Recent developments in international salt trade

Review of international salt trade developments in Asia-Pacific region

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February 2009: Flight over Australian Saltfields



GOOGLE EARTH

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Shark Bay Salt Stockpiles



At Shark Bay, the stockpiles are 200m long and 60m wide. Their design capacity is 250'000 t. They were less than half full.

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Lake McLeod Salt Stockpile



At Lake McLeod, the stockpile next to the wash plant has a design capacity of 1'500'000 t. It was about 12% full.

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Lake McLeod Shipping Stockpile



The Lake McLeod shipping stockpile is designed for up to 270'000 t. The heap was holding about 7'000 t.

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Onslow Salt Stockpile



Onslow stockpile was designed for 500'000 t of salt. On 2.2.2009, there was virtually no salt left. The picture shows the last salt shipment from Onslow in February 2009.

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Onslow Crystallisers



The Onslow saltworks were flooded. Salt in one crystalliser was visible and was being harvested. Other crystallisers were inundated.

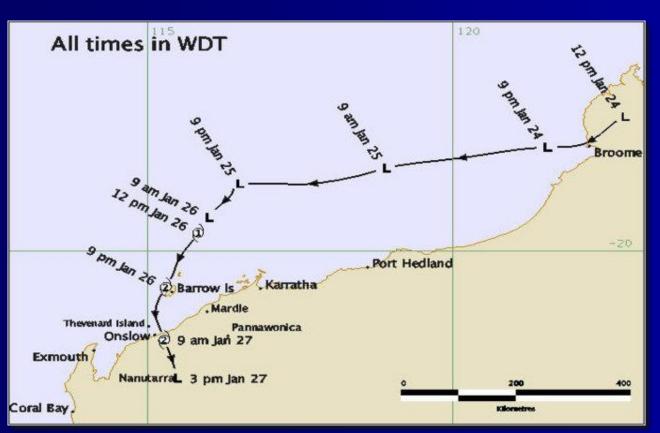
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Onslow Brine Pond No. 1



Onslow brine pond one week after it was hit by cyclone Dominic. Dykes were broken through at three locations. Brine was flowing out, to the sea. It took many months to restore full production.

Tropical Cyclone Dominic



The Onslow saltfield was hit by tropical cyclone Dominic on 27.1.2009. Dominic was a moderate, category 2 cyclone with wind gust 140 km/h and 240 mm rainfall.

Australian Bureau of Meteorology

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Dampier Original Drying Stockpile



At Dampier, the original drying stockpile was designed for up to 2'000'000 t. It is not being used any more. Harvested salt is hauled to the new washing plant near the sea shore.

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Dampier Original Intermediate Stockpile



The two Dampier original intermediate stockpiles are now used to dry the salt washed in a new washing plant. They are 400 m long and 55 m wide. They can hold up to 500'000 t. The pictured stock is estimated at about 170'000 t or 36% of design capacity.

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Dampier Shipping Stockpile



Dampier shipping stockpile could hold more than 250'000 t. The picture shows less than 100'000 t of salt ready for shipment.

Port Headland Stockpiles



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Australian Salt Stockpiles in February 2009

| Salt Producer | Stockpile | Stockpile Capacity | Salt on Stock | Percent Full |
|---------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | (t) | (t) | (%) |
| Shark Bay | | 275'000 | 133'000 | 48% |
| Onslow | | 652'000 | 1'000 | 0% |
| McLeod | Drying | 1'520'000 | 180'000 | 12% |
| | Shipping | 267'000 | 7'000 | 3% |
| Dampier | Drying | 1'896'000 | 0 | 0% |
| | Intermediate | 475'000 | 169'000 | 36% |
| | Shipping | 264'000 | 96'000 | 36% |
| Port Headland | Drying | 999'000 | 567'000 | 57% |
| | Shipping | 384'000 | 199'000 | 52% |
| Total | | 6'732'000 | 1'352'000 | 20% |

