**WHAT’S IN THOSE BARGES?**

**Moving** **Products We All Use**

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* Alloys – metal mixed w/something
* Aluminum Ingots – used for manufacturing auto parts, aircraft components, industrial machinery, window frames, doors, siding, roofing materials, cans
* T bars – structural and load bearing metal bars for construction
* Ammonia – used in making fertilizer, petroleum and treating metal
* Barite – mineral used in drilling industry. Also in TVs/monitors, plastics, traffic cones, brake linings, golf balls, paint, clutch pads, mud flaps,
* Bauxite – rock used to make aluminum
* Beach iron – used by steelworks and grey iron foundries
* Cement -
* Clinker- limestone/minerals mix used to make cement
* Coal
* Coke – used in smolting iron ore, fuel
* Cold Rolled coils - easily formable metal used in home appliances, school lockers, filing cabinets, garages, sheds,
* Copper
* Corn
* Direct Reduced Iron– used to create wrought iron and steel
* Dysprosium – mineral used for magnets in wind turbines
* Ferro Manganese – iron alloy used in making steel
* Ferrosilicon – extremely volatile alloy used in steel making
* Ferrous Sulphate – chemical used in water treatment, animal feed, fertilizer, pharmaceuticals, and iron fortification in foods
* Fertilizer
* Fluorspar -the most colorful mineral in the world. Makes opalescent glass, enamel for cooking utensils, glass in cameras and telescopes, hydrofluoric acid, ornamental uses, helps make steel.
* FRAC sand – used in the petroleum industry to extract oil and gas
* Grain – 60% of ag exports
* Gypsum – makes drywall, plaster of paris, dietary calcium, additive to harden water for home brewing, dental impression plasters, in shampoos and hair products, foot creams, a binder for tennis clay
* Heat exchanger - widely used in many industries such as food, pharmaceutical, bioprocessing, and chemical manufacturing, where heating or cooling is the final or an intermediate step to prepare the fluids for further processing. They can also be used in the sterilization of microorganisms in food and pharmaceutical products.
* Hot briquetted iron (HBI) – created for its physical characteristics, HBI is a compacted form of direct reduced iron (DRI) manufactured to be shipped over great distances and melted in a variety of iron and steel processes
* Hot rolled coils – steel known for its high strength level and formability. Used in agriculture equipment, auto parts, construction materials, rail tracks, and railcar components
* Ilmenite sand – makes titanium dioxide used in paint, paper and plastics
* Iron ore – makes pig iron which makes steel
* Limestone -building stone, cement, removes sulfur from coal and stack gases
* Lumber products
* Manganese ore-alloy of iron, used to make steel
* Military vehicles – Sen Duckworth (IL)
* Mineral sands – ore deposits including ilmenite, leucoxene and rutile – are used as the feedstock to produce pigments for colourants in paints, paper and plastics.
* Petroleum & petrochemicals
* Pig iron – raw material used to manufacture steel
* Potash – used in fertilizer
* Project cargoes – NASA Artemis1 launched 11/16/22 world’s most powerful rocket got to Cape Canaveral by barge. United Launch Alliance transports Atlas V and Delta IV Heavy boosters, second stages and payload fairings through Wilson Lock. ULA is also scheduled to move the next-generation Vulcan Centaur rockets via the river to meet launch demands for the U.S. government’s National Security Space Launch (NSSL) program for use by the United States Space Force and U.S. intelligence agencies for national security satellite launches. The rockets and associated parts move from ULA’s manufacturing facility in Decatur, Ala., through locks on the Tennessee River before moving down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and across the Gulf of Mexico to the launch site in Cape Canaveral, Fla., or to Vandenberg Space Force Base in California.
* Rebar – steel bar or mesh of steel wires used to reinforce and stabilize concrete and masonry
* Resin – for polymers like paints, varnishes, glue, perfume
* Rice
* Rubber – used to make tires, gaskets, seals, medical products, garden hoses, and to waterproof clothing
* Rye – grain used for flour, bread, beer, whiskey, vodka and animal feed
* Scrap metal – important source of industrial metals and alloys to produce steel, copper, lead, aluminum and zinc
* Silicon manganese-alloy to create steel, carbon
* Slag – a mixture of metal oxides and silica, used to make metals
* Sodium chloride – salt for winter roads
* Soybean meal – by-product of extracting soybean oil, used in food and animal feeds
* Spodumene – mineral extracted to make lithium for cell phones, batteries, medicine, etc..
* Steel
* Talc – ingredient used to manufacture pill tablets, and in baby powder, blush, eyeshadow, and other makeup. Widely used in manufacturing of paint, paper, plastic, rubber, ceramics, etc..
* Telluriam – used in industrial solar farms
* Titanium slag – widely used in making coatings, plastic, paper, printing ink, chemical fiber, rubber, cosmetics, etc..
* Vermiculite – mineral used to make insulation, auto brake linings. Also added to potting soil to improve moisture
* Wind turbine blades
* Zinc – new tech alternative to lithium batteries