Mineral Industry Surveys

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IRON AND STEEL SCRAP IN NOVEMBER 2018

Iron and steel scrap consumption decreased slightly and home (recirculating) scrap production increased slightly in November 2018 compared with those of October 2018 (table 1). Purchased scrap receipts in November 2018 increased by 12% compared with those in October 2018. Stocks of purchased and home scrap at the end of November 2018 increased by 13% compared with those at the end of October 2018 (table 1). 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 30% of the total scrap consumption in those sectors, and estimates for nonrespondents to this survey.

Pig iron production in November 2018 increased by 3%, and pig iron consumption increased slightly from those of October 2018 (table 1).

Exports of iron and steel scrap in November 2018 decreased by 10% from those in October 2018 (table 6). Turkey, China, and Taiwan were the leading destinations, accounting for 21%, 14%, and 11%, respectively, of the total tonnage of exports. New York City, NY, Los Angeles, CA, and Duluth, MN, were the leading U.S. Customs districts for tonnage of exports, accounting for 14%, 14%, and 13%, respectively, of the total (table 7). The leading scrap products exported were shredded steel scrap and No. 1 heavy melting steel, accounting for 26% and 25%, respectively of the total (table 8).

Imports of iron and steel scrap for November 2018 decreased by 19% from those in October 2018 (table 9). Canada was the leading country of origin, accounting for 83% of the total tonnage of imports. Detroit, MI, was the leading U.S. Customs district by tonnage of imports, accounting for 37% of the total (table 10).

The daily average domestic raw steel production for November 2018, as calculated from the American Iron and Steel Institute's (AISI) monthly production data, was 247,000 metric tons, a slight increase from that in October 2018 and up by 11% from that in November 2017 (table 12). Raw steel production capability utilization (AISI data) was 81.2% in November 2018, up from 80.2% in October 2018 and 73.3% in November 2017 (table 12).

Continuous cast steel production accounted for 98.2% of total raw steel production in November 2018 (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)

	November 2018			January–November[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	2,030	1,820	3,840	16,800	20,600	37,400
Receipts from other own company plants	50	164	214	561	1,880	2,440
Production, recirculating scrap	211	152	363	2,260	1,670	3,930
Production, obsolete scrap	W	W	7	W	W	77
Consumption (by type of furnace):						
Blast furnace	W	W	127	W	W	1,410
Basic oxygen process	W	W	317	W	W	3,710
Electric furnace	1,190	1,870	3,060	13,500	21,600	35,200
Other (including air furnace)[6]	W	W	223	W	W	2,000
Total consumption	1,640	2,090	3,730	18,500	23,800	42,300
Shipments	50	8	58	530	86	616
Stocks, end of period	2,400	2,700	5,090	2,400	2,700	5,090
Pig iron (includes hot metal):						
Receipts	424	95	519	4,310	980	5,290
Production	1,260	--	1,260	13,300	--	13,300
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	1,650	83	1,730	17,600	962	18,500
Stocks, end of period	261	236	497	261	236	497
Direct-reduced iron:[8]						
Receipts	128	96	224	1,210	906	2,120
Total consumption	111	80	191	1,150	883	2,040
Stocks, end of period	205	118	323	205	118	323

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. November 2018 data are based on returns from 21% of consumer surveys, representing 30% 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	November 2018				January–November[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	455	W	478
Cut structural and plate	276	34	308	345	3,100	346	3,520
No. 1 heavy melting steel	258	45	309	222	2,820	463	3,390
No. 2 heavy melting steel	329	30	371	235	3,770	330	4,280
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	166	W	163	175	1,900	W	1,930
No. 2 and all other bundles	61	W	69	32	718	W	757
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	W	W	--	--	W	W
Railroad rails	17	W	17	14	195	W	197
Turnings and borings	182	W	179	193	2,100	W	2,140
Slag scrap	39	62	69	89	376	740	746
Shredded and fragmentized	1,030	W	1,100	1,890	11,600	W	12,500
No. 1 busheling	368	W	389	353	4,240	W	4,490
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	W	W	64	W	W
All other carbon steel scrap	W	75	289	973	2,860	796	3,170
Stainless steel scrap	76	27	111	73	825	308	1,220
Alloy steel scrap	28	16	44	173	303	180	482
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	1	3	2	W	W	28
Machinery and cupola cast iron	W	--	W	W	W	--	W
Cast iron borings	13	W	13	4	141	W	144
Motor blocks	W	--	W	--	W	--	W
Other iron scrap	108	W	131	100	1,160	286	1,420
Other mixed scrap	65	W	102	86	729	W	1,240
Total	3,840	363	3,730	5,090	37,400	3,930	42,300

