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IRON AND STEEL SCRAP IN MAY 2017

On a daily average basis in May 2017, iron and steel scrap consumption decreased by 4% and home scrap production decreased slightly compared with those in April (table 1). Purchased scrap receipts in May 2017 were the same as that of April. Stocks of purchased and home scrap at the end of May 2017 were the same as those at the end of April. These observations are based upon responses from about 24% of the companies surveyed that manufacture pig iron and semifinished steel products, which account for about 34% of the total scrap consumption in those sectors, and estimates for nonrespondents to this survey.

On a daily average basis in May 2017, both pig iron production and consumption decreased by 3% compared with those of April (table 1). Stocks of pig iron at the end of May 2017 decreased by 4% from those at the end of April.

Exports of iron and steel scrap in May 2017 decreased by 7% from those in April (table 6). India was the leading destination, accounting for 16% of the total tonnage of exports, followed by Turkey with 16% and Mexico with 14%. Los Angeles, CA, was the leading U.S. Customs district for tonnage of exports, accounting for 18% of the total, followed by New York City, NY, with 12%, and Boston, MA, with 11% (table 7).

Imports of iron and steel scrap for May 2017 decreased by 25% from those in April (table 9). Canada was the leading country of origin, accounting for 72% of the total tonnage of imports, followed by the United Kingdom with 13% and Mexico with 8%. Detroit, MI, was the leading U.S. Customs district for tonnage of imports, accounting for 36% of the total, followed by Seattle, WA, with 18% and Buffalo, NY, with 13% (table 10).

The daily average domestic raw steel production for May and April 2017, as calculated from the American Iron and Steel Institute's (AISI) monthly production data, was 223,000 metric tons, and in May 2016 (table 12). Raw steel production capability utilization (AISI data) was 74% in April and May 2017 and in May 2016 (table 12). The electric furnace portion of raw steel production was 68% in April and May 2017 and May 2016.

Continuous cast steel production accounted for 99.6% of total raw steel production in April and May 2017, and May 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)

	May 2017			January–May[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	1,440	1,830	3,270	7,320	8,750	16,100
Receipts from other own company plants	31	173	205	174	867	1,040
Production recirculating scrap	211	145	356	1,040	720	1,760
Production obsolete scrap	W	W	7	W	W	35
Consumption (by type of furnace):						
Blast furnace	W	W	131	W	W	660
Basic oxygen process	W	W	316	W	W	1,620
Electric furnace	1,200	1,790	2,990	6,100	8,940	15,000
Other (including air furnace)[5]	W	W	233	W	W	1,190
Total consumption	1,660	2,010	3,670	8,450	10,100	18,500
Shipments	52	6	59	248	29	277
Stocks, end of period	1,690	2,360	4,050	1,690	2,360	4,050
Pig iron (includes hot metal):						
Receipts	352	75	427	1,860	409	2,260
Production	1,140	--	1,140	5,790	--	5,790
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	1,510	75	1,590	7,630	413	8,050
Shipments	--	--	--	W	--	W
Stocks, end of period	172	224	395	172	224	395
Direct-reduced iron:[7]						
Receipts	125	109	235	403	398	801
Total consumption	98	81	179	400	374	774
Stocks, end of period	165	91	256	165	91	256

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. May 2017 data are based on returns from 24% of consumer surveys, representing 34% 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.

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	May 2017				January–May[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	41	W	43	W	207	W	217
Cut structural and plate	274	28	323	285	1,420	143	1,620
No. 1 heavy melting steel	247	41	297	206	1,270	200	1,550
No. 2 heavy melting steel	327	27	364	210	1,640	134	1,820
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	170	W	195	147	906	W	955
No. 2 and all other bundles	58	W	62	27	303	W	328
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	W	W	--	W	W	W
Railroad rails	17	W	18	15	87	W	88
Turnings and borings	177	2	176	162	861	10	866
Slag scrap	42	71	69	124	195	339	356
Shredded and fragmentized	1,040	W	1,030	1,670	4,810	W	5,060
No. 1 busheling	444	18	424	305	2,100	W	2,240
Steel cans (post consumer)	6	--	W	1	29	14	42
All other carbon steel scrap	171	73	264	357	961	354	1,380
Stainless steel scrap	74	27	110	61	373	136	555
Alloy steel scrap	27	16	43	177	136	81	215
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	W	3	2	W	W	15
Machinery and cupola cast iron	W	--	W	W	W	--	W
Cast iron borings	12	W	12	5	61	W	62
Motor blocks	W	--	W	W	W	--	W
Other iron scrap	89	26	118	79	455	132	586
Other mixed scrap	51	5	102	83	243	20	514
Total	3,270	356	3,670	4,050	16,100	1,760	18,500

