

NIOBIUM (COLUMBIUM)

(Data in metric tons of niobium content unless otherwise noted)

Domestic Production and Use: Significant U.S. niobium mine production has not been reported since 1959. Domestic niobium resources are of low grade, some are mineralogically complex, and most are not commercially recoverable. Companies in the United States produced niobium-containing materials from imported niobium minerals, oxides, and ferroniobium. Niobium was consumed mostly in the form of ferroniobium by the steel industry and as niobium alloys and metal by the aerospace industry. Major end-use distribution of reported niobium consumption was as follows: steels, 79%; and superalloys, 21%. In 2012, the estimated value of niobium consumption was \$487 million and was expected to be about \$500 million in 2013, as measured by the value of imports.

Salient Statistics—United States:	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013^e
Production:					
Mine	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Imports for consumption ^{e, 1}	4,400	8,490	9,510	10,100	10,000
Exports ^{e, 1}	195	281	363	385	300
Government stockpile releases ^{e, 2}	—	—	—	—	—
Consumption: ^e					
Apparent	4,210	8,210	9,160	9,730	10,000
Reported ³	4,350	5,590	9,060	7,670	7,000
Unit value, ferroniobium, dollars per metric ton ⁴	37,298	37,781	41,825	43,658	44,000
Net import reliance ⁵ as a percentage of apparent consumption	100	100	100	100	100

Recycling: Niobium was recycled when niobium-bearing steels and superalloys were recycled; scrap recovery specifically for niobium content was negligible. The amount of niobium recycled is not available, but it may be as much as 20% of apparent consumption.

Import Sources (2009–12): Niobium contained in niobium and tantalum ore and concentrate: Mozambique, 23%; Australia, 20%; Canada, 19%; and other, 38%; niobium metal and oxide: Brazil, 84%; Canada, 12%; and other, 4%. Total imports: Brazil, 84%; Canada, 12%; and other, 4%.

Tariff:	Item	Number	Normal Trade Relations 12–31–13
	Synthetic tantalum-niobium concentrates	2615.90.3000	Free.
	Niobium ores and concentrates	2615.90.6030	Free.
	Niobium oxide	2825.90.1500	3.7% ad val.
	Ferroniobium:		
	Less than 0.02% of P or S, or less than 0.4% of Si	7202.93.4000	5.0% ad val.
	Other	7202.93.8000	5.0% ad val.
	Niobium, unwrought:		
	Waste and scrap ⁶	8112.92.0600	Free.
	Alloys, metal, powders	8112.92.4000	4.9% ad val.
	Niobium, other ⁶	8112.99.9000	4.0% ad val.

Depletion Allowance: 22% (Domestic), 14% (Foreign).

Government Stockpile: For fiscal year (FY) 2013, which ended on September 30, 2013, the Defense Logistics Agency, DLA Strategic Materials disposed of no niobium materials. The DLA Strategic Materials had not announced maximum disposal limits for niobium metal in FY 2014. The DLA Strategic Materials' niobium mineral concentrate inventory was exhausted in FY 2007; niobium carbide powder, in FY 2002; and ferroniobium, in FY 2001.

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	Stockpile Status—9–30–13 ⁷			Disposal plan	Disposals
Material	Uncommitted inventory	Authorized for disposal	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2013
Niobium metal	10.0	—	—	—	—

Events, Trends, and Issues: Niobium principally was imported in the form of ferroniobium and niobium unwrought metal, alloy, and powder. U.S. niobium import dependence was expected to be the same in 2013 as in 2012, when Brazil was the leading niobium supplier. U.S. niobium apparent consumption (measured in contained niobium) in 2012 was 9,160 metric tons (t), 12% more than that of 2011.

In descending order of production, Brazil and Canada were the world's leading niobium producers.

World Mine Production and Reserves:

	Mine production		Reserves ⁸
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013^e</u>	
United States	—	—	—
Brazil	45,000	45,000	4,100,000
Canada	4,710	5,000	200,000
Other countries	<u>375</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>NA</u>
World total (rounded)	50,100	51,000	>4,300,000

World Resources: World resources of niobium are more than adequate to supply projected needs. Most of the world's identified resources of niobium occur mainly as pyrochlore in carbonatite [igneous rocks that contain more than 50% by volume carbonate minerals] deposits and are outside the United States. The United States has approximately 150,000 tons of niobium resources in identified deposits, all of which were considered uneconomic at 2013 prices for niobium.

Substitutes: The following materials can be substituted for niobium, but a performance or cost penalty may ensue: molybdenum and vanadium, as alloying elements in high-strength low-alloy steels; tantalum and titanium, as alloying elements in stainless and high-strength steels; and ceramics, molybdenum, tantalum, and tungsten in high-temperature applications.

^eEstimated. NA Not available. — Zero.

¹Imports and exports include the estimated niobium content of niobium and tantalum ores and concentrates, niobium oxide, ferroniobium, niobium unwrought alloys, metal, and powder.

²Government stockpile inventory reported by DLA Strategic Materials is the basis for estimating Government stockpile releases.

³Includes ferroniobium and nickel niobium.

⁴Unit value is mass-weighted average U.S. import value of ferroniobium assuming 65% niobium content. To convert dollars per metric ton to dollars per pound, divide by 2,205.

⁵Defined as imports – exports + adjustments for Government and industry stock changes.

⁶This category includes other than niobium-containing material.

⁷[See Appendix B for definitions.](#)

⁸[See Appendix C for resource/reserve definitions and information concerning data sources.](#)