Australian Salt Production Capacity and Design Stockpiling Capacity

| Salt Producer | Production Capacity | Stockpiling Capacity | Percent |
|---------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------|
| | (t/y) | (t) | (%) |
| Shark Bay | 2'200'000 | 275'000 | 13% |
| Onslow | 2'500'000 | 653'000 | 26% |
| McLeod | 2'300'000 | 1'787'000 | 78% |
| Dampier | 4'000'000 | 2'635'000 | 66% |
| Port Headland | 3'500'000 | 1'384'000 | 40% |
| Total | 14'500'000 | 6'734'000 | 46% |

Australian Salt Production Capacity and Salt on Stockpile

| Salt Producer | Production Capacity | Salt on Stockpile | Percent |
|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | (t/y) | (t) | (%) |
| Shark Bay | 2'200'000 | 133'000 | 6% |
| Onslow | 2'500'000 | 1'000 | 0% |
| McLeod | 2'300'000 | 187'000 | 8% |
| Dampier | 4'000'000 | 264'000 | 7% |
| Port Headland | 3'500'000 | 765'000 | 2% |
| Total | 14'500'000 | 1'352'000 | 9% |

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Drip-off Belts



Most Australian wash plants employ drip-off belts. This picture shows that at the end of such belt, the salt is still dripping wet.

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Salt Drying on Stockpiles



Drip-dried salt is wet when stockpiled. The brine flows slowly to the ground and out of the stockpile (see bottom left).

Salt on Stockpile, Humidity vs. Time



Magnesium salts are hygroscopic. They absorb moisture from the air. The brine so formed dilutes the magnesium. As long as the salt is more than 3% humid, the brine flows with the magnesium out of the stockpile. After the magnesium is removed, the salt can dry up. The drying process takes about 3 months.

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Residual Magnesium in Salt after Washing

Magnesium in bitterns:
Magnesium in 10% humid salt after harvest:
Magnesium in sea water:
Standard magnesium content in salt:

| Washing with sea water | Magnesium in 10% humid salt | Magnesium in 2.5% humid salt | Salt losses by dissolution |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (I/t of salt) | (%) | (%) | (%) |
| 100 | 0.139 | 0.035 | 3 |
| 200 | 0.097 | 0.024 | 7 |
| 300 | 0.076 | 0.019 | 10 |

Consequences of Insufficient Salt Stock on Stockpile

- Insufficient reserve to overcome temporary production shortage
- Excessive humidity and magnesium, salt not up to specification
- Higher wash water consumption, thus excessive salt losses
- Reduced production rate

Insufficient Salt Stock is Undesirable

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Salt Production World-wide

| Salt type | World production |
|------------|------------------|
| Solar salt | 100,000,000 t/y |
| Rock salt | 80,000,000 t/y |
| Brines | 80,000,000 t/y |
| Total | 260,000,000 t/y |

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Salt Consumption World-wide

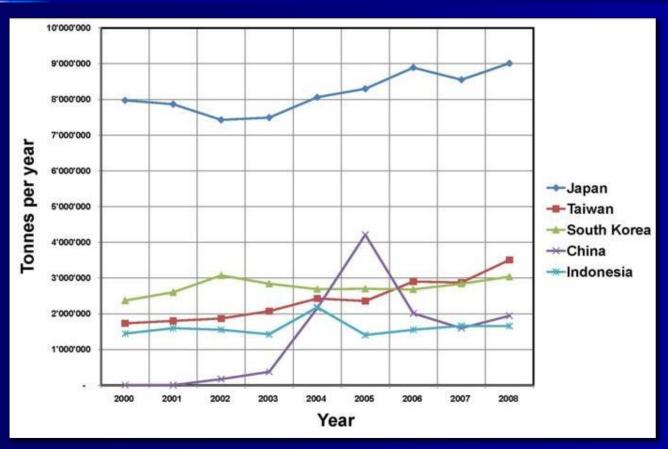
| Salt user | Salt consumption |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Chemical industry | 155,000,000 t/y |
| Food | 45,000,000 t/y |
| De-icing | 30,000,000 t/y |
| Other | 30,000,000 t/y |
| Total | 260,000,000 t/y |