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	May 2017			January–May[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	313	51	363	1,570	252	1,870
North Central:						
Illinois and Indiana	506	33	417	2,000	166	2,110
Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin	233	16	251	1,150	81	1,250
Michigan	138	51	159	738	242	838
Ohio	412	93	533	2,140	442	2,690
Total	1,290	193	1,360	6,030	931	6,880
South Atlantic:						
Virginia, West Virginia	75	2	92	402	11	534
Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina	264	17	290	1,310	85	1,420
Total	338	19	382	1,710	97	1,950
South Central:						
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	542	38	642	2,820	203	3,280
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	593	39	667	3,000	197	3,290
Total	1,140	78	1,310	5,820	400	6,570
Mountain and Pacific:						
California, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Washington	193	16	251	941	81	1,230
Grand total	3,270	356	3,670	16,100	1,760	18,500

[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	May 2017					January–May[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	51	W	--	W	W
Cut structural and plate	36	79	28	111	W	176	417	134	595	W
No. 1 heavy melting steel	47	79	16	80	25	243	405	81	415	123
No. 2 heavy melting steel	6	94	32	163	W	30	459	172	824	W
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	7	107	3	49	W	37	524	13	313	W
No. 2 and all other bundles	11	33	W	12	W	51	169	W	63	W
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	--	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--
Railroad rails	W	W	W	4	W	W	W	--	18	W
Turnings and borings	16	58	W	70	7	81	282	W	333	36
Slag scrap	5	30	W	W	W	25	138	7	W	W
Shredded and fragmentized	55	411	168	357	45	272	1,550	848	1,940	201
No. 1 busheling	43	151	W	214	2	213	764	182	928	11
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	W	--	--
All other carbon steel scrap	26	104	6	32	3	138	612	W	168	13
Stainless steel scrap	W	W	--	W	--	W	W	--	W	--
Alloy steel scrap	2	23	W	W	--	9	115	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	1	W	W	W	W	5	W
Other iron scrap	5	31	W	5	W	24	159	W	33	W
Other mixed scrap	W	26	W	3	W	W	118	W	19	W
Total	313	1,290	338	1,140	193	1,570	6,030	1,710	5,820	941

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	May 2017					January–May[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	52	W	--	W	W
Cut structural and plate	40	100	46	117	W	197	486	228	611	W
No. 1 heavy melting steel	47	111	17	96	26	265	566	91	495	129
No. 2 heavy melting steel	10	96	34	188	W	51	475	184	933	W
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	8	109	3	73	W	37	534	14	353	W
No. 2 and all other bundles	10	31	W	15	W	50	174	W	W	W
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--
Railroad rails	W	W	--	4	W	W	W	--	18	W
Turnings and borings	16	57	W	69	7	86	287	W	325	36
Slag scrap	10	41	W	14	W	50	224	W	62	W
Shredded and fragmentized	52	305	179	445	45	273	1,530	914	2,140	201
No. 1 busheling	43	159	W	185	2	216	808	W	1,020	11
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	W	--	--
All other carbon steel scrap	38	166	12	46	3	200	880	61	221	14
Stainless steel scrap	53	21	--	W	--	264	109	--	W	--
Alloy steel scrap	9	25	W	W	--	45	127	--	W	--
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	2	--	W	--	W	9	--	W	--
Machinery and cupola cast iron	--	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	W	--
Cast iron borings	W	W	W	1	W	W	W	W	5	W
Motor blocks	--	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--
Other iron scrap	6	49	W	6	W	29	234	W	37	W
Other mixed scrap	W	32	W	3	W	W	156	W	20	W
Total	363	1,360	382	1,310	251	1,870	6,880	1,950	6,570	1,230

