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IRON AND STEEL SCRAP IN JUNE 2016

On a daily average basis in June 2016, iron and steel scrap consumption increased by 5%, purchased scrap receipts increased by 7%, and home scrap production increased by 111% compared with those of May. Stocks of purchased and home scrap at the end of June increased slightly from those at the end of May. These observations are based upon responses from about 21% of the companies surveyed that manufacture pig iron and semifinished steel products, which account for about 32% of the total scrap consumption in those sectors, and estimates for nonrespondents to this survey.

On a daily average basis, pig iron production in June 2016 decreased by 8% and consumption increased by 4% compared with those of May. Stocks of pig iron at the end of June decreased by 8% from those at the end of May.

Exports of iron and steel scrap in June 2016 decreased by 21% from those in May. Mexico was the leading country of destination, accounting for 20% of the total tonnage of exports, followed by Kuwait with 13% and Taiwan with 9% (table 6). New York City, NY, was the leading U.S. Customs district for tonnage of exports, accounting for 21% of the total, followed by Los Angeles, CA, with 17%, and Columbia-Snake River, OR, with 10% (table 7).

Imports of iron and steel scrap for June 2016 decreased by 26% from those in May. Canada was the leading country of origin, accounting for 77% of the total tonnage of imports, followed by Sweden with 9% and Netherlands with 8% (table 9). Detroit, MI, was the leading U.S. Customs district for tonnage of imports, accounting for 40% of the total, followed by Charleston, SC, with 17% and Seattle, WA, with 16% (table 10).

The daily average domestic raw steel production for June 2016, as calculated from the American Iron and Steel Institute's (AISI) monthly production data, was 227,000 metric tons, up slightly from that in May and down slightly from that in June 2015 (table 12). Raw steel production capability utilization (AISI data) was 75% in June 2016, up from 74% in both May 2016 and June 2015 (table 12). The electric furnace portion of raw steel production for June 2016 was 67%, down from 68% in May and up from 61% in June 2015.

Continuous cast steel production in June 2016 accounted for 99.2% of total raw steel production, down from 99.6% in May 2016 and up from 99.0% in June 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)

	June 2016			January–June[3]		
	Integrated steel producers[3]	Electric furnace steel producers[4]	Total for steel producers	Integrated steel producers[4]	Electric furnace steel producers[5]	Total for steel producers
Scrap:						
Receipts from dealers and other sources	1,680	1,860	3,540	9,520	10,600	20,200
Receipts from other own company plants	47	143	190	261	897	1,160
Production recirculating scrap	260	512	772	1,480	1,290	2,770
Production obsolete scrap	W	W	7	W	W	63
Consumption (by type of furnace):						
Blast furnace	W	W	165	W	W	993
Basic oxygen process	W	W	385	W	W	2,330
Electric furnace	1,330	1,910	3,240	7,770	11,100	18,800
Other (including air furnace)[5]	W	W	216	W	W	1,100
Total consumption	1,900	2,130	4,030	11,100	12,400	23,500
Shipments	59	358	417	323	395	718
Stocks, end of period	1,920	1,910	3,830	1,920	1,910	3,830
Pig iron (includes hot metal):						
Receipts	401	63	464	1,490	403	1,890
Production	1,380	--	1,380	9,120	--	9,120
Consumption (by type of furnace):						
Basic oxygen process	W	W	1,700	W	W	10,000
Direct castings[6]	W	W	167	W	W	1,040
Electric furnace	W	W	19	W	W	124
Total consumption	1,810	78	1,880	10,800	448	11,200
Shipments	W	--	W	W	--	W
Stocks, end of period	204	204	408	204	204	408
Direct-reduced iron:[7]						
Receipts	117	60	177	596	313	909
Total consumption	337	61	398	2,150	294	2,450
Stocks, end of period	212	38	250	212	38	250

