



2006 Minerals Yearbook

GOLD

GOLD

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In 2006, domestic mine production of gold decreased to 252,000 kilograms (kg), slightly down compared with that of 2005 (table 2). Production from the major mines in Nevada was lower as a result of companies concentrating on mine development rather than mine production. Many mine projects and expansions have been slow to develop; however, these projects could have begun producing in 2007. Two new mines began full production in 2006, one mine in Nevada and one mine in Alaska. Recent price increases have spurred exploration and development of new gold projects. However, since new mines can take more than 10 years to open, there was a lag in new mines to open to replace older mines. Stronger global gold prices offset the reduction in gold production, resulting in an increase in gold value for 2006 by 34% compared with that of 2005. Although production was down, the United States became the world's second ranked gold producer behind South Africa. Mines in Nevada accounted for almost 82% of domestic production in 2006. The remaining production came from mines in Utah, Alaska, Colorado, Montana, South Dakota, California, New Mexico, Arizona, and Idaho, in descending order of production. Gold was produced at lode mines, a dozen large placer mines in Alaska, and numerous small placer mines, mostly in Alaska and the Western States. In addition, domestic gold was produced as a byproduct of processing base metals, principally copper. In the United States, 30 mines yielded 99% of the gold produced.

The 2006 domestic exploration budget increased to \$570 million, a 44% increase compared with that of 2005. Much of the increase in exploration was in Alaska and Nevada and was concentrated on gold projects. Exploration for gold has gone beyond the normal gold-producing States; Michigan, Minnesota, North Carolina, South Carolina, and others have been explored for potential gold deposits. Worldwide gold exploration expenditures rose by 39% compared with those of 2005 to \$3.2 billion and represented 45% of the worldwide exploration budget for all minerals (Lowery, 2006; Wilburn, 2007).

Commercial-grade refined gold came from about two dozen domestic producers. Of several thousand companies and artisans, a few dozen companies dominated the fabrication of gold into commercial products. U.S. jewelry manufacturing was heavily concentrated in the New York City, NY, and Providence, RI, areas, with other manufacturers in California, Florida, and Texas. In 2006, the estimated percentages for end use of gold were jewelry and arts, 84%; dental and other, 10%; and electrical and electronics, 6%.

Trade in refined bullion comprised 52% of U.S. gold imports and 59% of exports; the United States was a net exporter of 91,600 kg of bullion in 2006. Canada and Mexico provided almost 51% and 31%, respectively, of the refined bullion imported, and the United Kingdom and Switzerland were the

destinations for 64% and 23%, respectively, of the refined bullion exported (tables 4, 6).

The dollar price for gold was volatile and rose throughout 2006. Engelhard Corp.'s daily price of gold ranged from a low of \$526.29 per troy ounce on January 5 to a high of about \$726.88 per troy ounce on May 12. The annual average price of \$605.83 per troy ounce, 36% above the average gold price in 2005, was the highest annual average price since 1980.

In 2006, there were five gold exchange traded funds (ETFs)—the two Gold Bullion Securities listed on the Australian and London [United Kingdom] Stock Exchanges, iShares COMEX Gold Trust listed on the American Stock Exchange, NewGold Gold Debentures listed on the Johannesburg [South Africa] Stock Exchange, and streetTRACKS gold shares, listed on the New York Stock Exchange. In 2006, gold in global ETFs increased by 244 metric tons (t) to 609 t. Domestic gold holdings in ETFs increased by 193 t to 463 t, with streetTRACKS accounting for 98% of domestic gold ETF holdings. Because gold ETFs are essentially paper gold products, with each share representing a physical allotment of gold that is held in trust, they provide an easily accessible investment. Gold ETFs follow the gold prices, with a fee structure to cover administrative and storage costs (CPM Group, 2007, p. 40-44).

Total world mine production of gold was slightly lower than that of 2005. South Africa decreased its annual output for the fifth year in a row because of higher costs and lower rand-based gold prices; however, South Africa remained the leading producer among more than 80 gold-mining nations, followed by the United States, China, Australia, and Peru (table 8).

Barrick Gold Corporation (Toronto, Ontario, Canada) purchased Placer Dome Inc. (Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada) to become the world's leading gold producer with an annual production of 269,000 kg (reported as 8.64 million troy ounces) of gold, or 11% of the world's gold production (Barrick Gold Corporation, 2007, p. 2). The company controls 6 of the 20 leading domestic gold mines, or 36% of domestic gold production (table 3).

It is estimated that 15% of all gold ever mined was employed in dissipative industrial uses or was unaccounted for or unrecoverable (Thomas and Boyle, 1986, p. 6). Therefore, of an estimated 153,000 t of gold mined historically through 2006, 130,000 t of gold remains in circulation, with 30,000 t held by central banks as official stocks and 100,000 t held privately as bullion, coin, and jewelry.

Production

Domestic lode mine production data for gold were derived by the U.S. Geological Survey from two separate voluntary surveys

of U.S. mining operations—one for monthly production of copper, gold, lead, silver, and zinc from lode mines and the other for lode mine production data surveyed annually. In 2006, one respondent reported that its mine closed. Individual company production and performance data listed in table 3 and cited elsewhere in this report were obtained from published sources, such as company annual reports. For purposes of ranking in this report, Newmont Gold Company's (Denver, CO) eastern Nevada mines were treated as a single operation.

Alaska.—The State's Division of Geology and Geophysical Surveys reported that gold output increased to 17,700 kg (reported as 570,000 troy ounces) worth \$344 million in 2006 from 13,300 kg (reported as 427,000 troy ounces) worth \$190 million in 2005, or an increase in production of 34% and an increase in value of 79%. Placer production, which is included in the data above, increased 142% to 1,880 kg (reported as 60,400 troy ounces) from 775 kg (reported as 24,900 troy ounces) of gold (Szumigala and Hughes, 2007, p. 4, 31, 37-40).

Construction of the Pogo Mine, located 145 kilometers (km) southeast of Fairbanks, was completed, and the first bar of gold was poured on February 12. The mine, a joint venture between Sumitomo Metal Mining Co. Ltd. (Tokyo, Japan) (51%), Teck Cominco Limited (Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada) (40%), and Sumitomo Corporation (Tokyo) (9%), and operated by Teck Cominco produced 3,500 kg of gold in 2006. On October 19, a construction accident severely damaged the electrical system and mining paused and restarted by the end of October; however, the mill was without power until mid-December. Annual production was expected to be 10,600 kg in 2007; and with full production was anticipated by May 2007 (Teck Cominco Limited, 2007, p. 29).

