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Mineral Industry Surveys

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IRON AND STEEL SCRAP IN SEPTEMBER 2003

On a daily average basis in September 2003, estimated consumption of iron and steel scrap was up 8% and net receipts of purchased and home scrap were up 7% compared with those of August 2003, according to the U.S. Geological Survey. Production of home scrap was up 8% and stocks of purchased and home scrap at the end of the month were down less than 1%. These observations are based upon responses from 44% of the companies surveyed that manufacture pig iron and semifinished steel products, which represent 33% 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 7% and consumption was down 3% compared with those of August 2003. Stocks of pig iron at month's end were down 10%.

Exports of iron and steel scrap for the month of August 2003 decreased 6% from those of July 2003. China was the leading country of destination, accounting for 38% of the total tonnage of exports, followed by the Republic of Korea with 14% and Mexico with 11% (table 6). Los Angeles, CA, was the leading U.S. Customs district for tonnage of exports, accounting for 18% of the total, followed by New York, NY, with 13% and San Francisco, CA, with 10% (table 7).

Imports of iron and steel scrap for August 2003 increased 27% compared with those of July 2003. Canada was the leading country of origin, accounting for 66% of the total tonnage of imports, followed by United Kingdom with 17% and Russia with 12% (table 9). Detroit, MI, was the leading Customs district for tonnage of imports, accounting for 31% of the total, followed by Charleston, SC, with 29% and Seattle, WA, with 12% (table 10).

The daily average domestic raw steel production for September 2003, as calculated from the American Iron and Steel Institute's (AISI) monthly production data, amounted to 243,000 metric tons, up 2% from 237,000 tons in August 2003 and down 10% from 270,000 in September 2002 (table 12). The electric furnace portion of raw steel production for September 2003 was 51%, down from 52% in August 2003 and up from 49% in September 2002.

Raw steel capability utilization (AISI data) in September 2003 was 80.7%, up from 78.3% of August 2003 and down from 94.0% in September 2002 (table 12). Continuous cast steel production in the United States accounted for 96.7% of total raw steel production in September 2003, down from 97.2% in August 2003, and down from 97.1% in September 2002.

TABLE 1

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

(Thousand metric tons)

	September 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	1,090	2,400	3,490	9,080	22,400	31,500
Receipts from other own company plants	W	W	164	W	W	1,410
Production recirculating scrap	653	350	1,000	6,020	3,280	9,310
Production obsolete scrap	15	2	17	100	20	120
Consumption (by type of furnace):						
Blast furnace	(5)	--	(5)	(5)	--	(5)
Basic oxygen process	W	W	1,210	W	W	10,800
Electric furnace	W	W	3,400	W	W	30,600
Other (including air furnace)[6]	(5)	--	(5)	(5)	--	(5)
Total consumption	1,720	2,890	4,610	14,600	26,800	41,400
Shipments	110	36	146	1,100	148	1,240
Stocks end of month	2,040	1,910	3,950	XX	XX	XX
Pig iron (includes hot metal):						
Receipts	729	111	841	6,020	931	6,950
Production	W	W	2,440	W	W	24,200
Consumption (by type of furnace):						
Basic oxygen process	W	W	3,190	W	W	30,200
Direct castings[7]	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Electric furnace	W	W	(5)	W	W	(5)
Total consumption	3,100	89	3,190	29,500	707	30,200
Shipments	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Stocks end of month	W	W	351	XX	XX	XX
Direct-reduced iron:[9]						
Receipts	71	147	218	867	655	1,520
Production	W	--	W	80	--	80
Total consumption	85	71	156	901	608	1,510
Shipments	--	--	--	15	--	15
Stocks end of month	155	158	313	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. September 2003 data are based on returns from 44% of monthly respondents, representing 31% 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	September 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	27	W	60	119	243	W	308
Cut structural and plate	356	75	451	277	3,240	663	3,820
No. 1 heavy melting steel	415	172	597	406	3,650	2,180	6,140
No. 2 heavy melting steel	459	39	496	414	4,060	366	4,420
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	391	W	520	283	3,500	W	4,650
No. 2 and all other bundles	78	W	81	34	662	W	687
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	(4)	W	W	W	1	W	W
Railroad rails	22	W	24	12	204	W	250
Turnings and borings	162	5	182	126	1,540	43	1,640
Slag scrap	64	137	176	155	624	1,230	1,580
Shredded and fragmentized	759	W	845	514	6,700	W	7,570
No. 1 busheling	404	17	426	257	3,530	127	3,690
Steel cans (post consumer)	20	W	52	W	170	W	243
All other carbon steel scrap	139	166	331	305	1,450	1,710	3,140
Stainless steel scrap	50	19	75	42	561	192	794
Alloy steel scrap	11	40	55	30	102	357	470
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	7	5	16	W	83	48
Machinery and cupola cast iron	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Cast iron borings	23	W	23	9	205	W	209
Motor blocks	W	--	W	W	W	--	W
Other iron scrap	33	40	91	W	282	284	584
Other mixed scrap	81	30	103	565	741	262	1,010
Total	3,490	1,000	4,610	3,950	31,500	9,310	41,400

