ... 0.3 million t in 2003/04 and 0.7 million t by 2006/07



# Potash Trade

■ Export ■ Domestic



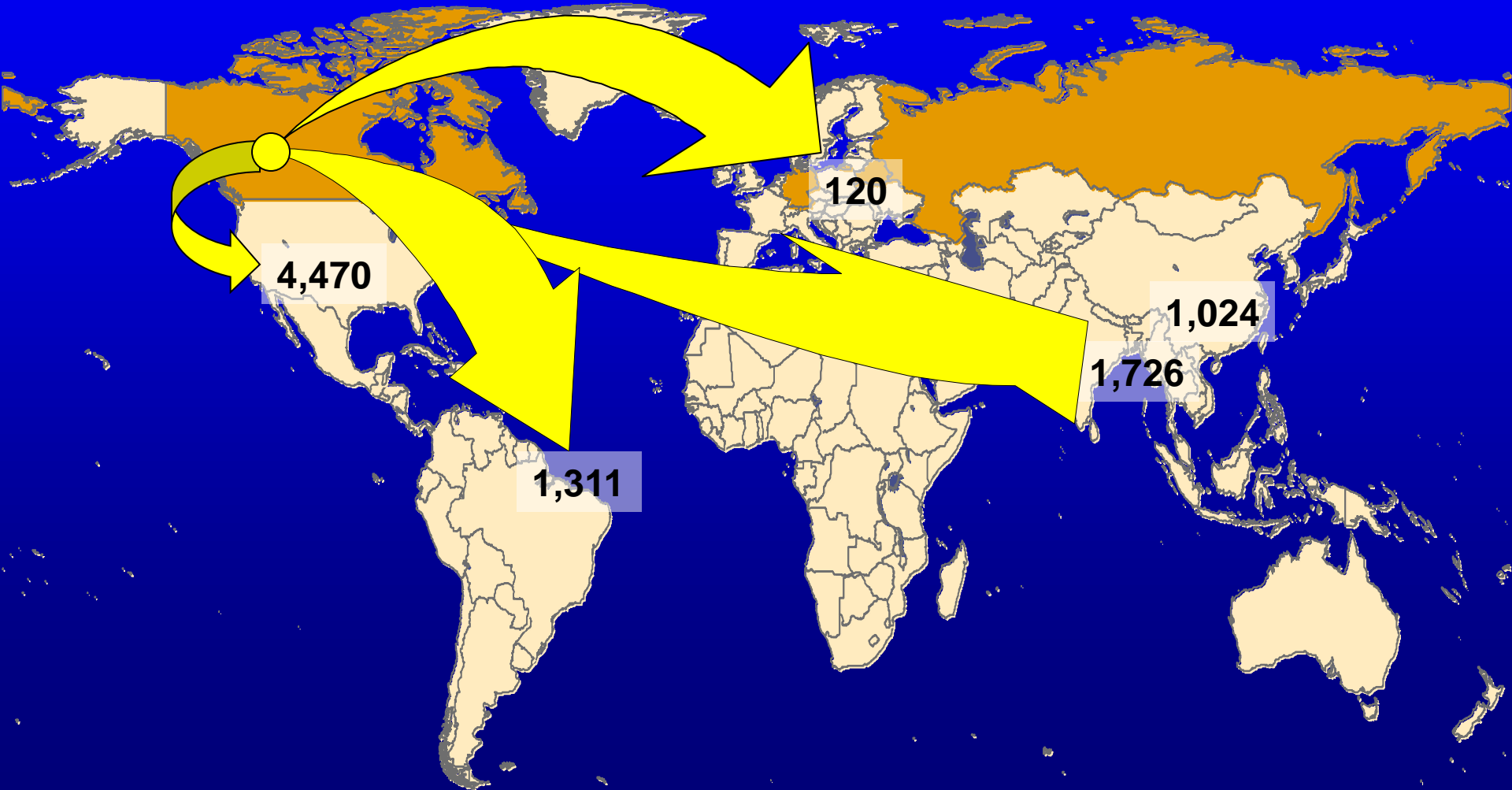


# Potash Trade

- Grown ~ 3% for two-thirds of potash imports in 2003 annually for the last 10 years
- 4 countries accounted for two-thirds of imports
  - ✓ U.S. 21%
  - ✓ Brazil 16 %
  - ✓ China 15%
  - ✓ India 7%
- U.S. market is mostly mature ... modest future growth expected
- Markets in Asia and Latin America are rising and are expected to continue in the future

