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IRON AND STEEL SCRAP IN SEPTEMBER 2017

On a daily average basis in September 2017, iron and steel scrap consumption increased slightly and home scrap production increased by 10% compared with those of August (table 1). Purchased scrap receipts in September 2017 increased by 6% from those of August. Stocks of purchased and home scrap at the end of September 2017 were up by 4% from those at the end of August. 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 in September 2017, pig iron production decreased by 5% and consumption increased by 5% compared with those of August (table 1). Stocks of pig iron at the end of September 2017 decreased by 3% from those at the end of August.

Exports of iron and steel scrap in September 2017 decreased slightly from those in August (table 6). Turkey was the leading destination, accounting for 43% of the total tonnage of exports, followed by China with 9% and Bangladesh with 7%. Los Angeles, CA, was the leading U.S. Customs district for tonnage of exports, accounting for 21% of the total, followed by New York City, NY, with 17%, and San Francisco, CA, with 12% (table 7).

Imports of iron and steel scrap for September 2017 decreased by 5% from those in August (table 9). Canada was the leading country of origin, accounting for 75% of the total tonnage of imports, followed by Mexico with 12% and the United Kingdom with 7%. Detroit, MI, was the leading U.S. Customs district for tonnage of imports, accounting for 34% of the total, followed by Seattle, WA, with 21%, and Mobile, AL, with 13% (table 10).

The daily average domestic raw steel production for September 2017, as calculated from the American Iron and Steel Institute's (AISI) monthly production data, was 222,000 metric tons, down by 3% from that in August 2017 and up by 8% from that in September 2016 (table 12). Raw steel production capability utilization (AISI data) was 73% in September 2017, down from 76% in August and up from 68% in September 2016 (table 12). The electric furnace portion of raw steel production for September 2017 was 67.5%, down from 68.3% in August and up from 66.6% in September 2016.

Continuous cast steel production accounted for 99.7% of total raw steel production in September 2017 and August 2017, and 99.4% in September 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)

	September 2017			January–September[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	1,550	1,700	3,250	13,400	15,500	28,800
Receipts from other own company plants	39	187	227	331	1,600	1,930
Production recirculating scrap	210	145	356	1,850	1,650	3,500
Production obsolete scrap	W	W	7	W	W	76
Consumption (by type of furnace):						
Blast furnace	W	W	131	W	W	1,110
Basic oxygen process	W	W	327	W	W	3,220
Electric furnace	1,200	1,780	2,980	10,900	16,100	27,100
Other (including air furnace)[6]	W	W	210	W	W	1,810
Total consumption	1,640	2,000	3,650	15,100	18,100	33,200
Shipments	45	8	53	430	420	850
Stocks, end of period	1,900	2,280	4,180	1,900	2,280	4,180
Pig iron (includes hot metal):						
Receipts	374	76	450	3,430	750	4,180
Production	1,160	--	1,160	10,400	W	10,400
Consumption (by type of furnace):						
Basic oxygen process	W	W	W	W	W	W
Direct castings[7]	W	W	W	W	W	W
Electric furnace	W	W	W	W	W	W
Total consumption	1,530	93	1,620	13,700	753	14,400
Shipments	--	--	--	W	--	W
Stocks, end of period	266	224	490	266	224	490
Direct-reduced iron:[8]						
Receipts	81	28	109	782	658	1,440
Total consumption	83	51	134	803	672	1,470
Stocks, end of period	138	54	193	138	54	193

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. September 2017 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	September 2017				January–September[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	372	W	391
Cut structural and plate	288	31	314	300	2,550	260	2,900
No. 1 heavy melting steel	249	46	306	208	2,270	375	2,770
No. 2 heavy melting steel	324	27	365	194	2,940	235	3,300
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	167	W	166	184	1,610	W	1,630
No. 2 and all other bundles	58	W	64	32	541	W	574
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	W	W	--	W	W	W
Railroad rails	17	W	18	13	156	W	161
Turnings and borings	182	2	181	164	1,570	17	1,600
Slag scrap	39	64	75	109	355	593	654
Shredded and fragmentized	1,010	W	1,010	1,730	8,610	W	9,200
No. 1 busheling	416	W	418	329	3,740	W	3,950
Steel cans (post consumer)	7	W	9	2	53	W	W
All other carbon steel scrap	200	70	269	388	1,750	995	2,450
Stainless steel scrap	73	27	101	57	668	246	996
Alloy steel scrap	27	16	43	177	245	145	388
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	W	3	2	W	W	28
Machinery and cupola cast iron	W	--	W	W	W	--	W
Cast iron borings	12	W	12	5	109	W	111
Motor blocks	W	--	W	--	W	--	W
Other iron scrap	88	25	112	82	803	235	937
Other mixed scrap	53	W	122	70	440	W	937
Total	3,250	356	3,650	4,180	28,800	3,500	33,200

