U.S. Department of the Interior • U.S. Geological Survey

# MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

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## IRON AND STEEL SCRAP IN AUGUST 1997

Estimated consumption of iron and steel scrap on a daily average basis in August 1997 was up slightly compared with that in July 1997, according to the U.S. Geological Survey. Compared with July 1997 data, daily average production rose slightly, net receipts rose 3%, and stocks at the end of the month rose slightly. These observations are based upon responses from 70% of the companies surveyed that manufacture pig iron and semi-finished steel products, which represent 59% of the total scrap consumption in those sectors, and estimates for non-respondents of this survey.

On a daily average basis, pig iron production fell slightly and consumption fell slightly from that in July 1997. Stocks of pig iron at month's end rose 5% compared with those at the end of July 1997.

Exports for the month of July were not available at the time of publication.

Table 7 reveals that Detroit, MI, was the leading customs district for tonnage of imports in July 1997, accounting for 36% of the total imports, followed by Seattle, WA, with 15%, and Chicago, IL, with 13%.

According to the American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI), domestic raw steel production in July 1997 amounted to 7,890,000 metric tons, up slightly from 7,860,000 metric tons in June 1997, and up slightly from 7,790,000 metric tons in July 1996. Year-to-date production through July 1997 was 56,500,000 metric tons, up slightly compared with 55,800,000 metric tons for the same period in 1996. The electric furnace portion of raw steel production for July 1997 was 44%, up slightly from that in June 1997, and up slightly from that in July 1996.

Raw steel capability utilization (AISI data) in July 1997 was 85%, down slightly from that in June 1997, and down slightly from that in July 1996. Continuous cast steel production in the United States accounted for 95% of total raw steel production in July 1997 and was up slightly from that in June 1997, while up slightly from that in July 1996. Through July, continuous cast steel production represented 94% of total steel production in 1997 compared with 93% in 1996.

According to the AISI, domestic raw steel production in August 1997 amounted to 8,000,000 metric tons, up slightly from 7,890,000 metric tons in July 1997, and up slightly from 7,830,000 metric tons in August 1996. Year-to-date production through August 1997 was 64,500,000 metric tons, up slightly compared with 63,600,000 metric tons for the same period in 1996. The electric furnace portion of raw steel production for August 1997 was 44%, unchanged from that in July 1997, and up slightly from that in August 1996.

Raw steel capability utilization (AISI data) in August 1997 was 86%, up slightly from that in July 1997, and down slightly from that in August 1996. Continuous cast steel production in the United States accounted for 95% of total raw steel production in August 1997 and was unchanged from that in July 1997, while up slightly from that in August 1996. Through August, continuous cast steel production represented 94% of total steel production in 1997 compared with 93% in 1996.

Prepared by the Metals Section and the Data Collection and Coordination Section, October 15, 1997.

TABLE 1
IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, PIG IRON, AND DIRECT-REDUCED IRON STATISTICS 1/ FOR STEEL PRODUCERS 2/

(Thousand metric tons)

