

SALT



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SALT

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF MINES
INDIAN BUREAU OF MINES**

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25 Salt

Salt is the most significant of all the industrial minerals. Occurrence of rock salt in India is scanty. At the time of Independence, there used to be a shortfall in production of salt which was met through imports. Since then, India has made tremendous progress in production of salt, achieving self-sufficiency in 1953 and exporting salt to other countries.

Common salt, when pure, is mineral halite which is an essential item for human consumption. The per-capita consumption of salt in the country is estimated to be 14 kg, which includes edible and industrial salt. The current annual requirement of salt in the country is estimated to be 63 lakh tonnes for edible use (including requirement for cattles) and 120 lakh tonnes for industrial use.

"Salt is a Central Subject in the Constitution of India and appears as Item No. 58 in the Union List of the 7th Schedule, which reads:

- (a) "Manufacture, Supply and Distribution of salt by Union Agencies; and
- (b) "Regulation and control of manufacture, supply and distribution of salt by other agencies".

The Central Government is responsible for controlling and regulating all aspects of the Salt Industry. The Salt Commissioner's Organisation (SCO), Jaipur, Rajasthan, an attached office under the Ministry of Commerce & Industry (Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion), Government of India, is the Authority entrusted with the above task. The SCO is responsible for monitoring the production, distribution, quality, prices, supply and administration of Salt Cess Act, 1953 and the Rules, made thereunder.

RESERVES/RESOURCES

As per NMI database, based on UNFC system, the total reserves/resources of rock salt as on 1.4.2015 have been estimated at 16.03 million tonnes in Mandi, Himachal Pradesh. The entire resources, fall under remaining resources category.

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS

There was no production of salt (rock) in 2016-17 as well as in 2015-16, due to temporary discontinuance of mining operations. There was no mine-head stocks of salt at the end of year 2015-16 & 2016-17. India is the 3rd largest salt (common) producing country in the world after China & USA with a production of about 291.92 lakh tonnes during the year 2016-17 which is about 6% more than previous year's production.

Production of salt involves extensive use of renewable sources of energy. Weather conditions play an important role in production of salt.

Salt (common) is manufactured mainly by Solar evaporation of sea water in the peninsula States that have vast coastal regions and sub-soil brine and lake brine. Gujarat was the leading State followed by Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Karnataka, Odisha and Goa. Private Sector contributed significantly in the production of salt and accounted for 94% of the production. Public/Joint Sector contributed 1.7% and the rest 4.3% was from the Co-operative Sector during 2016-17.

The major by-products recovered in the Salt Industry are gypsum, bromine, magnesium chloride, magnesium sulphate, ammonium bicarbonate and soda bicarbonate. The average number of labourers employed in the Salt Industry during 2015-16 and 2016-17 were 111,158 and 105,037 respectively.

MINING

Due to temporary discontinuance of mining activity no remarkable development in mining of salt (rock) was noticed. Hindustan Salts Ltd and its subsidiary Sambhar Salts Ltd have their own mines at Mandi in Himachal Pradesh.

USES

Salt, in addition to its culinary and domestic uses, is also employed in meat packing, fish curing & its preservation, dairying, preservation & processing of hides, manufacturing of soaps, detergent & dyestuff, dyeing & finishing of fabrics, refrigeration, glazing earthenware, explosives, leather industries, bakery products, for soil stabilisation, in manufacturing artificial rubber and as a wood preservative. In agriculture, salt is used for treating hay and as a fertilizer for certain crops. In countries with cold weather conditions, salt is used in controlling ice and snow on streets and highways.

Industrial Applications

Salt is an important raw material used in Chemical Industry. It is used in the production of basic chemicals like sodium carbonate (soda ash), caustic soda, hydrochloric acid, chlorine, bleaching powders, chlorates, sodium sulphate (salt cake) and sodium metal. These basic chemicals, in turn, are used in the preparation of various end-products, such as, soaps, detergents, chlorinated hydro-carbons and carbon tetrachloride. Other important applications where salt is widely used are in food processing; as freezing-point depressant in refineries & milk supply schemes; treatment of industrial wastes; purification of drinking water and manufacture of synthetic indigo, explosives, papers, etc.

The rock salt produced from Mandi mines contains 67.81% NaCl which is not suitable for human consumption as the content of sodium chloride is low from the required 96% NaCl necessary for human consumption. However, this salt finds application as essential supplement in cattle feeds.

Iodised Salt

The SCO is the nodal agency for monitoring the production and quality of iodised salt at the production level and ensuring its equitable distribution in the country. Production of iodised salt continued its progressive trend and the Universal Salt Iodisation (USI), a programme under National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme (NIDDCP) reached new heights.