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	September 2017			January–September[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	316	51	380	2,860	451	3,380
North Central:						
Illinois and Indiana	392	34	431	3,400	298	3,830
Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin	228	15	244	2,070	146	2,240
Michigan	156	46	171	1,320	426	1,470
Ohio	409	90	501	3,820	1,160	4,770
Total	1,180	185	1,350	10,600	2,030	12,300
South Atlantic:						
Virginia, West Virginia	90	1	110	719	11	979
Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina	285	19	266	2,420	158	2,530
Total	374	20	376	3,140	168	3,510
South Central:						
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	611	45	651	5,200	356	5,870
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	572	39	624	5,290	350	5,900
Total	1,180	84	1,280	10,500	706	11,800
Mountain and Pacific:						
California, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Washington	194	16	269	1,710	144	2,240
Grand total	3,250	356	3,650	28,800	3,500	33,200

-- 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 4

RECEIPTS OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, BY REGION AND GRADE, FOR STEEL PRODUCERS[1, 2, 3, 4]

(Thousand metric tons)

Item	September 2017					January–September[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	92	W	--	W	W
Cut structural and plate	32	87	34	115	W	312	760	260	1,040	W
No. 1 heavy melting steel	53	77	15	79	25	446	721	142	734	221
No. 2 heavy melting steel	6	94	30	162	W	55	833	301	1,470	W
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	7	102	3	52	W	66	955	24	530	W
No. 2 and all other bundles	10	30	W	W	W	93	288	W	W	W
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	--	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--
Railroad rails	W	W	--	4	W	W	W	--	32	W
Turnings and borings	20	57	W	72	7	152	510	W	614	65
Slag scrap	5	29	W	W	W	45	254	W	W	W
Shredded and fragmentized	55	285	195	426	45	507	2,540	1,570	3,610	378
No. 1 busheling	41	149	W	189	2	382	1,370	W	1,650	21
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	W	--	--
All other carbon steel scrap	25	138	W	29	3	245	1,140	W	288	23
Stainless steel scrap	W	W	--	W	--	W	W	--	W	--
Alloy steel scrap	2	23	W	W	--	16	207	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	W	W
Other iron scrap	4	30	W	W	W	42	277	W	W	W
Other mixed scrap	W	22	W	5	W	W	205	W	36	W
Total	316	1,180	374	1,180	194	2,860	10,600	3,140	10,500	1,710

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	September 2017					January–September[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	93	W	--	W	W
Cut structural and plate	34	102	43	115	W	346	889	415	1,070	W
No. 1 heavy melting steel	57	109	19	96	26	483	1,010	165	883	232
No. 2 heavy melting steel	10	98	34	187	W	92	865	337	1,680	W
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	7	98	3	54	W	65	943	24	560	W
No. 2 and all other bundles	11	32	W	15	W	93	292	W	135	W
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--
Railroad rails	W	W	--	4	W	W	W	--	35	W
Turnings and borings	20	58	W	69	7	163	526	W	604	65
Slag scrap	10	49	W	12	W	91	416	W	111	W
Shredded and fragmentized	63	298	177	432	45	501	2,750	1,630	3,940	378
No. 1 busheling	41	157	32	184	2	386	1,440	W	1,790	21
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	W	--	--
All other carbon steel scrap	37	171	12	46	3	357	1,560	109	405	25
Stainless steel scrap	53	12	--	W	--	474	186	--	W	--
Alloy steel scrap	9	25	W	W	--	81	229	--	W	--
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	2	--	W	--	W	15	--	W	--
Machinery and cupola cast iron	--	W	W	W	--	--	W	W	W	--
Cast iron borings	W	W	W	1	W	W	W	W	W	W
Motor blocks	--	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--
Other iron scrap	5	45	W	W	W	52	415	W	W	W
Other mixed scrap	W	32	W	4	W	W	275	W	35	W
Total	380	1,350	376	1,280	269	3,380	12,300	3,510	11,800	2,240

