

SULPHUR AND PYRITES



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**SULPHUR AND PYRITES**

**(FINAL RELEASE)**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF MINES  
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# 46 Sulphur and Pyrites

In India, presently there are no mineable elemental sulphur reserves. Sulphur combines directly with almost all the elements with the exception of gold, platinum and the noble gases. In its native form, sulphur is a yellow crystalline solid. It can be found as a pure element or as sulphate or sulphide minerals. The crystallography of sulphur is complex. Depending on the specific conditions, the sulphur allotropes form several distinct crystal structures, with rhombic and monoclinic  $S_8$  best known.

Pyrites are a common mineral comprised of iron and sulphur compounds. Pyrites include a range of sulphide materials, such as marcasite, pyrite, and pyrrhotite. Pyrites were used as a substitute for sulphur in the manufacture of sulphuric acid by M/s Pyrites Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd (PPCL), however, there was no production of pyrites since 2003.

Sulphide occurs naturally in mineral ores, oil and coal deposits. Natural waters containing elevated concentrations of hydrogen sulphide are used for therapeutic baths and have been consumed for medical purposes. Hydrogen sulphide ( $H_2S$ ), which

exists as a colourless gas under normal conditions, has a characteristic odour of rotten eggs and occurs naturally in coal, natural gas, oil, volcanic gases and sulphur springs and lakes;  $H_2S$  is a central participant in the sulphur cycle, the biogeochemical cycle of sulphur on earth. Sulphides form an indispensable link in the sulphur cycle (the reversible interconversion of sulphide and sulphate) in nature.

Petroleum refineries and gas processing plants extract  $H_2S$  when making “clean fuels” and use it as a feed stock to produce sulphur and water. The domestic production of elemental sulphur is limited to by-product recoveries from petroleum refineries and fuel oil used as feedstock for manufacturing fertilizer. Tar sands-natural sand (Oil sands) formations contain about 10% bitumen and with high hydrogen sulphide content.

The sulphide ores contain sulphur and during the production of metal from sulphide ores, sulphur is released as  $SO_2$  which is used to produce sulphuric acid. The sulphuric acid thus produced contains about 32.7% of sulphur and contributes in the industries which otherwise would have used elemental sulphur.

**Table – 1 : Reserves/Resources of Pyrites as on 1.4.2015  
(By Grades and States)**

(In '000 tonnes)

Grade/State	Reserves Total (A)	Remaining Resources					Total (B)	Total (A+B)
		Feasibility STD211	Pre- feasibility STD222	Measured STD331	Indicated STD332	Inferred STD333		
<b>All India : Total</b>	–	<b>27129</b>	<b>32597</b>	<b>9590</b>	<b>77729</b>	<b>1527356</b>	<b>1674401</b>	<b>1674401</b>
<b>By Grades</b>								
Soil Reclamation	–	–	3000	–	–	3024	6024	6024
Beneficiable	–	27129	29597	–	–	4902	61628	61628
Low	–	–	–	9590	26310	1519430	1555330	1555330
Unclassified	–	–	–	–	51419	–	51419	51419
<b>By States</b>								
Andhra Pradesh	–	–	–	–	–	880	880	880
Bihar	–	13462	9680	–	51419	1500000	1574561	1574561
Himachal Pradesh	–	–	–	–	–	2560	2560	2560
Karnataka	–	–	–	–	–	3000	3000	3000
Rajasthan	–	13667	22917	9590	26310	18392	90876	90876
Tamil Nadu	–	–	–	–	–	24	24	24
West Bengal	–	–	–	–	–	2500	2500	2500

Figures rounded off.

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**Table – 2 : Reserves/Resources of Sulphur (Native) as on 1.4.2015  
(By Grades and States)**

(In '000 tonnes)

Grade/State	Reserves Total (A)	Remaining Resources					Total (B)	Total (A+B)
		Feasibility STD211	Pre- feasibility STD222	Measured STD331	Indicated STD332	Inferred STD333		
<b>All India : Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>210</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>210</b>
<b>By Grades</b>								
Sulphur (Native)	-	-	-	-	-	210	210	210
<b>By States</b>								
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	210	210	210

Figures rounded off.

