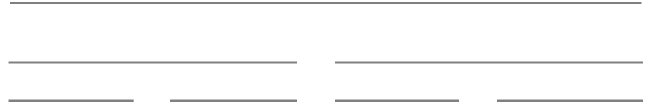
EXHIBIT 31.A CERTIFICATION
EXHIBIT 31.B CERTIFICATION
EXHIBIT 32.A CERTIFICATION
EXHIBIT 32.B CERTIFICATION

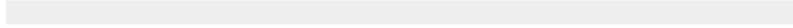
EX-31(A) – Section 302 Certification of CEO

EX-31(B) – Section 302 Certification of CFO

EX-32(A) – Section 906 Certification of CEO

EX-32(B) – Section 906 Certification of CFO





CLEVELAND-CLIFFS INC AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

September 30, 2004

closing sale price of the Company’s common stock for at least 20 trading days in a period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the last trading day of the preceding quarter exceeds 110 percent of the applicable conversion price on such trading day (initially $68.20 per share); (2) if during the five business day period after any five consecutive trading-day period in which the trading price per share of preferred stock for each day of that period was less than 98 percent of the product of the closing sale price of the Company’s common stock and the applicable conversion rate on each such day; (3) upon the occurrence of certain corporate transactions; or (4) if the preferred stock has been called for redemption. On or after January 20, 2009, the Company, at its option, may redeem some or all of the preferred stock at a redemption price equal to 100 percent of the liquidation preference, plus accumulated but unpaid dividends, but only if the closing price exceeds 135 percent of the conversion price, subject to adjustment, for 20 trading days within a period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the trading day before the date the Company gives the redemption notice. The Company may also exchange the preferred stock for convertible subordinated debentures in certain circumstances. The Company has reserved approximately 2.8 million common treasury shares for possible future issuance for the conversion of the preferred stock. The Company’s shelf registration statement with respect to the resale of the preferred stock, the convertible subordinated debentures that we may issue in exchange for the preferred stock and the common shares issuable upon conversion of the preferred stock and the convertible subordinated debentures was declared effective by the SEC on July 22, 2004. The preferred stock is clai t the²on&

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NOTE D – PENSIONS AND OTHER POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS

The components of net periodic defined benefit pension expense and other postretirement benefit (“OPEB”) cost for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2004 and 2003 were as follows:

Defined Benefit Pension Expense

through the first nine months of 2004. First quarter results have been restated to reduce the previously reported net loss by $.6 million, or $.05 per share. The full year pre-tax cost reduction is expected to approximate $4.1 million. Additionally, the accumulated post retirement benefit obligation (“APBO”) decreased $22.1 million.

Pursuant to the new four-year labor agreements reached with the United Steelworkers of America effective August 1, 2004, OPEB expense for 2004 and the APBO have decreased $4.9 million and $46.2 million, respectively, to reflect negotiated plan changes, which capped the Company’s share of future retirees’ healthcare premiums at 2008 levels for the years 2009 and beyond. The new agreements also provide that the Company fund over $220 million into pension plans and VEBAs during the term of the contracts.

NOTE E – ENVIRONMENTAL AND MINE CLOSURE OBLIGATIONS

At September 30, 2004, the Company, including its share of unconsolidated ventures, had environmental and mine closure liabilities of $96.9 million, of which $8.2 million was classified as current. Payments in the first nine months of 2004 were $5.2 million (2003 — $5.1 million). Following is a summary of the obligations:

	(In Millions)	
	SC b4	

the Pellestar site in Michigan, where significant site cleanup activities have taken place, and the Kipling and Deer Lake sites in Michigan.