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	November 2018			January–November[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	46	372	3,460	515	4,070
North Central:						
Illinois and Indiana	407	35	471	4,660	394	5,290
Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin	234	17	254	2,590	198	2,820
Michigan	159	45	155	1,630	538	1,710
Ohio	985	100	513	5,260	1,000	5,770
Total	1,780	198	1,390	14,200	2,130	15,600
South Atlantic:						
Virginia, West Virginia	100	1	103	1,110	14	1,240
Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina	268	19	287	2,830	195	3,110
Total	368	20	390	3,940	209	4,350
South Central:						
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	568	42	636	6,610	458	7,610
Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas	545	39	623	6,430	438	7,180
Total	1,110	82	1,260	13,000	896	14,800
Mountain and Pacific:						
California, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Washington	261	17	316	2,850	181	3,510
Grand total	3,840	363	3,730	37,400	3,930	42,300

[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	November 2018					January–November[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	112	W	--	W	W
Cut structural and plate	32	81	32	110	W	335	929	323	1,290	W
No. 1 heavy melting steel	48	92	13	79	27	521	944	143	923	292
No. 2 heavy melting steel	6	83	39	167	W	67	1,020	453	1,870	W
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	7	95	W	55	W	69	1,100	W	630	W
No. 2 and all other bundles	9	34	W	12	W	106	395	W	140	W
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Railroad rails	W	W	--	4	W	W	W	--	40	W
Turnings and borings	19	54	25	76	7	208	658	277	876	78
Slag scrap	5	28	W	W	W	60	258	W	W	W
Shredded and fragmentized	59	306	187	383	94	607	3,490	1,920	4,620	1,010
No. 1 busheling	42	147	W	150	2	463	1,630	W	1,810	20
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	--	--	--	W	W	--	--	--
All other carbon steel scrap	26	W	W	32	W	317	W	W	332	W
Stainless steel scrap	W	W	--	W	--	W	W	--	W	--
Alloy steel scrap	2	23	W	W	--	24	251	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
Motor blocks	--	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--
Other iron scrap	W	34	W	W	W	W	356	W	W	W
Other mixed scrap	W	31	W	4	W	W	353	W	46	W
Total	316	1,780	368	1,110	261	3,460	14,200	3,940	13,000	2,850

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	November 2018					January–November[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	114	W	--	W	W
Cut structural and plate	38	93	47	109	W	391	1,110	483	1,320	W
No. 1 heavy melting steel	47	120	16	97	28	516	1,280	192	1,090	305
No. 2 heavy melting steel	10	88	47	186	W	113	1,080	536	2,130	W
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	7	95	W	52	W	70	1,120	W	638	W
No. 2 and all other bundles	9	36	W	W	W	107	393	W	W	W
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	W	--	W	--	--	W	--	--	--
Railroad rails	W	W	--	3	W	W	W	--	39	W
Turnings and borings	20	59	26	67	7	222	685	294	861	78
Slag scrap	9	43	W	12	W	113	445	W	143	W
Shredded and fragmentized	57	331	173	445	94	596	3,700	1,960	5,220	1,010
No. 1 busheling	42	158	W	157	2	467	1,750	W	1,930	20
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	--	--	--	W	W	--	--	--
All other carbon steel scrap	39	191	8	48	3	461	2,030	81	560	30
Stainless steel scrap	54	W	--	W	--	595	W	W	W	--
Alloy steel scrap	10	25	W	W	--	108	278	W	W	--
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	2	--	W	--	W	18	--	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
Motor blocks	--	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	--	--
Other iron scrap	4	46	W	W	W	52	493	W	W	W
Other mixed scrap	W	28	W	5	W	W	363	W	50	W
Total	372	1,390	390	1,260	316	4,070	15,600	4,350	14,800	3,510