## RESERVES/ RESOURCES

Total reserves/ resources of pyrites in the country as per NMI data, based on UNFC system as on 1.4.2015 have been placed at 1,674 million tonnes. There are no reserves and all resources are grouped under 'remaining resources' category. Out of these, about 27 million tonnes are under feasibility (STD211) category. Out of the total resources, beneficiable grade resources are 62 million tonnes, low grade 1,555 million tonnes and soil reclamation grade resources are about 6 million tonnes. Balance of about 51 million tonnes resources fall under unclassified/ not-known grades. Major reserves/ resources are located in Bihar (94%) and Rajasthan (5%) (Table - 1).

Reserves/ resources of sulphur (native) have been estimated in the inferred (STD333) category only. Entire resources are located in Jammu & Kashmir (100%) and are placed at 0.21 million tonnes as on 1.4.2015 as per NMI data, based on UNFC System (Table-2).

## PRODUCTION & STOCKS

### Sulphur

The production of sulphur recovered as by-product from fertilizer plants and oil refineries was 441 thousand tonnes in 2015-16 as against 429 thousand tonnes in the preceding year.

The oil refineries in public sector reported production of sulphur during the year 2015-16, Indian Oil Corp. Ltd contributed about 87% of the total production during the year. Among the states, Haryana accounted for 41% of the total sulphur production and it was followed by Gujarat 23%, Maharashtra 13%, Uttar Pradesh 11%, West Bengal 10% and the remaining 2% production was contributed by Bihar and Assam.

In addition, refineries of Hindustan Petroleum Corp. Ltd, RIL and Essar oil also recover by-product sulphur which is in turn used as feedstock in manufacturing fertilizers and pharmaceuticals. The Vadinar refinery of Essar Oil Ltd is also reported to produce by-product sulphur. In Fertilizer Industry, the sulphuric acid is further used for manufacturing phosphoric acid and single superphosphate (SSP) from rock phosphate (Tables 3 to 5).

### Pyrites

Pyrites Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd (PPCL) had two pyrites production units located at Amjhore (Bihar) and Saladipura (Rajasthan) besides phosphorite division in Dehradun. The Government approved closure and hiving off of these two units in July 2002 and Amjhore unit in June 2003 and since then no activity is reported.

### Petroleum Refining

The Jamnagar manufacturing division of RIL is the world's largest refining hub having crude processing capacity of 1.24 million Barrels Stream per Day (BSPD). Essar oil have about 700,000 BSPD of global crude-refining capacity (Vadinar+Stanlow).

Sulphur is a by-product produced in various refineries processing high Sulphur crude oil. Sulphur is produced from the sulphur rich fuel gas to reduce the emission level of sulphur in the atmosphere along with flue gases from the furnaces. While Mathura refinery started production of sulphur from beginning itself, Sulphur recovery units have been provided in Haldia, Koyali, Panipat, Mathura & Guwahati refineries.

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Refinery-wise Sulphur production capacity of Indian Oil Corporation Ltd is as under :

Unit	Production Capacity ('000 MTPA)
Mathura	48.0
Haldia	24.0
Koyali	18.0
Panipat	144.0
Barauni	12.0
Guwahati	0.6

Specification of Sulphur at Mathura, Panipat, Koyali, Haldia, Barauni & Guwahati Refineries is as under:

**Property**

Purity	99.9
Colour	Yellow
Shape	Lump

**Table - 3 : Principal Producers of By-product Sulphur, 2015-16**

Name & address of producer	Location of plant/refinery	
	State	District
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd, (Refineries Division), Scope Complex, Core-II, 7, Institutional Area, Lodhi Road, New Delhi -110 003.	Assam	Guwahati Digboi Chirang
	Bihar	Begusarai
	Gujarat	Baroda
	Haryana	Panipat
	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura
Numaligarh Refinery Limited, 122S, G. S. Road, Christianbasti, Guwahati, Assam - 781 005.	West Bengal	Midnapur
	Assam	Golaghat
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd, Bharat Bhavan, 4 & 6, Currimbhoy Road, Ballard Estate, Mumbai-440 001, Maharashtra.	Maharashtra	Mumbai