| | August 1997 | | | Year to date | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Integrated steel producers 3/ | Electric furnace steel producers 4/ | Total for steel producers | Integrated steel producers 3/ | Electric furnace steel producers 4/ | Total for steel producers |
| Scrap: | | | | | | |
| Receipts from dealers and other sources | 780 | 2,700 | 3,400 | 5,700 | 21,000 | 27,000 |
| Receipts from other own company plants | W | W | 190 | W | W | 1,600 |
| Production recirculating scrap | 750 | 420 | 1,200 | 6,000 | 3,400 | 9,300 |
| Production obsolete scrap | 10 | 3 | 13 | 82 | 25 | 110 |
| Consumption (by type of furnace): | | | | | | |
| Blast furnace | 150 | -- | 150 | 1,200 | -- | 1,200 |
| Basic oxygen process | W | W | 1,300 | W | W | 10,000 |
| Electric furnace | W | W | 3,200 | W | W | 26,000 |
| Other (including air furnace) 5/ | (6/) | -- | (6/) | (6/) | -- | (6/) |
| Total consumption | 1,500 | 3,100 | 4,600 | 12,000 | 26,000 | 37,000 |
| Shipments | 140 | 12 | 150 | 1,200 | 99 | 1,300 |
| Stocks end of month | 2,000 | 2,700 | 4,700 | XX | XX | XX |
| Pig iron (includes hot metal): | | | | | | |
| Receipts | 380 | 150 | 540 | 2,600 | 1,100 | 3,700 |
| Production | 4,000 | -- | 4,000 | 33,000 | -- | 33,000 |
| Consumption (by type of furnace): | | | | | | |
| Basic oxygen process | W | W | 4,100 | W | W | 33,000 |
| Direct castings 7/ | (6/) | -- | (6/) | (6/) | -- | (6/) |
| Electric furnace | W | W | 100 | W | W | 1,000 |
| Total consumption | 4,100 | 100 | 4,200 | 33,000 | 1,000 | 34,000 |
| Shipments | (8/) | -- | (8/) | (8/) | -- | (8/) |
| Stocks end of month | W | W | 410 | XX | XX | XX |
| Direct-reduced iron: 9/ | | | | | | |
| Receipts | W | W | 77 | W | W | 750 |
| Consumption (by type of furnace): | | | | | | |
| Blast furnace | 110 | -- | 110 | 870 | -- | 870 |
| Basic oxygen process | (10/) | -- | (10/) | (10/) | -- | (10/) |
| Electric furnace | -- | (8/) | (8/) | -- | (8/) | (8/) |
| Total consumption | 110 | (8/) | 110 | 870 | (8/) | 870 |
| Shipments | -- | -- | -- | (8/) | -- | (8/) |
| Stocks end of month | W | W | 180 | XX | XX | XX |

W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Total for steel producers" and/or "Total consumption." XX Not applicable.

1/ Data are rounded to two significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

2/ Includes manufacturers of raw steel that also produce steel castings. August 1997 data are based on returns from 70% of monthly respondents, representing 59% of scrap consumption during this month, and estimates for non-respondents of this survey. Year to date data are based on returns from 77% of respondents, representing 64% of scrap consumption and estimates for nonrespondents.

3/ Includes data for electric furnaces operated by integrated steel producers.

4/ Includes minimill and specialty steel producers; includes data for other furnaces operated by these steel producers.

5/ Includes vacuum melting furnaces and miscellaneous uses.

6/ Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Consumption: Basic oxygen process."

7/ Includes ingot molds and stools.

8/ Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data.

9/ Includes direct-reduced iron, hot-briquetted iron, and iron carbide. Domestic production data are included in "Receipts."

10/ Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Consumption: Blast furnace."

TABLE 2

RECEIPTS FROM OUTSIDE SOURCES, PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, AND STOCKS OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, BY GRADE, 1/ FOR STEEL PRODUCERS 2/

(Thousand metric tons)

