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Mineral Industry Surveys

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IRON AND STEEL SCRAP IN JULY 2003

On a daily average basis in July 2003, estimated consumption of iron and steel scrap was down 7% and net receipts of purchased and home scrap were down 8% compared with those of June 2003, according to the U.S. Geological Survey. Production of home scrap was down 12% and stocks of purchased and home scrap at the end of the month were down 4%. These observations are based upon responses from 55% of the companies surveyed that manufacture pig iron and semifinished steel products, which represent 39% of the total scrap consumption in those sectors, and estimates for non-respondents to this survey.

On a daily average basis, pig iron production was down 3% and consumption was down 2% compared with those of June 2003. Stocks of pig iron at month's end were down 22%.

Exports of iron and steel scrap for the month of June 2003 decreased 24% from those of May 2003. Republic of Korea was the leading country of destination, accounting for 28% of the total tonnage of exports, followed by China with 21% and Mexico with 13% (table 6). New York, NY, was the leading U.S. Customs district for tonnage of exports, accounting for 28% of the total, followed by Los Angeles, CA, with 21% and Boston, MA, with 10% (table 7).

Imports of iron and steel scrap for June 2003 decreased 22% compared with those of May 2003. Canada was the leading country of origin, accounting for 95% of the total tonnage of imports, followed by Mexico with 3% and the Dominican Republic with 2% (table 9). Detroit, MI, was the leading Customs district for tonnage of imports, accounting for 41% of the total, followed by Charleston, SC, and Seattle, WA, with 15% each (table 10).

The daily average domestic raw steel production for July 2003, as calculated from the American Iron and Steel Institute's (AISI) monthly production data, amounted to 239,000 metric tons, down 7% from 258,000 tons in June 2003 and down 4% from 249,000 tons in July 2002 (table 12). The electric furnace portion of raw steel production for July 2003 was about the same as that of June 2003 and up from 48.7% in July 2002.

Raw steel capability utilization (AISI data) in July 2003 was 78.9%, down from 86.2% of June 2003 and down from 86.8% in July 2002 (table 12). Continuous cast steel production in the United States accounted for 97.2% of total raw steel production in July 2003, about the same as that of June 2003 and down from 97.4% in July 2002.

TABLE 1

IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, PIG IRON, AND DIRECT-REDUCED IRON STATISTICS FOR STEEL PRODUCERS[1, 2]

(Thousand metric tons)

	July 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	1,030	2,340	3,370	6,990	17,500	24,500
Receipts from other own company plants	W	W	149	W	W	1,100
Production recirculating scrap	648	327	975	4,750	2,570	7,320
Production obsolete scrap	9	2	12	76	16	91
Consumption (by type of furnace):						
Blast furnace	(5)	--	(5)	(5)	--	(5)
Basic oxygen process	W	W	1,160	W	W	8,450
Electric furnace	W	W	3,290	W	W	23,700
Other (including air furnace)[6]	(5)	--	(5)	(5)	--	(5)
Total consumption	1,670	2,790	4,460	11,300	20,900	32,200
Shipments	106	36	142	892	65	958
Stocks end of month	2,130	1,960	4,090	XX	XX	XX
Pig iron (includes hot metal):						
Receipts	708	78	786	4,600	694	5,290
Production	W	W	2,720	W	W	19,100
Consumption (by type of furnace):						
Basic oxygen process	W	W	3,420	W	W	23,700
Direct castings[7]	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Electric furnace	W	W	(5)	W	W	(5)
Total consumption	3,340	80	3,420	23,100	548	23,700
Shipments	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Stocks end of month	W	W	425	XX	XX	XX
Direct-reduced iron:[9]						
Receipts	134	64	198	713	410	1,120
Production	W	--	W	63	--	63
Total consumption	84	77	161	735	465	1,200
Shipments	7	--	7	13	--	13
Stocks end of month	207	55	262	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 three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

[2]Includes manufacturers of raw steel that also produce steel castings. July 2003 data are based on returns from 55% of monthly respondents, representing 39% of scrap consumption during this month, and estimates for nonrespondents of this survey.