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Bulk Salt Trade in Asia-Pacific

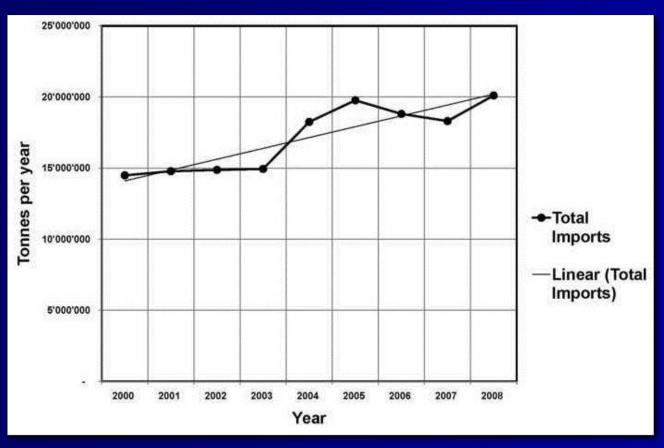


Largest Salt Imports in Asia-Pacific



Salt imports by the five largest salt importers in Asia Pacific region. Between 2000 and 2008, all countries have increased their salt imports.

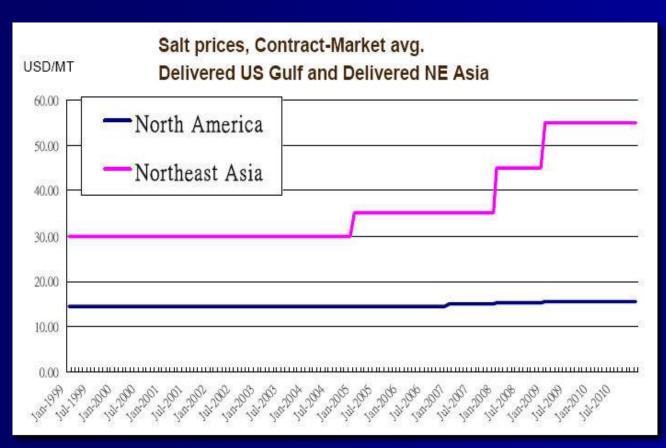
Total Salt Imports in Asia-Pacific



In the eight years between 2000 and 2008, total salt imports in Asia Pacific region have risen by 6 million tonnes, equal to 40%, or equal to 4.3% per annum.

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Salt Prices in US Gulf and North East Asia



In the four years between 2005 and 2009, salt prices delivered in North East Asia-Pacific region have risen by USD 25 per ton, equal to 83%, or equal to 16% per annum.

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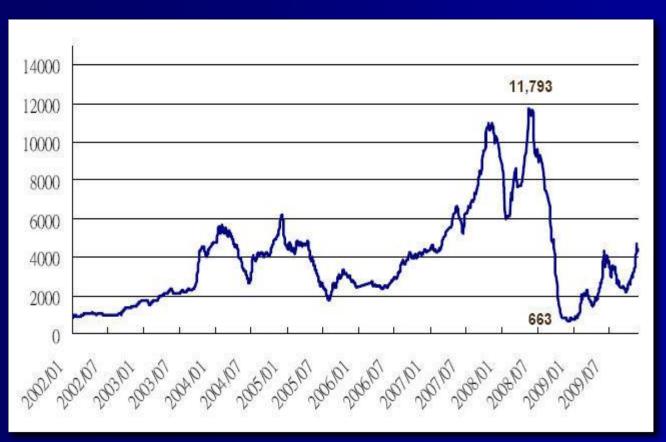
Salt Prices in North East Asia

| | | | | USD/ |
|-------|--------|------|------|------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| JAPAN | | 40 | 43 | 47 |
| KOREA | Import | 40 | 43 | 46 |
| CHINA | 227 | 35 | 34 | 41 |
| CHINA | Local | 30 | 33 | 57 |

Between 2006 and 2008, salt imports to Japan, Korea and China have risen by USD 6 - 7 per ton. In the meantime, the local salt prices in China have risen by USD 27 per ton.