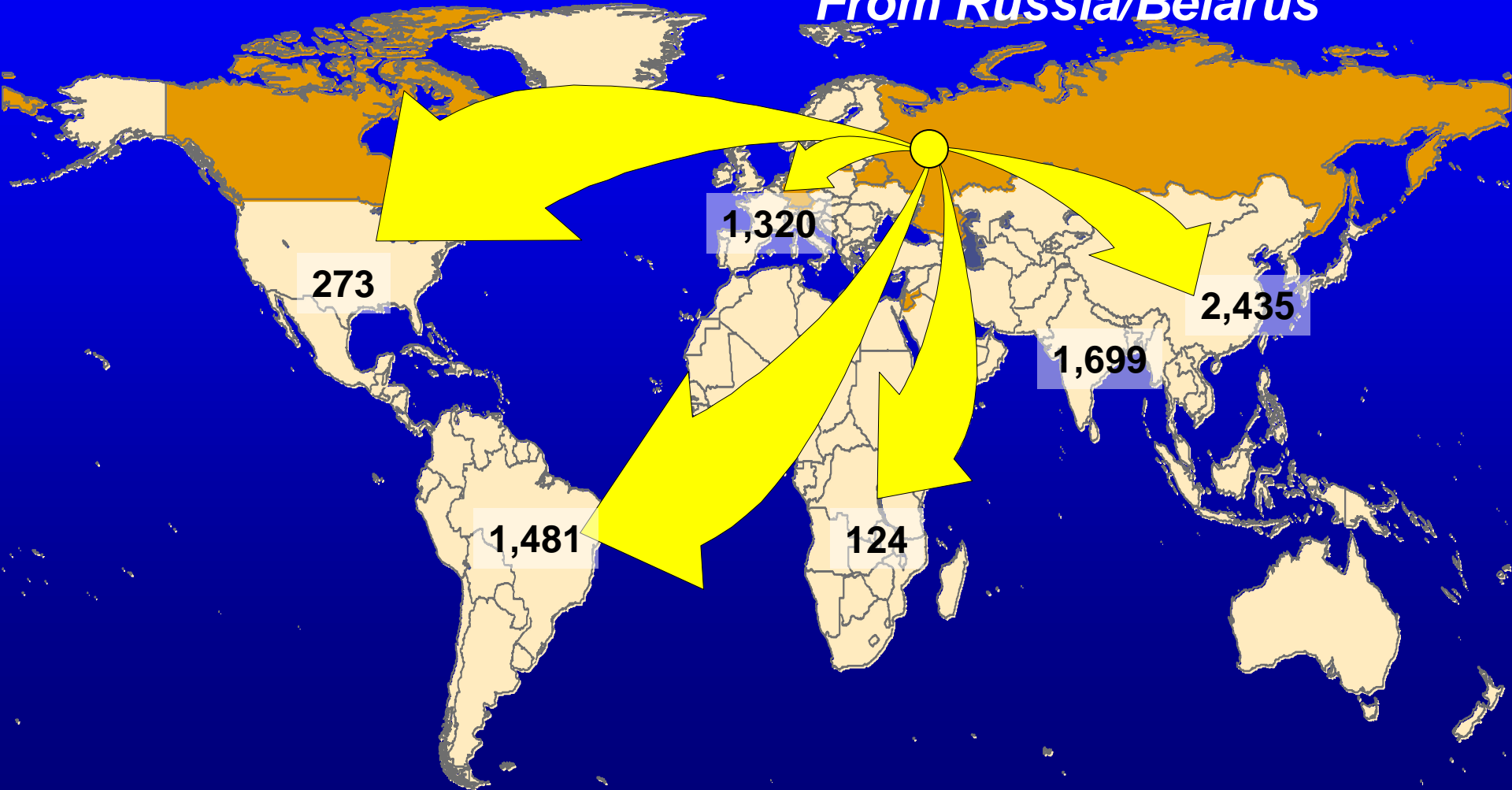
# 2003 World Trade (‘000 metric tons $K_2O$ )

