USGS
science for a changing world

Mineral Industry Surveys

For information, contact:
Michael D. Fenton, Iron and Steel Scrap 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

Hoa P. Phamdang (Data)
Telephone: (703) 648-7965
Fax: (703) 648-7975
E-mail: hphamdan@usgs.gov

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

IRON AND STEEL SCRAP IN JULY 2011

On a daily average basis in July 2011, estimated consumption of iron and steel scrap was down by 5%, net receipts of purchased scrap were down by 5%, and home scrap production was down by 5% from that of June 2011, according to the U.S. Geological Survey. Stocks of purchased and home scrap at the end of July 2011 were down slightly from those at the end of June 2011. These observations are based upon responses from about 29% of the companies surveyed that manufacture pig iron and semifinished steel products, which represent about 38% 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 8% and consumption was down by 6% in July from those in June 2011. Stocks of pig iron at the end of July were down by 4% from those at the end of June 2011.

Exports of iron and steel scrap for the month of June 2011 decreased by 10% from those of May 2011. Turkey was the leading country of destination, accounting for 32% of the total tonnage of exports, followed by China, with 15%, and Taiwan, with 11% (table 6). New York, NY, was the leading U.S. Customs district for tonnage of exports, accounting for 22% of the total, followed by Los Angeles, CA, with 18%, and San Francisco, CA, with 11% (table 7).

Imports of iron and steel scrap for June 2011 were up 11% from those of May 2011. Canada was the leading country of origin, accounting for 87% of the total tonnage of imports, followed by Mexico, with 12% (table 9). Detroit, MI, was the leading U.S. Customs district for tonnage of imports, accounting for 36% of the total, followed by Seattle, WA, with 22%, and Buffalo, NY, with 20% (table 10).

The daily average domestic raw steel production for July, as calculated from the American Iron and Steel Institute's (AISI) monthly production data, amounted to 238,000 metric tons, down slightly from that in June 2011, and up by 9% from that in July 2010 (table 12). The electric furnace portion of raw steel production for July 2011 was 63%, up from 61% in June 2011, and down slightly from that in July 2010.

Raw steel production capability utilization (AISI data) in July was 75%, down from 76% in June 2011, and up from 70% in July 2010 (table 12). Continuous cast steel production in July accounted for 98% of total raw steel production, the same as that in June 2011 and July 2010.

TABLE 1

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

(Thousand metric tons)

	July 2011			Year to date[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	1,430	2,410	3,840	10,700	16,200	26,900
Receipts from other own company plants	6	208	214	86	1,730	1,810
Production recirculating scrap	336	272	608	2,440	2,250	4,690
Production obsolete scrap	W	W	7	W	W	50
Consumption (by type of furnace):						
Blast furnace	W	W	232	W	W	1,050
Basic oxygen process	W	W	632	W	W	5,500
Electric furnace	1,060	2,650	3,710	7,300	18,200	25,500
Other (including air furnace)[6]	W	--	W	W	--	W
Total consumption	1,750	2,850	4,600	12,700	19,600	32,300
Shipments	83	16	99	638	442	1,080
Stocks, end of period	1,270	1,860	3,130	1,270	1,860	3,130
Pig iron (includes hot metal):						
Receipts	538	81	619	3,580	731	4,310
Production	W	W	2,290	W	W	16,700
Consumption (by type of furnace):						
Basic oxygen process	W	W	2,600	W	W	19,000
Direct castings[7]	W	--	W	W	--	W
Electric furnace	W	W	W	W	W	W
Total consumption	2,840	85	2,920	20,100	711	20,900
Shipments	W	W	5	W	W	45
Stocks, end of period	W	W	436	W	W	436
Direct-reduced iron:[8]						
Receipts	81	59	140	588	292	880
Production	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total consumption	81	40	121	593	257	850
Shipments	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stocks, end of period	110	90	200	110	90	200

W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Total for steel producers" and/or "Total consumption." -- 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 2011 data are based on returns from 29% of consumer surveys, representing 38% of scrap consumption during this month, and estimates for nonrespondents of this survey.

[3]May include revisions to previously published 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]Includes vacuum melting furnaces and miscellaneous uses.

[7]Includes ingot molds and stools.