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. June 2016 data are based on returns from 21% of consumer surveys, representing 32% 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	June 2016				January–June[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	51	W	53	W	307	W	321
Cut structural and plate	327	29	346	272	1,800	136	1,970
No. 1 heavy melting steel	330	48	384	233	1,900	291	2,280
No. 2 heavy melting steel	387	28	419	226	2,300	168	2,510
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	186	W	185	183	993	W	1,000
No. 2 and all other bundles	62	--	63	31	407	--	417
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	W	W	W	W	3	W	W
Railroad rails	15	W	16	7	90	W	93
Turnings and borings	183	4	191	136	1,110	25	1,140
Slag scrap	44	71	70	121	255	407	423
Shredded and fragmentized	1,050	W	1,110	1,360	5,690	W	6,230
No. 1 busheling	408	23	448	305	2,400	104	2,610
Steel cans (post consumer)	7	--	7	1	44	--	43
All other carbon steel scrap	216	429	282	340	1,230	845	1,780
Stainless steel scrap	75	28	113	66	453	156	673
Alloy steel scrap	26	19	46	182	156	116	275
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	W	9	3	W	W	53
Machinery and cupola cast iron	W	--	W	W	W	--	W
Cast iron borings	13	W	13	4	79	W	80
Motor blocks	W	--	W	W	W	--	W
Other iron scrap	104	29	135	108	650	157	819
Other mixed scrap	56	36	129	108	273	191	736
Total	3,540	772	4,030	3,830	20,200	2,770	23,500

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	June 2016			January–June[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	402	62	465	2,310	357	2,710
North Central:						
Illinois and Indiana	422	29	469	2,410	178	2,680
Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin	206	23	232	1,240	140	1,400
Michigan	155	87	202	827	494	1,160
Ohio	441	431	505	2,650	855	3,280
Total	1,220	571	1,410	7,130	1,670	8,520
South Atlantic:						
Virginia, West Virginia	72	7	117	408	40	658
Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina	286	22	300	1,620	104	1,710
Total	357	29	417	2,030	144	2,370
South Central:						
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	696	45	760	3,850	227	4,230
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	614	45	674	3,350	269	3,840
Total	1,310	90	1,430	7,200	496	8,070
Mountain and Pacific:						
California, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Washington	250	20	305	1,500	104	1,840
Grand total	3,540	772	4,030	20,200	2,770	23,500

[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	June 2016					January–June[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	15	W	--	W	W	92	W	W	W	W
Cut structural and plate	43	94	35	136	W	250	563	168	697	W
No. 1 heavy melting steel	75	85	17	128	25	423	483	99	745	151
No. 2 heavy melting steel	11	113	40	190	33	69	666	247	1,120	198
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	8	108	5	62	W	46	646	27	255	W
No. 2 and all other bundles	11	30	W	W	W	65	227	W	W	W
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	--	--	W	--	--	W	--	W	--
Railroad rails	W	W	W	3	W	W	W	W	17	W
Turnings and borings	26	60	25	65	7	153	360	152	404	41
Slag scrap	6	20	2	W	W	38	106	11	94	W
Shredded and fragmentized	76	276	178	436	82	392	1,550	968	2,290	493
No. 1 busheling	47	153	29	178	2	276	914	187	1,010	13
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	W	--	--
All other carbon steel scrap	32	141	3	37	.	194	772	W	235	15
Stainless steel scrap	W	W	--	W	--	W	88	--	W	--
Alloy steel scrap	2	22	W	W	--	7	134	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	1	W	W	W	W	6	W
Other iron scrap	5	27	W	6	W	31	181	W	42	W
Other mixed scrap	W	28	W	6	W	W	116	W	24	W
Total	402	1,220	357	1,310	250	2,310	7,130	2,030	7,200	1,500