Milwaukee Solvay Site

In September 2002, the Company received a draft of a proposed Administrative Order by Consent from the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), for cleanup and reimbursement of costs associated with the Milwaukee Solvay coke plant site in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The plant was operated by a predecessor of the Company from 1973 to 1983, which predecessor was acquired by the Company in 1986. In January 2003, the Company completed the sale of the plant site and property to a third party. Following this sale, an Administrative Order by Consent ("Consent Order") was entered into with the EPA by the Company, the new owner and another third party who had operated on the site. In connection with the Consent Order, the new owner agreed to take responsibility for the removal action and agreed to indemnify the Company for all costs and expenses in connection with the removal action. In the third quarter 2003, the new owner, after completing a portion of the removal, experienced financial difficulties. In an effort to continue progress on the removal action, the Company expended approximately $1.8 million in the second half of 2003 and $1.9 million in the first nine months 2004 ($.5 million in the third quarter). At this time, the Company believes the requirements of the removal action have been substantially completed.

On August 26, 2004, the Company received a Request for Information pursuant to Section 104(e) of CERCLA relative to the investigation of additional contamination below the ground surface at the Milwaukee Solvay site. The Request for Information was also sent to thirteen other potentially responsible parties ("PRPs"). At this time, the nature and extent of the contamination, the required remediation, the total cost of the cleanup and the cost sharing responsibilities of the PRPs cannot be determined. The Company increased its environmental reserve for Milwaukee Solvay by $.7 million in the third quarter 2004 for potential additional exposure.

Kipling Furnace Site

By letter dated November 19, 1991, the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, now the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality ("MDEQ"), notified the Company that it believed the Company was liable for contamination at the Kipling Furnace Site in Kipling, Michigan and requested that the Company voluntarily undertake actions to remediate the site. The Company owned and operated a portion of the site from approximately 1902 through 1925 when it sold the property to CITGO Petroleum Company ("CITGO"). CITGO in turn operated at the site and thereafter sold the northern portion of the site to a third party. This northern portion of the site was the location of the majority of the Company's former operations. CITGO has been working formally with MDEQ to address the portions of the site impacted by CITGO's operations on the property, which occurred between 1925 and 1986. CITGO submitted a remedial action plan in August 2003 to the MDEQ. However, the MDEQ subsequently rejected this remedial action plan as being inadequate.

the Company had previously recorded a $2.6 million reserve for Weirton bankruptcy exposures in May 2003. The sale of Weirton's assets to ISG resulted in a $10 million payment to the joint venture on closing (Company share $4.0 million), which was made on May 18, 2004, and annual payments of $.5 million (Company share $.2 million) including interest at the rate of fivyh

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

COMPARISON OF THIRD QUARTER AND FIRST NINE MONTHS — 2004 AND 2003

Net income was $87.5 million in the third quarter 2004 and $120.3 million for the first nine months compared to net losses of $4.8 million and $23.8 million in the third quarter and first nine months of 2003, respectively. Income attributable to common shares was $7.84 per share (all per share amounts are "diluted") and $10.72 per share in the third quarter and first nine months of 2004, respectively, compared to net losses of $.47 per share and $2.33 per share for the third quarter and first nine months of 2003, respectively. Third quarter and nine month net income in 2004 include a $4.9 million after tax gain from the sale of a discontinued operation. (see NOTE J – DISCONTINUED OPERATION). The per share amounts for 2004 reflect the effect of preferred dividends of $1.4 million in the third quarter and $3.9 million in the first nine months related to the preferred stock issued in January 2004. Following is a summary of results:

First Nine Months

Income from continuing operations was $115.4 million in the first nine months of 2004 versus a loss of $23.8 million in the comparable 2003 period, representing an earnings increase of $139.2 million. Pre-tax income was $146.5 million in 2004, a $169.8 million improvement from the $23.3 million loss in 2003. The increase in pre-tax earnings was primarily due to increased sales margins, $109.8 million, and the gain on sale of ISG stock, $56.8 million. Following is a summary of the sales margin:

	(In Millions) First Nine Months		
	2004	**2003**	**Change**
Sales (tons)	16.5	13.6	2.9
Revenue from product sales and services*	$720.8	$484.8	$236.0
Cost of goods sold and operating expenses*			
Excluding production curtailments	617.3	484.2	133.1
Fixed costs of production curtailments	4.2	11.1	(6.9)
Total	621.5	495.3	126.2
Sales margin (loss)	$ 99.3	$ (10.5)	$109.8

* Excludes revenues and cost of goods sold and operating expenses related to freight and minority interests.