[8]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 2011				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	55	W	58	W	393	W	409
Cut structural and plate	310	47	360	225	2,120	374	2,560
No. 1 heavy melting steel	394	80	512	279	2,730	573	3,450
No. 2 heavy melting steel	510	22	528	363	3,430	145	3,590
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	187	W	263	213	1,400	W	1,900
No. 2 and all other bundles	85	W	84	47	593	W	612
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	1	W	6	W	6	W	52
Railroad rails	19	W	26	17	141	W	175
Turnings and borings	176	3	200	78	1,160	27	1,320
Slag scrap	69	83	117	147	538	617	876
Shredded and fragmentized	998	W	1,140	703	7,060	W	7,940
No. 1 busheling	355	14	376	261	2,650	97	2,730
Steel cans (post consumer)	10	--	9	5	64	--	63
All other carbon steel scrap	305	148	445	286	2,370	1,340	3,310
Stainless steel scrap	72	31	111	47	507	216	766
Alloy steel scrap	40	19	65	41	127	137	429
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	W	7	12	W	W	58
Machinery and cupola cast iron	3	W	3	2	20	W	19
Cast iron borings	32	W	29	16	179	W	183
Motor blocks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other iron scrap	76	18	95	143	544	131	663
Other mixed scrap	139	24	167	118	842	178	1,180
Total	3,840	608	4,600	3,130	26,900	4,690	32,300

[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]May include revisions to previously published 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	July 2011			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, New York, Pennsylvania	397	147	604	2,860	1,030	4,250
North Central:						
Illinois and Indiana	473	139	578	3,280	982	4,020
Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin	249	12	277	1,750	103	1,930
Michigan	107	56	138	976	420	1,100
Ohio	511	71	589	3,360	852	4,110
Total	1,340	278	1,580	9,360	2,360	11,200
South Atlantic:						
Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia	227	53	297	1,600	385	2,080
Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina	301	14	353	2,040	92	2,290
Total	528	67	650	3,630	477	4,370
South Central:						
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	595	29	685	4,570	213	4,850
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	644	45	705	4,260	321	5,010
Total	1,240	74	1,390	8,820	534	9,860
Mountain and Pacific:						
Arizona, California, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Washington	332	42	372	2,230	291	2,650
Grand total	3,840	608	4,600	26,900	4,690	32,300

[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]May include revisions to previously published 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	July 2011					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	19	W	--	W	W	135	W	W	W	W
Cut structural and plate	41	97	64	101	W	298	685	432	657	W
No. 1 heavy melting steel	62	116	33	167	W	458	800	219	1,140	W
No. 2 heavy melting steel	10	242	57	174	W	70	1,600	407	1,170	W
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	7	118	W	42	W	60	871	W	322	W
No. 2 and all other bundles	12	31	26	14	W	87	242	139	110	W
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	W	--	W	--	--	W	--	W	--
Railroad rails	W	W	W	3	W	W	W	W	33	W
Turnings and borings	16	58	25	72	4	111	383	162	479	28
Slag scrap	11	22	W	18	W	77	196	W	138	W
Shredded and fragmentized	71	238	190	436	63	523	1,660	1,370	3,070	442
No. 1 busheling	54	140	29	128	W	396	972	207	1,040	W
Steel cans (post consumer)	5	W	--	--	W	33	W	--	--	W
All other carbon steel scrap	39	118	W	42	W	277	1,040	W	358	W
Stainless steel scrap	37	W	--	W	--	264	W	--	W	--
Alloy steel scrap	2	34	--	W	--	10	88	--	W	--
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	W	--	--	--	W	W	--	--	--
Machinery and cupola cast iron	W	1	W	W	--	W	5	W	W	--
Cast iron borings	W	W	W	1	W	W	W	W	11	W
Motor blocks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other iron scrap	5	31	W	W	W	31	220	W	W	W
Other mixed scrap	W	10	W	2	W	W	41	W	17	W
Total	397	1,340	528	1,240	332	2,860	9,360	3,630	8,820	2,230

[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]May include revisions to previously published data.

TABLE 5

CONSUMPTION OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP BY REGION AND GRADE, FOR STEEL PRODUCERS[1, 2, 3]

(Thousand metric tons)