| Item | August 1997 | | | | Year to date | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Receipts of scrap from brokers, dealers, and other outside sources | Production of home scrap (recirculating scrap resulting from current operations) | Consumption of purchased and home scrap 3/ | Ending stocks | Receipts of scrap from brokers, dealers, and other outside sources | Production of home scrap (recirculating scrap resulting from current operations) | Consumption of purchased and home scrap 3/ |
| Carbon steel: | | | | | | | |
| Low-phosphorus plate and punchings | 30 | W | 32 | 18 | 260 | W | 250 |
| Cut structural and plate | 310 | 58 | 370 | 310 | 2,400 | 450 | 2,800 |
| No. 1 heavy melting steel | 500 | 310 | 800 | 720 | 4,100 | 2,500 | 6,700 |
| No. 2 heavy melting steel | 420 | 60 | 450 | 530 | 3,300 | 390 | 3,600 |
| No. 1 and electric furnace bundles | 420 | W | 530 | 360 | 3,400 | W | 4,300 |
| No. 2 and all other bundles | 130 | W | 130 | 76 | 750 | W | 790 |
| Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles) | (4/) | 12 | W | 1 | W | W | W |
| Railroad rails | 10 | W | 14 | 7 | 85 | W | 110 |
| Turnings and borings | 150 | 4 | 170 | 120 | 1,300 | 43 | 1,500 |
| Slag scrap | 56 | 110 | 170 | 170 | 500 | 930 | 1,500 |
| Shredded and fragmentized | 580 | W | 690 | 470 | 4,600 | W | 5,700 |
| No. 1 busheling | 340 | 12 | 340 | 230 | 2,600 | W | 2,700 |
| Steel cans (Post consumer) | W | W | W | W | 220 | W | 370 |
| All other carbon steel scrap | 210 | 210 | 410 | 470 | 1,800 | 2,000 | 3,500 |
| Stainless steel scrap | 57 | 36 | 86 | 48 | 490 | 290 | 780 |
| Alloy steel scrap | 25 | 54 | 78 | 83 | 210 | 430 | 640 |
| Ingot mold and stool scrap | W | 11 | 7 | 22 | 3 | W | 64 |
| Machinery and cupola cast iron | W | W | W | 7 | W | W | W |
| Cast iron borings | 17 | W | 19 | W | 150 | W | 150 |
| Motor blocks | W | -- | W | W | W | -- | W |
| Other iron scrap | 30 | 41 | 72 | W | 230 | 330 | 590 |
| Other mixed scrap | 110 | 46 | 120 | W | 660 | 410 | 1,000 |
| Total | 3,400 | 1,200 | 4,600 | 4,700 | 27,000 | 9,300 | 37,000 |

W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Total."

1/ Data are rounded to two significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

2/ Includes manufacturers of raw steel that also produce steel castings.

3/ Includes recirculating scrap and home-generated obsolete scrap.

4/ Less than 1/2 unit.

TABLE 3
RECEIPTS FROM OUTSIDE SOURCES, PRODUCTION, AND CONSUMPTION OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, 1/
BY REGION AND STATE, FOR STEEL PRODUCERS 2/

(Thousand metric tons)

| Region and State | August 1997 | | | Year to date | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Receipts of scrap from brokers, dealers, and other outside sources | Production of home scrap (recirculating scrap resulting from current operations) | Consumption of purchased and home scrap 3/ | Receipts of scrap from brokers, dealers, and other outside sources | Production of home scrap (recirculating scrap resulting from current operations) | Consumption of purchased and home scrap 3/ |
| Mid-Atlantic and New England: | | | | | | |
| New Jersey, New York | 130 | 7 | 140 | 990 | 58 | 1,100 |
| Pennsylvania | 310 | 180 | 500 | 2,600 | 1,600 | 4,300 |
| Total | 440 | 180 | 640 | 3,600 | 1,600 | 5,400 |
| North Central: | | | | | | |
| Illinois | 350 | 120 | 420 | 2,700 | 790 | 3,300 |
| Indiana | 290 | 360 | 640 | 2,300 | 2,900 | 5,200 |
| Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Wisconsin | 220 | 15 | 200 | 1,800 | 130 | 1,600 |
| Michigan | 210 | 55 | 230 | 1,500 | 480 | 1,900 |
| Ohio | 470 | 150 | 680 | 3,600 | 1,200 | 5,200 |
| Total | 1,500 | 700 | 2,200 | 12,000 | 5,500 | 17,000 |
| South Atlantic: | | | | | | |
| Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia | 130 | 78 | 220 | 1,000 | 600 | 1,600 |
| Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina | 160 | 13 | 170 | 1,400 | 130 | 1,500 |
| Total | 290 | 91 | 390 | 2,400 | 730 | 3,100 |
| South Central: | | | | | | |
| Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee | 290 | 63 | 350 | 2,500 | 510 | 3,000 |
| Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas | 570 | 59 | 650 | 4,500 | 450 | 5,600 |
| Total | 860 | 120 | 1,000 | 7,000 | 960 | 8,600 |
| Mountain and Pacific: | | | | | | |
| Arizona, California, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Washington | 300 | 67 | 390 | 2,400 | 510 | 2,900 |
| Grand total | 3,400 | 1,200 | 4,600 | 27,000 | 9,300 | 37,000 |

1/ Data are rounded to two significant digits; may not add to totals shown.
2/ Includes manufacturers of raw steel that also produce steel castings.
3/ Includes recirculating scrap and home-generated obsolete scrap.

