

Mineral Industry Surveys

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IRON AND STEEL SCRAP IN FEBRUARY 2017

On a daily average basis in February 2017, iron and steel scrap consumption increased by 11% and home scrap production increased by 8% compared with those of January (table 1). Purchased scrap receipts in February 2017 increased by 12% from that of January. Stocks of purchased and home scrap at the end of February 2017 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 in February 2017, pig iron production decreased by 5% and consumption decreased slightly compared with those of January (table 1). Stocks of pig iron at the end of February 2017 increased by 5% from those at the end of January.

Exports of iron and steel scrap in February 2017 increased by 29% from those in January (table 6). Turkey was the leading country of destination, accounting for 28% of the total tonnage of exports, followed by Mexico with 13% and Taiwan with 12%. Los Angeles, CA, was the leading U.S. Customs district for tonnage of exports, accounting for 19% of the total, followed by New York City, NY, with 15% and San Francisco, CA, with 11% (table 7).

Imports of iron and steel scrap for February 2017 increased by 12% from those in January (table 9). Canada was the leading

country of origin, accounting for 61% of the total tonnage of imports, followed by United Kingdom with 22% and Netherlands with 8%. Detroit, MI, was the leading U.S. Customs district for tonnage of imports, accounting for 30% of the total, followed by Charleston, SC, with 15% and Buffalo, NY, with 14% (table 10).

The daily average domestic raw steel production for February 2017, as calculated from the American Iron and Steel Institute's (AISI) monthly production data, was 229,000 metric tons, up slightly from that in January and the same as that in February 2016 (table 12). Raw steel production capability utilization (AISI data) was 76% in February 2017, up from 73% in January and up from 73% in February 2016 (table 12). The electric furnace portion of raw steel production for February 2017 was 67%, down from 68% in January and up from 65% in February 2016.

Continuous cast steel production accounted for 99.6% of total raw steel production in February 2017, 99.6% in January 2017, and 99.2% in February 2016 (table 12).

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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 2017			January–February 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	1,450	1,720	3,170	2,890	3,400	6,290
Receipts from other own company plants	35	173	208	74	343	417
Production recirculating scrap	194	149	343	395	300	695
Production obsolete scrap	W	W	7	W	W	14
Consumption (by type of furnace):						
Blast furnace	W	W	124	W	W	257
Basic oxygen process	W	W	321	W	W	669
Electric furnace	1,250	1,780	3,030	2,480	3,560	6,030
Other (including air furnace) ⁵	W	W	228	W	W	444
Total consumption	1,700	2,000	3,710	3,410	4,000	7,410
Shipments	45	7	52	96	13	109
Stocks, end of period	1,680	2,120	3,790	1,680	2,120	3,790
Pig iron (includes hot metal):						
Receipts	369	92	460	710	149	859
Production	1,080	--	1,080	2,340	--	2,340
Consumption (by type of furnace):						
Basic oxygen process	W	W	W	W	W	W
Direct castings ⁶	W	W	W	W	W	W
Electric furnace	W	W	W	W	W	W
Total consumption	1,440	87	1,530	3,060	173	3,230
Shipments	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stocks, end of period	161	200	361	161	200	361
Direct-reduced iron:⁷						
Receipts	56	55	111	135	142	277
Total consumption	67	80	147	163	161	324
Stocks, end of period	140	48	188	140	48	188

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 2017 data are based on returns from 20% 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.

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 2017				January–February 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	42	W	44	W	84	W	89
Cut structural and plate	285	25	315	295	565	48	617
No. 1 heavy melting steel	271	44	341	215	552	90	682
No. 2 heavy melting steel	344	27	386	216	695	55	777
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	163	W	170	154	311	W	347
No. 2 and all other bundles	61	--	63	28	126	--	137
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	W	W	W	W	1	W	W
Railroad rails	17	W	17	13	33	W	34
Turnings and borings	171	2	172	148	339	4	345
Slag scrap	37	62	64	128	70	132	132
Shredded and fragmented	918	W	1,010	1,440	1,790	W	1,970
No. 1 busheling	384	21	443	239	769	41	893
Steel cans (post consumer)	6	--	W	W	12	5	17
All other carbon steel scrap	218	68	282	384	437	138	579
Stainless steel scrap	75	27	110	62	150	54	220
Alloy steel scrap	27	16	43	177	55	32	86
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	W	3	2	W	W	6
Machinery and cupola cast iron	W	--	W	W	W	--	W
Cast iron borings	12	W	12	4	24	W	25
Motor blocks	W	--	W	W	W	--	W
Other iron scrap	90	27	116	83	181	58	233
Other mixed scrap	43	3	94	72	90	5	199
Total	3,170	343	3,710	3,790	6,290	695	7,410