Item	July 2011					Year to date[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	19	W	1	W	W	139	W	7	W	W
Cut structural and plate	51	113	95	93	W	367	804	669	675	W
No. 1 heavy melting steel	122	136	36	191	26	747	947	239	1,340	183
No. 2 heavy melting steel	16	231	62	190	W	112	1,600	416	1,260	W
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	19	185	W	38	W	144	1,290	W	316	W
No. 2 and all other bundles	12	32	21	16	W	88	248	141	121	W
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	W	--	W	--	--	W	--	W	--
Railroad rails	W	W	--	7	W	W	W	--	43	W
Turnings and borings	31	65	25	74	4	222	421	161	482	29
Slag scrap	16	54	W	30	W	112	402	W	239	W
Shredded and fragmentized	84	250	238	503	63	695	1,740	1,640	3,430	442
No. 1 busheling	62	146	32	131	W	428	1,020	186	1,060	W
Steel cans (post consumer)	5	W	--	--	W	32	W	--	--	W
All other carbon steel scrap	65	171	42	51	W	477	1,360	236	430	W
Stainless steel scrap	57	W	--	W	--	397	W	--	W	--
Alloy steel scrap	15	41	--	W	--	104	262	--	W	--
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	2	--	W	--	W	29	--	W	--
Machinery and cupola cast iron	W	1	W	W	--	W	5	W	W	--
Cast iron borings	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Motor blocks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other iron scrap	15	39	W	5	W	93	270	W	46	W
Other mixed scrap	W	21	W	9	W	W	125	W	58	W
Total	604	1,580	650	1,390	372	4,250	11,200	4,370	9,860	2,650

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]May include revisions to previously published data.

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 2011		Year to date[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
North America and South America:				
Argentina	1	405	2	1,020
Brazil	--	--	2	486
Canada	109	37,900	806	281,000
Ecuador	--	--	34	14,800
Guatemala	--	--	32	13,900
Mexico	54	22,500	302	130,000
Panama	--	--	1	183
Peru	--	--	62	26,600
Trinidad and Tobago	(4)	12	1	479
Venezuela	--	--	1	628
Other[5]	1	194	3	1,370
Total	165	61,000	1,250	471,000
Africa, Europe, Middle East:				
Belgium	3	5,270	5	10,500
Egypt	75	32,100	387	165,000
Finland	6	12,800	23	57,100
France	(4)	417	11	2,190
Germany	(4)	29	1	531
Greece	4	936	34	12,500
Hungary	--	--	3	810
Iceland	--	--	1	208
Italy	30	14,100	81	36,600
Netherlands	8	14,600	16	24,200
Saudi Arabia	19	8,230	19	8,230
Spain	3	2,850	18	9,110
Sweden	1	781	4	5,900
Turkey	739	320,000	2,680	1,160,000
United Arab Emirates	26	11,500	28	12,200
United Kingdom	1	395	4	2,420
Other[5]	(4)	400	3	2,690
Total	915	425,000	3,320	1,510,000
Asia, Australia, Oceania:				
Bangladesh	3	1,700	26	12,600
China	337	181,000	2,090	1,120,000
Hong Kong	9	6,090	64	35,600
India	129	56,800	457	195,000
Indonesia	24	9,610	136	55,400
Japan	11	12,000	165	115,000
Korea, Republic of	191	90,000	1,670	749,000
Malaysia	116	50,200	586	262,000
Pakistan	21	11,200	94	47,100
Singapore	1	255	5	1,220
Taiwan	258	125,000	1,600	750,000
Thailand	5	2,130	445	196,000
Vietnam	129	53,900	260	107,000
Other[5]	2	886	23	11,700
Total	1,240	602,000	7,620	3,660,000
Grand total	2,320	1,090,000	12,200	5,640,000

-- Zero.

[1]Includes tinplate and terneplate; excludes used rails for rerolling and other uses and ships, boat, 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]May include revisions to previously published data.

[4]Less than ½ unit.

[5]Includes countries with year-to-date quantities of less than 500 metric tons.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 7
U.S. EXPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP BY REGION AND
SELECTED CUSTOMS DISTRICT[1, 2]

