

Mineral Industry Surveys

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IRON AND STEEL SCRAP IN FEBRUARY 2016

On a daily average basis in February 2016, iron and steel scrap consumption increased by 6%, purchased scrap increased by 7%, and home scrap production increased by 4% compared with those of January. Stocks of purchased and home scrap at the end of February were down slightly from those at the end of January. These observations are based upon responses from about 20% of the companies surveyed that manufacture pig iron and semifinished steel products, which account for about 29% of the total scrap consumption in those sectors, and estimates for nonrespondents to this survey.

On a daily average basis, pig iron production and consumption in February 2016 each increased 3%, compared with those of January. Stocks of pig iron at the end of February decreased by 24% from those at the end of January.

Exports of iron and steel scrap in February 2016 increased by 87% from those in January. Turkey was the leading country of destination, accounting for 25% of the total tonnage of exports, followed by India with 14% and Canada with 9% (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 16%, and San Francisco, CA, with 13% (table 7).

Imports of iron and steel scrap for February 2016 increased by 43% from those in January. Canada was the leading country of origin, accounting for 69% of the total tonnage of imports,

followed by the United Kingdom with 16% and Sweden with 10% (table 9). Detroit, MI, was the leading U.S. Customs district for tonnage of imports, accounting for 38% of the total, followed by New Orleans, LA, with 19% and Buffalo, NY, with 12% (table 10).

The daily average domestic raw steel production for February 2016, as calculated from the American Iron and Steel Institute's (AISI) monthly production data, was 222,000 metric tons, up by 7% from that in January and nearly the same as in February 2015 (table 12). Raw steel production capability utilization (AISI data) was 73% in February 2016, up from 69% in January, and up from 72% February 2015 (table 12). The electric furnace portion of raw steel production for February 2016 was 65%, down from 66% in January and up from 63% in February 2015.

Continuous cast steel production in February 2016 accounted for 99% of total raw steel production, the same as that in January, and up from 98% in February 2015.

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

(Thousand metric tons)

	February 2015			January–February 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	1,520	1,980	3,500	3,260	4,010	7,270
Receipts from other own company plants	42	168	210	84	339	423
Production recirculating scrap	243	174	417	490	355	845
Production obsolete scrap	W	W	19	W	W	37
Consumption (by type of furnace):						
Blast furnace	W	W	190	W	W	436
Basic oxygen process	W	W	326	W	W	716
Electric furnace	1,270	1,930	3,200	2,580	3,930	6,510
Other (including air furnace) ⁶	W	W	216	W	W	453
Total consumption	1,740	2,190	3,930	3,640	4,480	8,110
Shipments	46	12	58	109	26	135
Stocks, end of period	1,820	2,230	4,050	1,820	2,230	4,050
Pig iron (includes hot metal):						
Receipts	332	73	405	799	180	979
Production	1,360	--	1,360	3,020	--	3,020
Consumption (by type of furnace):						
Basic oxygen process	W	W	1,600	W	W	3,550
Direct castings ⁷	W	W	135	W	W	290
Electric furnace	4	14	18	8	28	36
Total consumption	1,690	57	1,750	3,760	117	3,880
Shipments	W	--	W	W	--	W
Stocks, end of period	244	266	510	244	266	510
Direct-reduced iron:⁸						
Receipts	63	1	63	219	67	286
Total consumption	258	31	289	585	64	649
Stocks, end of period	201	49	250	201	49	250

W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Total for steel producers" and (or) "Total consumption." -- 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. February 2015 data are based on returns from 26% of consumer surveys, representing 29% of scrap consumption during this month, and estimates for nonrespondents of this survey.

³May include revisions to previously published data.

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

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

⁶Includes vacuum melting furnaces and miscellaneous uses.

⁷Includes ingot molds and stools.