TABLE 4
RECEIPTS OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, 1/ BY REGION 2/ AND GRADE, FOR STEEL PRODUCERS 3/ 4/

(Thousand metric tons)

| Item | August 1997 | | | | | Year to date | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mid-Atlantic and New England | North Central | South Atlantic | South Central | Mountain and Pacific | Mid-Atlantic and New England | North Central | South Atlantic | South Central | Mountain and Pacific |
| Carbon steel: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Low-phosphorus plate and punchings | 18 | 10 | W | W | -- | 140 | 110 | W | W | -- |
| Cut structural and plate | 45 | 110 | 68 | 49 | 34 | 360 | 920 | 460 | 430 | 230 |
| No. 1 heavy melting steel | 50 | 230 | 23 | 160 | 31 | 400 | 1,800 | 240 | 1,400 | 310 |
| No. 2 heavy melting steel | 16 | 140 | 38 | 150 | 62 | 140 | 1,100 | 300 | 1,200 | 490 |
| No. 1 and electric furnace bundles | 40 | 300 | 27 | 41 | 9 | 340 | 2,400 | 210 | 320 | 65 |
| No. 2 and all other bundles | 9 | 78 | 6 | 24 | 11 | 82 | 330 | 46 | 210 | 84 |
| Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles) | -- | (5/) | -- | -- | -- | -- | W | -- | -- | 7 |
| Railroad rails | W | W | -- | W | 3 | W | W | -- | 35 | 22 |
| Turnings and borings | 28 | 35 | 18 | 64 | 3 | 240 | 280 | 190 | 600 | 31 |
| Slag scrap | 10 | 21 | W | 12 | 1 | 77 | 220 | W | 90 | 11 |
| Shredded and fragmentized | 61 | 190 | 63 | 190 | 79 | 450 | 1,500 | 520 | 1,500 | 640 |
| No. 1 busheling | 64 | 150 | 26 | 94 | 12 | 520 | 1,200 | 190 | 680 | 86 |
| Steel cans (Post consumer) | W | W | W | W | (5/) | W | W | 21 | W | 3 |
| All other carbon steel scrap | 19 | 140 | 5 | 35 | 10 | 160 | 1,200 | 39 | 240 | 83 |
| Stainless steel scrap | 48 | 9 | -- | -- | -- | 430 | 59 | -- | -- | -- |
| Alloy steel scrap | 8 | W | -- | W | -- | 67 | W | 1 | W | -- |
| Ingot mold and stool scrap | W | W | -- | -- | -- | (5/) | W | -- | W | -- |
| Machinery and cupola cast iron | -- | W | -- | W | (5/) | -- | W | W | W | 1 |
| Cast iron borings | W | W | -- | 8 | -- | W | W | -- | 57 | -- |
| Motor blocks | (5/) | -- | W | -- | -- | (5/) | -- | W | -- | -- |
| Other iron scrap | W | W | W | 6 | -- | W | W | W | 44 | (5/) |
| Other mixed scrap | W | 48 | W | W | 47 | W | W | W | W | 370 |
| Total | 440 | 1,500 | 290 | 860 | 300 | 3,600 | 12,000 | 2,400 | 7,000 | 2,400 |

W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Total."

1/ Scrap received from brokers, dealers, and other outside sources.

2/ A breakout of the States within each region is provided in Table 3.

3/ Includes manufacturers of raw steel that also produce steel castings.