[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	September 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	366	169	575	3,490	1,550	5,410
North Central:						
Illinois and Indiana	381	319	679	3,870	3,230	6,950
Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Wisconsin	236	10	239	2,030	132	2,090
Michigan	174	88	239	1,620	808	2,040
Ohio	421	131	575	3,710	1,030	4,750
Total	1,210	548	1,730	11,200	5,200	15,800
South Atlantic:						
Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia	178	75	262	1,540	635	2,210
Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina	309	25	336	2,700	244	2,940
Total	487	100	598	4,250	879	5,140
South Central:						
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	455	58	524	3,940	485	4,600
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	643	67	800	5,570	656	6,810
Total	1,100	125	1,320	9,510	1,140	11,400
Mountain and Pacific:						
Arizona, California, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Washington	331	61	375	3,030	543	3,590
Grand total	3,490	1,000	4,610	31,500	9,310	41,400

[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	September 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	113	39	W	61	25
Cut structural and plate	44	118	88	70	37	398	1,100	766	650	326
No. 1 heavy melting steel	45	105	45	163	56	389	949	370	1,480	469
No. 2 heavy melting steel	8	169	54	178	51	68	1,530	502	1,480	477
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	27	275	26	55	8	239	2,540	199	447	74
No. 2 and all other bundles	8	36	4	18	13	77	307	18	161	99
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	(5)	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Railroad rails	W	W	2	12	W	W	W	15	117	W
Turnings and borings	24	37	26	69	6	222	355	236	675	53
Slag scrap	18	32	1	12	W	161	178	52	223	W
Shredded and fragmentized	41	142	194	289	92	371	1,440	1,670	2,360	862
No. 1 busheling	47	159	23	169	6	443	1,420	235	1,380	62
Steel cans (post consumer)	4	W	W	W	W	36	W	W	W	W
All other carbon steel scrap	29	70	11	27	W	326	790	77	214	W
Stainless steel scrap	39	11	--	--	--	463	98	--	--	--
Alloy steel scrap	7	W	--	W	--	62	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	10	--	W	W	W	76	--
Motor blocks	--	--	W	--	(5)	--	--	W	--	(5)
Other iron scrap	W	15	W	1	W	W	115	W	16	W
Other mixed scrap	W	W	3	15	W	W	W	13	142	W
Total	366	1,210	487	1,100	331	3,490	11,200	4,250	9,510	3,030

[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	September 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	33	W	W	4	114	101	W	W	26
Cut structural and plate	64	140	122	91	34	587	1,170	1,060	698	307
No. 1 heavy melting steel	86	163	51	208	88	769	1,950	619	1,920	874
No. 2 heavy melting steel	14	182	56	192	52	129	1,590	553	1,660	491
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	37	398	7	70	9	324	3,510	214	535	77
No. 2 and all other bundles	10	36	2	19	13	86	308	19	176	98
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	11	--	--	--	--	87	--	--	--
Railroad rails	W	W	1	12	W	W	W	11	138	W
Turnings and borings	28	48	26	73	6	266	407	226	676	60
Slag scrap	28	82	16	49	W	258	738	116	463	W
Shredded and fragmentized	76	151	202	319	97	680	1,520	1,730	2,740	905
No. 1 busheling	52	162	26	180	7	505	1,450	251	1,400	82
Steel cans (post consumer)	6	W	W	W	W	54	W	W	W	W
All other carbon steel scrap	58	141	60	69	W	581	1,670	219	613	W
Stainless steel scrap	59	16	--	--	--	641	153	--	--	--
Alloy steel scrap	17	36	--	W	--	154	295	--	W	--
Ingot mold and stool scrap	3	1	--	(4)	--	33	10	--	6	--
Machinery and cupola cast iron	(4)	(4)	--	W	--	4	21	2	W	--
Cast iron borings	W	W	W	9	--	W	W	W	80	--
Motor blocks	--	--	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	1
Other iron scrap	W	53	W	2	W	W	318	W	32	W
Other mixed scrap	W	23	7	15	W	W	259	19	151	W
Total	575	1,730	598	1,320	375	5,410	15,800	5,140	11,400	3,590