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 OR LOCALITY[1, 2]

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Region and country or locality	November 2018		January–November[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
North America and South America:				
Brazil	2	776	89	31,500
Canada	149	20,200	1,300	199,000
Costa Rica	(4)	5	3	154
Mexico	131	35,700	1,720	527,000
Ecuador	(4)	64	134	45,400
Panama	--	--	1	545
Peru	32	10,100	345	117,000
Other[5]	(4)	35	2	1,200
Total	315	66,900	3,590	921,000
Africa, Europe, Middle East:				
Austria	(4)	329	2	1,960
Belgium	1	729	22	10,600
Egypt	12	3,370	653	216,000
Finland	(4)	10	1	687
Germany	1	634	21	10,700
Greece	(4)	18	91	29,900
Italy	1	742	6	5,130
Kuwait	--	--	352	122,000
Liberia	--	--	1	801
Netherlands	1	659	12	8,790
Nigeria	--	--	1	192
Russia	(4)	296	1	1,360
Saudi Arabia	--	--	44	14,900
South Africa	--	--	1	231
Spain	(4)	180	1	597
Sweden	(4)	45	2	2,140
Turkey	307	95,600	3,230	1,030,000
United Arab Emirates	4	1,300	23	8,480
United Kingdom	(4)	70	3	1,330
Other[5]	(4)	311	2	1,100
Total	327	104,000	4,460	1,470,000
Asia, Australia, Oceania:				
Bangladesh	62	20,100	776	264,000
China	201	4,300	724	282,000
Hong Kong	8	7,300	116	93,600
India	59	32,800	897	395,000
Indonesia	54	18,500	425	150,000
Japan	6	3,350	131	62,400
Korea, Republic of	100	33,900	835	290,000
Malaysia	67	31,000	441	189,000
Pakistan	36	18,400	390	186,000
Philippines	2	1,610	26	18,000
Singapore	(4)	263	2	1,230
Taiwan	161	59,700	1,780	647,000
Thailand	6	3,600	485	187,000
Vietnam	57	18,500	980	322,000
Other[5]	--	--	1	348
Total	819	253,000	8,010	3,090,000
Grand total	1,460	425,000	16,100	5,480,000

-- 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.

[5]Includes countries with January–November 2018 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	November 2018		January–November[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Canada–United States border:				
Buffalo, NY	10	3,230	389	39,200
Chicago, IL	1	358	3	1,890
Detroit, MI	15	4,430	232	51,900
Duluth, MN	196	598	246	5,580
Great Falls, MT	2	501	19	5,610
Ogdensburg, NY	3	858	37	9,020
Pembina, ND	27	8,580	202	60,500
Other	82	958	289	10,100
Total	336	19,500	1,420	184,000
East coast:				
Baltimore, MD	6	3,730	388	152,000
Boston, MA	97	32,000	903	303,000
Charleston, SC	13	6,120	107	59,100
Miami, FL	51	19,000	468	175,000
New York City, NY	203	74,500	2,410	907,000
Norfolk, VA	14	9,220	236	122,000
Philadelphia, PA	85	28,300	948	294,000
Portland, ME	5	1,170	88	24,600
Providence, RI	70	21,700	720	223,000
Savannah, GA	14	6,410	189	87,400
St. Albans, VT	4	1,040	73	14,000
Washington, DC	--	--	(4)	11
Wilmington, NC	(4)	298	2	1,580
Total	561	203,000	6,530	2,360,000
Gulf coast and Mexico–United States				
border (includes Caribbean territories):				
Dallas–Fort Worth, TX	--	--	(4)	44
El Paso, TX	9	2,970	118	38,400
Houston–Galveston, TX	18	11,800	407	162,000
Laredo, TX	54	18,300	830	258,000
Mobile, AL	1	673	6	4,300
New Orleans, LA	1	631	6	2,440
Nogales, AZ	(4)	24	2	611
San Juan, PR	17	5,060	175	53,300
Tampa, FL	2	1,030	229	86,900
Total	102	40,400	1,770	606,000
West coast and Hawaii:				
Anchorage, AK and Honolulu, HI	31	9,760	134	45,600
Columbia–Snake, OR	52	17,200	761	260,000
Los Angeles, CA	199	80,100	2,880	1,140,000
San Diego, CA	35	2,880	240	53,400
San Francisco, CA	88	29,900	1,520	535,000
Seattle, WA	59	21,400	812	293,000
Total	463	161,000	6,340	2,320,000
Grand total	1,460	425,000	16,100	5,480,000