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	June 2016					January–June[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	15	W	W	W	W	91	W	W	W	W
Cut structural and plate	46	107	52	120	W	259	621	278	692	W
No. 1 heavy melting steel	83	108	20	147	27	472	649	120	881	159
No. 2 heavy melting steel	16	116	49	201	W	94	702	284	1,200	W
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	7	113	5	56	W	46	679	27	230	W
No. 2 and all other bundles	11	30	2	19	W	62	232	W	W	W
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	W	--	W	--	--	W	--	W	--
Railroad rails	W	W	--	3	W	W	W	--	17	W
Turnings and borings	29	63	26	67	7	161	374	156	404	41
Slag scrap	11	29	2	26	W	64	182	13	152	W
Shredded and fragmentized	70	294	195	473	82	394	1,700	1,090	2,550	493
No. 1 busheling	46	163	33	204	2	275	977	189	1,160	13
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	W	--	--
All other carbon steel scrap	51	167	6	55	3	313	1,100	38	314	17
Stainless steel scrap	53	24	--	W	--	316	139	--	W	--
Alloy steel scrap	10	28	--	W	--	58	165	--	W	--
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	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	1	W	W	W	W	6	W
Motor blocks	--	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--
Other iron scrap	7	44	W	7	W	38	269	W	48	W
Other mixed scrap	W	60	W	5	W	W	329	W	23	W
Total	465	1,410	417	1,430	305	2,710	8,520	2,370	8,070	1,840

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 2016		January–June[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
North America and South America:				
Canada	70	17,600	383	63,500
Ecuador	1	52	3	187
Mexico	203	54,300	640	153,000
Peru	89	23,400	244	52,900
Other[4]	1	357	2	1,610
Total	364	95,700	1,270	271,000
Africa, Europe, Middle East:				
Belgium	1	592	3	2,640
Egypt	44	14,300	92	23,700
France	(5)	13	1	801
Germany	(5)	213	2	2,050
Greece	--	--	86	16,800
Italy	(5)	53	1	776
Kuwait	133	36,700	222	56,300
Netherland	1	583	5	4,200
Sweden	(5)	204	2	2,730
Turkey	88	23,600	1,480	324,000
United Arab Emirates	1	359	9	3,150
Other[4]	(5)	212	5	1,460
Total	268	76,900	1,910	439,000
Asia, Australia, Oceania:				
Bangladesh	12	3,260	101	22,800
China	54	50,300	273	256,000
Hong Kong	3	2,060	20	14,600
India	55	20,800	675	191,000
Indonesia	1	175	32	8,470
Japan	2	1,700	11	13,400
Korea, Republic of	57	14,900	408	98,600
Malaysia	3	1,050	17	6,070
Pakistan	22	9,890	227	79,400
Taiwan	91	27,200	600	166,000
Thailand	61	17,200	231	51,400
Vietnam	23	5,630	59	13,300
Other[4]	(5)	21	1	440
Total	382	154,000	2,650	921,000
Grand total	1,010	327,000	5,840	1,630,000

-- 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]Includes countries with January–June 2016 quantities of less than 500 metric tons.

[5]Less 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	June 2016		January–June[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Canada–United States border:				
Buffalo, NY	15	4,230	100	17,300
Detroit, MI	17	4,730	98	19,200
Duluth, MN	1	233	4	1,870
Great Falls, MT	(4)	85	2	514
Ogdensburg, NY	2	291	5	1,150
Pembina, ND	18	4,580	51	11,400
Other	6	999	35	5,630
Total	59	15,100	294	57,100
East coast:				
Baltimore, MD	3	2,380	129	42,800
Boston, MA	30	7,900	362	84,200
Charleston, SC	3	2,690	32	19,000
Charlotte, NC	(4)	317	2	2,420
Miami, FL	17	6,440	127	41,900
New York City, NY	208	70,300	958	271,000
Norfolk, VA	25	10,600	98	51,700
Philadelphia, PA	91	26,300	485	110,000
Portland, ME	9	2,100	53	9,710
Providence, RI	49	15,300	243	56,000
Savannah, GA	7	5,480	53	36,000
St. Albans, VT	2	934	55	2,800
Washington, DC	--	--	(4)	25
Other	3	1	3	1
Total	447	151,000	2,600	728,000
Gulf coast and Mexico–United States				
border (includes Caribbean territories):				
El Paso, TX	5	1,450	22	5,310
Houston–Galveston, TX	50	16,300	158	58,600
Laredo, TX	40	11,400	214	54,100
Mobile, AL	(4)	201	51	12,500
New Orleans, LA	24	7,980	30	11,100
San Juan, PR	2	459	58	13,800
Tampa, FL	18	6,090	100	27,700
Other	2	1	2	18
Total	141	43,800	634	183,000
West coast and Hawaii:				
Columbia–Snake, OR	103	26,000	261	58,200
Honolulu, HI, and Anchorage, AK	2	350	51	10,100
Los Angeles, CA	174	63,800	1,020	354,000
San Diego, CA	27	5,350	106	21,100
San Francisco, CA	23	8,590	622	148,000
Seattle, WA	39	13,100	244	71,700
Total	367	117,000	2,310	663,000
Grand total	1,010	327,000	5,840	1,630,000