**Table – 4 : Production of By-product Sulphur 2013-14 to 2015-16 (By States)**

State	(In tonnes)		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (P)
<b>India</b>	<b>390325</b>	<b>429258</b>	<b>441153</b>
Assam	4950	5803	4312
Bihar	10253	8629	5561
Gujarat	76088	90096	101743
Haryana	170471	168598	178688
Maharashtra	51301	57691	56670
Punjab	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	35361	48782	47836
West Bengal	41901	49659	46343

**Table – 5 : Production of By-product Sulphur 2014-15 and 2015-16 (By Sectors/States/Districts)**

State/District	2014-15		2015-16 (P)	
	No. of units	Quantity	No. of units	Quantity
<b>India/ Public sector</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>429258</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>441153</b>
<b>Assam</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5803</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4312</b>
Chirang	1	720	1	935
Digboi	1	59	1	12
Guwahati	1	619	1	662
Golaghat	1	4405	1	2703
<b>Bihar/ Begusarai</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8629</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5561</b>
<b>Gujarat/ Baroda</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>90096</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>101743</b>
<b>Haryana/ Panipat</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>168598</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>178688</b>
<b>Maharashtra/ Mumbai</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>57691</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>56670</b>
<b>Uttar Pradesh/ Mathura</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>48782</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>47836</b>
<b>West Bengal/ Midnapur</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>49659</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>46343</b>

## USES

### Flowers of sulphur (sublimed sulphur)

Powdered form of sulphur produced by sublimation; may contain up to 30% of the amorphous allotrope; used in rubber vulcanisation, agricultural dusts, pharmaceutical products and stock feeds.

### Sulphur dioxide

Also referred to as sulphurous anhydride, sulphur dioxide has the chemical formula  $\text{SO}_2$ . It is produced by volcanoes and in various industrial processes. Sulphur dioxide, which exists as a colourless gas under normal conditions, has a characteristic strong odour and is highly soluble in water. Sulphur dioxide is used in many industrial processes such as chemical preparation, refining, pulp-making and solvent extraction and also is the feed stock to manufacture sulphuric acid. Sulphur dioxide is also used in the preparation and preservation of food because it prevents bacterial growth and browning of fruit.

### Sulphuric acid

Sulphuric acid is a strong mineral acid with the formula  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ . It is soluble in water at all concentrations. Sulphuric acid has many applications and is produced in greater amounts than any other chemical besides water. Principal uses include ore processing, fertilizer manufacturing, oil refining, wastewater processing and chemical synthesis.

### Miscellaneous

One of the direct uses of sulphur is in vulcanisation of rubber. Sulphur is a component of gunpowder. It reacts directly with methane to give carbon disulphide, which is used to manufacture cellophane and rayon.

Elemental sulphur is mainly used as a precursor to other chemicals. Most of the sulphur is converted to sulphuric acid ( $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ), which is of prime importance to the world economy.

The production and consumption of sulphuric acid is an indicator of a nation's industrial development. The principal use of the sulphuric acid is in the manufacture of phosphatic fertilizer.

Other applications of sulphuric acid include oil refining, waste water processing and mineral extraction. Sulphur compounds are also used in detergents, fungicides, dyestuffs and agrichemicals. In silver based photography, sodium and ammonium thio-sulphate are used as "fixing agents". Sulfites, derived from burning sulphur, are used to bleach paper. They are also used as preservatives in dried fruit and processed fruit products.

Sulphur is used as a light-generating medium in the rare lighting fixtures known as "sulphur lamps". The sulphur lamp is a highly efficient full-spectrum electrodeless lighting system whose light is generated by sulphur plasma that has been excited by microwave radiation.

Nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium (K) are critical components of a well-fertilized crop. But to achieve yields and more nutritious foods, crops need sulphur (S). It improves protein and oil percentage in seeds, cereal quality for milling and baking, marketability of dry coconut kernel (copra), quality of tobacco, nutritive value of forages, etc. It is associated with special metabolisms in plant and the structural characteristics of protoplasm. Judicious application in sulphur-deficient soils, is a cost effective way to produce more food and feed.