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

[6]Includes vacuum melting furnaces and miscellaneous uses.

[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."

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	July 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	26	W	28	14	188	W	194
Cut structural and plate	348	73	427	282	2,520	511	2,950
No. 1 heavy melting steel	399	236	661	510	2,830	1,810	4,900
No. 2 heavy melting steel	440	38	484	408	3,160	291	3,440
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	344	W	501	328	2,760	W	3,620
No. 2 and all other bundles	72	W	79	34	500	W	525
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	W	W	W	(4)	W	W
Railroad rails	23	W	30	11	157	W	196
Turnings and borings	158	3	173	137	1,220	33	1,280
Slag scrap	64	118	169	160	500	971	1,230
Shredded and fragmentized	757	W	809	496	5,140	W	5,860
No. 1 busheling	383	19	394	266	2,740	93	2,850
Steel cans (post consumer)	17	W	21	W	130	W	162
All other carbon steel scrap	138	182	327	298	1,160	1,360	2,480
Stainless steel scrap	61	22	84	43	449	154	631
Alloy steel scrap	11	34	50	38	80	280	365
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	9	5	17	W	69	39
Machinery and cupola cast iron	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Cast iron borings	19	W	25	7	163	W	169
Motor blocks	W	--	W	W	W	--	W
Other iron scrap	36	29	75	W	207	211	399
Other mixed scrap	75	25	106	577	586	205	790
Total	3,370	975	4,460	4,090	24,500	7,320	32,200

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

[1]Data are rounded to no more than three 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, BY REGION AND STATE, FOR STEEL PRODUCERS[1, 2]

(Thousand metric tons)

Region and State	July 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	369	167	582	2,740	1,200	4,230
North Central:						
Illinois and Indiana	389	363	737	3,100	2,590	5,600
Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Wisconsin	236	9	232	1,550	110	1,600
Michigan	149	72	219	1,300	634	1,550
Ohio	424	100	534	2,890	793	3,660
Total	1,200	544	1,720	8,840	4,130	12,400
South Atlantic:						
Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia	170	66	258	1,190	487	1,700
Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina	310	25	331	2,100	195	2,290
Total	480	91	589	3,290	682	3,990
South Central:						
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	420	57	496	3,080	372	3,570
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	602	62	705	4,280	525	5,260
Total	1,020	118	1,200	7,350	896	8,830
Mountain and Pacific:						
Arizona, California, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Washington	303	55	361	2,300	401	2,720
Grand total	3,370	975	4,460	24,500	7,320	32,200

[p]Preliminary.

[1]Data are rounded to no more than three 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, BY REGION AND GRADE, FOR STEEL PRODUCERS[1, 2, 3, 4]

(Thousand metric tons)

Item	July 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	6	3	89	31	W	47	18
Cut structural and plate	43	124	79	68	33	311	857	601	512	235
No. 1 heavy melting steel	43	103	45	164	44	300	738	285	1,150	360
No. 2 heavy melting steel	8	171	52	160	49	53	1,200	389	1,150	366
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	24	246	22	42	9	187	2,020	152	345	58
No. 2 and all other bundles	9	33	2	18	10	62	235	12	126	66
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(5)	--	--	--
Railroad rails	W	W	2	14	W	W	W	12	91	W
Turnings and borings	23	40	30	60	5	174	275	187	544	39
Slag scrap	18	24	7	15	W	125	133	48	191	W
Shredded and fragmentized	40	157	193	279	87	288	1,150	1,280	1,770	649
No. 1 busheling	39	158	27	153	6	351	1,090	187	1,060	50
Steel cans (post consumer)	4	W	W	W	W	28	W	W	W	W
All other carbon steel scrap	36	71	12	18	W	257	652	54	163	W
Stainless steel scrap	51	10	--	--	--	373	76	--	--	--
Alloy steel scrap	7	W	--	W	--	49	W	--	W	--
Ingot mold and stool scrap	--	W	--	--	--	2	1	--	--	--
Machinery and cupola cast iron	--	(5)	--	W	--	6	22	2	W	--
Cast iron borings	W	W	W	7	--	W	W	W	58	--
Motor blocks	--	--	W	--	(5)	--	--	W	--	(5)
Other iron scrap	W	19	W	(5)	W	W	84	W	15	W
Other mixed scrap	W	W	1	14	W	W	W	7	112	W
Total	369	1,200	480	1,020	303	2,740	8,840	3,290	7,350	2,300