The underground Fort Knox gold mine, owned by Kinross Gold Corporation, near Fairbanks began to produce gold in 1997. The mine produced about 10,400 kg of gold in 2006, making it the country's ninth ranked gold mine. During 2006, Kinross invested \$49.9 million to start phase 6 and increased reserves to 53,000 kg of gold (Kinross Gold Corporation, 2007, p. 8).

The Greens Creek Mine, on Admiralty Island near Juneau, completed its 10th year at full production. Ore from the underground mine was milled at the mine site. The smelter produced gold and silver dore, lead, zinc, and bulk concentrates. Hecla Mining Company (Coeur d'Alene, ID) reported that the mine produced 1,960 kg of gold in 2006. Greens Creek was a joint venture between Kennecott Greens Creek Mining Co. (70.27%) and Hecla (29.73%) and has estimated gold reserves of 27,000 kg (Hecla Mining Company, 2007, p. 3, 13, 35-36).

St Andrew Goldfields Ltd. (Oakville, Ontario, Canada) refurbished and upgraded the Nixon Fork mine and mill, and production was expected to start in early 2007. The measured gold reserve was 862 kg (St Andrew Goldfields Ltd., 2007, p. 8, 16-17).

Construction on the Coeur d'Alene Mines Corporation's (Coeur d'Alene, ID) Kensington project continued through 2006; however, construction of the tailings facilities was halted owing to a pending appeal with the Federal District Court. The mine has reserves of 42,100 kg of gold (Coeur d'Alene Mines Corporation, 2007, p. 32-34).

NovaGold Resources Inc. (Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada) was developing three projects—Big Hurrah, Nome

Gold, and Rock Creek—all near Nome on the Seward Peninsula. On August 22, construction began on the open pit Rock Creek Mine, and first production was anticipated by the third quarter 2007. Ore from Big Hurrah, a smaller but higher grade deposit, was expected to be trucked to the Rock Creek mill and combined with Rock Creek ore. The indicated resources were estimated to be 20,100 kg of gold. The Nome Gold alluvial sand and gravel project had estimated indicated resources of 50,000 kg of gold (NovaGold Resources Inc., 2007, p. 8-11).

In 2006, there were 26 exploration projects that had a total budget of \$1 million or greater and 40 additional projects had exploration expenditures of \$100,000 or more. Exploration expenditures rose 72% to \$178.9 million in 2006, with 69% of the exploration in the southwestern Alaska region. Many of the companies in Alaska were looking for gold or copper-gold deposits (Szumigala and Hughes, 2007, p. 4). Advanced exploration projects were the Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd.'s (Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada) Pebble property near Iliamna and the Barrick and NovaGold joint-venture Dolin Creek project near Aniak. The copper-gold-molybdenum Pebble project, which included high-grade underground Pebble East and open pit Pebble West, was estimated to have 2,550 t (reported as 82 million troy ounces) of inferred gold resources, 30 million metric tons (Mt) (reported as 67 billion pounds) of copper, and 2.4 Mt (reported as 5.2 billion pounds) of molybdenum. The Dolin Creek project has an indicated gold resource of 516,000 kg (reported as 16.6 million troy ounces) and inferred gold resource of 532,000 kg (reported as 17.1 million troy ounces) (Szumigala and Hughes, 2007, p. 2-3, 18-19).

Arizona.—American Bonanza Gold Corp. (Vancouver, British Columbia) completed the first phase of drilling and started the second phase drilling at the Copperstone underground gold project in La Paz County (American Bonanza Gold Corp., 2007).

California.—According to the California Geological Survey, in 2006, California produced 1,000 kg of gold, a 50% decline as compared with 2005 gold production of 2,000 kg. In 2006, there were no operating mines. Production was from existing leach pads at Western Gold Fields Inc.'s (Toronto, Ontario) Mesquite Mine and Canyon Resources Corp.'s (Golden, CO) Briggs Mine. These mines ceased operations in 2001 and 2004, respectively, but were still processing stockpiled ore and mine waste in 2006. Canyon Resources began a feasibility study to determine the possibility of restarting the open pit and underground mining at the Briggs Mine (Kohler, 2007).

Western Gold Fields Inc. continued plans to resume open pit mining at its Mesquite Mine in an expanded area and explore high-grade ore extensions at depth. The company expected that full production of 5,000 kilograms per year of gold (kg/yr) would be reached by April 2008. Exploration drilling was expected to continue and the current gold reserves of 73,000 kg of gold could change (Kohler, 2007).

Sutter Gold Mining Inc. (Riverton, WY) conducted a \$1.2 million drilling plan for the proposed Sutter Gold underground mine, which includes the historic Lincoln Gold Mine located along California's Mother Lode belt. Idaho-Maryland Mine Corporation (Grass Valley, CA) continued the permitting process to reopen the historic Idaho-Maryland Gold Mine, which has estimated resources of 14,700 kg of gold. Other

operations produced gold as a secondary product in 2006, mainly from placer sand and gravel mines and several small underground mines that primarily produced specimen gold products (Kohler, 2007).

Colorado.—Colorado was the fourth ranked gold-producing State in the country, according to the Colorado Geological Survey, and produced 13,500 kg in 2006 (Cappa and others, 2007, p. 42). The Nation's 10th ranked gold mine, the Cresson Mine [owned by Cripple Creek & Victor Gold Mining Company (CC&V), of which AngloGold Ashanti Limited (Johannesburg, South Africa) holds a 67% interest] reported that its open pit operation produced 8,820 kg of gold in 2006, down 14% compared with that of 2005 owing to a lack of rain that led to reduced irrigation of the leach pads (AngloGold Ashanti Limited, 2007, p. 82).

LKA International Inc.'s (Gig Harbor, WA) Golden Wonder Mine in the San Juan Mountains produced 650 kg of gold in 2006, a 78% increase compared with that of 2005. The small, high-grade underground mine near Lake City began operations in 1998 (Cappa and others, 2007, p. 43).