-- 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.

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 2016		January–June[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	259	68,900	1,700	381,000
No. 2 heavy melting steel	50	14,200	261	59,600
No. 1 bundles	5	1,210	70	15,200
No. 2 bundles	(4)	18	5	1,180
Shredded steel scrap	333	92,700	1,930	441,000
Borings, shovelings and turnings	1	181	3	712
Cut plate and structural	61	17,700	272	76,500
Tinned iron or steel	6	1,610	23	6,990
Remelting scrap ingots	(4)	179	5	4,690
Cast iron	11	4,270	53	23,200
Other iron and steel	156	51,400	818	253,000
Total carbon steel and cast iron	882	252,000	5,140	1,260,000
Stainless steel	36	32,500	363	213,000
Other alloy steel	96	42,000	328	154,000
Total stainless and alloy steel	132	74,500	691	367,000
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	1,010	327,000	5,840	1,630,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	--	--	2	329
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	2	1,970	9	10,200
Total scrap exports	1,020	329,000	5,850	1,640,000
Exports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	(4)	157	2	751
Pig iron > or = 0.5% phosphorus	(4)	3	1	177
Alloy pig iron	--	--	20	25
Total pig iron	(4)	160	23	953
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	4	62	86	318
Spongy iron products, not DRI	(4)	68	(4)	757
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	3	3,310	14	19,100
Powders of alloy steel	1	4,000	12	31,500
Other ferrous powders	7	8,340	50	53,500
Total DRI, granules, powders	15	15,800	163	105,000
Grand total	1,030	345,000	6,030	1,750,000

-- 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]May include revisions to previously published data.

[4]Less 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	June 2016		January–June[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Canada	256	66,600	1,410	317,000
China	(4)	86	1	467
Germany	(4)	47	26	5,930
India	(4)	13	1	221
Japan	(4)	47	1	409
Mexico	19	7,850	115	42,600
Netherlands	26	6,950	114	24,100
Sweden	30	7,500	149	34,500
United Kingdom	(4)	21	164	34,200
Other[5]	(4)	382	2	2,290
Total	330	89,500	1,980	461,000

[1]Includes 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.

[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 January–June 2016 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 2016		January–June[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Baltimore, MD	--	--	1	225
Buffalo, NY	36	13,700	219	66,200
Charleston, SC	57	14,600	167	36,400
Detroit, MI	131	35,400	687	158,000
Duluth, MN	6	1,630	44	9,440
El Paso, TX	3	870	14	4,480
Galveston, TX	(4)	74	(4)	397
Great Falls, MT	4	923	16	3,440
Laredo, TX	13	5,760	71	28,000
Los Angeles, LA	(4)	36	1	531
Mobile, AL	1	516	99	23,700
New Orleans, LA	(4)	17	203	44,500
Nogales, AZ	1	210	5	1,150
Ogdensburg, NY	1	254	11	2,420
Pembina, ND	19	4,430	103	20,400
Portland, ME	(4)	186	2	892
San Diego, CA	1	491	10	3,490
Seattle, WA	52	9,000	298	51,600
St. Albans, VT	5	1,080	25	4,470
Other	(4)	327	6	1,760
Total	330	89,500	1,980	461,000