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Region and customs district	June 2011		Year to date[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Canadian-U.S. Border:				
Buffalo, NY	26	11,000	170	71,800
Detroit, MI	30	9,140	168	50,600
Duluth, MN	2	815	52	16,600
Great Falls, MT	(4)	95	4	1,010
Ogdensburg, NY	4	1,490	19	7,710
Pembina, ND	32	13,100	307	121,000
Other[5]	7	946	44	6,120
Total	101	36,600	764	275,000
East Coast:				
Baltimore, MD	52	22,300	204	90,000
Boston, MA	60	26,900	642	278,000
Charleston, SC	12	8,220	74	47,800
Charlotte, NC	3	2,740	12	10,900
Miami, FL	62	25,800	295	111,000
New York, NY	502	230,000	1,700	815,000
Norfolk, VA	69	32,500	259	123,000
Philadelphia, PA	144	65,200	600	265,000
Portland, ME	31	14,600	92	43,100
Providence, RI	4	1,770	273	117,000
Savannah, GA	39	25,100	256	143,000
St. Albans, VT	9	3,510	45	18,000
Washington, DC	--	--	(4)	17
Total	987	459,000	4,450	2,060,000
Gulf Coast and Mexican-U.S. Border (includes Caribbean territories):				
El Paso, TX	1	263	10	4,010
Houston-Galveston, TX	136	64,900	519	238,000
Laredo, TX	23	8,860	145	58,200
Mobile, AL	27	15,200	73	41,200
New Orleans, LA	72	40,700	552	260,000
San Juan, PR	23	7,450	170	56,900
Tampa, FL	66	30,500	295	135,000
Other[5]	(4)	(4)	1	78
Total	348	168,000	1,770	794,000
West Coast and Hawaii:				
Columbia-Snake, OR	98	44,000	667	296,000
Honolulu, HI and Anchorage, AK	6	2,240	95	41,800
Los Angeles, CA	426	225,000	2,610	1,360,000
San Diego, CA	(4)	112	3	1,150
San Francisco, CA	250	110,000	1,250	544,000
Seattle, WA	100	43,200	582	265,000
Total	880	425,000	5,200	2,510,000
Grand total	2,320	1,090,000	12,200	5,640,000

-- 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]May include revisions to previously published data.

[4]Less than ½ unit.

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

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 2011		Year to date	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	724	309,000	3,870	1,660,000
No. 2 heavy melting steel	150	62,400	551	231,000
No. 1 bundles	79	32,800	284	96,800
No. 2 bundles	--	--	8	2,080
Shredded steel scrap	843	370,000	4,160	1,830,000
Borings, shovelings and turnings	7	2,620	60	14,500
Cut plate and structural	100	43,400	538	236,000
Tinned iron or steel	10	5,490	51	32,400
Remelting scrap ingots	3	3,110	16	17,400
Cast iron	43	21,500	263	112,000
Other iron and steel	184	79,500	1,510	642,000
Total carbon steel and cast iron	2,140	930,000	11,300	4,870,000
Stainless steel	85	107,000	330	459,000
Other alloy steel	88	50,600	551	304,000
Total stainless and alloy steel	173	158,000	881	763,000
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	2,320	1,090,000	12,200	5,640,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	(3)	8	2	496
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	3	2,600	27	26,200
Total scrap exports	2,320	1,090,000	12,200	5,660,000
Exports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	1	416	41	21,000
Pig iron > 0.5% phosphorus	--	--	(3)	39
Alloy pig iron	(3)	102	56	5,950
Total pig iron	1	518	97	27,000
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	--	--	1	147
Spongy iron products, not DRI	1	390	5	2,860
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	3	3,580	19	26,000
Powders of alloy steel	(3)	3,630	3	16,100
Other ferrous powders	8	9,150	63	68,700
Total DRI, granules, powders	12	16,700	91	114,000
Grand total	2,330	1,110,000	12,400	5,800,000

-- Zero.

[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 ½ unit.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 9
U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP
BY SELECTED COUNTY[1, 2]

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Country	June 2011		Year to date[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Bahamas, The	2	707	6	1,730
Brazil	--	--	3	634
Canada	295	113,000	1,570	649,000
Germany	1	564	25	10,600
Japan	(4)	111	3	976
Jordan	--	--	1	175
Mexico	39	16,500	288	135,000
Netherlands	--	--	30	13,200
Peru	--	--	4	527
Singapore	--	--	3	7,660
Sweden	--	--	42	20,600
Taiwan	(4)	743	1	4,130
Turks and Caicos Islands	1	516	1	587
United Kingdom	(4)	250	68	32,500
Other[5]	1	830	8	6,850
Total	339	133,000	2,050	884,000

-- 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]May include revisions to previously published data.

[4]Less than ½ unit.

[5]Includes countries with year-to-date quantities of less than 500 metric tons.