⁸Includes 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	February 2015				January–February ^{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	56	W	59	W	113	W	118
Cut structural and plate	279	28	314	269	592	60	651
No. 1 heavy melting steel	328	54	398	327	678	106	816
No. 2 heavy melting steel	564	30	458	475	1,020	63	958
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	151	--	147	211	329	W	303
No. 2 and all other bundles	64	--	65	37	130	--	132
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	2	W	W	W	4	W	W
Railroad rails	14	--	15	19	29	--	30
Turnings and borings	180	5	187	136	364	10	381
Slag scrap	48	58	77	103	105	132	168
Shredded and fragmentized	948	W	1,070	1,220	2,100	W	2,210
No. 1 busheling	354	15	372	329	727	31	753
Steel cans (post consumer)	7	--	7	W	14	--	14
All other carbon steel scrap	185	93	252	281	368	204	534
Stainless steel scrap	73	27	109	59	147	53	219
Alloy steel scrap	35	20	55	176	77	40	116
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	W	6	8	W	W	13
Machinery and cupola cast iron	W	--	W	W	W	--	W
Cast iron borings	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Motor blocks	W	--	W	W	W	--	W
Other iron scrap	53	17	72	57	132	33	152
Other mixed scrap	124	49	233	168	272	70	469
Total	3,500	417	3,930	4,050	7,270	845	8,110

^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.

³May include revisions to previously published data.

⁴Includes recirculating scrap and home-generated obsolete scrap.

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

(Thousand metric tons)

Region and State	February 2015			January–February ^{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	389	68	472	822	136	974
North Central:						
Illinois and Indiana	391	37	439	800	75	908
Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin	222	19	264	446	41	529
Michigan	115	70	152	302	124	347
Ohio	499	79	557	1,040	171	1,200
Total	1,230	205	1,410	2,590	410	2,980
South Atlantic:						
Virginia, West Virginia	76	18	115	170	38	234
Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina	288	24	325	609	46	668
Total	364	42	440	779	84	903
South Central:						
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	601	35	664	1,300	74	1,370
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	496	43	593	1,090	92	1,180
Total	1,100	78	1,260	2,380	166	2,560
Mountain and Pacific:						
California, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Washington	421	25	348	690	49	695
Grand total	3,500	417	3,930	7,270	845	8,110

^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.

³May include revisions to previously published data.

⁴Includes recirculating scrap and home-generated obsolete scrap.

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

(Thousand metric tons)

Item	February 2015					January–February ^{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	20	W	--	W	W	41	W	W	W	W
Cut structural and plate	39	85	23	111	W	87	185	51	232	W
No. 1 heavy melting steel	53	90	17	140	28	119	186	38	280	56
No. 2 heavy melting steel	10	140	54	175	186	20	297	114	364	221
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	13	103	3	28	W	26	209	8	78	W
No. 2 and all other bundles	12	31	W	W	W	25	65	W	W	W
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	W	--	W	--	--	W	--	W	--
Railroad rails	W	W	W	3	W	W	W	W	W	W
Turnings and borings	15	62	27	70	7	30	125	53	143	14
Slag scrap	8	21	2	W	W	17	52	3	W	W
Shredded and fragmented	85	253	182	340	88	185	544	392	798	176
No. 1 busheling	60	148	25	119	2	124	296	51	253	3
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	--	--	--	W	W	--	--	W
All other carbon steel scrap	20	126	3	32	3	44	252	W	60	5
Stainless steel scrap	W	W	--	W	--	W	24	--	W	--
Alloy steel scrap	1	32	--	W	--	1	W	--	W	--
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	W	--	--	--	W	W	--	--	--
Machinery and cupola cast iron	--	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	W	--
Cast iron borings	W	W	W	--	W	W	W	W	--	W
Other iron scrap	W	44	W	4	W	W	96	W	20	W
Other mixed scrap	W	13	W	14	W	W	49	W	W	W
Total	389	1,230	364	1,100	421	822	2,590	779	2,380	690

^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.