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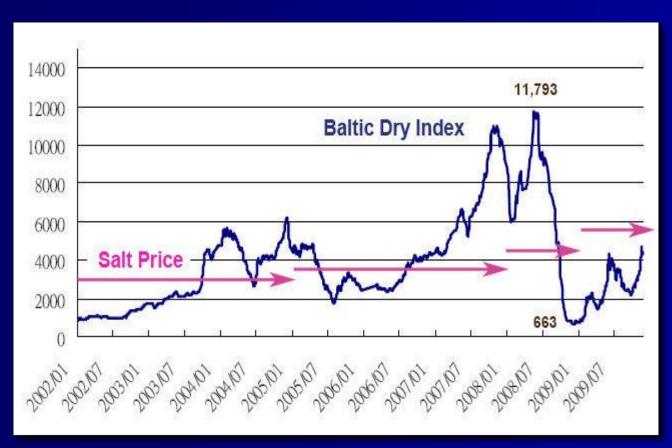
Ocean Freight Cost Development 2002 - 2009



Between 2002 and 2009, ocean freight cost measured by the Baltic Dry Index rose from 1000 to almost 12'000 in 2008, dropped to less than 700 and rose to it's long term trend average of approx. 4'500 at the end of 2009.

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Ocean Freight and Salt Price Development



Between 2002 and 2009, delivered salt prices to North East Asia have been rising independently of the high ocean freight cost fluctuations.

Salt Supply Situation in other Regions

- Indian salt quality is not up to the "Australian standard"
- Due to shortage, Indian salt prices moved from INR 200/t to 600/t
- In the south of Africa, salt stockpiles are depleted
- Mexican salt production is at maximum and unlikely to expand
- Chilean salt has limited acceptance in the chloralkali industry
- Brazil is too far away from Asia-Pacific region

Conclusion

Insufficient salt on stockpiles in Australia, together with signs of limited salt availability elsewhere, indicates that the present high quality solar salt production capacity is insufficient. The shortage is likely to accentuate when the present economic slowdown comes to an end and the high growth rates in the Asia-Pacific region are re-established.

Remedy Option No.1: Compensate shortage with poor quality salt

This option is undesirable:

- Impurities increase the cost of brine treatment in chloralkali plants
- Poor quality salts cause excessive contaminated effluent discharge

General Cost of Salt and Impurity Removal

| | Cost of brine treatment and sludge disposal | Cost of salt, brine treatment and sludge disposal |
|---------|---|---|
| | (USD / t salt) | (USD / t salt) |
| Minimum | 1.50 | 10 |
| Average | 10 | 25 |
| Maximum | 30 | 50 |

SALT PARTNERS AT GANDHIDHAM 2008 SALT CONFERENCE

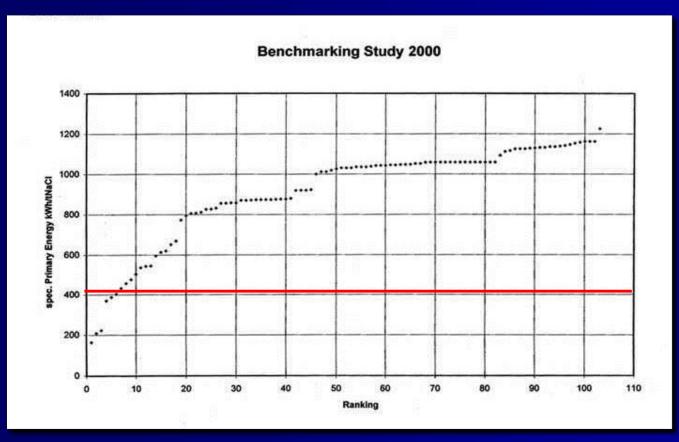
Remedy Option No. 2 Compensate shortage with vacuum salt