[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 three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

[5]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	July 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	4	89	35	W	W	21
Cut structural and plate	64	138	115	77	33	456	893	832	537	236
No. 1 heavy melting steel	85	213	73	208	82	597	1,640	499	1,500	659
No. 2 heavy melting steel	14	179	60	180	52	100	1,230	438	1,290	384
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	35	368	26	64	8	253	2,730	181	401	56
No. 2 and all other bundles	9	35	2	20	12	67	235	14	137	72
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	7	--	--	--	--	67	--	--	--
Railroad rails	W	W	1	18	W	W	W	9	108	W
Turnings and borings	26	47	27	67	6	210	307	182	533	43
Slag scrap	29	86	12	42	W	201	579	87	363	W
Shredded and fragmentized	75	159	208	277	91	528	1,210	1,330	2,110	673
No. 1 busheling	49	163	28	146	7	399	1,130	197	1,060	66
Steel cans (post consumer)	6	W	W	W	W	42	W	W	W	W
All other carbon steel scrap	65	172	24	62	W	454	1,360	135	476	W
Stainless steel scrap	68	16	--	--	--	510	121	--	--	--
Alloy steel scrap	17	31	--	W	--	120	228	--	W	--
Ingot mold and stool scrap	3	1	--	1	--	26	8	--	5	--
Machinery and cupola cast iron	(4)	(4)	--	W	--	4	21	2	W	--
Cast iron borings	W	W	W	9	--	W	W	W	64	--
Motor blocks	(4)	--	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	(4)
Other iron scrap	W	49	W	2	W	W	209	W	27	W
Other mixed scrap	W	27	2	15	W	W	214	9	119	W
Total	582	1,720	589	1,200	361	4,230	12,400	3,990	8,830	2,720

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

[1]Data are rounded to no more than three 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. EXPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP BY SELECTED REGION AND COUNTRY[1, 2]

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Region and country	June 2003		Year to date	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
North America and South America:				
Brazil	13	1,410	14	1,730
Bermuda	--	--	8	59
Canada	98	12,500	547	73,600
Guatemala	23	3,800	26	4,110
Mexico	109	13,000	769	97,900
Turks and Caicos Islands	(3)	66	3	374
Other	2	342	7	1,290
Total	246	31,100	1,370	179,000
Africa, Europe, Middle East:				
Belgium	(3)	86	7	1,760
Egypt	--	--	6	318
Finland	8	6,520	44	32,500
Italy	(3)	15	60	14,500
Netherlands	2	1,470	11	7,160
Portugal	6	646	22	2,450
Spain	(3)	75	39	22,000
Switzerland	(3)	32	30	837
Turkey	--	--	356	43,500
United Kingdom	3	911	16	6,050
Other	1	754	4	2,800
Total	20	10,500	596	134,000
Asia, Australia, Oceania:				
China	170	47,700	1,320	274,000
Hong Kong	3	776	14	4,230
India	3	1,880	34	6,890
Japan	7	3,210	26	15,400
Korea, Republic of	229	27,600	1,350	180,000
Malaysia	69	4,520	275	30,000
Singapore	(3)	39	4	455
Taiwan	58	11,700	224	48,500
Thailand	16	1,890	237	30,700
Vietnam	(3)	23	4	1,580
Other	4	595	9	1,920
Total	559	100,000	3,490	593,000
Grand total	825	142,000	5,460	906,000