The sales margin improvement of $109.8 million in the first nine months was principally due to an increase in sales prices and volume partially offset by higher production costs. Revenue from iron ore sales and services was $720.8 million in the first nine months 2004, an increase of $236.0 million, or 49 percent, from revenue of $484.8 million in the comparable 2003 period. The increase in sales prices accounted for $133.8 million of the revenue increase, primarily reflecting the effect on term sales contract escalators of higher steel prices and an approximate 20 percent increase in international pellet prices. The 2.9 million ton, or 21 percent, increase in pellet sales volume in 2004, accounting for $102.2 million of the revenue increase, was due to the combined effect of increased customer demand and increased production capacity due to the acquisition of United Taconite in December 2003. The 16.5 million tons sold in 2004 was a record for the first nine months. Aggregate cost of goods sold and operating expenses increased $126.2 million, or 25 percent, primarily due to increased production and sales volume, $104.4 million, and higher production costs, $21.8 million, including the adverse effect of higher energy and supply pricing, $9.7 million, costs associated with U.S. labor negotiations and the Wabush work stoppage, $7.3 million, and a $2.0 million unfavorable exchange rate effect reflecting the impact of a weaker U.S. dollar on the Company’s share of Wabush costs; partially offset by a $11.1 million fixed cost impact of the five-week production curtailment in 2003 at Empire and Tilden mines relating to loss of electric power due to flooding in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Considering the factors noted above, total year 2004 unit production costs are now expected to increase by approximately three percent from 2003.

Other factors contributing to the change in pre-tax earnings included:

- Lower interest expense of $3.0 million primarily due to the repayment of the senior unsecured notes in January 2004.
- A $6.2 million restructuring change in 2003 related to salaried staff reductions.
- Lower customer bankruptcy expense of $5.9 million. The Company recorded $1.6 million of bankruptcy expense in 2004 compared to $7.5 million in 2003 relating to the Weirton Steel Corporation ("Weirton") and WCI Steel Inc. ("WCI") bankruptcies (see NOTE I – BANKRUPTCY OF CUSTOMERS).
- Higher royalty and management fee income of $.7 million due to higher production at the Michigan mines and management fee from United Taconite.
- Lower other income of $5.1 million primarily relating to non-strategic Michigan land sales in 2003.
- Higher administrative, selling and general expense of $9.1 million principally reflecting the effect of the change in the Company's common stock price on stock-based compensation and higher professional service expenses.

Sales and Production Volume

Pellet sales in the third quarter 2004 were a quarterly record 6.3 million tons compared to 5.2 million tons in 2003. First nine months sales were 16.5 million tons, a first nine months record, versus 13.6 million tons in the first nine months 2003, with the majority of the sales increase resulting from sales to ISG and Ispat Inland Inc. ("Ispat Inland"). While there is uncertainty regarding the pellet requirements of customers, annual sales volume is forecasted to exceed 22 million tons in 2004 compared to sales of 19.2 million tons in 2003. The increase in sales volume for the first nine months and full year reflect the continuing impact of the Company's business model and strong industry demand for pellets. Since 2001, the Company has been repositioning itself from a manager of iron ore mines on behalf of steel company owners to primarily a merchant of iron ore to steel customers by entering into long-term pellet sales contracts, supported by increased mine ownerships. During 2002, the Company increased its share of mine production capacity more than 50 percent, or approximately 7 million tons, and increased its capacity another 3.0 million tons with the acquisition of United Taconite in December 2003. With the return of production at Wabush, all mines are currently expected to operate at capacity for the balance of this year and 2005. The Company is planning to expand production capacity at United Taconite by at least 1,000,000 tons (Company share 700,000 tons) in 2005 and potentially a further 800,000 tons (Company share 560,000 tons) thereafter to a total annual production capacity of 6 million tons (Company share 4.2 million tons). Additionally, an expansion is planned to increase the Company's wholly-owned Northshore Mining Company's production capacity by 800,000 tons annually beginning mid-2005.