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 2017			January–February 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	321	50	377	660	100	768
North Central:						
Illinois and Indiana	381	26	421	770	53	849
Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin	229	15	248	461	33	497
Michigan	149	46	165	301	97	337
Ohio	437	83	537	887	172	1,100
Total	1,200	172	1,370	2,420	356	2,780
South Atlantic:						
Virginia, West Virginia	79	6	123	156	12	241
Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina	274	16	287	514	31	563
Total	353	22	410	671	43	805
South Central:						
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	537	40	664	1,070	77	1,290
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	566	43	636	1,110	88	1,290
Total	1,100	83	1,300	2,180	165	2,570
Mountain and Pacific:						
California, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Washington	193	16	248	366	31	480
Grand total	3,170	343	3,710	6,290	695	7,410

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 2017					January-February 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	10	W	--	W	W	20	W	W	W	W
Cut structural and plate	36	94	26	109	W	72	189	50	214	W
No. 1 heavy melting steel	54	80	16	96	25	113	163	31	196	49
No. 2 heavy melting steel	6	90	43	173	32	13	182	85	352	63
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	8	104	4	44	W	15	210	8	71	W
No. 2 and all other bundles	9	32	W	W	W	20	68	W	W	W
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	--	--	W	--	--	W	--	W	--
Railroad rails	W	W	W	3	W	W	W	W	6	W
Turnings and borings	17	55	23	69	7	34	110	47	133	14
Slag scrap	5	28	1	W	W	10	52	3	W	W
Shredded and fragmented	54	282	175	362	45	113	570	328	712	69
No. 1 busheling	43	152	38	149	2	86	306	68	303	5
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	W	--	--
All other carbon steel scrap	27	144	3	41	3	61	290	W	74	5
Stainless steel scrap	W	W	--	W	--	W	28	--	W	--
Alloy steel scrap	2	23	W	W	--	4	46	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	2	W
Other iron scrap	4	31	W	7	W	W	64	W	13	W
Other mixed scrap	W	18	W	4	W	W	40	W	9	W
Total	321	1,200	353	1,100	193	660	2,420	671	2,180	366

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 2017					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	10	W	W	W	W	21	W	W	W	W
Cut structural and plate	40	95	46	114	W	80	188	91	219	W
No. 1 heavy melting steel	62	115	19	119	26	123	230	37	240	52
No. 2 heavy melting steel	11	95	50	195	W	21	192	97	394	W
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	7	103	4	51	W	14	218	8	100	W
No. 2 and all other bundles	10	33	2	16	W	21	72	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	19	57	24	65	7	38	113	48	131	14
Slag scrap	9	41	2	11	W	18	85	3	21	W
Shredded and fragmentized	49	305	196	417	45	102	612	381	806	69
No. 1 busheling	43	161	34	203	2	87	326	66	410	5
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	W	--	--
All other carbon steel scrap	40	189	7	44	3	88	382	13	90	6
Stainless steel scrap	53	21	--	W	--	W	42	--	W	--
Alloy steel scrap	9	25	--	W	--	18	51	--	W	--
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	2	--	W	--	W	3	--	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	2	W
Motor blocks	--	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--
Other iron scrap	6	45	W	8	W	11	94	W	13	W
Other mixed scrap	W	27	W	3	W	W	57	W	8	W
Total	377	1,370	410	1,300	248	768	2,780	805	2,570	480

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 2017		January–February ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
North America and South America:				
Canada	65	17,100	123	32,100
Mexico	164	40,200	346	92,600
Ecuador	(4)	80	30	8,540
Peru	30	8,320	95	25,500
Other ⁵	(4)	25	1	49
Total	260	65,700	595	159,000
Africa, Europe, Middle East:				
Belgium	58	755	59	919
Germany	20	192	20	301
Italy	(4)	108	36	9,690
Kuwait	--	--	46	12,100
Netherlands	10	219	11	428
Spain	(4)	168	(4)	267
Sweden	(4)	142	(4)	242
Turkey	356	78,900	437	101,000
United Arab Emirates	2	610	4	1,170
United Kingdom	(4)	325	(4)	393
Other ⁵	2	366	3	655
Total	448	81,800	616	127,000
Asia, Australia, Oceania:				
Bangladesh	57	15,800	89	23,300
China	63	60,200	159	130,000
Hong Kong	3	2,250	7	4,680
India	24	9,110	45	17,200
Indonesia	2	819	3	1,240
Japan	2	2,200	3	4,190
Korea, Republic of	51	15,800	139	40,300
Malaysia	3	933	6	1,840
Pakistan	22	10,800	54	22,800
Taiwan	145	46,200	261	87,000
Thailand	75	20,400	108	29,100
Vietnam	111	30,600	157	43,000
Other ⁵	(4)	1	1	285
Total	559	215,000	1,030	405,000
Grand total	1,270	362,000	2,240	691,000

-- 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.