-- 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 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: 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	June 2003		Year to date	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Canadian-U.S. Border:				
Buffalo, NY	16	2,560	67	14,400
Detroit, MI	17	2,510	117	17,300
Duluth, MN	9	1,020	36	4,290
Great Falls, MT	2	177	8	906
Ogdensburg, NY	2	547	11	3,810
Pembina, ND	21	2,110	102	10,800
Other[4]	(5)	158	2	1,070
Total	67	9,080	344	52,600
East Coast:				
Baltimore, MD	1	323	22	5,120
Boston, MA	84	12,300	334	42,100
Miami, FL	4	1,900	27	8,450
New York, NY	235	38,200	966	166,000
Norfolk, VA	28	4,030	111	17,800
Philadelphia, PA	(5)	8	173	24,000
Portland, ME	(5)	20	101	13,900
Providence, RI	--	--	148	19,700
Savannah, GA	3	1,120	15	5,530
St. Albans, VT	2	270	12	3,050
Other	36	4,480	213	25,200
Total	392	62,700	2,120	331,000
Gulf Coast and Mexican-U.S.				
Border (includes Caribbean territories):				
Houston-Galveston, TX	2	1,260	42	23,900
Laredo, TX	41	3,970	220	31,200
New Orleans, LA	11	8,530	223	64,600
Nogales, AZ	5	422	24	1,690
San Juan, PR	7	688	35	4,320
Tampa, FL	16	1,690	186	24,100
Other	(5)	62	(5)	357
Total	81	16,600	731	150,000
West Coast and Hawaii:				
Columbia-Snake, OR	1	712	179	25,400
Honolulu, HI, and Anchorage, AK	1	703	65	11,800
Los Angeles, CA	169	29,000	1,140	189,000
San Diego, CA	9	746	60	4,840
San Francisco, CA	63	12,300	550	89,400
Seattle, WA	43	9,680	273	52,200
Total	286	53,200	2,270	372,000
Grand total	825	142,000	5,460	906,000

-- Zero.

[1]Re-export activity for June 2003 amounted to 1,560 metric tons valued at $502,000.

[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 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: 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	June 2003		Year to date	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	158	20,600	982	127,000
No. 2 heavy melting steel	19	2,590	186	23,700
No. 1 bundles	13	1,450	78	9,800
No. 2 bundles	6	723	18	2,170
Shredded steel scrap	215	31,400	1,760	235,000
Borings, shovelings and turnings	19	1,490	67	5,190
Cut plate and structural	64	7,910	390	53,200
Tinned iron or steel	6	700	144	20,700
Remelting scrap ingots	1	650	3	3,260
Cast iron	64	9,670	420	60,800
Other iron and steel	144	11,200	625	62,200
Total carbon steel and cast iron	707	88,400	4,680	603,000
Stainless steel	31	26,700	278	173,000
Other alloy steel	87	26,500	506	130,000
Total stainless and alloy steel	118	53,200	784	303,000
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	825	142,000	5,460	906,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	21	850	47	2,350
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	3	1,220	14	4,380
Total scrap exports	849	144,000	5,520	913,000
Exports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	2	243	9	1,190
Pig iron > 0.5% phosphorus	8	721	9	818
Alloy pig iron	(3)	4	1	107
Total pig iron	10	968	19	2,110
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	(3)	12	4	435
Spongy iron products, not DRI	(3)	86	1	1,020
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	2	1,130	11	7,040
Powders of alloy steel	1	1,160	7	6,600
Other ferrous powders	3	3,790	22	24,700
Total DRI, granules, powders	6	6,170	45	39,800
Grand total	866	151,000	5,590	955,000

[1]Export valuation is on a free alongside ship 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: 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	June 2003		Year to date	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Brazil	--	--	22	2,610
Canada	218	25,500	1,170	142,000
Dominican Republic	4	515	22	2,490
Mexico	6	3,400	38	18,200
Russia	(3)	6	61	7,500
Sweden	--	--	132	17,200
United Kingdom	(3)	22	317	44,300
Other	1	409	7	4,230
Total	229	29,800	1,770	239,000

-- Zero

[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.

