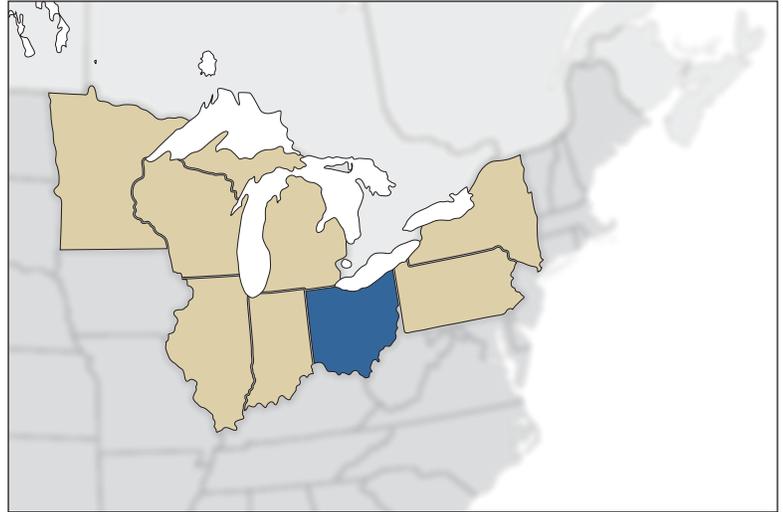# AMERICAN GREAT LAKES PORTS ASSOCIATION

Ohio

Ohio Relies on Great Lakes-Seaway Shipping

Ohio's Lake Erie shoreline stretches more than 300 miles. More than 35 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, oceangoing 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	Local Taxes Paid
31,432	$2.1 billion	$2.3 billion	$1.4 billion	$745 million

Port	Annual Cargo Tonnage	Major Cargoes Handled
Ashtabula	3,706,487	Iron ore, limestone, salt, sand/gravel
Cleveland	9,442,739	Iron ore, limestone, sand/gravel, clay, salt, cement, iron & steel, corn, asphalt
Conneaut	7,389,089	limestone, iron ore, slag, coal, salt
Fairport Harbor	671,429	limestone, salt, sand/gravel, clay

Port	Annual Cargo Tonnage	Major Cargoes Handled
Lorain	926,834	limestone, sand/gravel, clay, iron ore, salt
Marblehead	2,620,035	limestone, sand/gravel, clay, salt
Sandusky	1,758,118	coal, salt, soybeans
Toledo	9,049,438	coal, gasoline, asphalt, coke, limestone, sand/gravel, iron ore, salt, cement, steel scrap, pig iron, aluminum, wheat, corn, soybeans

Sources:
Waterborne Commerce of the United States, 2020 – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Economic Impacts of Maritime Shipping in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Region, 2023 – Martin Associates