USGS
science for a changing world

Mineral Industry Surveys

For information, contact:
Michael Fenton, Iron and Steel Commodity Specialist
U.S. Geological Survey
989 National Center
Reston, VA 20192
Telephone: (703) 648-4972, Fax: (703) 648-7757
E-mail: mfenton@usgs.gov

Mark Simpson (Data)
Telephone: (703) 648-7963
Fax: (703) 648-7975

MINES FaxBack: (703) 648-4999
Internet: http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals

IRON AND STEEL SCRAP IN FEBRUARY 2000

On a daily basis in February 2000, estimated consumption of iron and steel scrap was up by 4% compared with that of January 2000, according to the U.S. Geological Survey. Compared with January 2000 data, daily average production was up by 8%, net receipts were up by 15%, and stocks at the end of the month were slightly higher. These observations are based upon responses from 65% of the companies surveyed that manufacture pig iron and semifinished steel products, which represent 53% of the total scrap consumption in those sectors, and estimates for nonrespondents of this survey.

On a daily average basis, pig iron production was up by 5% and consumption rose by 4% from that of January 2000. Stocks of pig iron at month's end decreased by 1% compared with those at the end of January 2000.

Exports of iron and steel scrap for the month of January 2000 decreased by 32% compared with those of December 1999. Canada was the leading country of destination, accounting for 31% of the total exports in January 2000, followed by The Republic of Korea with 24% and China with 13%.

Table 7 shows that Los Angeles, CA, was the leading U.S. Customs district for tonnage of exports in January 2000, accounting for 22% of the total exports, followed by San Francisco, CA, with 21% and Detroit, MI, with 6%.

Table 10 shows that New Orleans, LA, was the leading Customs district for tonnage of imports in January 2000, accounting for 55% of the total imports, followed by Detroit, MI, with 22% and Philadelphia, PA, with 6%.

According to the American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI), domestic raw steel production for February 2000 amounted to 8,320,000 metric tons, down by 7% from 8,920,000 tons for January 2000, and up by 17% from 7,110,000 tons for February 1999. The electric furnace portion of raw steel production for February 2000 was 46%, or about 1% higher than for both January 2000 and for February 1999.

Raw steel capability utilization (AISI data) in February 2000 was 89%, about 1% lower than for both January 2000, and February 1999. Continuous cast steel production in the United States accounted for 96% of total raw steel production in February 2000, or about the same as that in January 2000 and up by 1% from that in February 2000.

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

(Thousand metric tons)

	February 2000			Year to date p/ 3/		
	Integrated steel producers 4/	Electric furnace steel producers 5/	Total for steel producers	Integrated steel producers 4/	Electric furnace steel producers 5/	Total for steel producers
Scrap:						
Receipts from dealers and other sources	970	2,700	3,600	1,900	5,300	7,200
Receipts from other own company plants	W	W	170	W	W	340
Production recirculating scrap	710	410	1,100	1,500	820	2,300
Production obsolete scrap	11	3	14	22	14	35
Consumption (by type of furnace):						
Blast furnace	(6/)	--	(6/)	(6/)	--	(6/)
Basic oxygen process	W	W	1,400	W	W	2,800
Electric furnace	W	W	3,300	W	W	6,800
Other (including air furnace) 7/	(6/)	--	(6/)	(6/)	--	(6/)
Total consumption	1,600	3,200	4,700	3,200	6,400	9,600
Shipments	150	5	160	W	W	320
Stocks end of month	2,300	2,300	4,700	XX	XX	XX
Pig iron (includes hot metal):						
Receipts	350	150	490	740	280	1,000
Production	3,900	--	3,900	8,000	--	8,000
Consumption (by type of furnace):						
Basic oxygen process	W	W	4,100	W	W	8,500
Direct castings 8/	(6/)	--	(6/)	(6/)	--	(6/)
Electric furnace	W	W	(6/)	W	W	(6/)
Total consumption	4,000	110	4,100	8,300	230	8,500
Shipments	(9/)	(9/)	(9/)	(9/)	(9/)	(9/)
Stocks end of month	W	W	520	XX	XX	XX
Direct-reduced iron: 10/						
Receipts	76	55	130	190	140	330
Consumption (by type of furnace):						
Blast furnace	52	--	52	110	--	110
Basic oxygen process	(11/)	--	(11/)	(11/)	(11/)	(11/)
Electric furnace	(9/)	(9/)	(9/)	(9/)	(9/)	(9/)
Total consumption	52	--	52	110	--	110
Shipments	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stocks end of month	W	W	250	XX	XX	XX

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

1/ Data are rounded to no more than two significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

2/ Includes manufacturers of raw steel that also produce steel castings. February 2000 data are based on returns from 65% of monthly respondents, representing 53% of scrap consumption during this month, and estimates for nonrespondents of this survey. Year-to-date data are based on returns from 63% of respondents, representing 54% of scrap consumption and estimates for nonrespondents.

3/ May include revisions to previous months' data.

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

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

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

7/ Includes vacuum melting furnaces and miscellaneous uses.

8/ Includes ingot molds and stools.

9/ Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data.

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

11/ 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, FOR STEEL PRODUCERS 1/ 2/

(Thousand metric tons)

Item	February 2000				Year to date p/ 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 4/	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 4/
Carbon steel:							
Low-phosphorus plate and punchings	33	--	31	39	74	--	67
Cut structural and plate	310	62	370	280	650	120	760
No. 1 heavy melting steel	480	310	820	640	950	650	1,700
No. 2 heavy melting steel	440	33	480	490	870	72	650
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	480	W	600	370	970	W	1,200
No. 2 and all other bundles	79	W	80	51	160	W	160
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	W	W	W	W	W	W
Railroad rails	11	W	14	W	25	W	32
Turnings and borings	180	5	180	130	340	11	360
Slag scrap	71	120	170	190	140	230	360
Shredded and fragmentized	710	W	820	550	1,400	W	1,700
No. 1 busheling	400	12	410	280	780	24	830
Steel cans (Post consumer)	W	W	20	W	W	W	35
All other carbon steel scrap	210	220	360	420	420	440	740
Stainless steel scrap	75	32	100	45	150	57	200
Alloy steel scrap	24	44	62	79	48	92	130
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	12	10	18	W	24	20
Machinery and cupola cast iron	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Cast iron borings	24	W	23	17	47	W	33
Motor blocks	W	--	W	W	W	--	W
Other iron scrap	21	39	63	W	40	84	130
Other mixed scrap	52	40	100	W	110	74	200
Total	3,600	1,100	4,700	4,700	7,200	2,300	9,600

p/ Preliminary. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Total." -- Zero.

1/ Data are rounded to no more than two significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

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

3/ May include revisions to previous months' data.

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

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

(Thousand metric tons)

Region and State	February 2000			Year to date p/ 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 4/	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 4/
Mid-Atlantic and New England:						
New Jersey and New York	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pennsylvania	W	W	W	W	W	W
Total	470	190	660	910	390	1,400
North Central:						
Illinois	W	W	W	W	W	W
Indiana	W	W	W	W	W	W
Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Wisconsin	190	18	210	400	37	420
Michigan	180	55	200	370	110	410
Ohio	550	150	630	1,100	300	1,300
Total	1,500	670	2,000	3,000	1,400	4,100
South Atlantic:						
Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia	180	75	240	330	140	460
Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina	240	15	240	460	30	470
Total	410	89	480	780	180	930
South Central:						
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	410	63	460	830	120	920
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	590	62	750	1,200	120	1,500
Total	1,000	130	1,200	2,000	240	2,400
Mountain and Pacific:						
Arizona, California, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Washington	300	50	380	580	110	770
Grand total	3,600	1,100	4,700	7,200	2,300	9,600

p/ Preliminary. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Total" and/or "Grand total."
1/ Data are rounded to no more than two significant digits; may not add to totals shown.
2/ Includes manufacturers of raw steel that also produce steel castings.
3/ May include revisions to previous months' data.
4/ Includes recirculating scrap and home-generated obsolete scrap.

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

(Thousand metric tons)

Item	February 2000					Year to date p/ 5/				
	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	12	16	W	W	--	24	34	W	W	--
Cut structural and plate	44	120	71	55	26	92	240	150	120	W
No. 1 heavy melting steel	53	150	46	190	53	100	290	83	380	92
No. 2 heavy melting steel	13	150	72	150	57	W	310	130	290	110
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	55	340	26	55	11	90	700	W	100	23
No. 2 and all other bundles	8	29	5	23	13	16	64	11	43	22
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Railroad rails	W	W	(6/)	5	W	W	W	(6/)	9	W
Turnings and borings	W	28	35	71	5	W	59	64	140	11
Slag scrap	19	26	11	14	W	37	W	20	30	W
Shredded and fragmentized	55	210	92	270	77	100	450	170	530	160
No. 1 busheling	68	180	31	100	10	130	360	57	200	21
Steel cans (Post consumer)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
All other carbon steel scrap	14	150	8	34	W	34	290	16	65	W
Stainless steel scrap	67	9	--	--	--	130	W	--	--	--
Alloy steel scrap	8	W	--	W	--	15	W	--	W	--
Ingot mold and stool scrap	(6/)	W	--	--	--	(6/)	W	--	--	--
Machinery and cupola cast iron	--	6	--	W	--	--	11	--	W	--
Cast iron borings	W	W	W	11	--	W	W	W	W	--
Motor blocks	(6/)	--	W	--	--	(6/)	--	W	--	--
Other iron scrap	W	9	W	W	--	W	18	W	W	--
Other mixed scrap	W	W	8	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Total	470	1,500	410	1,000	290	910	3,000	780	2,000	580

p/ Preliminary. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Total." -- Zero.
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 no more than two significant digits; may not add to totals shown.
5/ May include revisions to previous months' data.
6/ Less than 1/2 unit.

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

(Thousand metric tons)

Item	February 2000					Year to date p/ 4/				
	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	13	10	W	W	--	25	26	W	W	--
Cut structural and plate	61	120	86	70	30	120	240	190	150	59
No. 1 heavy melting steel	96	320	67	230	100	200	660	130	480	200
No. 2 heavy melting steel	24	150	69	180	58	44	310	130	350	120
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	49	440	30	67	15	110	920	60	130	30
No. 2 and all other bundles	9	32	5	24	10	18	65	11	49	19
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	W	--	W	--	--	W	--	W	--
Railroad rails	W	W	(5/)	5	W	W	9	(5/)	9	W
Turnings and borings	29	35	32	76	6	W	71	60	150	12
Slag scrap	28	93	16	36	W	63	190	32	76	W
Shredded and fragmentized	82	240	100	310	87	170	480	200	630	190
No. 1 busheling	74	180	30	120	10	150	360	58	250	21
Steel cans (Post consumer)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
All other carbon steel scrap	47	230	19	57	W	99	460	38	120	W
Stainless steel scrap	93	11	--	--	--	180	22	--	--	--
Alloy steel scrap	16	44	--	W	--	32	89	--	W	--
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	1	--	W	W	W	3	--	W	W
Machinery and cupola cast iron	--	5	--	W	--	--	11	--	W	--
Cast iron borings	W	W	W	W	--	W	W	W	W	--
Motor blocks	(5/)	--	W	--	--	(5/)	--	W	--	--
Other iron scrap	14	40	W	3	W	32	86	W	6	W
Other mixed scrap	7	24	12	9	W	13	51	21	17	W
Total	660	2,000	480	1,200	380	1,400	4,100	930	2,400	770

p/ Preliminary. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Total." -- Zero.
1/ Data are rounded to no more than 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/ May include revisions to previous months' data.
5/ Less than 1/2 unit.

TABLE 6
U.S. EXPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP
BY SELECTED REGION AND COUNTRY 1/ 2/

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Region and country	January 2000	
	Quantity	Value
North America and South America:		
Canada	112	13,400
Mexico	41	5,230
Venezuela	(3/)	9
Other	3	376
Total	156	19,000
Africa, Europe, Middle East:		
Belgium	(3/)	254
Italy	2	756
South Africa	1	847
Spain	6	3,080
Other	1	502
Total	10	5,440
Asia, Australia, Oceania:		
Australia	--	--
China	48	12,200
Hong Kong	4	1,520
India	1	336
Japan	6	4,560
Korea, Republic of	84	12,100
Malaysia	1	274
Pakistan	(3/)	23
Taiwan	47	8,420
Thailand	(3/)	211
Other	2	753
Total	194	40,400
Grand total	359	64,800

-- Zero.

1/ Includes tinplate and terneplate; excludes used rails for rerolling and other uses and ships, boats and other vessels for scrapping. Export valuation is on a "free alongside ship" (f.a.s.) basis.

2/ Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

3/ Less than 1/2 unit.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 7
U.S. EXPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP
BY REGION AND SELECTED CUSTOMS DISTRICT 1/ 2/ 3/

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Region and customs district	January 2000	
	Quantity	Value
Canadian-U.S. Border:		
Buffalo, NY	11	2,430
Detroit, MI	23	3,120
Pembina, ND	23	2,760
Ogdensburg, NY	2	328
Other 4/	51	4,470
Total	110	13,100
East Coast:		
Boston, MA	13	1,280
Charleston, SC	2	565
New York, NY	11	5,190
Norfolk, VA	2	1,030
Savannah, GA	3	444
St Albans, VT	2	435
Other	3	785
Total	36	9,730
Gulf Coast & Mexican-U.S. Border (includes Caribbean territories):		
Houston-Galveston, TX	9	4,960
Laredo, TX	14	1,770
San Juan, PR	1	249
Tampa, FL	19	2,170
Other	1	256
Total	45	9,410
West Coast:		
Columbia-Snake	2	926
Honolulu, HI, and Anchorage, AK	(5/)	168
Los Angeles, CA	78	17,900
San Diego, CA	7	930
San Francisco, CA	77	10,300
Seattle, WA	5	2,370
Total	169	32,600
Grand total	359	64,800

1/ Re-export activity for January 2000 amounted to 3,780 metric tons valued at $466,000.

2/ Includes tinplate and terneplate; excludes used rails for rerolling and other uses and ships, boats, and other vessels for scrapping. Export valuation is on a "free alongside ship" (f.a.s.) basis.

3/ Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

4/ Includes Code 70, which is for low-valued exports from the United States to Canada.

5/ Less than 1/2 unit.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

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

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Item	January 2000	
	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	40	3,880
No. 2 heavy melting steel	14	1,290
No. 1 bundles	8	906
No. 2 bundles	1	318
Shredded steel scrap	53	5,580
Borings, shovelings, turnings	19	1,430
Cut plate and structural	38	4,190
Tinned iron or steel	13	3,080
Remelting scrap ingots	(3/)	6
Cast iron	44	4,870
Other iron and steel	67	8,750
Total carbon steel and cast iron	297	34,300
Stainless steel	27	18,700
Other alloy steel	35	11,800
Total stainless and alloy steel	63	30,500
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel, cast iron	359	64,800
Ships, boats, other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	--	--
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	4	1,090
Total scrap exports	270	65,900
Exports of manufactured ferrous products:		
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	3	366
Pig iron > 0.5% phosphorus	(3/)	10
Alloy pig iron	(3/)	29
Total pig iron	3	405
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	(3/)	16
Spongy iron products, not DRI	(3/)	244
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	2	1,660
Powders of alloy steel	1	1,060
Other ferrous powders	3	7,250
Total DRI, granules, powders	7	10,200
Grand total	373	76,500

-- Zero.

1/ Export valuation is on a "free alongside ship" (f.a.s.) basis.