Concrete binder made with sulphur is an eco-efficient alternative to conventional Portland cement for paving stones, sidewalks and building foundations. In road construction, sulphur technology can replace up to 30 percent of asphalt binder, a very energy intensive input in blacktop roads. Sulphur-enhanced roads and parking lots offer a longer life cycle.

## INDUSTRY

The Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Company Limited (DMCC) was the first producer of sulphuric acid and Phosphate fertilizers in India. DMCC has designed and commissioned over 50 sulphuric acid plants from 50 MTPD to 1350 MTPD in India, Middle, Far-East and South Africa. DMCC has designed and commissioned Single Super Phosphate Plants from 50 MTPD to 1000 MTPD.

Trident Chemicals started as Varindra Agro Chemicals Ltd in the year 1985 with an initial production capacity of 36300 MTPA of sulphuric acid. i.e. 100 MTPD. This plant was originally set-up at Sanghera and was later shifted to Dhaula in the year 1997 and its production capacity was also escalated to 100,000 MTPA in the same year. i.e. 275 MTPD. In 2010 Trident Chemicals have extended with the state-of-the-art technology plant imported from QVF Germany to add up a new product line Sulphuric Acid LR grade with the production capacity of 33 MTPD.

Edayar Zinc Limited (Binani Zinc Limited) is having production capacity of sulphuric acid 665 MT in 2015-16.

Bodal Chemicals Ltd is having two sulphuric acid plant of capacity 450 TPD & 650 MTPD at Padra, Vadodara.

Coromandel Fertilizers Limited (CFL), plant located at Ennore, Tamil Nadu, would also expand capacity of sulphuric acid plant to 280,450 tonnes/year from 181,000 tonnes/year.

The present production facility of The Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT) includes manufacture of 3,30,000 MTPA of sulphuric acid of Cochin Division & 3,79,500 MTPA of Udyogamandal Division. As per Annual Report 2015-16 of FACT during the year 2015-2016, the division produced 202,010 MT of sulphuric acid as compared to 315,340 MT of sulphuric acid in the year 2014-2015. Detail project report (DPR) has been prepared for a new 2000 MTPD sulphuric acid plant in Cochin Division.

Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (GSFC) has got two sulphuric acid plants with a rated capacity of 1350 MTPD & 400 MTPD. The main raw material for sulphuric acid is sulphur which is

imported. The 400 MTPD SA III plant was supplied and commissioned in 1981 by Simon Carves (India) Ltd on turnkey basis. The 1,350 MTPD SA IV plant was supplied and commissioned in 1993 by M/s Dharamsing Morarji Chemicals Company Ltd on turnkey basis. GSFC is contemplating to install 3000 MTPD sulphuric acid plant on EPC basis at its Sikka Unit. This will reduce the import dependency for sustaining the plant operation on continuous basis for production of Phosphatic Fertilizers at Sikka Unit. For sulphuric acid, possibilities are being explored for production of sulphuric acid from molten sulphur or direct purchase of sulphuric acid produced from smelter.

As per annual report 2015-16 of HZL, sulphuric acid production of Chanderiya lead zinc smelter was 6,18,424 MT during 2015-16 as compared to 5,47,165 MT during 2014-15. Sulphuric acid production of Dariba smelting complex was 4,99,222 MT during 2015-16 as compared to 4,80,542 MT during 2014-15. Sulphuric acid production of zinc smelter Debari was 2,24,675 MT during 2015-16 as compared to 2,51,408 MT during 2014-15. Total sulphuric acid production of HZL was 13,42,323 MT during 2015-16 as compared to 12,79,115 MT during 2014-15.

Khaitan Chemicals & Fertilizers Group has Single Super Phosphate (SSP) production capacity of 11,13,500 MT along with Sulphuric Acid (SA) production capacity of 2,70,600 MT. As per Annual Report 2015-16 of Khaitan Chemicals & Fertilizers Group, production of sulphuric acid was 86,279 MT during 2015-16 as compared to 71,580 MT in 2014-15.