As with other areas, Colorado has seen an increase in exploration and development. Global Minerals, Ltd. (Vancouver, British Columbia) continued to develop the Cash and Rex Mines in the Gold Hill district west of Boulder and planned to start production in 2007. The Bates-Hunter Mine, located in Central City, historically produced 23,000 kg/yr of gold and closed in 1936 owing to low gold prices. Wits Basin Precious Minerals Inc. (Minneapolis, MN) possessed active mining and water discharge permits for a 70,000-metric-ton-per-year operation at Bates-Hunter and was investigating the possibility of restarting the mine. Calais Resources Ltd. (Nederland, CO) continued work on its Consolidated Caribou (gold, silver, and base metals) project located within the northeast-trending Colorado mineral belt and identified more than 12,000 kg of gold and 389,000 kg of silver resources. Minerex Corporation (Shawneetown, IL) received a State permit to start mining the Little Hope Mine, a small underground mine north of Cresson Mine. Wildcat Mining Company (San Diego, CA) applied for permits to restart the Mayday and Old Idaho Mines northwest of Durango (Cappa and others, 2007, p. 45).

Idaho.—Although Idaho had limited gold production in 2006, several new mines were in various stages of development. New Jersey Mining Company (Kellogg, ID) had no less than six projects in development in 2006. Many of these were silver or gold-silver deposits in the Coeur d'Alene region in northern Idaho. In addition to New Jersey Mining, there were eight other companies with gold projects in early development stages in 2006 (Gillerman and others, 2007).

Montana.—In July, Apollo Gold Corp. (Greenwood Village, CO) entered into a 50-50 joint venture with Elkhorn Tunnels, LLC (Aspen, CO) to reopen the Montana Tunnels Mine near Helena, which had closed in 2005. In August, workers began a remediation program, and the plan was to have the mine and mill operational by March 2007. Although the mine was closed, the mill continued to process ore until May 12 and produced 154 kg of gold in 2006 (Apollo Gold Corporation, 2007, p. 1-2).

Barrick's Golden Sunlight Mine production was 3,020 kg of gold, less than was expected because of ground instability that

limited access to higher grade ore. Barrick announced proven and probable reserves of 11,700 kg of gold (Barrick Gold Corporation, 2007, p. 24).

Nevada.—Gold production decreased 3% to 206,000 kg, but Nevada still kept its longstanding position as the Nation's leading gold-producing State and trailed only South Africa, China, and Australia based on 2006 world production data. Of the Nation's top 30 gold-producing mines, 17 were in Nevada (table 3). According to the State of Nevada, 24 mines reported gold production in 2006 (Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, 2007, p. 3-5, 14-19).

Barrick produced 92,900 kg, or 45%, of the State's gold production, with production from its fully owned Betze-Post and Meikle Mines; 60% share of Cortez Mine; 75% share of the joint-venture Turquoise Ridge Mines; 50% of Smoky Valley Common Operation; and 33% of Marigold Mine. Production at Cortez Mine (40% owned by Kennecott Gold Corp.) decreased 55% and was the main reason for Nevada's overall gold production decreased. The decrease was attributed to the mining of lower grade ore (Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, 2007, p. 3, 14-19). Barrick was developing two projects that could start production in 2008. The expansion of Cortez Hills Mine, in Lander County, would increase production capacity by 18,000 kg/yr of gold and reserves by 160,000 kg of gold. Barrick planned to restart the Ruby Hill Mine in Eureka County by the first quarter 2007 (Barrick Gold Corporation, 2007, p. 16-17).

Newmont Mining Corporation (Denver, CO) produced 72,400 kg or 35% of Nevada's gold production from its Eastern Nevada Operations, Lone Tree, Midas, Mule Canyon, Phoenix, Twin Creeks and the joint-venture Turquoise Ridge (25% share) Mines (Driesner and Coyner, 2007, p. 5-22). Operations at Lone Tree started to shut down and reduce production in early 2006; however, these production losses were greatly outpaced by increases from two mines—Leeville, which was part of Eastern Nevada Operations, and Phoenix (Newmont Mining Corporation, 2007, p. 10).

Exploration continued to increase in the State as companies searched for high-grade veins in and around old districts. In 2006, the State of Nevada had almost 181,000 mining claims, an 8% increase compared with those in 2005. At least 74 projects were drilled by 53 junior companies, and 43 projects developed by 12 major or mid-tier companies were recorded in 2006. Only 12 projects targeted metals other than gold (Muntean and Castor, 2007).

New Mexico.—Gold production in New Mexico is a byproduct of copper production at Phelps Dodge's (Phoenix, AZ) Ivanhoe concentrator. In 2006, gold production was 304 kg (Lucas Kamat S.A., 2007).

South Dakota.—Goldcorp Inc. (Toronto, Ontario) owned and Wharf Resources Inc. operated the Wharf open pit gold mine near Lead, which produced about 1,960 kg of gold. Owing to the successful drilling on the Portland Deeps area, the mine's life has been expanded 1 year and the reserves were estimated to be 13,000 kg of contained gold (Goldcorp Inc., 2007, p. 8, 17, 36).

Utah.—Rio Tinto plc's (London, United Kingdom) Bingham Canyon Mine, which was operated by Kennecott Utah Copper Corp. (Magna, UT), produced 16,300 kg of gold as a byproduct of its copper mining operations near Salt Lake City. Long ranked

as one of the Nation's principal gold-producing mines, Bingham Canyon was the fourth ranked gold producer and leading mine outside Nevada in 2006. In 2006, Kennecott also operated the nearby Barney's Canyon Mine, which had closed in the first quarter of 2002 but continued gold production from heap-leaching pads that produced 467 kg of gold (Rio Tinto plc, 2007, p. 10).

Washington.—In August, Kinross Gold (Toronto, Ontario) began construction of the underground Buckhorn Mine, in north-central part of the State, which was scheduled to start production in late 2007. The new mine was to feed the Kettle River Mill adjacent to the closed Kettle River Mine located 76 km by road from the Buckhorn Mine. The project was to have an estimated production of 4,980 kg/yr of gold and gold reserves of 29,000 kg (Kinross Gold Corporation, 2007, p. 11).

World Review

World gold mine production in 2006 was slightly lower than that in 2005. Decreased mine production in Australia, Canada, Kyrgyzstan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Russia, South Africa, Tanzania, the United States, Uzbekistan, and Zimbabwe more than offset increased production from mines in Argentina, Bolivia, China, Colombia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Mali, and Mexico. In 2006, the top 11 gold producing countries—South Africa, the United States, China, Australia, Peru, Indonesia, Russia, Canada, Uzbekistan, Ghana, and Mali (in descending order)—accounted for 75% of global production. The next 9 leading gold producing countries accounted for another 15%, while the remaining 70 countries made up the last 10% of global gold production in 2006.