[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	August 2003		Year to date	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
North America and South America:				
Brazil	(3)	65	14	1,930
Bermuda	--	--	8	59
Canada	82	10,200	707	94,300
Guatemala	(3)	17	26	4,170
Mexico	104	12,500	1,020	128,000
Peru	62	7,690	63	7,850
Turks and Caicos Islands	(3)	27	4	434
Other	1	294	8	1,840
Total	249	30,900	1,850	239,000
Africa, Europe, Middle East:				
Belgium	(3)	207	7	2,240
Egypt	--	--	6	318
Finland	12	10,300	58	49,700
Italy	(3)	24	61	14,500
Netherlands	2	1,450	17	10,900
Portugal	--	--	27	2,950
Spain	(3)	176	62	30,900
Switzerland	--	--	30	903
Turkey	88	11,300	458	56,600
United Kingdom	1	348	17	6,960
Other	3	592	8	4,170
Total	105	24,400	750	180,000
Asia, Australia, Oceania:				
China	355	74,700	2,120	437,000
Hong Kong	4	1,120	21	6,290
India	16	3,740	54	13,400
Japan	5	2,650	34	19,700
Korea, Republic of	126	23,100	1,570	221,000
Malaysia	38	5,930	393	41,600
Pakistan	1	219	6	1,060
Singapore	(3)	43	4	541
Taiwan	9	5,620	241	59,800
Thailand	12	1,630	321	43,500
Vietnam	(3)	72	5	1,970
Other	1	279	6	1,760
Total	569	119,000	4,770	848,000
Grand total	923	174,000	7,370	1,270,000

-- 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	August 2003		Year to date	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Canadian-U.S. Border:				
Buffalo, NY	32	5,600	110	21,900
Detroit, MI	13	1,720	139	20,800
Duluth, MN	8	938	52	6,160
Great Falls, MT	3	286	13	1,400
Ogdensburg, NY	1	451	13	4,790
Pembina, ND	14	1,490	131	13,800
Other[4]	1	268	3	1,430
Total	71	10,800	461	70,300
East Coast:				
Baltimore, MD	2	521	26	6,180
Boston, MA	94	12,600	465	63,600
Miami, FL	3	1,790	32	12,000
New York, NY	116	25,100	1,210	215,000
Norfolk, VA	27	3,700	154	24,500
Philadelphia, PA	30	3,860	297	40,700
Portland, ME	42	6,860	143	20,900
Providence, RI	32	3,850	180	23,600
Savannah, GA	3	987	21	7,830
St. Albans, VT	1	256	13	3,690
Wilmington, NC	1	191	12	1,820
Other	35	4,040	271	31,700
Total	385	63,800	2,830	451,000
Gulf Coast and Mexican-U.S. Border (includes Caribbean territories):				
Houston-Galveston, TX	3	1,450	60	37,100
Laredo, TX	43	6,310	278	39,700
New Orleans, LA	18	15,800	255	96,700
Nogales, AZ	1	46	27	2,020
San Juan, PR	4	403	58	6,850
Tampa, FL	27	3,410	283	36,400
Other	(5)	86	1	488
Total	96	27,500	962	219,000
West Coast and Hawaii:				
Columbia-Snake, OR	58	8,170	272	39,800
Honolulu, HI, and Anchorage, AK	25	3,910	91	16,200
Los Angeles, CA	164	36,500	1,570	269,000
San Diego, CA	10	676	75	5,690
San Francisco, CA	96	16,400	751	123,000
Seattle, WA	19	6,700	364	72,600
Total	372	72,400	3,120	527,000
Grand total	923	174,000	7,370	1,270,000

[1]Re-export activity for August 2003 amounted to 2,880 metric tons valued at $610,000.