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	May 2017		January–May[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
North America and South America:				
Canada	89	18,900	379	90,300
Mexico	151	39,600	718	189,000
Ecuador	33	9,140	123	34,300
Peru	37	9,980	195	53,400
Other[4]	(5)	44	(5)	272
Total	310	77,600	1,420	367,000
Africa, Europe, Middle East:				
Austria	(5)	216	1	798
Belgium	5	671	64	1,750
Egypt	60	15,200	60	15,200
Finland	--	--	1	380
Germany	1	595	22	1,610
Greece	--	--	33	8,470
Italy	(5)	32	37	10,100
Kuwait	--	--	94	25,700
Morocco	--	--	12	2,620
Netherland	(5)	396	12	1,520
Oman	(5)	14	3	63
Turkey	177	43,600	1,040	257,000
United Arab Emirates	1	218	7	2,300
United Kingdom	(5)	98	1	853
Other[4]	(5)	176	4	1,380
Total	245	61,200	1,380	330,000
Asia, Australia, Oceania:				
Bangladesh	1	195	124	32,300
China	62	68,300	477	369,000
Hong Kong	5	3,980	21	15,800
India	178	52,900	316	104,000
Indonesia	4	1,830	62	17,100
Japan	3	1,880	12	10,200
Korea, Republic of	18	6,830	223	67,500
Malaysia	3	1,590	15	5,660
Pakistan	89	30,200	205	80,700
Philippines	1	370	2	1,350
Singapore	(5)	130	1	611
Taiwan	128	40,100	657	213,000
Thailand	36	10,200	212	57,600
Vietnam	14	5,550	293	83,100
Other[4]	(5)	7	(5)	70
Total	541	224,000	2,620	1,060,000
Grand total	1,100	363,000	5,420	1,750,000

-- 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–May 2017 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	May 2017		January–May[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Canada–United States border:				
Buffalo, NY	11	3,040	85	19,800
Chicago, IL	(4)	173	1	695
Detroit, MI	36	6,770	92	22,700
Duluth, MN	1	275	4	1,310
Great Falls, MT	1	266	10	3,150
Ogdensburg, NY	2	605	9	2,400
Pembina, ND	18	4,390	109	28,500
Other	7	781	27	3,830
Total	76	16,300	337	82,400
East coast:				
Baltimore, MD	13	5,270	74	30,800
Boston, MA	123	32,600	398	107,000
Charleston, SC	9	6,160	31	23,400
Miami, FL	26	8,690	136	46,100
New York City, NY	134	50,900	787	279,000
Norfolk, VA	13	8,480	72	48,800
Philadelphia, PA	73	19,000	291	69,700
Portland, ME	7	1,480	46	11,100
Providence, RI	56	13,800	236	60,800
Savannah, GA	13	8,170	151	37,300
St. Albans, VT	5	1,320	16	3,990
Washington, DC	--	--	(4)	42
Wilmington, NC	(4)	426	1	1,120
Total	473	156,000	2,240	718,000
Gulf coast and Mexico–United States				
border (includes Caribbean territories):				
El Paso, TX	12	3,500	40	11,600
Houston–Galveston, TX	12	7,840	103	48,600
Laredo, TX	45	12,800	205	59,100
Mobile, AL	(4)	122	2	1,280
New Orleans, LA	(4)	120	1	495
Nogales, AZ	(4)	38	1	176
San Juan, PR	23	5,710	56	13,800
Tampa, FL	15	4,950	72	23,100
Total	107	35,100	479	158,000
West coast and Hawaii:				
Columbia–Snake, OR	42	11,600	229	59,300
Honolulu, HI, and Anchorage, AK	24	5,940	53	13,700
Los Angeles, CA	198	85,600	1,060	424,000
San Diego, CA	34	6,870	154	33,000
San Francisco, CA	99	29,500	588	173,000
Seattle, WA	43	15,700	286	91,900
Total	439	155,000	2,370	795,000
Grand total	1,100	363,000	5,420	1,750,000

-- 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	May 2017		January–May[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	311	81,100	1,520	401,000
No. 2 heavy melting steel	44	10,700	260	64,200
No. 1 bundles	4	1,070	114	7,520
No. 2 bundles	1	76	1	195
Shredded steel scrap	396	108,000	1,850	503,000
Borings, shovelings and turnings	1	83	3	604
Cut plate and structural	40	10,500	194	50,000
Tinned iron or steel	6	2,190	30	9,890
Remelting scrap ingots	1	517	3	1,500
Cast iron	30	15,900	127	53,000
Other iron and steel	157	58,600	858	315,000
Total carbon steel and cast iron	991	289,000	4,970	1,410,000
Stainless steel	49	43,300	206	206,000
Other alloy steel	55	30,300	248	143,000
Total stainless and alloy steel	104	73,600	454	349,000
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	1,100	363,000	5,420	1,750,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for				
breaking up (for scrapping)	--	--	1	118
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	1	973	3	5,380
Total scrap exports	1,100	364,000	5,420	1,760,000
Exports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	3	1,320	16	5,930
Pig iron > or = 0.5% phosphorus	(4)	4	1	55
Alloy pig iron	(4)	11	(4)	121
Total pig iron	3	1,340	16	6,100
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	116	24,600	384	94,000
Spongy iron products, not DRI	34	13,500	120	49,000
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	2	6,160	12	19,300
Powders of alloy steel	2	5,040	9	25,000
Other ferrous powders	7	8,800	38	43,400
Total DRI, granules, powders	160	58,100	564	231,000
Grand total	1,260	423,000	6,000	2,000,000