Ankur Fertilizers Pvt Ltd (AFL) has been manufacturing sulphuric acid since 1980, which was previously known as Natraj Organics. Their plant is located in the state of Uttar Pradesh with a capacity of 100 TPD.

Hindalco is one of the leading sulphuric acid manufacturers in India. The company has three sulphuric acid plants totalling a capacity of 16,70,000 MTPA. Besides sulphuric acid, Hindalco is also a manufacturer of phosphoric acid in India. The plant, designed to treat 285,000 tonnes of sulphuric acid and 300,000 tonnes of rock phosphates, produces 180,000 tonnes of merchant-grade phosphoric acid (52 to 54 %) per year.

## CONSUMPTION

The total consumption of elemental sulphur in 2015-16 was about 1.16 million tonnes. The main consumer of sulphur was fertilizer industry which accounted for about 77% (Table - 6).

**Table – 6: Estimated Consumption\* of Sulphur 2013-14 to 2015-16 (By Industries)**

Industry	(In tonnes)		
	2013-14	2014-15 (R)	2015-16 (P)
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>1996900</b>	<b>1167900</b>	<b>1161000</b>
Chemical	272800	120200	120100
Fertilizer	1544500	892500	899000
Iron & steel**	16900	11800	9000
Paint	2000	1000	1000
Rubber	2000	1900	1900
Sugar <sup>e</sup>	121100	140500	130000
Others	37600	Nil	Nil

*Figures rounded off.*

*\* Includes actual reported consumption and/or estimates made wherever required and paucity of data, hence coverage may not be completed.*

*\*\* The consumption relates to manufacturing sulphuric acid in the steel plants.*

*(e) estimate based on sugar production.*

## TRADE POLICY

Imports of sulphur of all kinds other than colloidal sulphur, precipitated sulphur and sublimed (flowers) sulphur under heading No. 2503 are allowed freely under the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2015-20. Similarly, the imports of unroasted pyrites under heading No. 2502 are allowed freely.

## WORLD REVIEW

Reserves of sulphur in crude oil, natural gas and sulphide ores are large. As most sulphur production is a result of the processing of fossil fuels, supplies should be adequate for the foreseeable future.

As petroleum and sulphide ores can be processed long distances from where they are produced, sulphur production may not be in the country for which the reserves were attributed. For instance, sulphur

reserves from Saudi Arabia may be recovered at oil refineries in the United States or elsewhere in the world.

In 2015, the world production of sulphur was estimated at 74.4 million tonnes and that of pyrites at 8.2 million tonnes in terms of sulphur content (Table-7).

Elemental sulphur is obtained from ores by conventional mining or by the Frasch method of mining or as a by-product of sour natural gas processing, sour crude refining, tar sand processing and stack gas clean-up (recovered sulphur). Recovered sulphur production accounted for over 98% world elemental sulphur production.

In Frasch method, three concentric pipes are used. The outermost pipe contains superheated water, which melts the sulphur, and the innermost pipe is filled with hot compressed air, which serves to create foam and pressure. The resulting sulphur foam is then expelled through the middle pipe. The Frasch process produces sulphur with 99.5% purity content, and it needs no further purification. Frasch sulphur production on a commercial scale was operated in Brazil and Mexico. Elemental/native sulphur was mined in China, Poland and Russia.

## USA

USA ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> in world in sulphur production and in 2015 sulphur production in USA was about 9.3 million tonnes.

## China

China was the only country among the top producers whose primary sulphur source was pyrites. China accounted for about 94% of world pyrites production. China was the leading producer of sulphur in all forms. Fertilizer production consumed about two-third of the sulphuric acid produced in China.