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 2011		Year to date[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Buffalo, NY	68	36,600	349	210,000
Charleston, SC	(4)	541	105	47,100
Columbia-Snake, OR	--	--	19	6,160
Cleveland, OH	(4)	735	3	9,890
Detroit, MI	121	42,800	586	234,000
Duluth, MN	4	1,750	24	11,700
El Paso, TX	3	1,370	26	11,600
Great Falls, MT	22	8,650	97	37,900
Laredo, TX	12	7,780	106	76,200
Los Angeles, CA	(4)	136	(4)	1,610
Miami, FL	1	302	4	1,150
New Orleans, LA	--	--	60	28,100
New York, NY	(4)	98	4	2,890
Nogales, AZ	4	1,890	17	6,980
Ogdensburg, NY	1	1,740	13	22,200
Pembina, ND	6	2,410	23	11,900
Portland, ME	1	281	7	2,920
San Diego, CA	19	5,430	135	39,000
Savannah, GA	(4)	6	8	1,050
Seattle, WA	73	19,100	449	115,000
Other	4	1,680	13	7,740
Total	339	133,000	2,050	884,000

-- 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]May include revisions to previously published data.

[4]Less than ½ unit.

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 2011		Year to date	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	18	6,370	96	34,600
No. 2 heavy melting steel	6	1,940	28	9,350
No. 1 bundles	83	38,800	583	265,000
No. 2 bundles	3	1,070	10	2,750
Shredded steel scrap	33	7,210	204	51,200
Borings, shovelings and turnings	11	2,560	54	11,400
Cut plate and structural	20	5,860	107	30,800
Tinned iron or steel	7	1,630	43	11,600
Remelting scrap ingots	(3)	111	(3)	369
Cast iron	33	7,900	108	34,800
Other iron and steel	50	13,900	290	79,700
Total carbon steel and cast iron	264	87,300	1,520	531,000
Stainless steel	15	20,400	101	199,000
Other alloy steel	60	25,500	423	154,000
Total stainless and alloy steel	75	45,900	524	353,000
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	339	133,000	2,050	884,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	(3)	5	(3)	22
Total scrap imports	339	133,000	2,050	884,000
Imports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	342	183,000	2,280	1,110,000
Pig iron > or = 0.5% phosphorus	--	--	--	--
Alloy pig iron	(3)	37	(3)	386
Total pig iron	342	183,000	2,280	1,110,000
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	171	72,900	830	344,000
Spongy iron products, not DRI	1	610	2	2,350
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	2	2,090	21	15,200
Powders of alloy steel	9	15,800	34	63,700
Other ferrous powders	5	8,780	64	53,700
Total DRI, granules, powders	188	100,000	951	479,000
Grand total	869	416,000	5,280	2,470,000

-- 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 ½ 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[2]	Monthly	Year to date[2]	Monthly	Year to date[2]
2010:						
July	6,760	45,500	69.6	71.7	97.7	97.4
August	6,620	52,100	68.1	71.3	97.5	97.4
September	6,600	58,800	70.2	71.2	97.5	97.4
October	6,540	65,300	67.3	70.8	97.1	97.4
November	6,420	71,700	68.3	70.5	97.3	97.4
December	6,650	78,400	68.4	70.4	97.5	97.4
2011:						
January	7,190	7,190	73.2	73.2	96.3	96.3
February	6,690	13,900	75.4	74.2	97.4	97.5
March	7,370	21,200	75.0	74.5	97.4	97.5
April	7,030	28,300	74.2	74.4	97.4	97.4
May	7,140	35,400	72.7	74.4	97.5	97.5
June	7,250	42,700	76.2	74.4	97.7	97.5
July	7,370	50,000	75.0	74.4	98.0	97.6

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

[2]May include revisions to previously published data.

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[1]	
	$/lt	$/t	$/lt	$/t	$/lt	$/t
2010:						
May	340.83	335.45	346.75	341.27	543.18	534.60
June	325.30	320.16	324.16	319.04	519.18	510.98
July	298.89	294.17	295.50	290.83	490.22	482.48
August	324.85	319.72	322.36	317.27	473.96	466.47
September	347.56	342.07	346.09	340.62	474.09	466.60
October	319.45	314.40	322.50	317.41	470.41	462.98
November	338.25	332.91	334.83	329.54	371.25	365.39
December	371.84	365.97	279.96	275.54	495.81	487.98
Average, January-December	331.58	326.34	323.82	318.71	464.24	456.91
2011:						
January	429.00	422.22	341.73	336.33	434.95	428.08
February	417.19	410.60	416.42	409.84	557.66	548.85
March	416.38	409.80	417.17	410.58	446.13	439.08
April	412.14	405.63	411.92	405.41	558.80	549.97
May	404.44	398.05	402.50	396.14	558.80	549.97
June	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
July	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA Not available.

[1]Prices are Brazilian basic pig iron, f.o.b. New Orleans, LA.

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