4/ Data are rounded to two significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

5/ Less than 1/2 unit.

TABLE 5
CONSUMPTION OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP 1/ BY REGION 2/ AND GRADE, FOR STEEL PRODUCERS 3/

(Thousand metric tons)

| Item | August 1997 | | | | | Year to date | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mid-Atlantic and New England | North Central | South Atlantic | South Central | Mountain and Pacific | Mid-Atlantic and New England | North Central | South Atlantic | South Central | Mountain and Pacific |
| Carbon steel: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Low-phosphorus plate and punchings | 16 | 13 | W | W | -- | 140 | 99 | W | W | -- |
| Cut structural and plate | 57 | 120 | 100 | 59 | 33 | 470 | 930 | 710 | 500 | 220 |
| No. 1 heavy melting steel | 96 | 410 | 43 | 170 | 85 | 760 | 3,200 | 420 | 1,600 | 690 |
| No. 2 heavy melting steel | 21 | 150 | 37 | 160 | 82 | 210 | 1,200 | 310 | 1,300 | 500 |
| No. 1 and electric furnace bundles | 39 | 400 | 32 | 51 | 11 | 380 | 3,200 | 250 | 410 | 63 |
| No. 2 and all other bundles | 10 | 79 | 5 | 27 | 11 | 84 | 350 | 48 | 220 | 84 |
| Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles) | -- | 12 | -- | W | -- | -- | W | -- | W | 7 |
| Railroad rails | W | W | -- | 3 | 3 | W | W | -- | 32 | 22 |
| Turnings and borings | 29 | 44 | 21 | 71 | 4 | 260 | 360 | 190 | 630 | 32 |
| Slag scrap | 17 | 110 | 20 | 29 | 1 | 160 | 910 | 160 | 240 | 11 |
| Shredded and fragmentized | 94 | 210 | 74 | 230 | 80 | 730 | 1,600 | 610 | 2,000 | 660 |
| No. 1 busheling | 75 | 150 | 26 | 81 | 12 | 570 | 1,200 | 190 | 700 | 84 |
| Steel cans (Post consumer) | W | W | W | W | (4/) | W | 210 | 16 | W | 3 |
| All other carbon steel scrap | 43 | 260 | 16 | 78 | W | 380 | 2,300 | 130 | 560 | W |
| Stainless steel scrap | 75 | 11 | -- | -- | -- | 700 | 81 | -- | -- | -- |
| Alloy steel scrap | 19 | 55 | -- | 4 | -- | 150 | 450 | 1 | 30 | -- |
| Ingot mold and stool scrap | W | 2 | -- | W | W | W | 16 | -- | W | W |
| Machinery and cupola cast iron | -- | W | -- | W | (4/) | -- | W | W | W | (4/) |
| Cast iron borings | W | W | -- | 7 | -- | W | W | -- | 57 | -- |
| Motor blocks | (4/) | -- | W | -- | -- | (4/) | -- | W | -- | -- |
| Other iron scrap | 17 | 41 | W | W | W | 140 | 320 | W | 81 | W |
| Other mixed scrap | 13 | 44 | W | 12 | 48 | 120 | 380 | W | 97 | 390 |
| Total | 640 | 2,200 | 390 | 1,000 | 390 | 5,400 | 17,000 | 3,100 | 8,600 | 2,900 |

W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Total."

1/ Data are rounded to two significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

2/ A breakout of the States within each region is provided in Table 3.

3/ Includes manufacturers of raw steel that also produce steel castings.

4/ Less than 1/2 unit.