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**Table – 7 : World Production of Sulphur & Pyrites  
(By Principal Countries)**

(In '000 tonnes of sulphur content)

Country	2013	2014	2015
<b>World: Total (Sulphur &amp; Pyrites)</b>	<b>75400</b>	<b>75100</b>	<b>74400</b>
	<b>8200</b>	<b>8200</b>	<b>8200</b>
India (Sulphur) <sup>e</sup>	2800	2800	2800
Qatar (Sulphur)	1979	1754 <sup>e</sup>	1665 <sup>e</sup>
Brazil (Sulphur)	542	527	530 <sup>e</sup>
(Pyrites)	18	19	20 <sup>e</sup>
Canada (Sulphur)	6301	5842	5778
China (Sulphur)	12491	12500 <sup>e</sup>	12500 <sup>e</sup>
(Pyrites)	7704	7700 <sup>e</sup>	7700 <sup>e</sup>
Chile (Sulphur)	1771	1849	1488
Finland (Pyrites)	347	353	353
(Sulphur)	446	466	479
Iran (Sulphur)	1890	2100	2100 <sup>e</sup>
Germany (Sulphur)	1219	1146	1012
Japan (Sulphur)	3465	3503	3421
Kazakhstan (Sulphur)	3057	3069	3119
Korea, Rep. of (Sulphur)	2678	2278	2528
Mexico (Sulphur)	1586	1549	1510
Poland (Sulphur)	811	890	931
Russia (Sulphur)	7096	7096 <sup>e</sup>	7096 <sup>e</sup>
(Pyrites)	71	71	71
Saudi Arabia (Sulphur)	3900	3800 <sup>e</sup>	3800 <sup>e</sup>
South Africa (Sulphur)	250	250	277
USA (Sulphur)	9216	9627	9295 <sup>e</sup>
Spain (Sulphur)	1054	1054 <sup>e</sup>	1054 <sup>e</sup>
UAE (Sulphur)	2510	2530 <sup>e</sup>	2530 <sup>e</sup>
Other countries (Sulphur)	10338	10470	10487
(Pyrites)	60	57	56

Source : World Mineral Production, 2011-2015

## FOREIGN TRADE

### Exports

Exports of sulphur (excluding sublimed, precipitated and colloidal) increased sharply to 6,28,164 tonnes in 2015-16 from 3,97,399 tonnes in the previous year. Exports were mainly to China (80%), Jordan (10%), Indonesia (5%) and Vietnam (4%).

As per Export Import Data Bank of Department of Commerce, export of sulphuric acid having HS Code 28070010, decreased sharply to 37 thousand tonnes in 2015-16 from 60 thousand tonnes in the previous year (Tables-8 to 12).

### Imports

Imports of sulphur (excluding sublimed, precipitated and colloidal) decreased sharply to 1.43 million tonnes in 2015-16 from 1.62 million tonnes in the previous year. Imports were mainly from Qatar (35%), Saudi Arabia (29%), UAE (15%) and Bahrain (7%).

As per Export Import Data Bank of Department of Commerce, import of sulphuric acid having HS Code 28070010, increased sharply to 1388 thousand tonnes in 2015-16 from 862 thousand tonnes in the previous year (Tables -13 to 17).

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**Table – 8 : Exports of Sulphur (Excl. Sublimed, Precipitated & Colloidal) :Total  
(By Countries)**

Country	2014-15		2015-16 (P)	
	Quantity (t)	Value (` '000)	Quantity (t)	Value (` '000)
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>397399</b>	<b>3714082</b>	<b>628164</b>	<b>5157083</b>
China	359821	3307385	503308	4034135
Jordan	32870	312931	60500	551774
Vietnam	-	-	27500	250685
Kenya	862	17384	517	11538
Nepal	952	15047	1469	23611
Sri Lanka	657	12177	788	15053
Indonesia	-	-	29700	181698
Tanzania, Rep.	115	2450	386	8187
Ethiopia	55	1490	2613	45087
Yemen Republic	-	-	660	12699
Other countries	2067	45218	723	22616

**Table –9 : Exports of Sulphur (Sublimed, Precipitated & Colloidal) : Total  
(By Countries)**

Country	2014-15		2015-16 (P)	
	Quantity (t)	Value (` '000)	Quantity (t)	Value (` '000)
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>12770</b>	<b>1486491</b>	<b>12506</b>	<b>1116632</b>
Netherlands	-	-	1967	235982
Thailand	1500	175575	699	83037
South Africa	1060	139407	750	97013
Portugal	1032	124738	600	68350
Brazil	438	52474	762	88230
Turkey	856	103441	735	87882
China	328	37209	3442	85335
Russia	505	65266	448	53095
Indonesia	524	54054	375	40505
Spain	370	49361	410	48619
Other countries	6157	684966	2318	228584