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	September 2017		January–September[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
North America and South America:				
Canada	63	14,700	665	156,000
Mexico	83	22,900	1,340	339,000
Ecuador	--	--	123	34,300
Peru	--	--	378	103,000
Other[4]	(5)	79	1	697
Total	145	37,600	2,510	633,000
Africa, Europe, Middle East:				
Austria	(5)	65	2	1,110
Belgium	(5)	312	67	4,040
British Indian Ocean Territories	(5)	55	1	461
Egypt	--	--	129	32,300
Finland	--	--	1	380
Germany	3	415	26	2,940
Greece	32	11,200	121	34,900
Italy	(4)	145	38	10,600
Kuwait	50	16,700	268	74,400
Morocco	--	--	12	2,620
Netherland	1	440	54	5,250
Oman	--	--	3	96
Portugal	--	--	7	1,170
Spain	(5)	82	1	428
Sweden	(5)	266	1	1,020
Switzerland	--	--	1	218
Turkey	552	184,000	2,570	699,000
United Arab Emirates	2	662	13	4,410
United Kingdom	(5)	122	2	1,730
Other[4]	(5)	32	1	601
Total	641	214,000	3,310	878,000
Asia, Australia, Oceania:				
Bangladesh	92	28,000	509	136,000
China	119	64,000	801	631,000
Hong Kong	8	5,060	50	34,900
India	39	18,100	557	196,000
Indonesia	3	1,360	77	25,200
Japan	1	785	19	16,000
Korea, Republic of	11	4,390	277	87,300
Malaysia	42	12,900	106	32,300
Pakistan	35	15,700	514	188,000
Philippines	1	361	3	2,520
Singapore	(5)	17	2	761
Taiwan	80	26,400	1,080	347,000
Thailand	7	2,060	328	87,400
Vietnam	68	19,500	452	130,000
Other[4]	--	--	(5)	212
Total	505	199,000	4,780	1,910,000
Grand total	1,290	450,000	10,600	3,430,000

-- 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–September 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	September 2017		January–September[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Canada–United States border:				
Buffalo, NY	13	4,190	146	39,100
Chicago, IL	(4)	115	2	886
Cleveland, OH	(4)	53	1	455
Detroit, MI	19	5,070	168	42,700
Duluth, MN	3	1,460	11	3,900
Great Falls, MT	(4)	98	13	3,820
Ogdensburg, NY	3	641	19	5,000
Pembina, ND	7	1,540	154	39,200
Other	8	883	73	7,010
Total	54	14,100	587	142,000
East coast:				
Baltimore, MD	10	13,700	157	69,000
Boston, MA	65	20,600	740	204,000
Charleston, SC	11	5,570	107	47,600
Miami, FL	28	11,300	251	87,900
New York City, NY	223	82,900	1,610	570,000
Norfolk, VA	13	10,100	148	90,100
Philadelphia, PA	59	18,100	615	157,000
Portland, ME	5	922	82	19,500
Providence, RI	75	23,300	447	119,000
Savannah, GA	19	8,120	206	65,000
St. Albans, VT	4	1,010	33	8,150
Washington, DC	--	--	(4)	42
Wilmington, NC	(4)	145	3	3,190
Total	512	196,000	4,400	1,440,000
Gulf coast and Mexico–United States				
border (includes Caribbean territories):				
Dallas–Fort Worth, TX	(4)	3	(4)	25
El Paso, TX	9	2,510	80	23,000
Houston–Galveston, TX	44	18,100	273	109,000
Laredo, TX	48	14,200	558	148,000
Mobile, AL	1	440	3	2,420
New Orleans, LA	35	11,600	38	13,400
Nogales, AZ	--	--	1	183
San Juan, PR	3	855	91	23,600
Tampa, FL	53	18,400	173	57,500
Virgin Islands, U.S.	--	--	7	1,170
Total	193	66,100	1,220	379,000
West coast and Hawaii:				
Anchorage, AK and Honolulu, HI	2	556	90	23,400
Columbia–Snake, OR	33	10,200	388	105,000
Los Angeles, CA	272	93,300	1,970	781,000
San Diego, CA	26	6,140	284	56,700
San Francisco, CA	152	47,200	1,120	326,000
Seattle, WA	47	17,200	528	172,000
Total	533	175,000	4,380	1,460,000
Grand total	1,290	450,000	10,600	3,430,000

-- 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	September 2017		January–September[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	341	104,000	3,120	829,000
No. 2 heavy melting steel	57	17,000	478	123,000
No. 1 bundles	10	2,990	157	14,000
No. 2 bundles	(4)	11	2	227
Shredded steel scrap	493	156,000	3,640	1,010,000
Borings, shovelings and turnings	1	271	7	1,240
Cut plate and structural	40	12,800	330	88,700
Tinned iron or steel	8	2,350	59	19,300
Remelting scrap ingots	(4)	22	3	1,730
Cast iron	72	39,600	383	168,000
Other iron and steel	153	61,200	1,550	565,000
Total carbon steel and cast iron	1,180	396,000	9,730	2,820,000
Stainless steel	20	22,900	325	349,000
Other alloy steel	96	31,300	533	253,000
Total stainless and alloy steel	117	54,100	859	602,000
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	1,290	450,000	10,600	3,430,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	--	--	1	177
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	(4)	626	5	8,700
Total scrap exports	1,290	451,000	10,600	3,430,000
Exports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	2	686	25	9,730
Pig iron > or = 0.5% phosphorus	1	100	3	264
Alloy pig iron	2	61	3	211
Total pig iron	5	847	31	10,200
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	3	9	587	141,000
Spongy iron products, not DRI	1	3,100	269	102,000
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	2	3,480	23	39,400
Powders of alloy steel	2	5,190	17	46,500
Other ferrous powders	8	9,360	70	80,600
Total DRI, granules, powders	16	21,100	966	409,000
Grand total	1,310	473,000	11,600	3,850,000