TABLE 6
U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP 1/ 2/
BY SELECTED COUNTRY

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

| Country | July 1997 | | Year to date | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| Brazil | 5 | 347 | 11 | 837 |
| Canada | 204 | 26,400 | 1,120 | 148,000 |
| Japan | 4 | 588 | 23 | 3,120 |
| Mexico | 10 | 3,210 | 116 | 17,500 |
| United Kingdom | 29 | 4,070 | 139 | 19,600 |
| Other | 1 | 597 | 164 | 19,400 |
| Total | 253 | 35,200 | 1,580 | 208,000 |

1/ Includes tinplate and terneplate; excludes used rails for rerolling and other uses and ships, boats and other vessels for scrapping. Import valuation is on a customs basis.
2/ Data are rounded to three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 7
U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP 1/ 2/
BY SELECTED CUSTOMS DISTRICT

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

| Customs district | July 1997 | | Year to date | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| Baltimore, MD | 5 | 361 | 33 | 1,720 |
| Buffalo, NY | 28 | 3,960 | 206 | 32,700 |
| Chicago, IL | 33 | 3,640 | 34 | 4,760 |
| Cleveland, OH | 13 | 1,140 | 53 | 4,930 |
| Detroit, MI | 90 | 13,000 | 601 | 79,100 |
| El Paso, TX | 4 | 421 | 23 | 2,740 |
| Laredo, TX | 4 | 2,280 | 84 | 11,800 |
| New Orleans, LA | 29 | 4,070 | 258 | 34,200 |
| Ogdensburg, NY | 2 | 492 | 12 | 2,950 |
| Seattle, WA | 39 | 4,150 | 227 | 23,400 |
| Other | 6 | 1,720 | 49 | 9,830 |
| Total | 253 | 35,200 | 1,580 | 208,000 |

1/ Includes tinplate and terneplate; excludes used rails for rerolling and other uses and ships, boats and other vessels for scrapping. Import valuation is on a customs basis.
2/ Data are rounded to three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 8
U.S. IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP AND OTHER FERROUS PRODUCTS BY GRADE 1/ 2/

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

| Item | July 1997 | | Year to date | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| No. 1 heavy melting steel | 14 | 1,900 | 54 | 6,970 |
| No. 2 heavy melting steel | 1 | 135 | 8 | 891 |
| No. 1 bundles | 19 | 2,470 | 160 | 20,300 |
| No. 2 bundles | 3 | 424 | 16 | 1,940 |
| Shredded steel scrap | 24 | 3,360 | 179 | 24,000 |
| Borings, shovelings and turnings | 8 | 873 | 84 | 8,750 |
| Cut plate and structural | 4 | 497 | 27 | 3,510 |
| Tinned iron or steel | 1 | 182 | 30 | 4,060 |
| Remelting scrap ingots | (3/) | 31 | 40 | 3,080 |
| Cast iron | 28 | 3,360 | 104 | 13,300 |
| Other iron and steel | 107 | 13,800 | 597 | 71,900 |
| Total carbon steel and cast iron | 209 | 27,000 | 1,300 | 159,000 |
| Stainless steel | 7 | 3,620 | 39 | 22,000 |
| Other alloy steel | 37 | 4,560 | 241 | 27,500 |
| Total stainless and alloy steel | 44 | 8,190 | 280 | 49,500 |
| Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron | 253 | 35,200 | 1,580 | 208,000 |
| Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping) | -- | -- | (3/) | 39 |
| Used rails for rerolling and other uses | 18 | 6,430 | 165 | 33,900 |
| Total scrap imports | 271 | 41,700 | 1,740 | 242,000 |
| Imports of manufactured ferrous products: | | | | |
| Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus | 211 | 31,200 | 1,510 | 215,000 |
| Pig iron > 0.5% phosphorus | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Alloy pig iron | -- | (3/) | 18 | 2,550 |
| Total pig iron | 211 | 31,200 | 1,530 | 218,000 |
| Direct-reduced iron (DRI) | 32 | 3,700 | 498 | 63,200 |
| Spongy iron products, not DRI | (3/) | 49 | 26 | 3,130 |
| Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses | 2 | 1,060 | 14 | 7,280 |
| Powders of alloy steel | 2 | 3,380 | 13 | 19,800 |
| Other ferrous powders | 7 | 6,720 | 49 | 46,900 |
| Total DRI, granules and powders | 43 | 14,900 | 600 | 140,000 |
| Grand total | 525 | 87,800 | 3,880 | 600,000 |