-- 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	November 2018		January–November[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	362	115,000	4,870	1,580,000
No. 2 heavy melting steel	71	22,200	699	227,000
No. 1 bundles	1	237	24	7,040
No. 2 bundles	--	--	3	741
Shredded steel scrap	380	124,000	5,290	1,780,000
Borings, shovelings and turnings	1	214	8	2,310
Cut plate and structural	29	9,500	505	171,000
Tinned iron or steel	4	1,250	56	15,300
Remelting scrap ingots	(4)	160	3	2,260
Cast iron	74	43,300	738	347,000
Other iron and steel	189	64,100	2,310	784,000
Total carbon steel and cast iron	1,110	380,000	14,500	4,910,000
Stainless steel	48	28,300	734	299,000
Other alloy steel	302	16,600	838	262,000
Total stainless and alloy steel	350	44,900	1,570	561,000
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	1,460	425,000	16,100	5,480,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	1	180	3	521
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	1	891	13	16,000
Total scrap exports	1,460	426,000	16,100	5,490,000
Exports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	(4)	172	12	5,840
Pig iron > or = 0.5% phosphorus	(4)	65	2	158
Alloy pig iron	--	--	(4)	138
Total pig iron	1	237	14	6,140
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	63	21,100	520	157,000
Spongy iron products, not DRI	33	11,900	430	190,000
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	3	3,080	31	39,200
Powders of alloy steel	2	7,330	20	74,900
Other ferrous powders	10	10,400	90	115,000
Total DRI, granules, powders	110	53,700	1,090	577,000
Grand total	1,580	480,000	17,200	6,070,000

-- 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	November 2018		January–November[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Bahamas, The	(4)	50	6	660
Brazil	(4)	69	2	2,930
Canada	307	91,500	3,260	1,090,000
Cayman Islands	(4)	52	1	340
China	(4)	60	4	1,620
Costa Rica	(4)	2	1	191
Czechia	(4)	97	1	1,110
Finland	--	--	3	3,430
France	--	--	27	10,100
Germany	4	241	19	2,930
India	--	--	2	618
Indonesia	--	--	4	1,240
Japan	(4)	43	5	2,790
Marshall Islands	--	--	1	277
Mexico	56	21,100	533	224,000
Netherlands	(4)	3	220	119,000
Russia	(4)	483	9	14,500
South Africa	--	--	41	5,900
Spain	--	--	47	17,000
Saint Kitts and Nevis	(4)	58	2	327
Sweden	--	--	157	59,400
Taiwan	(4)	128	1	1,270
Trinidad and Tobago	--	--	2	1,930
United Kingdom	--	--	258	98,700
Venezuela	--	--	3	727
Other[5]	(4)	245	5	5,550
Total	369	114,000	4,610	1,660,000

-- 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–November 2018 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	November 2018		January–November[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Baltimore, MD	--	--	1	608
Buffalo, NY	42	18,300	509	251,000
Charleston, SC	1	166	276	95,400
Chicago, IL	5	1,170	21	3,740
Cleveland, OH	33	1,340	141	6,700
Columbia–Snake, OR	--	--	28	6,480
Detroit, MI	137	48,000	1,430	514,000
Duluth, MN	7	2,180	86	27,500
El Paso, TX	5	1,560	57	19,700
Great Falls, MT	3	905	20	5,410
Houston–Galveston, TX	(4)	554	16	22,700
Laredo, TX	39	14,800	320	137,000
Los Angeles, CA	(4)	196	1	2,440
Miami, FL	1	246	9	2,210
Mobile, AL	3	2,300	97	97,700
New Orleans, LA	3	97	519	184,000
New York City, NY	(4)	15	1	622
Nogales, AZ	4	1,170	27	8,610
Ogdensburg, NY	1	722	9	6,470
Pembina, ND	15	4,530	188	62,500
Philadelphia, PA	--	--	5	2,710
Portland, ME	(4)	53	1	934
San Diego, CA	5	1,220	76	21,000
Savannah, GA	--	--	2	1,080
Seattle, WA	64	14,300	764	179,000
St. Albans, VT	1	176	13	3,590
Wilmington, NC	(4)	2	1	404
Other	(4)	79	1	583
Total	369	114,000	4,610	1,660,000