⁴Less than ½ unit.

⁵Includes countries with January–February 2017 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	February 2017		January–February ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Canada–United States border:				
Buffalo, NY	12	3,680	23	7,320
Chicago, IL	(4)	29	(4)	133
Detroit, MI	13	3,760	24	6,790
Duluth, MN	1	362	2	571
Great Falls, MT	3	1,120	6	1,800
Ogdensburg, NY	1	234	3	992
Pembina, ND	24	6,550	43	11,400
Other	7	678	10	1,410
Total	60	16,400	111	30,400
East coast:				
Baltimore, MD	11	4,600	18	9,990
Boston, MA	99	23,700	177	45,100
Charleston, SC	5	4,390	9	7,190
Miami, FL	36	10,800	56	17,500
New York City, NY	192	60,500	293	102,000
Norfolk, VA	12	10,400	24	18,600
Philadelphia, PA	101	18,000	164	35,600
Portland, ME	3	532	7	1,220
Providence, RI	44	11,700	66	17,500
Savannah, GA	96	5,210	107	11,900
St. Albans, VT	3	403	6	1,030
Other	(4)	308	1	400
Total	603	150,000	926	268,000
Gulf coast and Mexico–United States border (includes Caribbean territories):				
El Paso, TX	8	2,410	12	3,370
Houston–Galveston, TX	9	7,130	47	21,500
Laredo, TX	32	7,740	95	28,300
Mobile, AL	(4)	173	(4)	340
New Orleans, LA	(4)	93	(4)	229
Nogales, AZ	(4)	16	(4)	48
San Juan, PR	12	2,770	27	6,670
Tampa, FL	19	5,550	46	13,800
Total	81	25,900	228	74,100
West coast and Hawaii:				
Columbia–Snake, OR	55	14,500	85	22,400
Honolulu, HI, and Anchorage, AK	24	6,460	25	6,680
Los Angeles, CA	239	88,800	422	162,000
San Diego, CA	22	4,610	51	11,300
San Francisco, CA	137	40,300	267	77,600
Seattle, WA	45	15,000	127	38,500
Total	522	170,000	977	318,000
Grand total	1,270	362,000	2,240	691,000

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 2017		January–February ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	387	96,400	623	160,000
No. 2 heavy melting steel	77	19,200	107	27,400
No. 1 bundles	91	1,310	95	2,710
No. 2 bundles	--	--	(4)	40
Shredded steel scrap	405	106,000	806	216,000
Borings, shovelings and turnings	(4)	56	1	150
Cut plate and structural	40	8,510	71	16,800
Tinned iron or steel	5	1,540	11	3,580
Remelting scrap ingots	(4)	201	1	276
Cast iron	12	4,300	26	9,340
Other iron and steel	176	63,400	360	131,000
Total carbon steel and cast iron	1,190	301,000	2,100	567,000
Stainless steel	39	37,500	73	74,400
Other alloy steel	33	24,300	70	49,500
Total stainless and alloy steel	72	61,800	143	124,000
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	1,270	362,000	2,240	691,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	(4)	20	1	77
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	(4)	933	1	2,980
Total scrap exports	1,270	363,000	2,250	694,000
Exports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	3	1,290	8	2,980
Pig iron > or = 0.5% phosphorus	(4)	17	(4)	28
Alloy pig iron	(4)	32	(4)	32
Total pig iron	4	1,340	8	3,040
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	50	13,900	145	34,300
Spongy iron products, not DRI	23	11,200	23	14,300
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	2	2,750	5	6,080
Powders of alloy steel	2	5,380	4	9,470
Other ferrous powders	8	8,720	16	17,200
Total DRI, granules, powders	85	42,000	192	81,300
Grand total	1,350	407,000	2,450	778,000

-- Zero.