According to its annual review of world gold supply and demand, Gold Fields Mineral Services Limited (GFMS) calculated that the total global supply of gold in 2006 was 3,910 t compared with the previous year's total supply of 4,110 t. GFMS also reported decreases in official sector sales (51%) and mine production (2%), no net producer hedging, and no implied net disinvestment for sales of bars and coins by private investors. Old gold scrap levels increased by 25% in 2006 compared with 2005 old scrap production (Klapwijk and others, 2007, p. 7).

On the consumption side, GFMS reported that total fabrication in 2006, including the use of scrap, was a new 15-year low of 2,920 t and was 11% lower than that of 2005. In 2006, jewelry fabrication was 2,280 t, 16% lower than that of 2005. The reduction in nearly every market, except China, Russia, and Switzerland, was because of higher and more volatile prices. In 2006, coin fabrication was 129 t, up by 16% as compared with that of 2005. The United States Mint released the new 1-ounce Buffalo gold coin and sold 323,000 coins in 2006; however, this increase was partially offset by a reduction in sales of the American Eagle coins. The amount of gold used in electronics rose by 9%, which reflected a strong growth across all electronic applications in Japan and the United States. Gold used in dentistry declined in 2006 owing to a reduction in use in Germany. Other industrial and decorative uses increased by 2%. Gold used in medals and for imitation coins increased by 59% because of the popularity of inexpensive gold pieces in India (Klapwijk and others, 2007, p. 78-106).

Australia.—Australian gold production in 2006 decreased to the lowest level since 1992, 244,000 kg, a decrease of 18,000 kg

compared with that of 2005. Much of the decrease in production was because of lower production from older mines and delayed startup of newer mines. With new mines in Australia expecting to produce in 2007 and other mines in an advanced exploration phase, gold production will probably increase by 3,000 kg (CPM Group, 2007, p. 70).

Canada.—Canada ranked eighth in world gold production, as its output decreased by more than 13% to 104,000 kg, the lowest level in 20 years (table 8). In 2006, Goldcorp's Red Lake Mine produced 5,000 kg less gold than in 2005 owing to a dilution of the ore (Goldcorp Inc., 2007, p. 7, 25). Additional production losses from several older mines added to the decrease in production.

China.—China's production of gold increased by 8% in 2006 to 245,000 kg compared with 2005 gold production. The National Development and Reform Commission outlined a production target of 1,300,000 kg of gold for the 5-year period of 2006-10.

Ghana.—Newmont poured the first gold bar from its Ahafo Mine in August, produced 6,300 kg of gold in 2006, and had estimated gold reserves of 631,000 kg. Gold production and operating costs were affected by nationwide power shortages owing to drought conditions (Newmont Mining Company, 2007, p. 12, 14).

Papua New Guinea.—Production from Papua New Guinea mines decreased 7% in 2006 as compared with that of 2005. Production at Barrick's 75%-owned-Porgea Mine decreased by almost 10,000 kg of gold owing to remediation work to the pit wall (Klapwijk and others, 2007, p. 44-45). In 2006, Lihir Gold Limited produced 20,200 kg of gold, 9% more than that of 2005 (Lihir Gold Limited, 2007, p. 4).

Peru.—In 2006, production of gold in Peru decreased slightly, to 203,000 kg, compared with alltime high gold production in 2005 of 208,000 kg. Peru remained the fifth ranked gold producer in the world.

The Newmont and Compañía de Minas Buenaventura (Lima, Peru) jointly owned Yanacocha Mine in the Cajamarca District produced 22% less gold as compared with that of 2005 (Klapwijk and others, 2007, p. 42). Barrick's Laguna Norte produced 34,000 kg (reported as 1,100,000 troy ounces) of gold in 2006 and had estimated proven and probable reserve of 275,000 kg (reported as 8.8 million troy ounces) of gold (Barrick Gold Corporation, 2007, p. 18).

Russia.—Russian gold production in 2006 decreased to 159,000 kg, 3% lower than 2005 gold production of 164,000 kg. The leading gold producer in Russia in 2006 was Polyus Gold Mining Company (Moscow), with 47,300 kg of production. As of December 31, 2006, Polyus's proven and probable gold reserves were 1,590,000 kg (reported as 51.1 million troy ounces) (Polyus Gold Mining Company, 2007, p. 8-10).

South Africa.—In 2006, South Africa's gold production of 272,000 kg decreased by 8% from that in 2005 owing to the higher production cost, lower ore grade, and mining accidents at South Deep operations.

Gold Fields Limited (Johannesburg) purchased Barrick's 50% share of South Deep in December. A mining accident took place in May, and a fire that began in August was not under control until December, ceasing mining operations temporarily;

however, production was expected to rebound by May 2007 (Gold Fields Limited, 2007, p. 6).

Uzbekistan.—In 2006, gold production from Uzbekistan was estimated to have decreased by 6%, owing to lower output from the Zarafshan operation, which processes low-grade ore from the state-run Muruntau Mine. On October 2, the Uzbekistan Court declared the Zarafshan-Newmont joint venture bankrupt, and authorities seized its assets (Klapwijk and others, 2007, p. 46).

Outlook

Worldwide consolidation was expected to continue in the gold industry as gold producers seek to secure their assets, increase gold reserves, cut costs, and exploit gold's higher prices. With the fifth straight year of price increases, exploration and development funding has increased. Several new mines were expected to open, and older mines would reopen or expand production in 2007. Even with new exploration and development during the past 5 years, new mines can take decades to begin operation at increased production costs. Current gold mines will operate at higher production cost and lower ore grade. Gold production still was expected to remain relatively stable and may take years to significantly increase.