**Table – 10: Exports of Sulphur (Colloidal)  
(By Countries)**

Country	2014-15		2015-16 (P)	
	Quantity (t)	Value (` '000)	Quantity (t)	Value (` '000)
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1047</b>	<b>2890</b>	<b>17643</b>
Kuwait	18	690	++	1
Nepal	20	312	30	450
Uganda	++	28	++	1
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1	14	1	12
Qatar	++	2	-	-
UAE	++	1	1	33
China	-	-	2858	17146

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**Table-11 : Exports of Sulphur (Precipitated)  
(By Countries)**

Country	2014-15		2015-16 (P)	
	Quantity (t)	Value (`'000)	Quantity (t)	Value (`'000)
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>3645</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1464</b>
Bangladesh	148	3246	-	-
Haiti	5	183	-	-
Nepal	2	180	59	1278
Malawi	-	-	1	74
UAE	++	4	-	-
South Africa	++	2	-	-
Sri Lanka	++	30	++	107
Ethiopia	-	-	++	5

**Table – 12 : Exports of Sulphur (Sublimed)  
(By Countries)**

Country	2014-15		2015-16 (P)	
	Quantity (t)	Value (`'000)	Quantity (t)	Value (`'000)
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>12576</b>	<b>1481799</b>	<b>9556</b>	<b>1097525</b>
Netherlands	-	-	1967	235982
Thailand	1500	175575	699	83037
South Africa	1060	139405	750	97013
Portugal	1032	124738	600	68350
Brazil	438	52474	762	88230
Turkey	856	103441	735	87882
China	328	37209	584	68189
Russia	505	65266	448	53095
Indonesia	524	54054	375	40505
Spain	370	49361	410	48619
Other countries	5963	680276	2226	226623

**Table – 13: Imports of Sulphur (Excl. Sublimed, Precipitated & Colloidal): Total  
(By Countries)**

Country	2014-15		2015-16 (P)	
	Quantity (t)	Value (`'000)	Quantity (t)	Value (`'000)
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>1626407</b>	<b>17445433</b>	<b>1432632</b>	<b>14172608</b>
Saudi Arabia	469609	5354383	415748	4194548
Qatar	502195	4997105	495750	4870906
UAE	322777	3308654	213666	2008392
Kuwait	175105	2059816	87484	889808
Bahrain	96623	1056315	103358	993178
Japan	39499	446956	64214	655506
Libya	-	-	16655	189977
Oman	5125	75606	7475	106653
Turkmenistan	2932	30681	15980	140589
Singapore	-	-	7010	65519
Other countries	12542	115917	5292	57532

**Table – 14: Imports of Sulphur (Sublimed, Precipitated & Colloidal): Total  
(By Countries)**

Country	2014-15		2015-16 (P)	
	Quantity (t)	Value (`'000)	Quantity (t)	Value (`'000)
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>3071</b>	<b>433480</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>106388</b>
USA	1614	226945	384	53844
France	++	2	283	14449
Chinese Taipei/ Taiwan	77	20696	66	16632
China	179	16448	5	633
Japan	125	16058	56	7544
Germany	73	14126	50	9945
Korea, Rep. of	34	2399	37	2632
Belgium	++	4	3	472
Denmark	-	-	1	168
Italy	++	1	++	34
Other countries	969	136801	++	35

**Table – 15: Imports of Sulphur (Precipitated)  
(By Countries)**

Country	2014-15		2015-16 (P)	
	Quantity (t)	Value (`'000)	Quantity (t)	Value (`'000)
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>2664</b>	<b>376122</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>99027</b>
USA	1404	197629	384	53574
Belgium	-	-	3	464
Chinese Taipei/ Taiwan	70	18877	66	16632
China	151	13678	5	633
Japan	84	11140	51	6977
Germany	53	7638	38	6085
Korea, Rep. of	3	275	++	9
Italy	++	1	++	34
France	++	2	283	14449
Denmark	-	-	1	168
Other countries	899	126882	++	2