*From Canada*

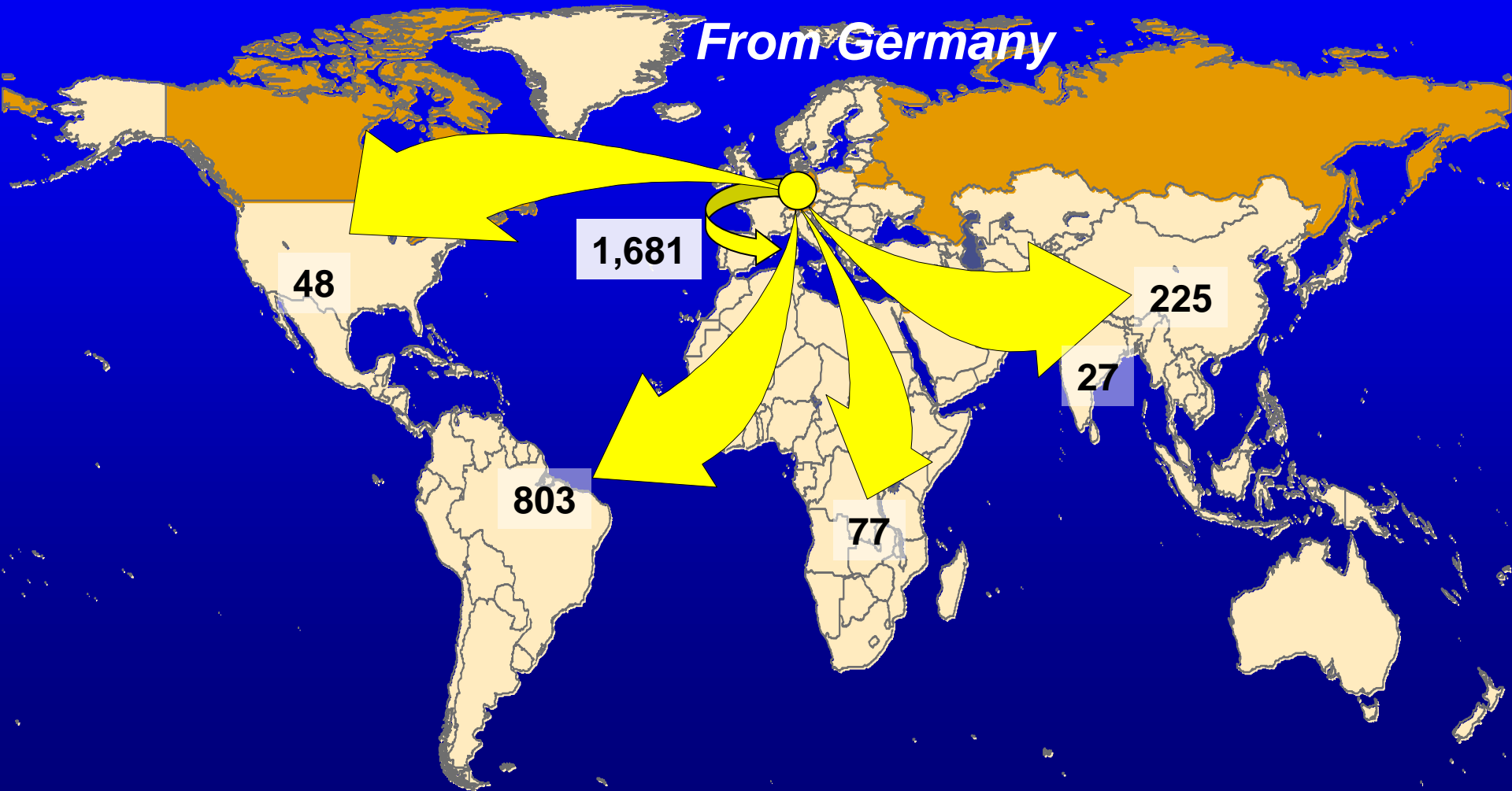


# 2003 World Trade (‘000 metric tons $K_2O$ )

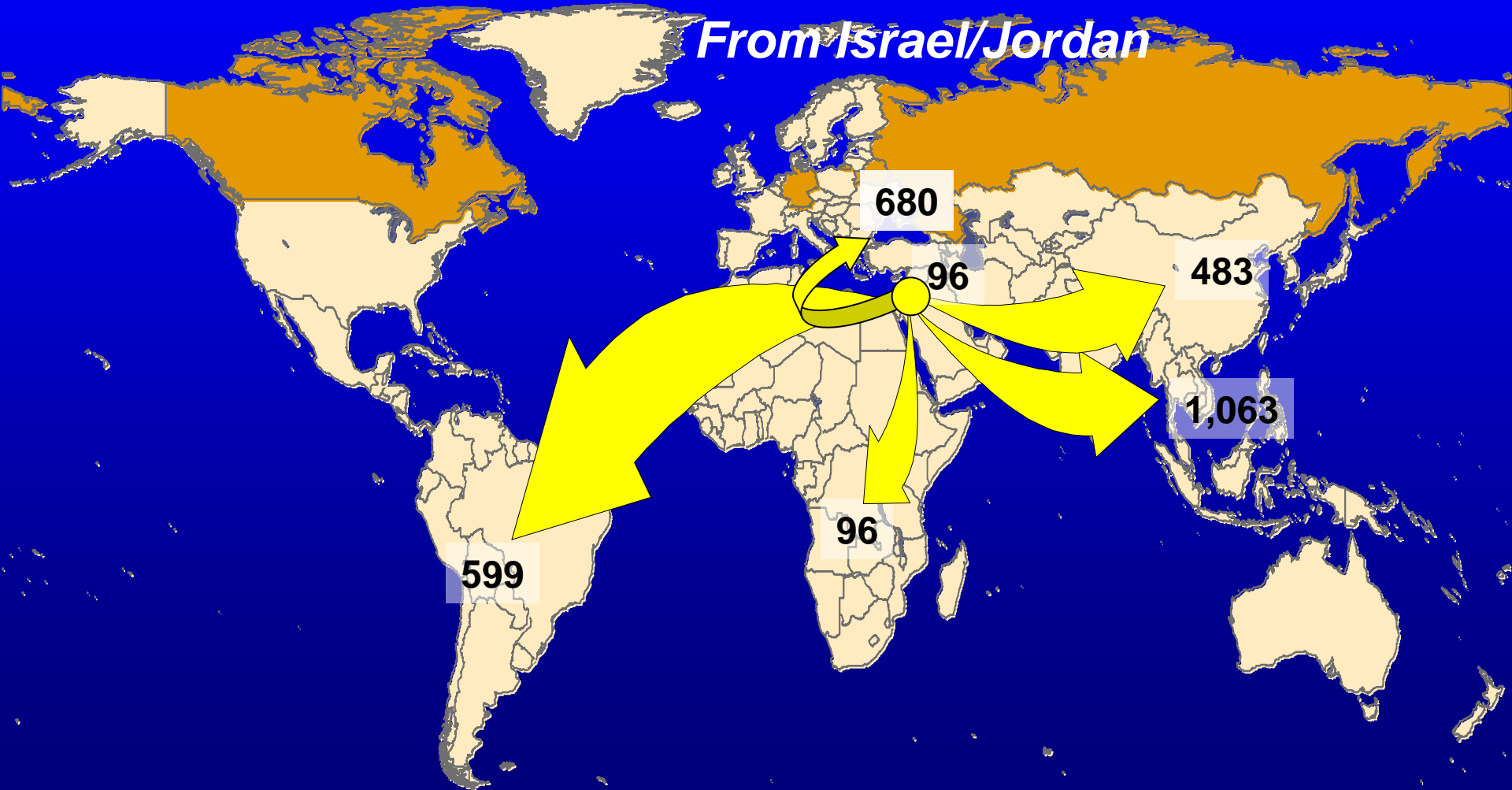
From Russia/Belarus



# 2003 World Trade (<sup>'000</sup> metric tons $K_2O$ )

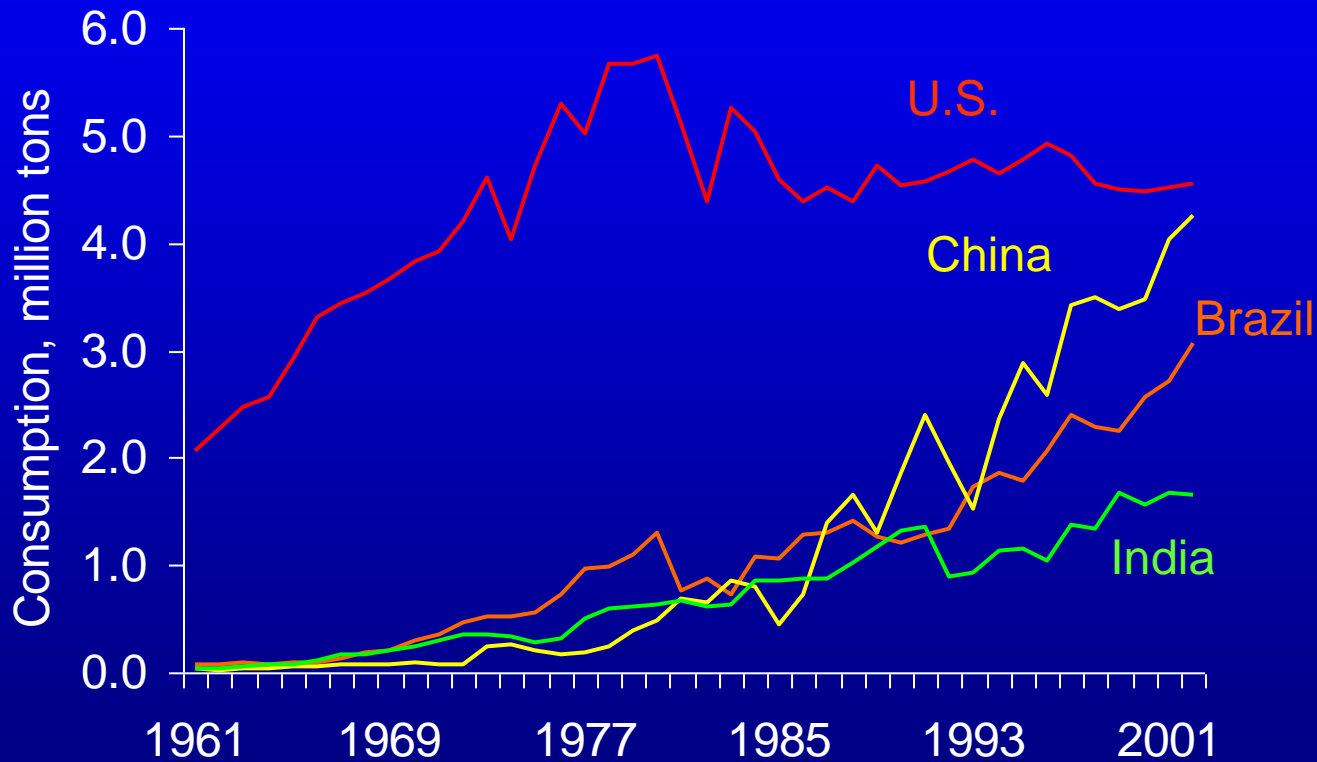


# 2003 World Trade (‘000 metric tons $K_2O$ )



# Concluding Remarks

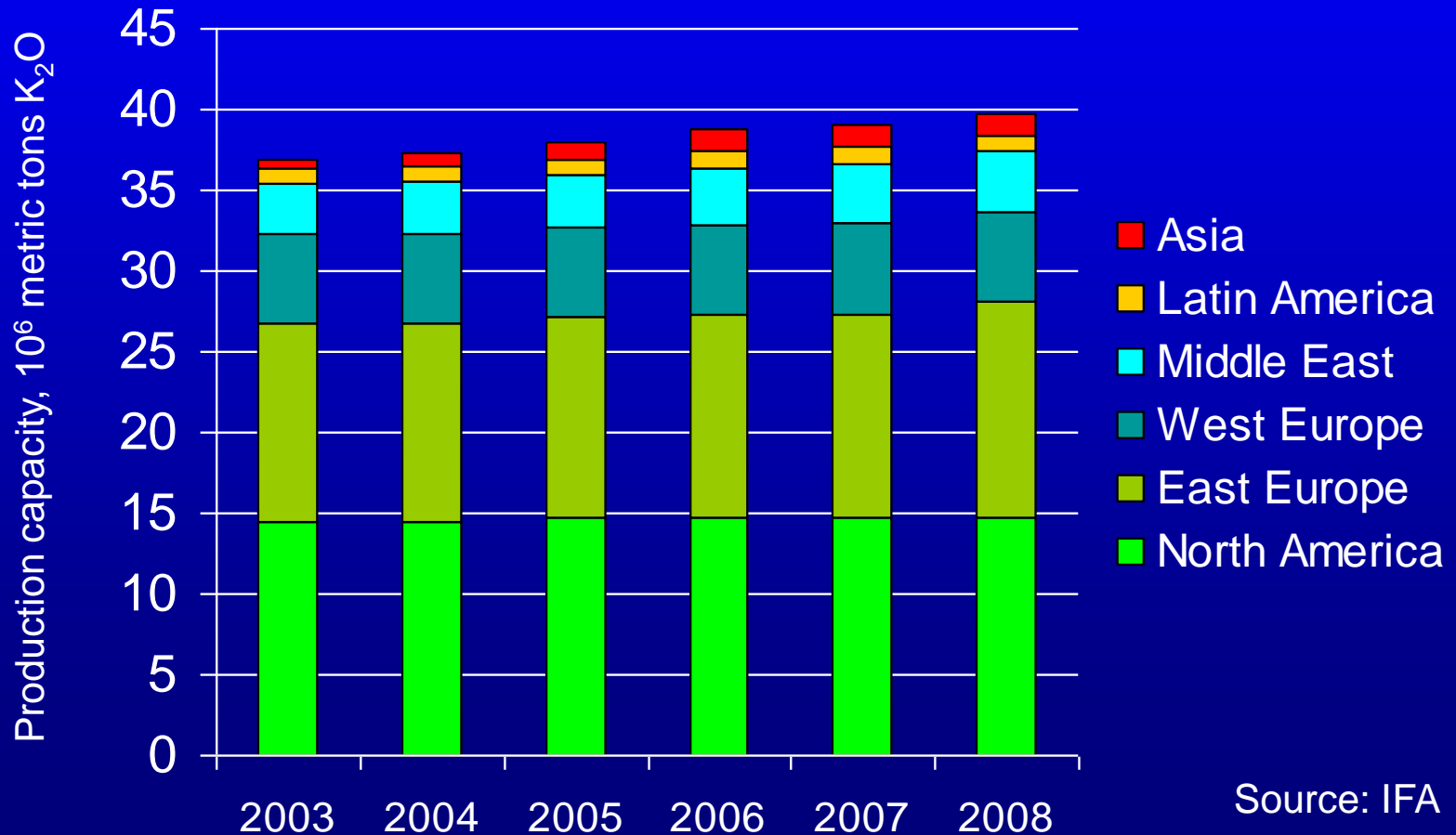
## Potash consumption





# Concluding Remarks

## Potash Production Capacity



Source: IFA



# *Concluding Remarks*

- Increasing potash consumption in Brazil, India, and China
  - ✓ Global  $K_2O$  consumption is ~24 million t and forecast to reach 29 million t in next 5 years
- Potash industry has been operating in a surplus
  - ✓ Exporting countries ... 70 to 75% of capacity
  - ✓ Production capacity is expected to grow ~8% in next 4 to 5 years
  - ✓ 70% of new growth in exporting countries and the balance in China and Brazil



# *Concluding Remarks*

- At present levels of production (~ 28 million t K<sub>2</sub>O per year) and with current/planned capacity, the industry can easily meet future demand
- At present levels of production, minable reserves and the known reserve base are sufficient to supply potash for at least 600 years
  - ✓ Considering known resources ... there is sufficient potash to meet demand for thousands of years

# *Thank You*