-- 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 OR LOCALITY[1, 2]

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Country or locality	September 2017		January–September[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Bahamas	(4)	43	6	579
Brazil	1	871	3	3,800
Canada	277	88,300	2,430	731,000
China	(4)	116	2	1,120
Cayman Islands	(4)	63	1	260
Curacao	--	--	1	156
Ecuador	(4)	81	1	625
Germany	1	172	10	8,400
France	(4)	85	1	341
Japan	19	6,620	46	16,200
Mexico	43	17,400	284	127,000
Netherlands	--	--	154	41,700
Spain	--	--	16	4,910
Sweden	(4)	85	183	54,700
United Kingdom	26	9,020	433	131,000
Venezuela	(4)	108	19	2,740
Other[5]	1	700	3	4,860
Total	369	124,000	3,590	1,130,000

-- 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–September 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	September 2017		January–September[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Baltimore, MD	--	--	1	283
Buffalo, NY	44	19,800	433	186,000
Charleston, SC	1	156	287	78,400
Cleveland, OH	(4)	45	34	1,500
Detroit, MI	126	44,100	1,130	371,000
Duluth, MN	9	2,370	71	18,000
El Paso, TX	5	1,670	41	14,400
Great Falls, MT	4	1,080	21	5,070
Houston–Galveston, TX	2	1,250	7	6,640
Laredo, TX	25	11,200	152	70,700
Los Angeles, CA	(4)	383	1	1,080
Miami, FL	1	194	7	1,060
Mobil, AL	47	17,200	250	96,500
New Orleans, LA	(4)	77	442	130,000
New York City, NY	--	--	1	818
Nogales, AZ	1	265	7	2,200
Ogdensburg, NY	1	481	9	5,220
Pembina, ND	10	2,730	66	18,800
Philadelphia, PA	1	256	1	533
Portland, ME	(4)	143	2	1,550
San Diego, CA	8	2,310	47	15,300
Savannah, GA	(4)	148	1	1,070
Seattle, WA	78	16,200	562	98,400
St. Albans, VT	6	1,350	17	3,850
Wilmington, NC	(4)	105	2	512
Other	(4)	68	1	832
Total	369	124,000	3,590	1,130,000

-- 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	September 2017		January–September[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	17	4,390	106	25,700
No. 2 heavy melting steel	12	3,200	86	19,000
No. 1 bundles	63	23,300	968	313,000
No. 2 bundles	6	1,360	39	9,200
Shredded steel scrap	45	11,100	769	197,000
Borings, shovelings and turnings	5	998	47	10,200
Cut plate and structural	20	5,480	150	37,900
Tinned iron or steel	10	2,860	76	20,800
Remelting scrap ingots	(4)	23	(4)	420
Cast iron	10	3,000	113	23,800
Other iron and steel	91	27,300	564	145,000
Total carbon steel and cast iron	279	83,100	2,920	801,000
Stainless steel	25	22,500	207	202,000
Other alloy steel	64	18,100	469	127,000
Total stainless and alloy steel	89	40,600	676	328,000
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	369	124,000	3,590	1,130,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	(4)	2	(4)	274
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	9	3,170	43	13,800
Total scrap imports	378	127,000	3,640	1,140,000
Imports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	328	117,000	3,910	1,330,000
Pig iron > or = 0.5% phosphorus	5	1,530	30	9,650
Alloy pig iron	(4)	66	(4)	489
Total pig iron	332	119,000	3,940	1,340,000
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	158	53,800	2,440	588,000
Spongy iron products, not DRI	(4)	393	1	3,470
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	2	2,040	22	22,600
Powders of alloy steel	6	8,100	51	78,600
Other ferrous powders	4	7,390	36	58,900
Total DRI, granules, powders	170	71,800	2,550	752,000
Grand total	880	317,000	10,100	3,240,000

[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:						
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
June	6,790	40,700	74.9	74.4	99.6	99.6
July	6,960	47,600	74.3	74.4	99.7	99.6
August	7,100	54,700	75.8	74.6	99.7	99.6
September	6,650	61,400	73.4	74.4	99.7	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:						
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
June	262.58	258.43	268.08	263.85	434.34	427.48
July	264.87	260.69	269.50	265.25	434.34	427.48
August	279.18	274.77	288.50	283.94	434.34	427.48
September	286.66	282.13	294.33	289.68	419.11	412.49

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

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