



Ohio



Ohio Relies on Great Lakes-Seaway Shipping

Ohio's shoreline stretches more than 300 miles on Lake Erie. Nearly 40 million tons of inbound and outbound cargoes are handled at Ohio's nine Great Lakes ports each year.

Great Lakes Seaway shipping is critical to the state's manufacturing, mining and agricultural sectors, which rely on efficient, cost effective waterborne transportation. For example, iron ore mined in Minnesota and the upper peninsula of Michigan is delivered by lake vessel to Cleveland and used as the key raw material in steel production. Similarly, ocean-

going vessels bring semi-finished steel products such as coil, wire and slab from Europe, South America and Asia to Ohio's manufacturing centers in Cleveland and Toledo. Steel is used in Ohio construction projects, automobiles, appliances, machinery and everyday consumer products. Eastern coal mined in Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, is loaded at Ohio's Lake Erie ports for delivery to power generation facilities throughout the Great Lakes region. Ohio farmers rely on the Great Lakes Seaway system to provide access to global markets. For example, ships load grain at the Port of Toledo for export to Europe, North Africa, the Mediterranean, and Asia.

Jobs	Personal Income	Business Revenue	Local Purchases	Total Taxes Paid
33,168	\$2.21 billion	\$2.72 billion	\$1.41 billion	\$838 million

Invested in Ohio port, terminal and waterway infrastructure
\$130.3 million

Port	Annual Tonnage	Major Cargoes Handled
Ashtabula	4,254,000	Iron ore, limestone, salt, sand/gravel, aluminum ore
Cleveland	11,778,000	Iron ore, limestone, sand/gravel, clay, salt, cement, iron & steel, com, asphalt
Conneaut	3,487,000	limestone, iron ore, slag
Fairport Harbor	1,957,000	limestone, salt, sand/gravel, clay

Ohio (cont'd)

Port	Annual Tonnage	Major Cargoes Handled
Lorain	716,000	limestone, sand/gravel, clay, iron ore, coal, salt
Marblehead	1,889,000	limestone, sand/gravel, clay, salt
Sandusky	2,247,000	coal, iron ore, salt, wheat
Toledo	8,900,000	coal, gasoline, asphalt, coke, limestone, sand/gravel, iron ore, salt, cement, steel scrap, pig iron, aluminum, wheat, corn, soybeans

Sources:

The Economic Impacts of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway Navigation System, 2011 – Martin Associates

The Economic Impacts of Maritime Shipping in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Region, 2017 – Martin Associates

Infrastructure Investment Survey of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway System, 2015 – Martin Associates

Waterborne Commerce of the United States, 2018 – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers