



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

David Gibson (Data)
Telephone: (703) 648-7963
Fax: (703) 648-7975
E-mail: dgibson@usgs.gov

Internet: <http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals>

IRON AND STEEL SCRAP IN MARCH 2003

On a daily average basis in March 2003, estimated consumption of iron and steel scrap and net receipts of purchased and home scrap were each down 5% compared with that of February 2003, according to the U.S. Geological Survey. Production of home scrap was down 1% and stocks of purchased and home scrap at the end of the month were about the same as those of February 2003. These observations are based upon responses from 51% of the companies surveyed that manufacture pig iron and semifinished steel products, which represent 40% of the total scrap consumption in those sectors, and estimates for nonrespondents to this survey.

On a daily average basis, pig iron production was down 6% and consumption was down 7% compared with that of February 2003. Stocks of pig iron at month's end were down 3%.

Exports of iron and steel scrap for the month of February 2003 decreased 5% from those of January 2003. China and the Republic of Korea were the leading countries of destination, each accounting for 27% of the total tonnage of exports, followed by Mexico with 12% (table 6). Los Angeles, CA, was the leading U.S. Customs district for tonnage of exports, accounting for 20% of the total, followed by San Francisco, CA, with 17% and New York, NY, with 15% (table 7).

Imports of iron and steel scrap for February 2003 increased 12% compared with those of January 2003. Canada was the leading country of origin, accounting for 49% of the total tonnage of imports, followed by the United Kingdom with 24% and Sweden with 14% (table 9). Charleston, SC, was the leading Customs district for tonnage of imports, accounting for 48% of the total, followed by Detroit, MI, with 29% and Seattle, WA, with 11% (table 10).

The daily average domestic raw steel production for March 2003, as calculated from the American Iron and Steel Institute's (AISI) monthly production data, amounted to 258,000 metric tons, down 3% from 265,000 tons in February 2003 and up 7% from 242,000 in March 2002 (table 12). The electric furnace portion of raw steel production for March 2003 was 50.1%, up from 49.9% in February 2003 and down from 50.7% in March 2002.

Raw steel capability utilization (AISI data) in March 2003 was 85.0%, down from 87.3% of February 2003 and from 86.7% in March 2002 (table 12). Continuous cast steel production in the United States accounted for 96.8% of total raw steel production in March 2003, up from 95.2% in February 2003 and equal to that of March 2002.

TABLE 1
IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, PIG IRON, AND DIRECT-REDUCED IRON STATISTICS FOR STEEL PRODUCERS^{1,2}

(Thousand metric tons)

	March 2003			Year to date ^p		
	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	1,000	2,700	3,700	3,000	7,700	11,000
Receipts from other own company plants	W	W	132	W	W	426
Production recirculating scrap	702	422	1,100	2,000	1,200	3,200
Production obsolete scrap	14	3	17	37	7	45
Consumption (by type of furnace):						
Blast furnace	(5)	--	(5)	(5)	--	(5)
Basic oxygen process	W	W	1,300	W	W	3,800
Electric furnace	W	W	3,500	W	W	10,000
Other (including air furnace) ⁶	(5)	--	(5)	(5)	--	(5)
Total consumption	1,700	3,100	4,800	4,900	9,200	14,000
Shipments	128	3	131	371	11	382
Stocks end of month	2,100	2,100	4,200	XX	XX	XX
Pig iron (includes hot metal):						
Receipts	645	102	747	2,000	346	2,400
Production	W	W	2,800	W	W	8,200
Consumption (by type of furnace):						
Basic oxygen process	W	W	3,500	W	W	10,000
Direct castings ⁷	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Electric furnace	W	W	(5)	W	W	(5)
Total consumption	3,400	87	3,500	10,000	245	10,000
Shipments	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Stocks end of month	W	W	634	XX	XX	XX
Direct-reduced iron:⁹						
Receipts	142	64	206	356	188	544
Total consumption	120	59	179	361	187	548
Shipments	1	--	1	4	--	4
Stocks end of month	249	72	322	XX	XX	XX

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

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

²Includes manufacturers of raw steel that also produce steel castings. March 2003 data are based on returns from 51% of monthly respondents, representing 40% of scrap consumption during this month, and estimates for nonrespondents of this survey.

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

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

⁵Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Consumption: Basic oxygen process."

⁶Includes vacuum melting furnaces and miscellaneous uses.

⁷Includes ingot molds and stools.

⁸Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data.

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

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	March 2003				Year to date ^p		
	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	29	W	27	16	74	W	74
Cut structural and plate	362	75	411	266	1,100	232	1,200
No. 1 heavy melting steel	396	277	731	525	1,200	813	2,100
No. 2 heavy melting steel	475	50	519	421	1,400	136	1,500
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	355	W	499	274	1,100	W	1,500
No. 2 and all other bundles	96	W	87	60	237	W	235
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	W	W	W	--	W	W
Railroad rails	19	W	25	11	46	W	63
Turnings and borings	197	4	187	151	548	12	546
Slag scrap	77	133	176	144	216	407	522
Shredded and fragmented	778	W	893	486	2,300	W	2,700
No. 1 busheling	445	10	437	272	1,300	31	1,300
Steel cans (post consumer)	18	W	23	W	57	W	69
All other carbon steel scrap	182	246	380	419	539	613	1,100
Stainless steel scrap	84	26	114	38	199	68	281
Alloy steel scrap	13	42	56	41	38	123	163
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	9	6	18	W	28	17
Machinery and cupola cast iron	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Cast iron borings	27	W	24	25	81	W	70
Motor blocks	W	--	W	W	W	--	W
Other iron scrap	25	35	55	W	80	93	153
Other mixed scrap	76	28	116	573	233	85	333
Total	3,700	1,100	4,800	4,200	11,000	3,200	14,000

^pPreliminary. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Total." -- Zero.

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

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

³Includes 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	March 2003			Year to date ^p		
	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, Pennsylvania	422	177	643	1,200	519	1,800
North Central:						
Illinois and Indiana	456	377	821	1,400	1,100	2,500
Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Wisconsin	181	13	181	653	54	689
Michigan	166	89	195	524	249	631
Ohio	482	136	643	1,400	373	1,800
Total	1,300	614	1,800	4,000	1,800	5,600
South Atlantic:						
Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia	175	70	254	509	211	729
Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina	312	35	342	914	98	981
Total	488	104	596	1,400	308	1,700
South Central:						
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	436	51	498	1,300	152	1,500
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	704	119	792	1,800	256	2,200
Total	1,100	169	1,300	3,100	408	3,700
Mountain and Pacific:						
Arizona, California, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Washington	327	59	414	952	170	1,200
Grand total	3,700	1,100	4,800	11,000	3,200	14,000

^pPreliminary.

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

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

³Includes 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	March 2003					Year to date ^p				
	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	4	W	7	4	35	13	W	19	5
Cut structural and plate	47	115	102	75	24	141	385	267	199	71
No. 1 heavy melting steel	43	104	44	151	54	128	316	125	449	153
No. 2 heavy melting steel	8	167	60	176	63	25	507	184	499	175
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	26	263	23	35	8	79	851	70	120	25
No. 2 and all other bundles	9	29	3	45	10	27	91	9	81	29
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Railroad rails	W	W	2	14	W	W	W	5	32	W
Turnings and borings	25	39	27	100	6	77	115	75	263	17
Slag scrap	18	17	6	35	W	53	47	19	95	W
Shredded and fragmented	42	202	176	268	90	127	637	534	731	258
No. 1 busheling	52	176	29	180	8	158	527	86	451	30
Steel cans (post consumer)	4	W	W	W	W	12	W	W	W	W
All other carbon steel scrap	40	105	6	22	W	101	331	18	71	W
Stainless steel scrap	73	11	--	--	--	168	31	--	--	--
Alloy steel scrap	9	W	--	W	--	26	W	--	W	--
Ingot mold and stool scrap	1	W	--	--	--	1	W	--	--	--
Machinery and cupola cast iron	2	6	1	W	--	6	17	2	W	--
Cast iron borings	W	W	W	9	--	W	W	W	32	--
Motor blocks	(5)	--	W	--	(5)	(5)	--	W	--	(5)
Other iron scrap	W	9	W	2	W	W	27	W	7	W
Other mixed scrap	W	W	(5)	15	W	W	W	1	45	W
Total	422	1,300	488	1,100	327	1,200	4,000	1,400	3,100	952

^pPreliminary. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Total." -- Zero.

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

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

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

⁴Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

⁵Less 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	March 2003					Year to date ^p				
	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	5	W	W	2	34	15	W	W	2
Cut structural and plate	69	117	128	74	25	205	398	344	210	74
No. 1 heavy melting steel	87	251	74	209	110	261	732	214	632	294
No. 2 heavy melting steel	15	177	71	189	67	45	523	199	548	186
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	35	383	27	45	8	105	1,200	81	153	24
No. 2 and all other bundles	10	32	3	32	10	29	95	9	72	30
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	8	--	--	--	--	28	--	--	--
Railroad rails	W	W	1	18	W	W	W	4	40	W
Turnings and borings	29	43	26	83	6	88	127	78	235	18
Slag scrap	29	78	13	55	W	86	237	37	159	W
Shredded and fragmentized	76	215	197	310	95	230	695	576	902	272
No. 1 busheling	59	181	28	160	9	175	543	85	453	43
Steel cans (post consumer)	6	W	W	W	W	18	W	W	W	W
All other carbon steel scrap	68	210	17	72	W	186	633	53	198	W
Stainless steel scrap	96	18	--	--	--	230	52	--	--	--
Alloy steel scrap	19	33	--	W	--	58	97	--	W	--
Ingot mold and stool scrap	4	1	--	1	--	11	4	--	2	--
Machinery and cupola cast iron	1	5	1	W	--	3	16	2	W	--
Cast iron borings	W	W	W	8	--	W	W	W	25	--
Motor blocks	(4)	--	W	--	--	(4)	--	W	--	(4)
Other iron scrap	W	27	W	4	W	W	71	W	12	W
Other mixed scrap	W	32	1	16	W	W	89	4	48	W
Total	643	1,800	596	1,300	414	1,800	5,600	1,700	3,700	1,200

^pPreliminary. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Total." -- Zero.

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

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

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

⁴Less 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	February 2003		Year to date	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
North America and South America:				
Canada	87	11,700	177	23,100
Guatemala	2	195	2	203
Mexico	108	13,200	252	30,000
Other	1	155	1 ^r	357 ^r
Total	197	25,300	432	53,600
Africa, Europe, Middle East:				
Belgium	2	318	5	970
Egypt	--	--	6	318
Finland	--	--	6	3,760
Italy	7	5,530	7	5,630
Netherlands	4	2,100	4	2,200
Portugal	4	458	4	458
Spain	11	7,120	33	17,900
Turkey	52	6,020	174	19,000
United Kingdom	2	1,720	6	2,560
Other	1	430	2 ^r	967 ^r
Total	82	23,700	247	53,800
Asia, Australia, Oceania:				
China	248	37,200	470	73,400
Hong Kong	3	556	5	1,580
India	4	566	8	1,160
Japan	2	918	6	3,340
Korea, Republic of	247	30,200	484	58,500
Malaysia	49	4,560	84	8,400
Singapore	3	272	3	301
Taiwan	34	4,380	68	11,500
Thailand	37	4,270	56	6,320
Other	2	747	4 ^r	1,090 ^r
Total	628	83,700	1,190	166,000
Grand total	907	133,000	1,870	273,000

^rRevised; unspecified group of countries differs from that of the previous report. -- Zero.

¹Includes 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.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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	February 2003		Year to date	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Canadian-U.S. Border:				
Buffalo, NY	9	2,180	23	5,040
Detroit, MI	18	2,650	37	4,900
Duluth, MN	6	593	6	630
Ogdensburg, NY	1	590	3	1,060
Pembina, ND	20	2,130	43	4,330
Other ⁴	2	284	3 ^r	633 ^r
Total	55	8,430	114	16,600
East Coast:				
Boston, MA	75	9,140	158	18,100
Miami, FL	7	548	11	1,930
New York, NY	140	18,500	236	33,600
Norfolk, VA	1	512	40	5,540
Philadelphia, PA	(5)	7	57	6,840
Portland, ME	18	2,440	40	5,000
Providence, RI	--	--	73	8,920
Savannah, GA	2	568	5	1,340
St. Albans, VT	1	376	2	699
Other	34	3,990	67	7,930
Total	277	36,100	689	89,900
Gulf Coast and Mexican-U.S.				
Border (includes Caribbean territories):				
Houston-Galveston, TX	11	8,260	19	12,700
Laredo, TX	23	2,890	48	6,420
New Orleans, LA	43	11,400	104	28,400
San Juan, PR	6	837	16	2,230
Tampa, FL	24	2,690	50	5,680
Other	1	87	1	254
Total	109	26,200	238	55,700
West Coast and Hawaii:				
Columbia-Snake, OR	36	5,030	90	11,900
Honolulu, HI, and Anchorage, AK	18	2,380	22	2,870
Los Angeles, CA	182	25,200	373	49,700
San Diego, CA	7	680	10	1,080
San Francisco, CA	155	19,600	226	29,900
Seattle, WA	68	9,120	103	15,400
Total	466	61,900	824	111,000
Grand total	907	133,000	1,870	273,000

^rRevised; unspecified group of customs districts differs from that in the previous report.

¹Re-export activity for February 2003 amounted to 1,070 metric tons valued at \$240,000.

²Includes 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.

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

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

⁵Less than 1/2 unit.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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	February 2003		Year to date	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	192	22,200	369	42,000
No. 2 heavy melting steel	52	5,700	104	11,400
No. 1 bundles	11	1,380	19	2,280
No. 2 bundles	4	398	6	635
Shredded steel scrap	290	34,100	638	72,700
Borings, shovelings and turnings	9	667	21	1,540
Cut plate and structural	77	9,040	133	13,700
Tinned iron or steel	31	4,370	66	8,620
Remelting scrap ingots	(3)	334	1	807
Cast iron	58	8,080	116	16,900
Other iron and steel	52	6,990	149	16,600
Total carbon steel and cast iron	775	93,200	1,620	187,000
Stainless steel	67	28,500	108	58,400
Other alloy steel	66	11,000	135	27,500
Total stainless and alloy steel	133	39,400	244	85,900
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	907	133,000	1,870	273,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	1	170	1	170
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	1	551	2	813
Total scrap exports	910	133,000	1,870	274,000
Exports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	1	210	3	457
Pig iron > 0.5% phosphorus	--	--	--	--
Alloy pig iron	(3)	33	(3)	37
Total pig iron	1	243	4	495
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	4	388	4	404
Spongy iron products, not DRI	(3)	146	(3)	315
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	2	1,080	4	2,230
Powders of alloy steel	1	650	2	2,070
Other ferrous powders	4	4,200	7	7,970
Total DRI, granules, powders	10	6,460	17	13,000
Grand total	921	140,000	1,890	287,000

-- Zero.

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

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

³Less than 1/2 unit.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 9
U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP
BY SELECTED COUNTRY^{1,2}

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Country	February 2003		Year to date	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Brazil	--	--	22	2,480
Canada	150	17,300	337	37,900
Dominican Republic	(3)	46	6	585
Mexico	6	2,800	10	5,420
Russia	31	3,320	31	3,320
Sweden	44	5,220	44	5,220
United Kingdom	73	10,000	126	16,700
Other	2	1,770	3	2,170
Total	306	40,500	580	73,700

-- Zero.

¹Includes 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.

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

³Less than 1/2 unit.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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	February 2003		Year to date	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Buffalo, NY	21	3,420	43	7,040
Charleston, SC	148	18,500	229	27,800
Detroit, MI	88	9,790	182	20,000
Duluth, MN	2	224	3	321
Great Falls, MT	2	266	3	311
Laredo, TX	4	1,930	7	3,530
Ogdensburg, NY	2	238	3	510
Pembina, ND	2	546	7	1,430
San Dieco, CA	1	529	2	1,040
Seattle, WA	33	2,800	60	5,070
Other	3	2,270	40	6,630
Total	306	40,500	580	73,700

¹Includes 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.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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	February 2003		Year to date	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	(3)	48	1	144
No. 2 heavy melting steel	(3)	17	(3)	31
No. 1 bundles	28	3,690	48	6,090
No. 2 bundles	--	--	--	--
Shredded steel scrap	89	10,500	162	18,500
Borings, shoveling and turnings	3	198	5	388
Cut plate and structural	4	504	9	1,070
Tinned iron or steel	7	783	8	961
Remelting scrap ingots	(3)	24	(3)	26
Cast iron	11	1,160	44	3,830
Other iron and steel	144	16,500	263	29,800
Total carbon steel and cast iron	287	33,500	539	60,800
Stainless steel	6	4,110	10	6,990
Other alloy steel	14	2,900	30	5,940
Total stainless and alloy steel	20	7,010	40	12,900
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	306	40,500	580	73,700
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	(3)	6	(3)	6
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	5	1,090	49	7,500
Total scrap imports	311	41,600	629	81,200
Imports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	246	31,900	622	77,600
Pig iron > 0.5% phosphorus	--	--	--	--
Alloy pig iron	--	--	--	--
Total pig iron	246	31,900	622	77,600
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	88	10,100	220	24,200
Spongy iron products, not DRI	(3)	87	(3)	107
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	1	549	2	1,210
Powders of alloy steel	5	4,290	9	7,990
Other ferrous powders	5	3,930	11	8,670
Total DRI, granules, powders	99	19,000	241	42,100
Grand total	656	92,400	1,490	201,000

-- Zero.

¹Import valuation is on a Customs basis.

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

³Less than 1/2 unit.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 12
U.S. RAW STEEL PRODUCTION, RAW STEEL CAPABILITY UTILIZATION,
AND CONTINUOUS CAST STEEL PRODUCTION¹

Period	Raw steel production, thousand metric tons		Raw steel capability utilization, percent		Continuous cast steel production, percent	
	Monthly	Year to date	Monthly	Year to date	Monthly	Year to date
2002:						
March	7,490	21,700	86.7	86.6	96.8	96.9
April	7,450	29,300	90.3	87.3	96.7	96.9
May	7,620	37,000	89.4	87.7	96.8	96.9
June	7,630	44,700	92.5	89.3	96.8	96.9
July	7,720	52,500	86.8	89.0	97.5	97.0
August	8,090	60,700	91.0	89.3	97.1	97.0
September	8,090	69,000	94.0	90.2	97.1	97.0
October	8,180	77,200	90.8	90.2	97.1	97.0
November	7,570	84,700	86.8	89.9	97.2	97.0
December	7,560	92,200	83.9	89.4	97.0	97.0
2003:						
January	7,820	7,820	83.1	83.1	97.1	97.1
February	7,420	15,200	87.3	85.1	95.3	95.4
March	8,000	23,200	85.0	84.9	96.8	97.0

¹Data 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
2002:						
March	82.09	80.79	78.71	77.47	132.59	130.50
April	92.03	90.58	86.77	85.40	133.81	131.70
May	101.53	99.93	97.17	95.64	140.72	138.50
June	101.60	100.00	97.00	95.47	148.08	145.74
July	101.67	100.06	96.83	95.30	149.86	147.49
August	101.67	100.06	97.88	96.33	149.86	147.49
September	103.62	101.98	99.13	97.56	149.86	147.49
October	103.12	101.49	98.33	96.78	149.86	147.49
November	97.25	95.71	93.87	92.39	149.86	147.49
December	97.00	95.47	94.10	92.61	138.72	136.53
Average	93.05	91.58	89.63	88.21	141.22	138.99
2003:						
January	106.41	104.73	105.79	104.12	159.77	157.24
February	115.91	114.08	116.21	114.37	163.07	160.49
March	120.42	118.52	121.83	119.91	163.07	160.49

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