⁵May 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	February 2015					January–February 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	20	W	W	W	W	41	W	W	W	W
Cut structural and plate	42	99	47	106	W	91	206	97	217	W
No. 1 heavy melting steel	69	112	22	166	29	142	233	46	336	58
No. 2 heavy melting steel	14	147	64	194	W	28	324	127	402	W
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	13	94	4	33	W	26	200	8	62	W
No. 2 and all other bundles	12	33	2	16	W	25	66	W	W	W
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	W	--	W	--	--	W	--	W	--
Railroad rails	W	W	--	3	W	W	W	--	6	W
Turnings and borings	17	63	23	73	7	34	129	53	151	14
Slag scrap	12	37	2	24	W	24	87	3	49	W
Shredded and fragmentized	88	289	203	400	88	188	606	423	813	176
No. 1 busheling	61	156	27	127	2	123	312	56	257	3
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	--	--	--	W	W	--	--	--
All other carbon steel scrap	42	155	7	46	3	87	340	13	88	6
Stainless steel scrap	54	18	--	W	--	W	39	--	W	--
Alloy steel scrap	10	36	--	W	--	20	79	--	W	--
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	W	--	W	--	W	W	--	W	--
Machinery and cupola cast iron	W	W	W	W	W	--	W	W	W	--
Cast iron borings	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	--	W
Motor blocks	--	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--
Other iron scrap	6	53	5	6	W	13	114	W	14	W
Other mixed scrap	W	45	W	14	W	W	92	W	W	W
Total	472	1,410	440	1,260	348	974	2,980	903	2,560	695

⁰Preliminary. 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.

⁴May 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	February 2015		January–February ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
North America and South America:				
Canada	49	13,200	110	31,600
Ecuador	1	108	2	155
Mexico	55	15,400	111	32,700
Peru	32	9,810	88	26,300
Other ⁴	(5)	110	1	256
Total	137	38,600	312	91,000
Africa, Europe, Middle East:				
Bahrain	--	--	8	76
Egypt	68	19,900	68	19,900
Iceland	1	242	1	242
Kuwait	--	--	44	12,500
Mauritania	1	332	1	332
Saudi Arabia	49	14,800	92	27,500
Turkey	391	114,000	725	215,000
United Arab Emirates	1	284	1	678
Other ⁴	1	2,440	3	4,950
Total	512	152,000	942	281,000
Asia, Australia, Oceania:				
Bangladesh	3	987	4	1,290
China	44	45,500	79	83,800
Hong Kong	3	3,150	6	6,850
India	32	13,700	54	24,200
Indonesia	1	521	2	1,030
Japan	3	6,410	4	8,530
Korea, Republic of	20	9,270	142	47,200
Malaysia	22	6,020	22	6,100
Pakistan	15	7,820	30	16,000
Taiwan	126	43,800	298	102,000
Thailand	63	18,700	95	28,300
Vietnam	4	1,280	36	10,600
Other ⁴	1	396	2	567
Total	337	157,000	774	337,000
Grand total	985	348,000	2,030	709,000

-- 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 basis.

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

³May include revisions to previously published data.

⁴Includes countries with January–February 2015 quantities of less than 500 metric tons.

⁵Less than ½ unit.

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	February 2015		January–February ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Canada–United States border:				
Buffalo, NY	8	2,910	18	7,020
Detroit, MI	17	4,350	36	10,500
Duluth, MN	1	374	2	748
Great Falls, MT	(4)	98	1	267
Ogdensburg, NY	1	146	2	493
Pembina, ND	14	3,780	29	8,030
Other	3	681	6	1,160
Total	44	12,300	95	28,200
East coast:				
Baltimore, MD	18	8,640	19	10,100
Boston, MA	72	22,200	89	27,400
Charleston, SC	6	4,520	10	8,590
Charlotte, NC	(4)	767	1	2,210
Miami, FL	22	9,400	48	19,200
New York City, NY	145	50,100	332	112,000
Norfolk, VA	9	8,630	31	19,700
Philadelphia, PA	(4)	224	78	23,700
Portland, ME	3	660	11	2,500
Providence, RI	61	18,000	108	31,800
Savannah, GA	5	4,390	11	9,230
St. Albans, VT	(4)	81	3	795
Total	343	128,000	741	267,000
Gulf coast and Mexico–United States border (includes Caribbean territories):				
El Paso, TX	4	1,150	4	1,230
Houston–Galveston, TX	136	47,400	145	53,500
Laredo, TX	43	12,600	65	20,100
Mobile, AL	1	483	1	706
New Orleans, LA	2	886	3	1,660
San Juan, PR	40	9,910	45	11,300
Tampa, FL	34	11,500	66	22,100
Other	(4)	4	1	105
Total	259	84,000	329	111,000
West coast and Hawaii:				
Columbia–Snake, OR	30	8,100	90	26,600
Honolulu, HI, and Anchorage, AK	23	6,180	25	6,790
Los Angeles, CA	183	74,600	432	169,000
San Diego, CA	8	1,540	17	3,470
San Francisco, CA	88	29,900	224	72,100
Seattle, WA	8	3,680	76	24,700
Total	339	124,000	863	302,000
Grand total	985	348,000	2,030	709,000