-- 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 2016		January–June[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	12	2,540	79	14,900
No. 2 heavy melting steel	7	1,620	60	11,600
No. 1 bundles	66	17,600	544	120,000
No. 2 bundles	4	920	35	7,640
Shredded steel scrap	60	13,400	299	57,900
Borings, shovelings and turnings	3	489	21	3,130
Cut plate and structural	15	3,240	98	19,200
Tinned iron or steel	8	1,410	46	8,720
Remelting scrap ingots	--	--	(4)	16
Cast iron	15	3,340	77	15,100
Other iron and steel	43	8,950	251	47,900
Total carbon steel and cast iron	233	53,500	1,510	306,000
Stainless steel	24	17,100	128	76,500
Other alloy steel	73	18,900	346	78,400
Total stainless and alloy steel	97	36,000	474	155,000
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	330	89,500	1,980	461,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	--	--	(4)	495
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	--	--	--	--
Total scrap imports	330	89,500	1,980	462,000
Imports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	268	65,500	1,680	357,000
Pig iron > or = 0.5% phosphorus	--	--	--	--
Alloy pig iron	(4)	65	(4)	274
Total pig iron	268	65,500	1,680	357,000
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	219	41,800	844	148,000
Spongy iron products, not DRI	(4)	444	1	2,280
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	3	2,310	41	17,200
Powders of alloy steel	5	6,600	34	45,000
Other ferrous powders	4	5,630	23	35,500
Total DRI, granules, powders	231	56,800	943	248,000
Grand total	829	212,000	4,610	1,070,000

-- 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]May include revisions to previously published data.

[4]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]
2015:						
June	6,840	40,000	74.4	72.1	99.0	98.8
July	7,030	47,000	73.2	72.3	99.4	98.9
August	6,940	53,900	72.2	72.3	99.3	98.9
September	6,560	60,500	70.5	71.2	99.4	99.0
October	6,550	67,100	68.1	71.7	99.2	99.0
November	5,830	72,900	62.7	70.9	99.1	99.0
December	5,960	78,800	62.1	70.1	99.3	99.0
2016:						
January	6,460	6,460	68.7	68.7	99.2	99.2
February	6,420	12,900	73.1	70.8	99.2	99.2
March	6,770	19,700	72.1	71.3	99.2	99.2
April	6,600	26,300	72.6	71.6	99.2	99.2
May	6,980	26,600	74.3	72.1	99.6	99.3
June	6,820	33,100	75.1	72.6	99.2	99.3

[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		Scrap Price Bulletin No. 1 HMS		Scrap Price Bulletin Pig Iron[1]	
	$/lt	$/t	$/lt	$/t	$/lt	$/t
2015:						
June	246.12	242.23	249.56	245.62	322.58	317.49
July	239.74	235.95	245.09	241.22	322.58	317.49
August	214.38	210.99	217.10	213.67	302.26	297.49
September	200.67	197.50	199.17	196.02	297.18	292.49
October	162.94	160.37	164.17	161.58	297.18	292.49
November	141.81	139.57	146.57	144.26	297.18	292.19
December	142.03	139.79	149.75	147.38	276.86	272.49
Average, January–December	216.90	213.47	221.44	217.94	321.31	316.21
2016:						
January	154.87	152.42	160.17	157.64	237.54	233.79
February	157.33	154.85	163.50	160.92	218.54	215.09
March	169.00	166.33	173.25	170.51	218.54	215.09
April	210.01	206.69	209.75	206.44	254.00	249.99
May	241.27	237.46	245.83	241.95	299.72	294.99
June	223.21	219.68	221.42	217.92	299.72	294.99

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

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