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 2017		January–February ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Bahamas	(4)	25	1	105
Brazil	(4)	485	1	1,040
Canada	233	71,200	480	143,000
Germany	(4)	86	1	142
Mexico	22	11,800	45	22,000
Netherlands	31	8,420	31	8,420
Sweden	(4)	5	33	8,610
United Kingdom	84	25,800	122	36,600
Venezuela	12	1,650	12	1,670
Other ⁵	2	595	1	1,310
Total	384	120,000	727	222,000

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.

⁴Less than ½ unit.

⁵Includes countries with January–February 2017 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 2017		January–February ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Baltimore, MD	--	--	(4)	60
Buffalo, NY	52	22,700	110	45,900
Charleston, SC	56	15,900	77	21,500
Detroit, MI	115	35,300	238	70,100
Duluth, MN	4	1,060	9	2,330
El Paso, TX	4	1,310	7	2,360
Great Falls, MT	1	336	3	674
Houston–Galveston, TX	(4)	646	1	1,350
Laredo, TX	11	6,110	23	11,800
Miami, FL	(4)	93	1	208
Mobil, AL	49	15,000	52	16,600
New Orleans, LA	26	8,020	77	21,800
Nogales, AZ	1	217	1	385
Ogdensburg, NY	1	501	2	1,520
Pembina, ND	8	2,270	15	4,310
Portland, ME	(4)	154	1	501
San Diego, CA	2	1,200	6	2,990
Seattle, WA	51	8,800	98	16,600
S. Albans, VT	(4)	78	3	590
Other	3	421	4	917
Total	384	120,000	727	222,000

-- Zero.

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 2017		January–February ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	10	2,120	24	5,710
No. 2 heavy melting steel	6	1,480	13	2,820
No. 1 bundles	119	36,200	193	57,700
No. 2 bundles	4	992	10	2,430
Shredded steel scrap	95	24,900	194	48,600
Borings, shovelings and turnings	5	1,100	12	2,490
Cut plate and structural	12	2,960	26	6,570
Tinned iron or steel	7	2,010	14	4,130
Remelting scrap ingots	(4)	25	(4)	87
Cast iron	8	2,500	17	4,800
Other iron and steel	37	8,520	74	16,700
Total carbon steel and cast iron	303	82,800	576	152,000
Stainless steel	23	23,700	45	45,500
Other alloy steel	58	13,600	106	25,000
Total stainless and alloy steel	81	37,300	151	70,500
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	384	120,000	727	222,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	(4)	7	(4)	10
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	8	2,360	14	4,140
Total scrap imports	392	122,000	741	227,000
Imports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	470	149,000	638	194,000
Pig iron > or = 0.5% phosphorus	26	8,110	26	8,110
Alloy pig iron	(4)	28	(4)	66
Total pig iron	495	157,000	664	202,000
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	4,930	8,020	11,400	16,700
Spongy iron products, not DRI	(4)	206	(4)	603
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	2	2,180	5	4,400
Powders of alloy steel	5	206	11	603
Other ferrous powders	4	6,120	7	12,100
Total DRI, granules, powders	4,940	16,700	11,400	34,400
Grand total	5,830	296,000	12,800	463,000

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	Monthly	Year	Monthly	Year
		to date ²		to date ²		to date ²
2016:						
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	33,200	74.3	72.1	99.6	99.3
June	6,820	40,100	75.1	72.6	99.2	99.3
July	6,700	46,800	71.3	72.4	99.5	99.3
August	6,650	53,400	70.8	72.2	99.7	99.3
September	6,190	59,600	68.0	71.8	99.4	99.4
October	6,230	65,800	65.4	71.1	99.6	99.4
November	6,190	72,000	67.1	70.8	99.6	99.4
December	6,460	78,500	67.8	70.5	99.6	99.4
2017						
January	6,980	6,980	73.3	73.3	99.6	99.6
February	6,420	13,400	75.9	75.2	99.6	99.6

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	
	\$/lt	\$/t	\$/lt	\$/t	\$/lt	\$/t
2016:						
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
July	208.40	205.11	211.42	208.08	295.91	291.24
August	208.90	205.60	209.84	206.53	292.10	287.49
September	196.64	193.53	197.67	194.55	275.59	271.24
October	179.20	176.37	178.84	176.01	268.22	263.99
November	200.45	197.28	206.42	203.16	274.32	269.99
December	238.49	234.72	245.72	241.84	321.73	316.65
Average, January–December	198.98	195.84	201.99	198.80	271.33	267.04
2017:						
January	274.26	269.93	221.74	218.24	345.44	339.98
February	255.72	251.68	261.58	257.45	345.44	339.98

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

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