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TABLE 1
SALIENT GOLD STATISTICS¹

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
United States:						
Production:						
Mine:						
Quantity	kilograms	298,000 ^r	277,000	258,000	256,000	252,000
Value	thousands	\$2,980,000	\$3,250,000	\$3,400,000	\$3,670,000	\$4,910,000
Gold recovered by cyanidation:						
Extracted in vats, tanks, closed containers ²	kilograms	124,000 ^r	89,000	9,940	W	W
Leached in open heaps or dumps ³	do.	153,000 ^r	174,000	234,000	229,000 ^r	231,000
Refinery:						
Concentrates and dore	do.	196,000	194,000	222,000	195,000 ^r	181,000
Recycled materials (new and old scrap)	do.	78,100	89,100	91,700	81,300 ^r	89,100
Exports, refined	do.	185,000	220,000	114,000	182,000	228,000
Imports for consumption, refined	do.	172,000	152,000	139,000	105,000	136,000
Net deliveries from foreign stocks in Federal Reserve Bank of						
New York	do.	40,000	55,000	3,000	--	--
Stocks, December 31:						
Industry ⁴	do.	3,490	3,590	1,080	2,040	2,000
Gold exchange traded funds holdings, United States only	metric tons	--	--	95	285	497
Commodity Exchange (COMEX) ⁵	kilograms	63,900	97,100	180,000	211,000	234,000
U.S. Department of the Treasury	metric tons	8,140	8,140	8,140	8,140	8,140
U.S. Gold Futures Trading ⁶	do.	28,000	38,000	46,500	49,400	49,500
Consumption:						
American Eagle gold coin ⁷	kilograms	9,190 ^r	15,500 ^r	15,800 ^r	13,800 ^r	9,770
In industry and the arts	do.	163,000	183,000	185,000	183,000	185,000
Price, average ⁸	dollars per troy ounce	311.33	364.80	410.52	446.20	605.83
Employment, mine and mill only ⁹		7,600	7,300	7,550	7,910	8,350
World:						
Production, mine	kilograms	2,530,000 ^r	2,560,000	2,440,000	2,470,000	2,460,000
Official bullion reserves ¹⁰	metric tons	32,200	31,800	31,400	30,800	30,400

¹Revised. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data. -- Zero.

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

²May include small quantities recovered by gravity methods.

³May include tailings, waste-ore dumps, and previously mined ore at some inactive mines.

⁴Unfabricated refined gold held by refiners, fabricators, dealers, and the U.S. Department of Defense.

⁵Commodity Exchange (COMEX) Division of the New York Mercantile Exchange.

⁶COMEX only.

⁷U.S. Eagle Gold coin minted. Data from U.S. Mint.

⁸Engelhard Corp. industries quotation.

⁹Data from the Mine Safety and Health Administration.

¹⁰Held by central banks, governments, and international monetary organizations. Data from the International Monetary Fund.

TABLE 2
MINE PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN THE UNITED STATES, BY STATE¹

(Kilograms)

State	2005	2006
California	W	W
Nevada	212,000	206,000
Other States ²	44,200	45,800
Total	256,000	252,000

W Withheld to avoid disclosing company propriety data; included with "Other States."

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

²Includes Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and data indicated by symbol W.

TABLE 3
LEADING GOLD-PRODUCING MINES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 2006, IN ORDER OF OUTPUT¹

Rank	Mine	County and State	Majority owner	Quantity (kilograms)
1	Betze-Post	Eureka, NV	Barrick Gold Corporation	44,600
2	Eastern Nevada Operations ^{2,5}	do.	Newmont Mining Corporation	40,800
3	Smoky Valley Common Operation	Nye, NV	Kinross Gold Corporation	20,500
4	Bingham Canyon ³	Salt Lake, UT	Kennecott Utah Copper Corp.	16,300
5	Meikle	Elko, NV	Barrick Gold Corporation	14,800
6	Cortez	Lander, NV	do.	12,700
7	Lone Tree	Humboldt, NV	Newmont Mining Corporation	11,100
8	Twin Creeks	do.	do.	11,000
9	Fort Knox ⁴	Fairbanks, AK	Kinross Gold Corporation	10,400
10	Cresson	Teller, CO	Cripple Creek & Victor Gold Mining Co.	8,820
11	Bald Mountain	White Pine, NV	Barrick Gold Corporation	8,630
12	Turquoise Ridge	Humboldt, NV	do.	7,510
13	Jerritt Canyon	Elko, NV	Queenstake Resources USA Ltd.	5,280
14	Marigold	Humboldt, NV	Goldcorp Inc.	4,660
15	Midas	Elko, NV	Newmont Mining Corporation	4,380
16	Pogo	Northwest Arctic, AK	Teck Cominco Inc.	3,500
17	Golden Sunlight	Jefferson, MT	Barrick Gold Corporation	3,020
18	Robinson	White Pine, NV	Quadra Mining Ltd.	2,340
19	Rochester	Pershing, NV	Coeur d'Alene Corporation	2,240
20	Phoenix	Lander, NV	Newmont Mining Corporation	2,100
21	Greens Creek	Juneau, AK	Kennecott Greens Creek Mining Co.	1,960
22	Wharf	Lawrence, SD	Wharf Resources Inc.	1,960
23	Standard	Pershing, NV	Jipangu Inc.	1,430
24	Mule Canyon	Lander, NV	Newmont Mining Corporation	956
25	Denton-Rawhide	Mineral, NV	Kennecott Minerals Company	819
26	Golden Wonder	Hinsdale, CO	LKA International Inc.	650
27	Florida Canyon	Pershing, NV	Jipangu Inc.	500
28	Barney's Canyon	Salt Lake, UT	Kennecott Minerals Company	467
29	Chino	Grant, NM	Phelps Dodge Corp.	304
30	Montana Tunnels	Jefferson, MT	Apollo Gold Corp.	154

¹Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; the mines on this list accounted for more than 99% of U.S. mine production in 2006.

² Includes Carlin East, Deep Post, Gold Quarry, and Pete Mines.

³Quantity refers to total quantity of gold produced in concentrates.

⁴Quantity refers to gold equivalent produced (that is, includes value of associated metals).

⁵Correction posted April 14, 2008.

Sources: Company annual reports, company 10-K reports submitted to the Securities and Exchange Commission, company news releases, and Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology.