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 basis.

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

³May include revisions to previously published data.

⁴Less than ½ 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 2015		January–February ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	337	99,800	612	181,000
No. 2 heavy melting steel	47	13,800	115	32,900
No. 1 bundles	7	1,870	11	3,190
No. 2 bundles	(4)	52	(4)	61
Shredded steel scrap	314	90,200	583	171,000
Borings, shovelings and turnings	2	490	3	789
Cut plate and structural	63	19,000	155	49,000
Tinned iron or steel	6	1,830	11	4,150
Remelting scrap ingots	1	511	1	824
Cast iron	15	4,360	29	10,700
Other iron and steel	136	54,600	374	139,000
Total carbon steel and cast iron	926	286,000	1,890	592,000
Stainless steel	31	42,100	64	75,900
Other alloy steel	28	19,300	70	40,400
Total stainless and alloy steel	59	61,400	134	116,000
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	985	348,000	2,030	709,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	1	129	1	129
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	9	9,500	11	12,400
Total scrap exports	995	358,000	2,040	721,000
Exports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	3	908	5	1,870
Pig iron > or = 0.5% phosphorus	(4)	32	1	89
Alloy pig iron	(4)	36	(4)	55
Total pig iron	3	976	6	2,010
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	(4)	43	(4)	43
Spongy iron products, not DRI	(4)	76	(4)	161
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	3	4,620	6	8,830
Powders of alloy steel	2	5,120	4	12,100
Other ferrous powders	8	8,650	15	16,600
Total DRI, granules, powders	13	18,500	25	37,800
Grand total	1,010	377,000	2,070	761,000

¹Export valuation is on a free-alongside-ship basis.

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

³May include revisions to previously published data.

⁴Less than ½ 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 2015		January–February ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Brazil	1	1,350	4	2,840
Canada	209	63,800	459	147,000
Germany	10	101	16	221
Mexico	21	11,300	53	25,600
Netherlands	--	--	29	9,280
Russia	--	--	2	458
Sweden	2	830	55	18,400
United Kingdom	43	14,800	118	39,800
Other ⁴	1	979	3	2,970
Total	287	93,100	739	247,000

-- Zero.

¹Includes tinplate and terneplate; excludes used rails for rerolling and other uses and ship, 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.

³May include revisions to previously published data.

⁴Includes countries with January–February 2015 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	February 2015		January–February ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Buffalo, NY	44	19,600	106	47,400
Charleston, SC	(4)	88	59	19,200
Detroit, MI	85	25,000	205	63,300
Duluth, MN	3	793	12	3,150
El Paso, TX	2	1,100	4	2,220
Galveston, TX	1	1,840	4	3,880
Great Falls, MT	4	1,040	8	2,090
Laredo, TX	13	7,350	35	18,300
Los Angeles, LA	(4)	22	3	708
Mobil, AL	4	2,490	7	3,790
New Orleans, LA	54	14,900	159	48,000
New York City, NY	(4)	347	1	772
Nogales, AZ	1	307	3	857
Ogdensburg, NY	2	1,300	5	2,320
Pembina, ND	8	2,480	21	6,780
San Diego, CA	2	646	4	1,250
Seattle, WA	61	13,000	96	20,500
S. Albans, VT	2	476	6	1,530
Other	1	321	1	842
Total	287	93,100	739	247,000

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.