-- 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	November 2018		January–November[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	16	4,440	199	57,100
No. 2 heavy melting steel	9	2,440	125	31,400
No. 1 bundles	68	26,600	1,190	446,000
No. 2 bundles	7	1,920	87	25,200
Shredded steel scrap	39	12,100	674	211,000
Borings, shovelings and turnings	8	1,890	80	19,800
Cut plate and structural	12	3,350	167	49,300
Tinned iron or steel	10	3,150	100	35,600
Remelting scrap ingots	--	--	1	1,360
Cast iron	45	4,500	277	46,500
Other iron and steel	82	21,600	760	202,000
Total carbon steel and cast iron	295	82,000	3,660	1,130,000
Stainless steel	15	13,600	314	333,000
Other alloy steel	59	18,400	638	205,000
Total stainless and alloy steel	74	32,100	952	538,000
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	369	114,000	4,610	1,660,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	(4)	3	(4)	20
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	(4)	102	6	5,360
Total scrap imports	369	114,000	4,620	1,670,000
Imports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	--	--	--	--
Pig iron > or = 0.5% phosphorus	611	238,000	5,340	2,090,000
Alloy pig iron	(4)	99	1	953
Total pig iron	611	238,000	5,340	2,090,000
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	189	47,400	3,610	880,000
Spongy iron products, not DRI	(4)	877	3	6,730
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	3	3,320	27	32,200
Powders of alloy steel	6	9,150	63	107,000
Other ferrous powders	4	6,660	45	81,000
Total DRI, granules, powders	202	67,400	3,750	1,110,000
Grand total	1,180	419,000	13,700	4,870,000

-- 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]
2017:						
November	6,640	74,900	73.3	74.2	99.6	99.6
December	6,730	81,600	71.9	74.0	99.6	99.6
2018						
January	6,890	6,890	73.6	73.6	98.0	98.0
February	6,590	13,500	77.9	75.7	98.1	98.1
March	7,330	20,800	78.3	76.6	98.2	98.1
April	6,920	27,700	76.0	76.4	98.1	98.1
May	7,260	35,000	77.1	76.6	98.2	98.1
June	7,060	42,100	77.4	76.7	98.2	98.1
July	7,380	49,400	78.4	77.0	98.2	98.1
August	7,480	56,900	79.4	77.3	98.2	98.2
September	7,260	64,200	79.6	77.5	98.2	98.2
October	7,560	71,700	80.2	77.8	98.2	98.2
November	7,400	79,100	81.2	78.1	98.2	98.2

[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

	American Metal Market		Scrap Price Bulletin			
	No. 1 HMS		No. 1 HMS		Pig Iron[1]	
Period	$/lt	$/t	$/lt	$/t	$/lt	$/t
2017:						
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
October	263.78	259.61	270.17	265.90	409.96	403.48
November	258.33	254.25	266.00	261.80	408.94	402.48
December	283.67	279.19	286.83	279.35	408.94	402.48
Average, January–December	269.94	265.67	272.11	267.56	409.24	402.77
2018:						
January	315.05	310.07	255.46	251.43	410.97	404.48
February	318.75	313.72	243.46	239.61	422.89	416.21
March	335.15	329.86	339.75	334.38	417.13	410.54
April	350.47	344.93	354.16	348.57	438.40	431.48
May	342.83	377.91	258.96	285.45	441.96	434.98
June	334.58	329.30	340.17	334.80	441.96	434.98
July	340.72	335.34	345.17	339.72	443.99	436.98
August	323.99	318.87	NA	NA	NA	NA
September	304.21	299.41	NA	NA	NA	NA
October	311.01	306.09	NA	NA	NA	NA
November	331.33	326.10	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA Not available.

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

Note: Long tons = 1t; metric tons = t.