This option is undesirable:

- Vacuum salt is expensive
- Vacuum salt production is mostly energy inefficient
- 1 ton of CO₂ per ton of salt may emanate when burning black coal
- Burning black coal frequently causes pollution
- CO₂ in the atmosphere causes global warming and climatic change

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Energy Consumption Benchmarking Study



96 out of 103 thermal salt evaporating plants use more than theoretical amount of energy.

EVATHERM

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Air Pollution



In China, black coal is burned to make steam for vacuum salt production.

WU HONG / EPA

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Global Warming



Hurricane "Katrina" in the Gulf of Mexico on 29.8.2005.

NASA

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Destructive Climatic Change



Hurricane "Katrina" destroyed large parts of New Orleans and surroundings. Increased hurricane activity is believed to be caused by global warming.

Groenteman

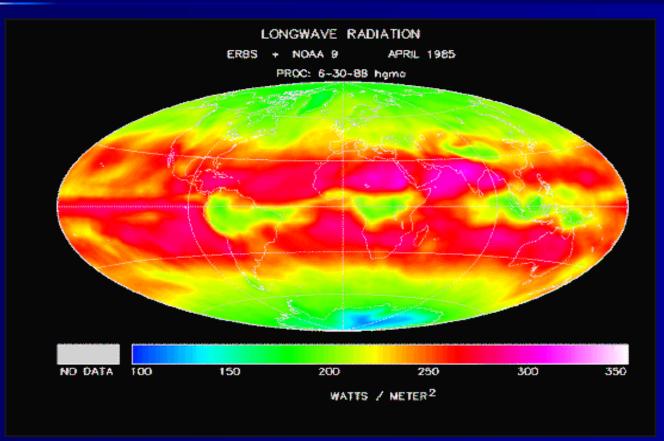
Remedy Option No. 3

Compensate shortage with additional high quality solar salt production capacities

This option is highly desirable:

- High quality solar salt is inexpensive
- Solar salt production employs renewable energy most effectively
- Solar saltfields are environmentally beneficial wetlands

Solar Energy on the Planet Earth



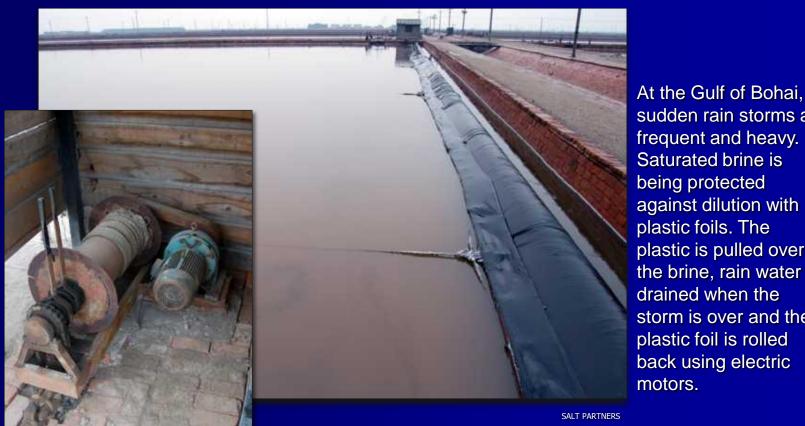
Locations with highest rates of evaporation, suitable for solar salt production:

Caribbean Sea
North Africa
South Africa
Middle East
Western India
Western Australia

In China, the Gulf of Bohai receives only half the solar energy available at the most suitable locations.