defined period prior to retirement. Additionally, the Company and its ventures provide OPEBs to most full-time employees who meet certain length of service and age requirements. The Company's pension and medical costs (including OPEB) have increased substantially over the past several years. Lower interest rates, lower asset returns and continued escalation of medical costs have been the predominant causes of the increases. The Company has taken actions to control pension and medical costs. Effective July 1, 2003, the Company implemented changes to U.S. salaried employee plans to reduce costs by more than an estimated $8.0 million on an annualized basis. Benefits under the current defined benefit formula were frozen for affected U.S. salaried employees and a new cash balance formula was instituted. Increases in affected U.S. salaried retiree healthcare co-pays became effective for retirements after June 30, 2003. A cap on the Company's share of annual medical premiums was also implemented for existing and future U.S. salaried retirees.

Pursuant to the new four-year labor agreement reached with the USWA, effective August 1, 2004, OPEB expense for 2004 has decreased $4.9 million to reflect negotiated plan changes, which capped the Company's share of future bargaining unit retirees' healthcare premiums at 2008 levels for the years 2009 and beyond. The new agreements also provide that the Company fund over $220 million into bargaining unit pension plans and VEBAs during the term of the contracts.

Year 2004 OPEB expense also reflects an estimated cost reduction of $4.1 million due to the effect of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003. The Company elected to adopt the retroactive transition method for recognizing the OPEB cost reduction in the second quarter 2004. Accordingly, first quarter 2004 results have been re-stated to reduce the previously reported net loss by $.6 million or $.05 per share.

Following is a summary of the Company's defined benefit pension and OPEB funding and expense for the years 2002 through 2005:

	(In Millions)			
	Pension		OPEB	
	Funding	Expense	Funding	Expense
2002	$ 1.1	$ 7.2	$ 16.8	$ 21.5
2003	6.4	32.0	17.0	29.1
2004 (Estimated)	46.4	23.3	31.3	26.0
2005 (Estimated)	33.9	25.9	35.7	20.2

Year 2005 estimated pension and OPEB expense reflects a reduction in the discount rate from 6.25 percent to 5.75 percent.

MARKET RISKS

The Company is subject to a variety of risks, including those caused by changes in market value of equity investments, changes in commodity prices and foreign currency exchange rates. The Company has established policies and procedures to manage such risks; however, certain risks are beyond the control of the Company.

The Company's investment policy relating to its short-term investments (classified as cash equivalents) is to preserve principal and liquidity while maximizing the short-term return through investment of available funds. The carrying value of these investments approximates fair value on the reporting dates.

The value of the Company's equity investment, $105.3 million at September 30, 2004, in common stock of ISG is subject to changes in market value as reflected in the trading price. This investment has been classified as an available-for-sale investment, and accordingly, changes in value have been recorded in Shareholders' Equity. If the market price of the stock at September 30, 2004, were to increase or decrease 10 percent, the value gSept Aug &

international investments to leverage its expertise in processing low grade ores to capitalize on global demand for steel and iron ore in areas such as China. The Company's innovative United Taconite joint venture with Laiwu is one example of its ability to expand geographically, and the Company intends to continue to pursue similar opportunities in other regions (see discussion on Venezuela below). In addition, the Company has formed an alliance with a major Chinese trading company to seek additional iron ore properties for development to source markets in Asia. In the event of any future acquisitions or joint venture opportunities, the Company may consider using available liquidity or other sources of funding to make investments.