-- 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	May 2017		January–May[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Bahamas	1	76	4	339
Brazil	(4)	66	2	2,900
Canada	278	86,200	1,330	393,000
China	(4)	329	1	697
Curacao	--	--	1	148
Germany	1	159	8	7,850
Japan	24	8,680	25	8,790
Mexico	30	12,500	144	67,700
Netherlands	--	--	101	27,100
Sweden	(4)	12	126	36,700
United Kingdom	51	14,900	305	90,800
Venezuela	--	--	12	1,760
Other[5]	1	650	3	3,680
Total	387	124,000	2,060	642,000

-- Zero.

[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–May 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	May 2017		January–May[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Buffalo, NY	51	22,300	259	112,000
Charleston, SC	1	122	180	49,200
Cleveland, OH	(4)	270	34	1,290
Detroit, MI	140	47,600	625	197,000
Duluth, MN	7	1,670	30	7,520
El Paso, TX	5	1,740	20	7,250
Great Falls, MT	2	489	10	2,390
Houston–Galveston, TX	1	439	4	4,320
Laredo, TX	16	6,980	81	38,900
Los Angeles, CA	(4)	92	1	353
Miami, FL	1	99	4	611
Mobil, AL	31	10,300	131	52,900
New Orleans, LA	48	15,200	317	92,300
New York City, NY	(4)	83	1	705
Nogales, AZ	1	306	4	1,160
Ogdensburg, NY	1	399	5	3,190
Pembina, ND	7	1,870	32	9,050
Portland, ME	(4)	104	2	1,210
San Diego, CA	5	1,480	19	7,480
Seattle, WA	69	11,600	292	50,500
St. Albans, VT	1	242	6	1,250
Wilmington, NC	(4)	49	1	279
Other	(4)	167	(4)	1,290
Total	387	124,000	2,060	642,000

[1]Includes tinplate and terneplate; excludes used rails for rerolling and other uses and ships, boats and other vessels for scrapping. Import valuation is on a Customs basis.

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

[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	May 2017		January–May[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	9	2,060	56	13,400
No. 2 heavy melting steel	11	2,290	45	9,720
No. 1 bundles	111	38,100	595	187,000
No. 2 bundles	2	529	21	4,970
Shredded steel scrap	60	14,600	477	121,000
Borings, shovelings and turnings	5	920	28	5,940
Cut plate and structural	19	4,670	77	19,500
Tinned iron or steel	9	2,210	38	10,800
Remelting scrap ingots	(4)	274	(4)	361
Cast iron	10	3,040	74	13,000
Other iron and steel	79	20,000	282	69,100
Total carbon steel and cast iron	316	88,600	1,690	454,000
Stainless steel	20	20,800	118	123,000
Other alloy steel	50	14,300	245	64,600
Total stainless and alloy steel	71	35,100	364	188,000
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	387	124,000	2,060	642,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	(4)	41	(4)	272
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	2	588	25	7,650
Total scrap imports	389	124,000	2,080	650,000
Imports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	404	149,000	1,960	634,000
Pig iron > or = 0.5% phosphorus	--	--	26	8,110
Alloy pig iron	(4)	61	(4)	226
Total pig iron	404	149,000	1,980	643,000
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	320	62,700	1,510	326,000
Spongy iron products, not DRI	(4)	346	1	1,910
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	3	3,030	13	12,600
Powders of alloy steel	6	9,860	29	44,600
Other ferrous powders	4	6,610	20	32,700
Total DRI, granules, powders	333	82,600	1,570	417,000
Grand total	1,130	356,000	5,640	1,710,000

-- 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]
2016:						
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
March	6,890	20,300	73.6	74.6	99.6	99.6
April	6,690	27,000	73.6	74.6	99.6	99.6
May	6,900	33,900	73.7	74.3	99.6	99.6

[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		Scrap Price Bulletin No. 1 HMS		Scrap Price Bulletin Pig Iron[1]	
	$/lt	$/t	$/lt	$/t	$/lt	$/t
2016:						
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
March	281.38	276.94	295.17	290.51	417.83	411.23
April	263.66	259.50	272.67	268.36	417.83	411.23
May	265.15	260.96	270.70	266.42	434.34	427.48

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

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