TABLE 4
U.S. EXPORTS OF GOLD, BY COUNTRY^{1,2}

Year and country	Ores and concentrates ³		Dore and precipitates		Refined bullion ⁴		Total	
	Quantity (kilograms)	Value (thousands)	Quantity (kilograms)	Value (thousands)	Quantity (kilograms)	Value (thousands)	Quantity (kilograms)	Value (thousands)
2005	1,380	\$13,400	141,000	\$2,020,000	182,000	\$2,550,000	324,000	\$4,580,000
2006:								
Armenia	--	--	--	--	43	763	43	763
Aruba	1	6	--	--	1	16	2	21
Australia	3	23	--	--	6,000	124,000	6,010	124,000
Austria	--	--	--	--	85	1,630	85	1,630
Bahamas, The	1	21	--	--	--	--	1	21
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1	5	--	--	--	--	1	5
Cambodia	--	--	--	--	1	13	1	13
Canada	17	174	65	963	1,450	27,500	1,530	28,600
Central African Republic	--	--	--	--	5	95	5	95
China	1	4	--	--	2	35	3	39
Costa Rica	--	--	--	--	344	6,310	344	6,310
Czech Republic	1	9	--	--	--	--	1	9
Dominican Republic	371	4,120	--	--	1	14	372	4,130
El Salvador	--	--	--	--	1	17	1	17
France	1	7	--	--	1	10	1	16
Germany	--	--	--	--	124	2,180	124	2,180
Guatemala	58	776	--	--	454	8,570	512	9,350
Hong Kong	--	--	(5)	4	2,320	47,100	2,320	47,100
India	67	669	--	--	--	--	67	669
Indonesia	--	--	--	--	173	2,770	173	2,770
Ireland	105	869	--	--	--	--	105	869
Israel	1	4	--	--	13	199	14	203
Jamaica	1	12	--	--	--	--	1	12
Korea, Republic of	--	--	--	--	15	249	15	249
Lebanon	--	--	--	--	32	642	32	642
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	671	11,000	671	11,000
Mexico	355	4,340	--	--	7,070	114,000	7,430	118,000
Netherlands Antilles	85	944	--	--	--	--	85	944
Nicaragua	--	--	--	--	(5)	3	(5)	3
Pakistan	--	--	--	--	9	141	9	141
Panama	1	6	--	--	7	96	8	103
Peru	--	--	--	--	194	3,180	194	3,180
Philippines	--	--	--	--	3	50	3	50
Singapore	--	--	--	--	5	103	5	103
Spain	2	39	--	--	--	--	2	39
Switzerland	1,530	18,900	158,000	2,670,000	52,900	1,010,000	213,000	3,690,000
Taiwan	--	--	--	--	1	8	1	8
Thailand	--	--	--	--	505	9,990	505	9,990
Trinidad and Tobago	--	--	--	--	19	306	19	306
Turkey	--	--	--	--	77	1,290	77	1,290
United Arab Emirates	51	508	--	--	10,200	198,000	10,200	199,000
United Kingdom	22	201	9	138	145,000	2,820,000	145,000	2,820,000
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	9	114	9	114
Venezuela	1	14	--	--	--	--	1	14
Vietnam	14	193	--	--	120	1,700	133	1,890
Yemen	--	--	--	--	13	207	13	207
Total	2,690	31,800	159,000	2,670,000	228,000	4,380,000	389,000	7,090,000

-- Zero.

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

²Ash and residues data were zero for listed years.

³Includes base-metal ores, concentrates, and matte destined for refining.

⁴Bullion also moves in both directions between U.S. markets and foreign stocks on deposit in the Federal Reserve Bank. Monetary gold is excluded.

⁵Less than ½ unit.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 5
U.S. EXPORTS OF GOLD, BY COUNTRY¹

Year and country	Waste and scrap		Metal powder		Gold compounds	
	Quantity (kilograms)	Value (thousands)	Quantity (kilograms)	Value (thousands)	Quantity (kilograms)	Value (thousands)
2005	563,000	\$670,000	687	\$9,280	1,310,000	\$30,900
2006:						
Armenia	--	--	118	2,450	--	--
Aruba	1	5	--	--	--	--
Australia	--	--	1	10	--	--
Austria	17	286	--	--	--	--
Belgium	4,760	12,600	--	--	--	--
Canada	270,000	1,010,000	18	232	340,000	6,120
China	163	30	(2)	3	178,000	3,230
Costa Rica	--	--	--	--	3,100	56
Cote d'Ivoire	--	--	--	--	15,200	273
Dominican Republic	--	--	--	--	106,000	1,910
France	--	--	9	136	--	--
Germany	85,500	138,000	14	142	6,050	103
Guatemala	966	7,770	--	--	--	--
Hong Kong	1,680	113	4	75	11,600	210
India	--	--	11	127	4,060	73
Ireland	--	--	--	--	2,180	39
Israel	--	--	2	33	47,100	847
Italy	5,510	650	3	16	--	--
Japan	497	8,890	16	245	4,940	89
Korea, Republic of	105	19	6	92	2,420	45
Malaysia	80	283	--	--	6,350	114
Mexico	--	--	20	350	21,800	414
Netherlands	--	--	--	--	487	9
New Zealand	--	--	--	--	766	15
Panama	--	--	--	--	4,930	89
Senegal	--	--	--	--	6,700	121
Singapore	3,070	147	1	10	593,000	12,500
South Africa	--	--	--	--	336	6
Spain	--	--	1	21	167	3
Switzerland	1,030	13,100	326	6,600	--	--
Taiwan	32	25	1	3	78,500	1,420
Thailand	--	--	19	269	--	--
Tunisia	--	--	--	--	4,510	81
Turkey	--	--	639	12,700	--	--
United Arab Emirates	10	85	--	--	--	--
United Kingdom	193,000	75,700	102	1,810	18,900	340
Vietnam	--	--	9	100	--	--
Total	567,000	1,270,000	1,320	25,400	1,460,000	28,100

-- Zero.

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

²Less than ½ unit.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 6
U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF GOLD, BY COUNTRY¹

Year and country	Ores and concentrates ²		Dore and precipitates		Refined bullion ³		Total	
	Quantity (kilograms)	Value (thousands)	Quantity (kilograms)	Value (thousands)	Quantity (kilograms)	Value (thousands)	Quantity (kilograms)	Value (thousands)
2005	1,630	\$18,900	234,000	\$2,060,000	105,000	\$1,520,000	341,000	\$3,590,000
2006:								
Aruba	--	--	--	--	837	12,000	837	12,000
Australia	31	486	8	127	41	729	80	1,340
Belgium	--	--	--	--	15	199	15	199
Bolivia	--	--	55	1,060	11	246	66	1,300
Brazil	--	--	--	--	6,820	127,000	6,820	127,000
Burkina Faso	46	537	--	--	--	--	46	537
Canada	1,020	11,600	19	370	69,600	1,340,000	70,600	1,350,000
Chile	--	--	26,100	274,000	5,180	98,900	31,300	373,000
China	--	--	--	--	(4)	3	(4)	3
Colombia	--	--	6,340	107,000	2,350	37,000	8,690	144,000
Costa Rica	--	--	117	1,770	141	1,040	258	2,810
Ecuador	--	--	666	12,200	--	--	666	12,200
El Salvador	--	--	--	--	188	2,100	188	2,100
France	--	--	--	--	1	25	1	25
French Polynesia	--	--	--	--	85	951	85	951
Germany	--	--	--	--	1	19	1	19
Ghana	--	--	(4)	4	45	684	45	688
Guatemala	--	--	11,100	31,400	--	--	11,100	31,400
Guyana	--	--	22	412	48	518	70	930
Honduras	--	--	4,190	71,500	890	14,400	5,080	85,800
Hong Kong	--	--	--	--	346	6,210	346	6,210
Jamaica	--	--	--	--	7	92	7	92
Japan	--	--	--	--	38	507	38	507
Mali	--	--	--	--	40	480	40	480
Mexico	--	--	1,830	38,400	44,900	853,000	46,800	891,000
Netherlands Antilles	--	--	256	4,970	--	--	256	4,970
Nicaragua	--	--	1,760	27,600	2	18	1,760	27,600
Oman	--	--	--	--	4	55	4	55
Panama	--	--	668	9,610	441	4,930	1,110	14,500
Peru	--	--	72,100	1,410,000	--	--	72,100	1,410,000
Russia	--	--	--	--	61	1,000	61	1,000
Slovakia	--	--	--	--	(4)	8	(4)	8
Spain	--	--	--	--	1	8	1	8
Sweden	--	--	--	--	47	847	47	847
Switzerland	--	--	--	--	571	7,820	571	7,820
Taiwan	--	--	--	--	34	615	34	615
United Arab Emirates	--	--	--	--	20	420	20	420
United Kingdom	--	--	--	--	3,300	36,300	3,300	36,300
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	74	1,400	74	1,400
Total	1,090	12,600	125,000	1,990,000	136,000	2,550,000	263,000	4,550,000