Mesabi Nugget Project

In 2002, the Company agreed to participate in Phase II of the Mesabi Nugget Project. Other participants include Kobe Steel, Ltd., Steel Dynamics, Inc., Ferrometrics, Inc. and the State of Minnesota. Construction of a $16 million pilot plant at the Company's Northshore Mine, to test and develop Kobe Steel's technology for converting iron ore into nearly pure iron in nugget form, was completed in May 2003. The high iron content product could be utilized to replace steel scrap as a raw material for electric steel furnaces and blast furnaces or basic oxygen furnaces of integrated steel producers or as feed stock for the foundry industry. A third operating phase of the pilot plant test in 2004 confirmed the commercial viability of this technology. The pilot plant ended operations August 3, 2004. The product has been used by four electric furnace producers and one foundry with favorable results. The Company's contribution to the project through the pilot plant testing and development phase was $5.3 million, primarily contributions of in-kind facilities and services. Preliminary construction engineering and environmental permitting activities have been initiated for two potential commercial plant locations with earliest environmental approval expected in the first half 2005. A decision to proceed on construction of a commercial plant has not been made.

Venezuela Technical Assistance

In March 2004, a subsidiary of the Company entered into an agreement to provide technical assistance to C.V.G. Ferrominera Orinoco C.A. of Venezuela. Under the agreement, the Company is assisting Ferrominera in achieving stable and sustainable production at its iron ore pellet plant located in the State of Bolivar, Venezuela.

Ferrominera Orinoco is a government-owned company responsible for the development of Venezuela's iron ore industry. Ferrominera Orinoco owns a 3.3 million metric ton pellet plant located in Puerto Ordaz, Venezuela, where it processes high-grade ores produced from its main iron ore deposits in Ciudad Piar. Production from the mine and pellet plant is for both domestic consumption and sale in the international markets.

Under terms of the agreement, the Company is providing technical assistance from the U.S. including a team residing in Venezuela and working at the pellet plant on a full-time basis. The objective of the contract is to assist current management in various operational functions including operations and process control, maintenance, safety, environmental, training, and quality control. The Company is receiving a fixed

Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Based on the foregoing, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level as of the date of the evaluation conducted by our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting or in other factors that occurred during the Company's last fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

The Company has been working diligently for the past 18 months on the documentation and testing of its internal controls over financial reporting in order to meet the requirements of Section 404 under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 by December 31, 2004. The Company has completed a significant portion of its documentation and testing process and is continuing its efforts in earnest; however, at this time, the Company cannot be certain that it will, by December 31, 2004, meet all of the requirements necessary to avoid a finding of a significant deficiency or possibly a material weakness as of that date with respect to the remediation, documentation and testing of its internal controls related to information technology systems, particularly the information technology systems at United Taconite, which was acquired in December 2003.

PART II — OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

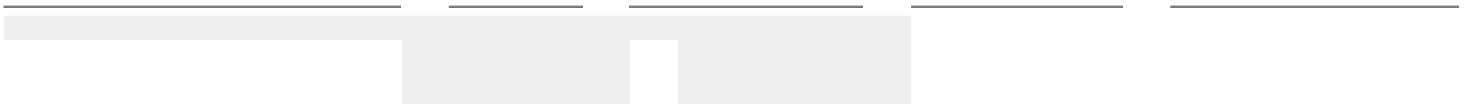
Milwaukee Solvay Coke. The Company and two other entities signed an Administrative Order by Consent effective February 14, 2003 ("Consent Order") that required the Company and the other signatories to perform certain above ground environmental cleanup activities involving the removal of asbestos containing materials, coal tars and related compounds located on the site. Essentially all of the environmental cleanup activities required under the Consent Order have been completed. A preliminary inspection of the site was performed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources on August 18, 2004. A final inspection is currently scheduled for late October. If the final inspection results in approval of the onsite work, a written report will be prepared and submitted to EPA. Once the final report is approved by EPA the Consent Order will be deemed satisfied.