[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	August 2003		Year to date	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	146	21,000	1,290	168,000
No. 2 heavy melting steel	14	1,770	208	26,700
No. 1 bundles	9	1,180	91	11,500
No. 2 bundles	1	166	19	2,350
Shredded steel scrap	389	51,400	2,580	349,000
Borings, shovelings and turnings	14	1,200	90	7,080
Cut plate and structural	32	5,690	434	60,700
Tinned iron or steel	7	1,060	157	22,400
Remelting scrap ingots	1	1,180	5	4,800
Cast iron	97	15,800	665	97,400
Other iron and steel	97	10,600	838	82,100
Total carbon steel and cast iron	807	111,000	6,370	833,000
Stainless steel	41	35,200	366	253,000
Other alloy steel	76	28,200	635	182,000
Total stainless and alloy steel	117	63,300	1,000	435,000
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	923	174,000	7,370	1,270,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	(3)	4	47	2,390
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	5	1,520	21	6,670
Total scrap exports	929	176,000	7,440	1,280,000
Exports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	(3)	81	10	1,390
Pig iron > 0.5% phosphorus	15	1,350	35	3,130
Alloy pig iron	(3)	11	1	143
Total pig iron	16	1,440	46	4,660
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	(3)	19	4	462
Spongy iron products, not DRI	(3)	73	2	1,200
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	2	1,130	14	9,380
Powders of alloy steel	1	808	9	8,020
Other ferrous powders	4	3,750	30	32,700
Total DRI, granules, powders	7	5,780	59	51,700
Grand total	951	183,000	7,550	1,330,000

[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	August 2003		Year to date	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Brazil	1	166	23	2,780
Canada	192	24,800	1,550	188,000
Dominican Republic	3	332	28	3,180
Mexico	7	3,450	52	25,000
Russia	35	4,610	95	12,100
Sweden	--	--	132	17,200
United Kingdom	50	7,550	398	56,500
Other	4	574	12	5,430
Total	291	41,500	2,290	310,000

-- 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.

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	August 2003		Year to date	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Buffalo, NY	30	5,070	205	34,600
Charleston, SC	85	11,100	680	91,700
Detroit, MI	91	11,700	790	93,000
Laredo, TX	4	2,280	26	16,600
Mobile, AL	6	666	31	3,320
New Orleans, LA	31	4,770	96	14,100
Ogdensburg, NY	1	289	11	2,370
Pembina, ND	3	861	15	4,800
San Diego, CA	1	632	14	4,690
Seattle, WA	35	3,240	273	24,900
Other	3	986	149	20,100
Total	291	41,500	2,290	310,000

[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	August 2003		Year to date	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	1	95	14	1,490
No. 2 heavy melting steel	1	36	1	98
No. 1 bundles	28	4,080	272	36,800
No. 2 bundles	--	--	--	--
Shredded steel scrap	86	10,600	600	75,400
Borings, shovelings and turnings	1	98	15	1,210
Cut plate and structural	11	1,350	69	8,980
Tinned iron or steel	1	179	13	2,230
Remelting scrap ingots	--	3	(3)	552
Cast iron	27	2,750	182	16,700
Other iron and steel	119	15,900	984	116,000
Total carbon steel and cast iron	273	35,200	2,150	260,000
Stainless steel	6	3,990	47	31,100
Other alloy steel	11	2,370	93	19,400
Total stainless and alloy steel	18	6,360	140	50,600
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	291	41,500	2,290	310,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	(3)	63	(3)	72
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	18	3,140	161	33,600
Total scrap imports	309	44,700	2,450	344,000
Imports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	640	97,200	2,470	348,000
Pig iron > 0.5% phosphorus	--	--	--	--
Alloy pig iron	(3)	43	(3)	99
Total pig iron	640	97,300	2,470	348,000
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	148	17,300	1,240	145,000
Spongy iron products, not DRI	(3)	104	1	1,090
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	1	756	11	6,400
Powders of alloy steel	3	2,510	32	30,900
Other ferrous powders	4	3,570	55	38,100
Total DRI, granules, powders	156	24,200	1,340	222,000
Grand total	1,110	166,000	6,250	914,000

-- 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:						
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
August	7,340	61,100	78.3	83.5	97.2	97.3
September	7,280	68,400	80.7	83.2	96.7	97.2

[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:						
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)
August	123.32	121.37	119.17	117.29	(1)	(1)
September	128.35	126.32	125.83	123.85	(1)	(1)

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

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