2/ Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

3/ Less than 1/2 unit.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 9
U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF IRON AND STEEL
SCRAP BY SELECTED COUNTRY 1/2/

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Country	January 2000	
	Quantity	Value
Canada	157	18,600
Netherlands	29	3,040
Russia	37	3,250
Sweden	21	2,230
United Kingdom	153	16,700
Other	31	8,540
Total	428	52,400

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 no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 10
U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP
BY SELECTED CUSTOMS DISTRICT 1/ 2/

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Customs district	January 2000	
	Quantity	Value
Buffalo, NY	16	3,350
Charleston, SC	19	2,220
Chicago, IL	10	547
Cleveland, OH	3	277
Detroit, MI	96	9,830
Laredo, TX	4	3,380
New Orleans, LA	235	25,300
Pembina, ND	4	942
Philadelphia, PA	27	3,330
Seattle, WA	10	1,130
Other	5	2,030
Total	428	52,400

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 no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 11
U.S. IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP AND OTHER
FERROUS PRODUCTS BY GRADE 1/ 2/

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Item	January 2000	
	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	9	728
No. 2 heavy melting steel	--	--
No. 1 bundles	10	1,250
No. 2 bundles	--	--
Shredded steel scrap	131	14,000
Borings, shovelings, turnings	2	120
Cut plate and structural	25	3,150
Tinned iron or steel	(3/)	200
Remelting scrap ingots	--	--
Cast iron	43	3,430
Other iron and steel	153	17,900
Total carbon steel and cast iron	373	40,800
Stainless steel	7	4,970
Other alloy steel	48	6,570
Total stainless and alloy steel	55	11,500
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel, cast iron	428	52,400
Ships, boats, other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	--	--
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	13	3,840
Total scrap imports	441	56,200
Imports of manufactured ferrous products:		
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	264	31,600
Pig iron > 0.5% phosphorus	--	--
Alloy pig iron	--	--
Total pig iron	264	31,600
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	98	10,300
Spongy iron products, not DRI	60	5,770
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	3	1,300
Powders of alloy steel	3	3,440
Other ferrous powders	7	8,480
Total DRI, granules, powders	170	29,300
Grand total	875	117,000

-- Zero.
1/ Import valuation is on a Customs basis.
2/ Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.
3/ Less than 1/2 unit.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 12
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
1999:						
February	7,110	14,900	79.5%	78.8%	95.0%	95.2%
March	8,030	22,600	81.1%	78.7%	95.1%	95.1%
April	7,840	30,800	81.8%	80.3%	95.4%	95.2%
May	8,090	38,900	81.7%	80.6%	95.3%	95.2%
June	7,630	46,500	79.7%	80.4%	94.9%	95.2%
July	7,820	54,900	79.4%	81.1%	95.6%	95.3%
August	8,160	63,100	82.8%	81.5%	95.5%	95.3%
September	7,850	71,100	82.3%	81.6%	95.3%	95.4%
October	8,690	80,000	88.2%	82.6%	96.1%	95.5%
November	8,490	88,600	89.1%	83.3%	95.9%	95.5%
December	8,710	97,300	88.5%	83.7%	96.0%	95.6%
2000:						
January	8,920	8,920	89.7%	89.7%	96.2%	96.2%
February	9,170	19,000	89.4%	89.5%	96.0%	96.1%

1/ Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits.

Source: American Iron and Steel Institute.

TABLE 13
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
1999:						
February	94.50	93.01	91.79	90.34	140.56	138.34
March	84.60	83.26	80.34	79.07	135.86	133.71
April	84.50	83.17	80.42	79.15	132.72	130.62
May	91.31	89.87	88.34	86.94	135.52	133.38
June	93.89	92.41	91.63	90.18	138.77	136.58
July	92.83	91.36	89.50	88.09	140.56	138.34
August	99.10	97.53	94.80	93.30	141.90	139.66
September	99.67	98.10	96.21	94.69	142.80	140.54
October	99.67	98.10	96.13	94.61	146.16	143.85
November	107.37	105.67	103.80	102.16	149.52	147.16
December	116.59	114.75	113.17	111.38	149.52	147.16
1999 average	95.66	94.15	92.44	90.98	141.20	138.97
2000:						
January	121.98	120.05	113.87	112.07	153.10	150.68
February	111.08	109.33	104.42	102.77	154.00	151.57

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