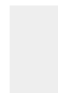
Unrelated to the Consent Order, on August 26, 2004, EPA sent letters to prior owners and operators of the site seeking information regarding historical operations. The request was under Section 104(e) of CERCLA and will likely be used by EPA to determine if further environmental investigation or remediation below the ground surface will be pursued. The Company was a recipient of the letter and is in the process of preparing a response.

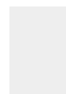
Item 2. Changes in Securities, Use of Proceeds and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

(a) On August 13, 2004, pursuant to the Cleveland-Cliffs Inc Voluntary Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan ("VNQDC Plan"), the Company sold four shares of common stock, par value $1.00 per share, of Cleveland-Cliffs Inc ("Common Shares") for an aggregate consideration of $256.14 to the Trustee of the Trust maintained under the VNQDC Plan. These sales were made in reliance on Rule 506 of Regulation D under the Securities Act of 1933 pursuant to an election made by two managerial employees under the VNQDC Plan.

(b) The table below sets forth information regarding repurchases by Cleveland-Cliffs Inc of its Common Shares during the periods indicated.







5/3 Fifth Third Bank

July 26, 2004

Mr. Donald Gallagher
Senior Vice President – Chief
Financial Officer and Treasurer
Cleveland-Cliffs, Inc.
1100 Superior Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

RE: Waiver and Amendments to the $30,000,000 Credit Agreement dated April 30, 2004

Dear Don,

Please be advised that we hereby waive Section 6.13(f), Permitted Liens, to allow United Taconite to secure a loan from the State of Minnesota with a 23 cy Hitachi Hydraulic Shovel as requested by Ms. Joyce Waschura Senior Manager-Finance in her letter of July 23, 2004. This Waiver applies to this transaction only.

Reference is also made to Section 1.1, Definitions. The Termination Date is amended to April 29, 2005.

Section 6.13(f), Liens On Property, references Section 6.11(c). This reference is amended to Section 6.12(c).

If this is in accordance with your understanding please sign below where indicated and return to me. Call at 216.274.5473 with any questions.

Sincerely,

/s/ R. C. Lanctot

Roy C. Lanctot
Vice President

The above Waiver and Amendments are
agreed to this 30th day of July 2004

Cleveland-Cliffs, Inc.

/s/ Donald J. Gallagher

Name:
Title:

Exhibit 4(b)

CLEVELAND-CLIFFS INC
SECOND AMENDMENT TO CREDIT AGREEMENT

This Second Amendment to Credit Agreement (the *"Amendment"*) is entered into as of September 1, 2004, by and between Cleveland-Cliffs Inc, an Ohio corporation (the *"Borrower"*), and Fifth Third Bank, an Ohio banking corporation (the *"Bank"*), and with respect to Section 4.2 of this Amendment, the Guarantors party hereto.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENTS

2.3. The

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused their duly authorized officers to execute and deIo

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Exhibit 31(a)

CERTIFICATION

I, John S. Brinzo, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Cleveland-Cliffs Inc;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant’s other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant and have:

   (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;

   (b) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant’s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   (c) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant’s most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant’s fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting; and

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5. The registrant’s other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant’s auditors and the audit committee of the registrant’s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant’s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting.

Date: October 28, 2004

By John S. Brinzo
John S. Brinzo
Chairman, President and Chief
Executive Officer

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: October 28, 2004

By Donald J. Gallagher
Donald J. Gallagher
Senior Vice President, Chief
Financial Officer and Treasurer

Exhibit 32(a)

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Cleveland-Cliffs Inc (the “Company”) on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2004 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Form 10-Q”), I, John S. Brinzo, Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to such officer’s knowledge:

(1) The Form 10-Q fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d)); and

(2) The information contained in the Form 10-Q fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company as of the dates and for the periods expressed in the Form 10-Q.

Date: October 28, 2004

John S. Brinzo

John S. Brinzo
Chairman, President and Chief
Executive Officer