[3]Less 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	June 2003		Year to date	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Buffalo, NY	27	4,030	159	26,500
Charleston, SC	34	4,970	595	80,600
Chicago, IL	22	752	36	1,790
Detroit, MI	93	11,100	608	71,100
El Paso, TX	1	269	5	1,390
Great Falls, MT	4	526	17	2,190
Laredo, TX	3	2,290	19	11,900
Mobile, AL	4	515	22	2,330
Ogdenburg, NY	1	334	9	1,800
Seattle, WA	34	3,240	205	18,500
Other	4	1,850	95	20,600
Total	229	29,800	1,770	239,000

[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 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	June 2003		Year to date	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	1	114	7	628
No. 2 heavy melting steel	--	--	(3)	44
No. 1 bundles	44	5,770	213	28,900
No. 2 bundles	--	--	--	--
Shredded steel scrap	42	5,340	474	59,700
Borings, shovelings and turnings	1	110	13	1,040
Cut plate and structural	10	1,390	49	6,430
Tinned iron or steel	1	221	12	1,860
Remelting scrap ingots	--	--	(3)	549
Cast iron	21	1,560	131	11,900
Other iron and steel	93	9,840	763	89,800
Total carbon steel and cast iron	213	24,300	1,660	201,000
Stainless steel	5	2,970	35	22,900
Other alloy steel	11	2,540	73	15,000
Total stainless and alloy steel	16	5,510	108	37,800
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	229	29,800	1,770	239,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	--	--	(3)	9
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	42	6,150	122	21,900
Total scrap imports	272	36,000	1,890	261,000
Imports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	211	36,700	1,590	215,000
Pig iron > 0.5% phosphorus	--	--	--	--
Alloy pig iron	(3)	42	(3)	55
Total pig iron	211	36,700	1,590	215,000
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	131	17,300	868	101,000
Spongy iron products, not DRI	(3)	210	(3)	804
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	2	969	8	4,890
Powders of alloy steel	5	4,220	25	24,200
Other ferrous powders	11	6,170	44	29,500
Total DRI, granules, powders	149	28,900	946	160,000
Grand total	631	102,000	4,420	636,000

-- 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: U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 12
U.S. RAW STEEL PRODUCTION, RAW STEEL CAPABILITY UTILIZATION,
AND CONTINUOUS CAST STEEL PRODUCTION[1]

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:						
July	7,720	52,100	86.8	89.0	97.5	97.0
August	8,090	60,200	91.0	89.3	97.1	97.0
September	8,090	68,300	94.0	90.2	97.1	97.0
October	8,180	76,500	90.8	90.2	97.1	97.0
November	7,570	84,000	86.8	89.9	97.2	97.0
December	7,560	91,600	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	96.8
April	7,890	31,100	87.8	85.7	97.1	96.9
May	7,520	38,600	81.1	84.7	97.1	97.0
June	7,740	46,400	86.2	85.3	97.0	97.3
July	7,410	53,800	78.9	84.3	97.2	97.3

[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
2002:						
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
April	119.80	117.91	115.92	114.09	(1)	(1)
May	109.04	107.32	107.38	105.68	(1)	(1)
June	106.13	104.45	104.57	102.92	(1)	(1)
July	111.21	109.45	109.63	107.89	(1)	(1)

[1]There is currently no U.S. merchant market for domestic pig iron or DRI

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