LEAD

THE PROPERTIES, PRODUCTION AND USES OF LEAD

Compiled by The Arizona Department of Mineral Resources from Reports of U.S.B.M. in May, 1951, and U.S.Tariff Commission in April, 1954.

Lead is one of the most important industrial nonferrous metals used in substantial quantities in the metallic form. It is the softest and heaviest of the common metals. It can be rolled to a foil of less than 0.0005 inch in thickness but is not ductile enough to be drawn into fine wire.

Some of the physical properties of lead are as follows:

Atomic Weight	207.2
Specific Gravity	11.38
Melting Point - Deg. F.	621
Boiling Point - Deg. F.	2900 - 3600
Heat Conductivity - Silver = 100	8.2
Electrical Conductivity - Silver = 100	7.6
Tensile Strength - Lbs. per Sq. In.	1600 - 2400
Hardness - Moh Scale	2-

As shown above, lead has a high boiling point and a low melting point. It is highly resistant to corrosion, especially from sulphuric acid. It has many useful alloying and chemical properties, and its impenetrability to short-wave radiation makes it invaluable for radiation shields (for x-ray equipment and, more recently, in atomic energy applications). These properties of lead account not only for its most important uses but also for the relative ease of its recovery from ores and from scrap, and for its easy workability.

In the United States in the past 5 years the use of lead in the form of chemical compounds (principally in storage-battery oxides, lead pigments, and tetraethyl lead for gasoline) somewhat exceeded its use in alloys (with antimony, tin, copper, bismuth, etc.), and the use of lead in alloys somewhat exceeded the use of unalloyed lead. Requirements in connection with transportation facilities accounted for close to half the total quantity of lead consumed, principally in lead-acid storage batteries (using both antimonial lead and lead oxides) and in gasoline. Large quantities of lead are also used for cable covering, solder, and rolled and extruded products like lead sheet and pipe, for lead caulking, ammunition, bearing metals, type metals, brass and bronze, and for many other uses. Table I gives detailed figures on United States consumption of lead, by uses, for the last four years, 1950 - 1953.

Table II gives Salient Statistics of the U. S. Lead Industry.

Table III gives a Summary of U. S. Lead Production, Imports, Exports and Consumption for the Years 1950 - 1953 inclusive.

A study of these tables indicates that the U.S. mines enjoy their best conditions when they are producing 50% to 60% of the domestic consumption of new lead, or when the mine production plus secondary recovery amounts to better than 75% of total domestic consumption of primary and secondary lead.

Table IV was compiled from the latest available figures to indicate the character of lead and zinc ores mined in Arizona. For the years 1950 and 1951 the average grade of lead-zinc ore treated at mills in Arizona was: Gold - .05 oz/ton; Silver 3.00 oz./ton; Copper .44%; Lead 4.02%; Zinc 8.44%. The average grade of zinc - copper ore was: Gold - .05 oz./ton; Silver - 2.08 oz./ton; Copper - 2.65%; Lead -.38%; Zinc - 8.43%. The average grade of lead concentrate shipped to smelters was: Gold - .37 oz./ton; Silver 24.93 oz./ton; Copper - 2.92 %; Lead - 42.21%; Zinc - 8.79%. The average grade of direct smelting lead ore was: Gold - .50 oz/ton; Silver - 4.10 oz./ton; Copper - .35%; Lead 15.35%; Zinc - .54%. The average grade of direct smelting lead-zinc ore was: Gold - .09 oz./ton; Silver 1.93 oz./tons; Copper - .55%; Lead - 17.70%; Zinc - 8.08%.

LEAD DUTIES

		Rate of	Maximum
	Rate of	duty under	Rate Possible
	duty under	Trade Agreement	as result
	Tariff Act	In effect	of "Escape
	of 1930	on 1/1/1954	Clause Action"
Lead-bearing ores & Mattes	1 ¹ cts./1b.	3/4 cts./1b.	1.8 ¢/lb.
Lead pigs, bars, etc.	2 1/8 cts./lb.	1 1/16 cts/1b.	2.55¢/1b.