Iodised salt is produced by mixing potassium iodate with salt using spray, drip feed, dry mixing and submersion processes. Iodisation of salt is carried out in plants operated by Sambhar Salts Ltd (a subsidiary of Hindustan Salts Ltd), Kharagoda, Gujarat. SCO has facilitated establishment of 629 salt iodisation units including 132 refineries & washeries with an annual capacity of 22.4 million tpy upto March 2017. Production of 6.47 million tonnes of iodised salt during 2015-16 and 6.91 million tonnes in 2016-17 was reported. India is the second largest producer of iodised salt after China. The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has revised the Specifications of Iodised Salt and formulated new Specifications for refined Iodised Salt and Vacuum Evaporated Iodised Salt under IS 7224:2006. BIS has prescribed IS 797:1982 (Reaffirmed 2012) as specification of common salt for chemical industries.

Potassium Iodate Manufacture

Potassium iodate, used for fortifying salt with iodine is produced indigenously, however, iodine, the basic raw material for its production is imported. There are about 13 potassium iodate manufacturing units, registered with the Salt Department.

Statewise production of salt (common) during the year 2016-17 is furnished in Table-1.

Table – 1: State-wise Production of Salt (Common), 2016-17 (By States)

(In lakh tonnes)	
States	2016-17
India	291.92
Andhra Pradesh	4.01
Goa	0.03
Gujarat	237.11
Karnataka	0.14
Maharashtra	1.52
Odisha	0.09
Rajasthan	24.88
Tamil Nadu	22.00
West Bengal	0.18

Source: Salt Commissioner, Govt. of India, Jaipur, September, 2017

CONSUMPTION

Industrial consumption of salt (common) decreased marginally to 11.58 million tonnes during 2016-17 from 11.90 million tonnes in 2015-16. During the year 2016-17, human consumption of salt was reported at 6.43 million tonnes. The industrial consumption of salt is reflected in Table -2.

Table – 2 : Industrial Consumption of Salt 2015-16 and 2016-17 (By Industries)

(Quantity in '000 tonnes)		
Industry	2015-16	2016-17
Total	11904	11582
Caustic soda & soda ash	9457	9845
Other Industries (Paper/Dye, foods, steel, oil, chemical etc.)	2447	1737

Figures rounded off.

Source: Salt Commissioner, Govt. of India, Jaipur.

TRADE POLICY

Exports of salt have been brought under Open General Licence (OGL) with effect from 25th August, 1987 vide Ministry of Commerce, New Delhi, Export Trade Control Public Notice No. 26-ETC(PN)/87 dated 25th August, 1987. The Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, vide Notification No. 482(E) dated 25th July, 1991 has exempted certain categories of export from compulsory pre-shipment inspection.

As per Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-2020, exports and imports of Rock Salt and Common Salt (including Iodised Salt) under heading no. 2501 are allowed as 'Free'.

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports

During 2016-17 exports of salt (other than common salt) were 7.89 million tonnes. Exports were mainly to China (56.75%), Korea, Rep. of (13%), Japan (6%), Qatar (5%). (Table - 3).

Imports

During 2016-17 imports of salts (other than common salt) were at 52,900 tonnes as compared to 10,55,642 tonnes in the previous year. Imports were mainly from Pakistan (99%) under Open General Licence (OGL). (Table - 4)

SALT

**Table – 3: Exports of Salt (other than common salt)
(By Countries)**

Country	2015-16 (R)		2016-17 (P)	
	Qty (t)	Value (` '000)	Qty (t)	Value (` '000)
All Countries	5926639	6701176	7897937	7450785
China	2263881	1981542	4480600	3521259
Korea, Rep. of	1123806	1097156	1033517	1104316
Japan	489516	776064	476662	687541
Indonesia	337725	512142	310019	506661
Qatar	764293	1153928	378108	474629
Bangladesh	276323	265035	463420	344790
Kuwait	39117	59438	147807	199856
Vietnam	344882	356592	154729	115360
Nepal	19046	66159	182080	110110
UAE	52317	55883	105296	101713
Other countries	215733	377237	165699	284550

**Table – 4: Imports of Salt (other than common salt)
(By Countries)**

Country	2015-16 (R)		2016-17 (P)	
	Qty (t)	Value (` '000)	Qty (t)	Value (` '000)
All Countries	55642	173741	52901	173687
Pakistan	55255	156239	52414	152882
Germany	227	5812	295	8330
USA	61	6512	44	5039
Israel	15	853	47	2350
Czech Republic	-	-	23	1080
Poland	-	-	7	1025
Serbia	20	218	40	870
China	24	1129	15	416
Australia	-	-	4	410
UK	1	362	1	283
Other countries	39	2616	11	1002