-- Zero.

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

²Includes base metal ores, concentrates, and matte destined for refining.

³Bullion also moves in both directions between U.S. markets and foreign stocks on deposit in the Federal Reserve Bank. Monetary gold is excluded.

⁴Less than ½ unit.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 7
U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF GOLD, BY COUNTRY¹

Year and country	Waste and scrap		Metal powder		Gold compounds	
	Quantity (kilograms)	Value (thousands)	Quantity (kilograms)	Value (thousands)	Quantity (kilograms)	Value (thousands)
2005	27,300	\$209,000	1,990	\$6,730	29,500	\$935
2006:						
Aruba	8	76	--	--	--	--
Australia	(2)	4	(2)	2	1	3
Bahamas, The	4	34	--	--	--	--
Brazil	1	15	--	--	77,800	1,280
Burkina Faso	--	--	5	50	--	--
Canada	4,100	31,500	431	3,810	--	--
China	86	882	--	--	--	--
Colombia	11,400	163,000	--	--	--	--
Costa Rica	1,890	14,700	--	--	--	--
Dominican Republic	12,000	142,000	231	880	--	--
Ecuador	166	2,170	--	--	--	--
El Salvador	684	6,600	--	--	--	--
Germany	5	20	14	128	7,490	257
Ghana	15	188	155	1,270	--	--
Guatemala	77	752	--	--	--	--
Honduras	945	7,400	1	8	--	--
Hong Kong	2	18	--	--	--	--
India	7	118	1	6	--	--
Ireland	4	34	--	--	--	--
Israel	(2)	2	346	4,980	--	--
Italy	82	654	3	25	--	--
Jamaica	10	17	--	--	--	--
Japan	--	--	6	23	28,800	729
Korea, Republic of	3	34	1	5	--	--
Lebanon	(2)	3	--	--	--	--
Malaysia	423	4,750	--	--	--	--
Mali	--	--	50	375	--	--
Mexico	9,360	46,400	148	1,230	--	--
Namibia	--	--	8	68	--	--
Netherlands	--	--	--	--	6,600	161
Netherlands Antilles	117	2,170	--	--	--	--
Nicaragua	341	3,020	--	--	--	--
Panama	521	7,680	37	426	--	--
Philippines	13	118	11	125	--	--
Singapore	108	1,240	--	--	--	--
Spain	44	799	--	--	--	--
Switzerland	--	--	13	190	--	--
Taiwan	529	9,450	--	--	--	--
Thailand	101	1,760	(2)	3	--	--
Turkey	6	78	--	--	--	--
United Kingdom	7	159	--	--	886	23
Venezuela	(2)	8	--	--	--	--
Total	43,000	448,000	1,460	13,600	122,000	2,450

-- Zero.

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

²Less than ½ unit.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 8
GOLD: WORLD MINE PRODUCTION, BY COUNTRY^{1,2}

(Kilograms)

Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Algeria	369	365	597	697	377
Argentina	32,506	29,749	28,466	27,904 ^r	45,000 ^e
Armenia	3,200	1,800	2,100	1,400	1,400
Australia	266,100	282,000	259,000	262,000	244,000
Belize ^c	-- ^r	-- ^r	-- ^r	-- ^r	--
Benin ^c	20	20	20	20	20
Bolivia	11,256	9,362	6,951	7,803 ^r	14,500 ^e
Botswana	8	9 ^e	162	2,770	2,800 ^e
Brazil ³	41,662	40,416	47,596	38,292 ^r	41,154 ^p
Bulgaria	1,110 ^e	2,142	2,431	3,868 ^r	3,500
Burkina Faso	209	770	1,125	1,397	1,571
Burma	92 ^r	90 ^r	90 ^{r,e}	90 ^{r,e}	90 ^e
Burundi	483	2,855	3,229	3,905	3,900 ^e
Cameroon	700	700	1,500 ^e	1,500 ^e	1,500 ^e
Canada	151,904	140,861	129,478	119,549 ^r	103,890 ^p
Central African Republic ^c	16	7 ⁴	7 ⁴	7	7
Chad ^c	150	150	150	100	100
Chile	38,688	38,954	39,986 ^r	40,447	42,100
China ^c	192,000	205,000	215,000	225,000	245,000
Colombia	20,823	46,515	37,738	35,783	40,000 ^e
Congo (Brazzaville) ^c	10	75	60	20 ^r	10
Congo (Kinshasa) ^c	7,600	4,100	5,700	4,200 ^r	4,200
Costa Rica ^c	100	110	150	500	1,500
Cote d'Ivoire	3,570	1,313	1,219	1,638	1,600 ^e
Cuba ^c	1,000	500	500	500	500
Ecuador ⁵	2,750	4,819 ^r	5,128 ^r	5,338 ^r	5,500 ^e
Equatorial Guinea ^c	100	100	150	200	150
Eritrea	--	9	33	30	30 ^e
Ethiopia ⁶	3,670	3,875	3,443	4,376 ^r	4,028
Fiji	3,725 ^r	3,519 ^r	3,731 ^r	2,793 ^r	1,430 ^e
Finland	4,666	5,409	5,004	5,000 ^e	5,000 ^e
France ^c	2,800	1,700	1,500	1,000	1,000
French Guiana	3,290	3,296	2,773 ^r	1,955 ^r	2,000 ^e
Gabon ^{c,7}	70	70	300	300	300
Georgia ^c	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Ghana	69,271	70,749	63,139	66,852 ^r	66,205
Guatemala	-- ^r	-- ^r	--	741 ^r	5,036
Guinea	16,815	16,622	11,100 ^r	15,300 ^r	15,230
Guyana	13,581	11,707 ^r	11,148 ^r	11,102 ^r	11,000 ^e
Honduras ^c	4,984 ⁴	5,000	5,000 ^r	5,000	4,500
India ⁸	3,800	3,200	3,700 ^r	3,100 ^r	2,500
Indonesia ⁹	142,238	141,019	91,710 ^r	130,620 ^r	164,400
Iran	210	203	195	200 ^e	200 ^e
Italy ^c	500	600 ^r	600 ^r	600 ^r	600
Jamaica	328	131	20 ^e	--	--
Japan	8,615	8,143	8,021	8,318	8,904
Kazakhstan ^c	27,000	30,000	30,000	18,062 ⁴	18,000
Kenya	1,477	1,543	567	616 ^r	620 ^e
Korea, North ^c	-- ^r	-- ^r	2,000 ^r	2,000 ^r	2,000
Korea, Republic of	310	166	233	266	270 ^e
Kyrgyzstan ^c	17,000	22,476 ⁴	22,000	16,700	10,721 ⁴
Laos	--	8,879 ^r	6,760 ^r	7,058 ^r	6,300 ^e
Liberia	42	20 ^e	110	16	20 ^e
Madagascar	-- ^e	10	5	5	5 ^e