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TABLE I

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UNITED STATES CONSUMPTION OF LEAD, BY USES, YEARS 1950-53 INCL.

Source: U. S. B. M.

METAL PRODUCTS:	1950	<u>1951</u>	1952	1953 Preliminary
Storage Batteries (antimonial lead) Storage Batteries	212,464	199,838	187,506	189,531
(oxides) Cable Coverings Solder Caulking Lead Ammunition Bearing Metals Sheet Lead Pipes,Traps & Bends Other uses	185,945 131,989 94,606 53,450 38,438 38,241 30,778 41,361 86,664	175,546 131,863 82,465 46,544 40,242 35,410 31,210 33,095 99,180	163,424 142,571 72,664 45,150 36,182 36,545 28,697 29,465 85,268	173,331 145,502 77,474 46,205 43,777 38,534 30,190 27,904 82,887
TOTAL	913,936	875,393	827,472	855,335
CHEMICALS: Tetraethyl Lead Other Chemicals	113,846 11,680	128,407 6,949	146,723 3,996	162,983 6,918
TOTAL	125,526	135,356	150,719	169,901
PIGMENTS:				
Red Lead & Litharge White Lead Other	101,974 36,181 28,232	88,031 25,578 25,895	76,742 22,943 22,614	78,977 17,307 23,433
TOTAL	166,387	139,504	122,299	119,717
MISCELLANEOUS USES	32,132	34,540	30,305	31,760
GRAND TOTAL CONSUMED	1,237,981	1,184,793	1,130,795	1,176,713

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TABLE II

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SALIENT STATISTICS OF THE U.S. LEAD INDUSTRY					
YEARS 1950 - 1953 INCL.					
Source	: U.S.B.M.				
		IN SHORT TON	IS OF 2000 LBS.		
Compiled by Arizona Department of Mineral Resources	1950	1951	1952	1953	
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~			B-Gladge-Brah	- Cardening	
Consumers' stocks at beginning of year.	97,267	139,884	102,760	122,530	
Producers' stocks "	201,526	137,669	124,080	149,778	
Refined primary lead produced.	508,314	417,693	472,852	474,000	
Secondary lead recovered from old & new scrap.	482,275	518,110	471,294	435,000	
Imported pigs and bars.	441,798	178,907	510,720	385,000	
Imported reclaimed scrap.	20,085	9,082	12,339	-	
Imported miscl. products - lead content.	13,128	9,648		-	
Total Supply	1,764,393	1,410,993	1,694,045	1,566,308	
Consumers' stocks at end of year.	139,884	102,760	122,530	113,518	
Producers* stocks " " " "	137,669	124,080	149,778	196,340	
Exported lead (pigs, bars and anodes)	2,735	1,281	1,762	803	
Sub-total	280,288	228,121	274,070	310,661	
Net apparent consumption.	1,484,105	1,182,872	1,419,975	1,255,647	
REPORTED consumption.	1,237,981	1,184,793	1,130,795	1,176,713	
Unaccounted for *	246,124		289,180	78,934	
Mine production of recoverable lead (Arizona)	26,383	17,394	16,520	9,300	
17 11 17 17 19 19 (U.S.)	430,827	388,164	390,161	335,412	
" " " (World)	1,841,000	1,857,000	2,006,000	1,900,000	
Production of refined primary lead:					
From domestic ores & base bullion.	418,809	342,644	383,358	330,000	
"foreign """"	89,505	75,049	89,494	140,000	
Recovery of secondary lead from old scrap.	427,520	441,658	411,831	385,000	

* Mostly in strategic stockpiles.

Average price of lead (N.Y.) (E. & M. J.)

Imported lead in reclaimed scrap, etc.

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Imported lead in ores and matte.

Imported lead in base bullion.

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U. S. Mine production % of reported U. S. consumption.

