

2010 CARGO RECORDS

No cargo records have been set on the Great Lakes since 1997. Fluctuating water levels, coupled with lack of adequate dredging, are the reason no new benchmarks have been established.

The cargos listed below illustrate the impact of Great Lakes shipping. 81,000 net tons of iron ore will keep a large steel mill in operation for 5-plus days. 70,000 tons of coal will produce enough electricity to power a metropolitan area the size of Greater Detroit for a day. 60,000 tons limestone will lay the base for nearly a mile of highway. 28,000 tons of salt will de-ice more than 40 miles of 40-lane highway. 18,000 tons of cement will provide a lifetime's supply for 560 people.

GREAT LAKES CARGO RECORDS U.S.-FLAG VESSELS

COMMODITY		TONNAGE	YEAR	VESSEL
Iron Ore	(Through Soo Locks)	64,554 Gross Tons 72,300 Net Tons	1997	BURNS HARBOR
Iron Ore	(Escanaba-Lower Lake Michigan)	72,351 Gross Tons 81,033 Net Tons	1986	LEWIS WILSON FOY(a)
Coal	(Downbound)	70,903 Net Tons	1997	COLUMBIA STAR(b)
Coal	(Upbound)	60,578 Net Tons	1994	INDIANA HARBOR
Coal	(Lake Superior to Lake Superior)	71,369 Net Tons	1993	INDIANA HARBOR
Limestone		59,078 Net Tons	1992	OGLEBAY NORTON(c)
Salt		27,621 Net Tons	1997	PHILIP R. CLARKE
Cement		17,740 Net Tons	1997	INTEGRITY

(a) Now the *American Integrity*.

(b) Now the *American Century*.

(c) Now the *American Integrity*.