1/ Import valuation is on a customs basis.
2/ Data are rounded to three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.
3/ Less than 1/2 unit.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 9
U.S. RAW STEEL PRODUCTION, RAW STEEL CAPABILITY UTILIZATION,
AND CONTINUOUS CAST STEEL PRODUCTION

| Period | Raw steel production, thousand metric tons 1/ | | Raw steel capability utilization, percent | | Continuous cast steel production, percent | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Monthly | Year to date | Monthly | Year to date | Monthly | Year to date |
| 1996: | | | | | | |
| August | 7,830 | 63,600 | 87.1% | 90.8% | 93.6% | 93.2% |
| September | 7,630 | 71,200 | 87.7% | 90.5% | 93.2% | 93.1% |
| October | 7,900 | 79,300 | 88.0% | 90.4% | 92.9% | 93.1% |
| November | 7,510 | 86,800 | 86.5% | 90.0% | 93.6% | 93.2% |
| December | 7,880 | 94,700 | 87.9% | 89.9% | 94.0% | 93.2% |
| 1997 | | | | | | |
| January | 7,930 | 7,930 | 85.3% | 85.3% | 94.0% | 94.0% |
| February | 7,500 | 15,400 | 89.3% | 85.8% | 94.3% | 94.2% |
| March | 8,320 | 23,800 | 89.6% | 88.3% | 94.4% | 94.2% |
| April | 8,060 | 32,200 | 89.2% | 89.5% | 94.2% | 94.3% |
| May | 8,210 | 40,400 | 87.9% | 89.2% | 94.4% | 94.3% |
| June | 7,860 | 48,300 | 87.0% | 88.8% | 94.3% | 94.3% |
| July | 7,890 | 56,500 | 85.1% | 88.7% | 95.0% | 94.4% |
| August | 8,000 | 64,500 | 86.4% | 88.4% | 94.7% | 94.4% |

1/ Data are rounded to three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

Source: American Iron and Steel Institute.

TABLE 10
COMPOSITE PRICES FOR NO. 1 HEAVY MELTING STEEL SCRAP AND PIG IRON

| Period | American Metal Market No. 1 HMS | | Iron Age No. 1 HMS | | Iron Age Pig Iron | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $/lt | $/t | $/lt | $/t | $/lt | $/t |
| 1996: | | | | | | |
| September | 136.23 | 134.08 | 130.33 | 128.21 | NA | NA |
| October | 127.49 | 125.47 | 121.58 | 119.65 | NA | NA |
| November | 115.14 | 113.32 | 108.67 | 106.95 | NA | NA |
| December | 116.79 | 114.95 | 109.84 | 108.10 | NA | NA |
| Average through December | 123.91 | 130.60 | 117.61 | 115.73 | NA | NA |
| 1997: | | | | | | |
| January | 127.44 | 125.43 | 120.75 | 118.84 | 169.12 | 166.45 |
| February | 134.04 | 131.92 | 127.50 | 125.49 | 170.29 | 167.60 |
| March | 128.75 | 126.72 | 120.70 | 118.79 | 173.04 | 170.31 |
| April | 123.76 | 121.80 | 118.25 | 116.38 | 170.80 | 168.10 |
| May | 130.08 | 128.03 | 125.80 | 123.81 | 172.48 | 169.76 |
| June | 130.79 | 128.73 | 127.70 | 125.68 | 176.40 | 173.61 |
| July | 136.00 | 133.85 | 131.67 | 129.59 | 179.76 | 176.92 |
| August | 137.67 | 135.49 | 134.25 | 132.13 | 179.76 | 176.92 |
| September | NA | NA | 128.27 | 126.24 | 179.76 | 176.92 |
| Average through September | NA | NA | 126.10 | 124.11 | 174.60 | 171.84 |

NA Not available.

Note: Long tons = lt; metric tons = t.