U. S. Mine production plus U. S. secondary lead from old scrap - as % of reported U. S. consumption.

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new

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54,755

76,520

20,039

34.80

69.33

13.296

3,488

76,452

67,651

2,281

9,082

32.76

70.21

17.500

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163,200

-

28,50

61.22

13.489

59,463

389

104,515

12,339

34.50

70.92

16.467

50,000

892

## TABLE III

SUMMARY OF U. S. LEAD PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, EXPORTS,

AND CONSUMPTION - YEARS 1950 - 53.

M Source

e:	U.	s.	в.	м.

LEAD	1950	<u>1951</u>	1952	1953 Preliminary
Stocks at smelters and re- fineries beginning of year. Mine Production of recoverable Lead. Imported in ore,matte, base bullion,pigs,bars & reclaimed. Secondary Lead recovered from scrap.	201,526 430,827 541,835 482,275	137,669 388,164 257,921 518,110	124,080 390,161 627,963 471,294	149,778 335,412 549,185 435,000
Exported Lead pigs, bars and anodes Stocks at smelters and refineries at end of year.	2,735 2,735 137,669	1,301,864 1,281 124,080	1,613,498 1,762 149,778	1,469,375 803 196,340
Apparent domestic consumption.	L,516,059 L,237,981	1,176,503 1,184,793	1,461,958 1,130,795	1,272,228 1,176,713
Unaccounted for *	278,078		331,163	95,515
Mine production plus secondary recovery as percent of apparent consumption. Mine production as % of apparent consumption of new lead.	60.23 41.67	77.03 58.96	58.92 39.38	60.56 40.06

* Principally in strategic stockpiles - and changes in stocks held by importers.

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# TABLE IV

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# LEAD - ZINC

STATE OF ARIZONA

TONNAGES AND ASSAYS OF CONCENTRATING ORES, DIRECT SMELTING ORES,

## AND CONCENTRATES IN 1950 and 1951.

## Source: U. S. B. M.

Kind of Ore	Quantity Treated Short Tons	Oz. Gold/ton	Oz. Silver/ton	% Copper	% Lead	% Zinc			
	Ore Treated at Mills								
LEAD ZINC ZINC - COPPER LEAD - ZINC ZINC-LEAD-COPPE	1,864 7,159 248,391 613,621 R 2,498	.05 .02 .05 .05	2.43 .78 2.16 3.22 6.40	.24 1.77 2.74 .50 1.73	6.05 .82 .36 4.46 4.22	.26 21.07 7.85 9.35 12.44			
	Cor	ncentrate Sh	ipped to Smel	ters					
LEAD LEAD- COPPER ZINC ZINC - COPPER IRON (Lead-Zinc	50,073 315 117,133 759 ) 26,444	.31 .61 .05 .03 .19	24.11 60.05 4.01 1.58 2.87	3.09 14.94 1.29 4.24 .10	43.42 38.45 3.04 2.13 1.47	9.19 5.13 56.09 44.63 5.24			
	Ore, Old	Tailings, S	hipped Direct	to Smelte	rs				
LEAD LEAD - ZINC	11,278 3,926	.41 .08	4.20 2.22	.44 .45	15.06 18.70	.19 7.72			
1951		Ore Trea	ted at Mills						
LEAD ZINC ZINC - COPPER LEAD - ZINC ZINC-LEAD-COPPE	857 8,859 433,256 497,738 R 2,643	- .04 .06	1.46 1.21 2.00 2.72 2.69	.04 .69 2.57 .38 3.29	7.85 .45 .40 3.58 3.05	.88 16.71 7.49 7.53 8.79			
Concentrate Shipped to Smelters									
LEAD LEAD - COPPER ZINC ZINC - COPPER IRON (Lead-Zinc	35,025 183 106,027 19 ) 28,536	.43 .05 .26 .16	25.74 35.51 3.54 11.60 2.35	2.74 35.69 1.48 3.30 .11	41.00 40.23 1.68 6.42 1.08	8.39 6.32 51.37 10.87 4.22			
	Ore, Old	Tailings, S	Shipped Direct	to Smelte	ers				
LEAD LEAD - ZINC	4,952 5,562	.60 .11	4.00 1.64	.27 .66	15.63 16.71	.89 8.45			

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