**Table – 16 : Imports of Sulphur (Colloidal)  
(By Countries)**

Country	2014-15		2015-16 (P)	
	Quantity (t)	Value (`'000)	Quantity (t)	Value (`'000)
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>11826</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>5732</b>
Germany	19	6343	12	3719
Korea, Rep. of	30	1955	27	1433
Chinese Taipei/ Taiwan	7	1819	-	-
Japan	9	1103	5	567
Bahrain	2	297	-	-
Thailand	1	288	-	-
USA	++	21	++	13

**Table – 17: Imports of Sulphur (Sublimed)  
(By Countries)**

Country	2014-15		2015-16 (P)	
	Quantity (t)	Value (` '000)	Quantity (t)	Value (` '000)
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>45532</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1629</b>
USA	210	29295	++	257
Malaysia	64	9009	-	-
Japan	32	3815	-	-
China	28	2770	-	-
UK	3	324	++	30
Korea, Rep. of	1	170	10	1189
Germany	1	145	++	142
Belgium	++	4	++	8
Czech Republic	-	-	++	3

## FUTURE OUTLOOK

Country is deficient in sulphur and pyrites which are essential for fertilizer industry. Recovered sulphur output was expected to increase significantly worldwide. Refineries in developing countries were expected to improve environmental protection measures and eventually, compare with the environmental standards of plants in Japan, North America and Western Europe in future. Higher sulphur recovery is likely to result from several factors, viz, higher refining rates, higher sulphur content in crude oil, lower allowable sulphur content in finished fuels and reduced sulphur emissions mandated by regulations.

World consumption of natural gas is expected to maintain strong growth, and sulphur recovery from that sector likely will continue to increase. Natural gas continued to be the fuel of choice in many regions of the world in the electric power and industrial sectors, in part because of its lower carbon intensity compared with coal and oil, which makes it an attractive fuel source in countries where governments are implementing policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Some of the future gas production is expected to come from unconventional natural gas resources such as shale gas and coal bed methane.

Use of unconventional gas resources will certainly affect the sulphur supply outlook for

the future as these gases have low sulphur content. However, increased sulphur from sour gas processing in China, central Asia is projected to more than compensate for the decrease in sulphur resulting from unconventional natural gas sources. Ore leaching likely will be the largest area of sulphur consumption growth. Copper and nickel leaching are the major consumers of sulphuric acid.

In the near term, increased global production and continued demand will keep the sulphur market balanced, which is expected to be followed in the long term by a surplus worldwide. International sulphur trade is expected to increase significantly, driven by demand for sulphuric acid in industrial sectors (particularly new ore-leaching operations) and a modest increase in demand for fertilizers.

World sulphur production decreased slightly however, it is likely to steadily increase for the foreseeable future. The largest increases in sulphur production during the next 5 years are expected to take place in Iran, Kazakhstan, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Turkmenistan and the United Arab Emirates. New sulphur demand associated with phosphate/fertilizer projects is expected in Algeria, Brazil, Egypt, Morocco and Saudi Arabia.

According to Tech Sci Research report, "Global Sulphuric Acid Market, By Manufacturing Process, By Application, By Region Competition Forecast and Opportunities, 2011 - 2025", the global sulphuric acid market is projected to register sales of \$18 Billion in 2020, on account of surging demand for phosphate fertilizers such as DAP (diammonium phosphate), MAP (monoammonium phosphate), TSP (triple superphosphate), SSP (single superphosphate), etc. Global demand for phosphate fertilizers is projected to increase from 42.1 million tonnes in 2015 to 45.6 million tonnes by 2019. Furthermore, global phosphoric acid production is anticipated to increase from 46 million tonnes in 2015 to 51.9 million tonnes by 2019, thereby augmenting consumption of sulphuric acid for production of phosphate fertilizers in the coming years. Thus, expanding capacity to produce more phosphates, coupled with growing application of sulphuric acid as a raw material for chemical manufacturing processes and in metal leaching are further expected to drive global sulphuric acid market through 2025.