³May include revisions to previously published data.

⁴Less 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	February 2015		January–February ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	16	4,280	31	8,820
No. 2 heavy melting steel	7	1,790	22	5,500
No. 1 bundles	69	21,700	183	61,000
No. 2 bundles	5	1,220	12	3,100
Shredded steel scrap	59	14,600	190	53,400
Borings, shovelings and turnings	4	716	12	2,630
Cut plate and structural	12	2,910	38	9,890
Tinned iron or steel	3	750	12	3,000
Remelting scrap ingots	--	--	--	--
Cast iron	11	3,370	23	6,950
Other iron and steel	43	8,710	93	22,700
Total carbon steel and cast iron	229	60,000	616	177,000
Stainless steel	21	20,900	40	43,000
Other alloy steel	37	12,200	82	26,900
Total stainless and alloy steel	58	33,100	122	69,900
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	287	93,100	739	247,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	(4)	16	(4)	16
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	--	--	--	--
Total scrap imports	287	93,100	739	247,000
Imports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	321	114,000	931	345,000
Pig iron > or = 0.5% phosphorus	--	--	--	--
Alloy pig iron	(4)	18	1	761
Total pig iron	321	114,000	932	346,000
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	160	51,900	398	135,000
Spongy iron products, not DRI	(4)	460	(4)	785
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	2	1,750	4	3,460
Powders of alloy steel	4	6,830	8	13,700
Other ferrous powders	3	5,300	7	12,100
Total DRI, granules, powders	170	66,200	418	165,000
Grand total	778	273,000	2,090	758,000

-- Zero.

¹Import valuation is on a Customs basis.

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

³May include revisions to previously published data.

⁴Less than ½ 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 ²	Monthly	Year to date ²	Monthly	Year to date ²
2014:						
February	6,810	14,100	77.9	76.8	98.6	98.7
March	7,510	21,600	77.7	77.1	98.7	98.7
April	7,160	28,800	76.6	77.0	98.4	98.6
May	7,480	36,300	77.3	77.0	98.5	98.6
June	7,350	43,600	78.5	77.3	98.4	98.6
July	7,700	51,300	79.6	77.6	98.5	98.5
August	7,760	59,100	80.2	78.0	98.5	98.5
September	7,310	66,400	78.1	78.0	98.4	98.5
October	7,400	73,800	76.5	77.8	98.3	98.5
November	7,220	81,000	77.2	77.8	98.4	98.5
December	7,220	88,200	74.6	77.5	98.8	98.5
2015:						
January	7,260	7,260	76.4	76.4	98.7	98.7
February	6,190	13,500	72.1	74.4	98.4	98.6

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

²May 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		Scrap Price Bulletin			
	No. 1 HMS		No. 1 HMS		Pig Iron ¹	
	\$/t	\$/t	\$/t	\$/t	\$/t	\$/t
2014:						
February	378.95	372.97	380.25	374.24	450.47	443.36
March	364.37	358.62	364.30	358.55	454.66	447.48
April	373.27	367.37	375.17	369.24	454.66	447.48
May	366.14	360.36	368.17	362.35	454.66	447.48
June	358.27	352.61	359.17	353.50	454.66	447.48
July	356.74	351.11	357.50	351.85	454.66	447.48
August	356.67	351.04	357.50	351.85	454.66	447.48
September	358.67	353.00	361.50	355.79	454.66	447.48
October	344.41	338.97	342.50	337.09	454.66	447.48
November	315.54	310.56	320.00	314.95	447.04	439.98
December	308.46	303.58	311.16	306.25	424.18	417.18
Average, January–December	356.31	350.68	357.70	352.05	449.61	442.49
2015:						
January	320.70	315.63	324.17	319.05	424.18	417.48
February	247.16	243.26	257.09	253.03	347.98	342.48

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

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