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Chinese Solar Salt Production Method



sudden rain storms are frequent and heavy. Saturated brine is being protected against dilution with plastic foils. The plastic is pulled over the brine, rain water is drained when the storm is over and the plastic foil is rolled back using electric motors.

India International Salt Summit, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, 22. - 24.1.2010

Chinese Salt Production Method is Labour Intensive



Large workforce is required to live inside the saltworks to pull the plastic quickly, within an hour of the storm warning and drain the rain water when the storm is over. How long will the workforce be available at the present low cost?

Australian and Chinese Saltworks Productivity

| Salt Producer | Production Capacity | Saltworks Area | Productivity |
|---------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | (t/y) | (km2) | (t/km2) |
| Shark Bay | 2'200'000 | 70 | 31'400 |
| Onslow | 2'500'000 | 86 | 29'000 |
| Dampier | 4'000'000 | 100 | 40'000 |
| Port Headland | 3'500'000 | 92 | 38'300 |
| Hangu Changlu | 1'000'000 | 135 | 7'400 |

Solar Salt Production in the North of Bohai Gulf



Two major Tianjin saltworks occupy approx. 400 km2 of land adjacent to the booming TEDA (Tanggu Economic Development Area).

To the north of TEDA, the Hangu Changlu Saltern produces 1'000'000 t/y of solar salt on 135 km2 of land.

In the middle, one of the largest Chinese ports is being developed.

Saltworks land in the south of TEDA, next to the harbour, has already been converted to a coal storage (see the black spot).

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Conversion of Solar Saltworks to Industrial Parks



Parts of the Hangu Changlu Saltern have already been converted to an industrial park.

Conclusion

Solar salt production in the Gulf of Bohai has a limited future potential:

- Present production method is too labour intensive
- Climatic conditions are unfavourable
- Land is required for more productive use

High quality solar salt should be produced in more suitable regions more efficiently and imported to China.

Opportunity for Indian Salt Exports

Indian solar salt could fill the gap if:

- Quality according to the "Australian standard", i.e. less than 0.04% Ca, 0.02% Mg and 0.12% SO4 would consistently be achieved
- Shipments in Panamax vessels would be possible
- Ship loading rates of 2'000 t/h would be facilitated

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Salt Partners Prospect New Solar Saltfields

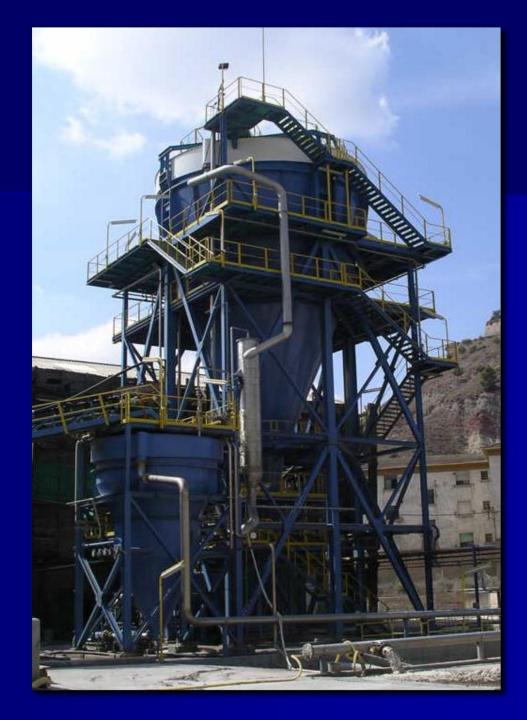


Salt Partners assist their clients to prospect sites where new solar saltfields could be established.

Salt Partners supply technologies for production of salt according to "Australian standard"

Modern industrial salt upgrading plant in Spain. Capacity 500 t/h solar salt

India International Salt Summit, Ahmedabad



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Why not turn your salt into gold?