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 8—Continued
GOLD: WORLD MINE PRODUCTION, BY COUNTRY^{1,2}

(Kilograms)

Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Malaysia	4,289	4,739	4,221	4,250 ^r	3,497
Mali	56,043	50,535 ^r	42,911 ^r	49,230 ^r	55,484
Mexico	21,324	20,406	21,818	30,356	40,000 ^e
Mongolia	12,097	11,119	19,240 ^r	24,120 ^r	22,561
Morocco	2,747	1,863	1,200	1,200 ^e	1,200 ^e
Mozambique	17	63	56	63	68 ^e
Namibia	2,815	2,508	2,205	2,703 ^r	2,900 ^e
New Zealand	9,770	9,300	10,151	10,583 ^r	10,500 ^e
Nicaragua	3,493	3,096 ^r	4,064 ^r	3,500 ^e	3,000 ^e
Niger	28	30	684	3,005 ^r	1,480
Nigeria ^e	40	50	30 ^r	40	40
Oman	188	4	-- ^e	-- ^e	-- ^e
Panama ^e	--	--	-- ^r	-- ^r	--
Papua New Guinea	61,379 ^r	67,832 ^r	73,670 ^r	68,483 ^r	50,000 ^e
Peru ¹⁰	157,530	172,619	173,224	207,822	203,269
Philippines	35,850	37,844	35,464	37,490 ^r	37,500
Poland	296	356	527	500	500
Romania ^e	500	500	500	500	500
Russia ¹¹	168,411	170,068	163,148	164,186 ^r	159,340
Rwanda ^e	10	2 ⁴	--	--	--
Saudi Arabia	4,192	8,769	8,268 ^r	7,456 ^r	8,000 ^e
Senegal ^e	600	600	600	600	600
Serbia and Montenegro ^{e, 12}	900	400	400	500 ^r	500
Slovakia	77	79	107	100	100
Solomon Islands ^e	100	100	10 ⁴	10	10
South Africa	398,523	373,300	337,223 ^r	294,671 ^r	272,128 ^p
Spain	5,158	5,362	5,248 ^r	5,500 ^{r, e}	5,000 ^e
Sudan	5,239	5,106	5,000 ^e	3,625 ^r	3,158
Suriname ^e	300	300	8,513 ⁴	10,619 ^{r, 4}	11,000
Sweden	4,500	4,300 ^e	5,300	5,100 ^e	5,100 ^e
Tajikistan ^e	2,700	2,700	3,000	3,000	3,000
Tanzania	43,320	48,018	48,178 ^r	52,236 ^r	46,000 ^e
Thailand	4,950	4,269	4,500	4,400 ^r	4,500 ^e
Turkey ^e	5,000	6,500	4,500	5,000	5,500
Uganda	3	40	1,447	1,700	1,600 ^e
United States	298,000	277,000	258,000	256,000	252,000
Uruguay	2,216 ^r	1,500 ^r	2,334 ^r	3,151 ^r	3,200 ^p
Uzbekistan ^e	90,000 ⁴	90,000	93,000	90,000	85,000
Venezuela	9,465	7,900 ^e	9,666	10,000 ^e	12,000 ^e
Vietnam ^e	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
Zimbabwe	15,469	12,564	21,330	14,023	11,354
Total	2,530,000 ^r	2,560,000	2,440,000	2,470,000	2,460,000

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 8—Continued
GOLD: WORLD MINE PRODUCTION, BY COUNTRY^{1,2}

^eEstimated. ^pPreliminary. ^rRevised. -- Zero.

¹World totals, U.S. data, and estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

²Table includes data available through August 7, 2006.

³Officially reported figures are as follows, in kilograms: Major companies: 2002—32,912; 2003—26,066; 2004—28,508; 2005—29,941 (revised) and 2006—35,111 (preliminary). Garimpos: 2002—8,750; 2003—14,350; 2004—19,088; 2005—8,351 (revised); and 2006—9,889 (preliminary).

⁴Reported figure.

⁵Includes undocumented artisanal production.

⁶Year ending July 7 of that stated.

⁷Undocumented artisanal production.

⁸Refinery output.

⁹Excludes production from so-called people's mines, which may be as much as 18,000 kilograms per year, but includes gold recovered as byproduct of copper mining.

¹⁰Includes documented production from placer artisanal production.

¹¹Mine output including gold recovered as a byproduct, but excludes secondary gold production, which for Russia, in kilograms, was 2002—2,546; 2003—6,835; 2004—4,884; 2005—4,882; and 2006—4,981.

¹²In June 2006, Montenegro and Serbia formally declared independence from each other and dissolved their union. Mineral production data for 2006, however, still reflect the unified country.