

Mineral Industry Surveys

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IRON AND STEEL SCRAP IN FEBRUARY 2012

On a daily average basis in February 2012, estimated consumption of iron and steel scrap was up by 6%, net receipts of purchased scrap were up by 9%, and home scrap production was up by 9% from that of January 2012. Stocks of purchased and home scrap at the end of February 2012 were up by 20% from those at the end of January 2012. These observations are based upon responses from about 27% of the companies surveyed that manufacture pig iron and semifinished steel products, which represent about 34% of the total scrap consumption in those sectors, and estimates for nonrespondents to this survey.

On a daily average basis, pig iron production was up by 4% and consumption was up by 4% in February 2012 from those in January 2012. Stocks of pig iron at the end of February 2012 were up slightly from those at the end of January 2012.

Exports of iron and steel scrap for the month of February 2012 increased by 31% from those of January 2012. Turkey was the leading country of destination, accounting for 32% of the total tonnage of exports, followed by the Republic of Korea with 17% and China with 12% (table 6). Los Angeles, CA, was the leading U.S. Customs district for tonnage of exports, accounting

for 20% of the total, followed by New York, NY, with 9% and Houston-Galveston, TX, with 8% (table 7).

Imports of iron and steel scrap for February 2012 were up by 6% from those of January 2012. Canada was the leading country of origin, accounting for 64% of the total tonnage of imports, followed by the United Kingdom with 12% (table 9). Detroit, MI, was the leading U.S. Customs district for tonnage of imports, accounting for 24% of the total, followed by Seattle, WA, with 23% (table 10).

The daily average domestic raw steel production for February 2012, as calculated from the American Iron and Steel Institute's (AISI) monthly production data, was to 260,000 metric tons, up by 4% from that in January 2012 and up by 13% from that in February 2011 (table 12). The electric furnace portion of raw steel production for February 2012 was 60%, the same as that in January 2012 and down from 63% in February 2011.

Raw steel production capability utilization (AISI data) in February 2012 was 81%, up from 75% in January 2012 and up from 73% in February 2011 (table 12). Continuous cast steel production in February 2012 accounted for 98% of total raw steel production, the same as that in January 2012 and up slightly from that in February 2011.

TABLE 1
IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, PIG IRON, AND DIRECT-REDUCED IRON STATISTICS FOR STEEL PRODUCERS^{1,2}

(Thousand metric tons)

| | February 2012 | | | January–February 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 | 1,790 | 2,210 | 4,000 | 3,620 | 4,380 | 8,000 |
| Receipts from other own company plants | 49 | 257 | 306 | 110 | 504 | 614 |
| Production recirculating scrap | 432 | 254 | 686 | 850 | 506 | 1,360 |
| Production obsolete scrap | W | W | 11 | W | W | 22 |
| Consumption (by type of furnace): | | | | | | |
| Blast furnace | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| Basic oxygen process | W | W | 620 | W | W | 1,390 |
| Electric furnace | 1,450 | 2,430 | 3,870 | 2,810 | 4,870 | 7,680 |
| Other (including air furnace) ⁶ | W | -- | W | W | -- | W |
| Total consumption | 2,160 | 2,600 | 4,760 | 4,380 | 5,250 | 9,630 |
| Shipments | 102 | 19 | 121 | 198 | 41 | 239 |
| Stocks, end of period | 1,990 | 1,840 | 3,840 | 1,990 | 1,840 | 3,840 |
| Pig iron (includes hot metal): | | | | | | |
| Receipts | 552 | 103 | 655 | 1,110 | 205 | 1,320 |
| Production | 2,370 | -- | 2,370 | 4,810 | -- | 4,810 |
| Consumption (by type of furnace): | | | | | | |
| Basic oxygen process | W | W | 2,510 | W | W | 5,380 |
| Direct castings ⁷ | W | -- | W | W | -- | W |
| Electric furnace | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| Total consumption | 2,920 | 95 | 3,010 | 5,920 | 187 | 6,110 |
| Shipments | W | W | 8 | W | W | 14 |
| Stocks, end of period | W | W | 406 | W | W | 406 |
| Direct-reduced iron:⁸ | | | | | | |
| Receipts | 120 | 47 | 167 | 221 | 104 | 325 |
| Total consumption | 101 | 37 | 138 | 206 | 71 | 277 |
| Stocks, end of period | 112 | 61 | 173 | 112 | 61 | 173 |

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 2012 data are based on returns from 27% of consumer surveys, representing 34% 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.

⁸Includes 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 | February 2012 | | | | January–February ^{p,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 | 55 | W | 58 | W | 111 | W | 116 |
| Cut structural and plate | 333 | 56 | 377 | 284 | 641 | 118 | 770 |
| No. 1 heavy melting steel | 375 | 78 | 484 | 331 | 771 | 154 | 957 |
| No. 2 heavy melting steel | 485 | 20 | 495 | 398 | 1,010 | 41 | 1,010 |
| No. 1 and electric furnace bundles | 198 | W | 262 | 259 | 398 | W | 540 |
| No. 2 and all other bundles | 76 | W | 86 | 34 | 169 | W | 172 |
| Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles) | 1 | W | W | W | 2 | W | 18 |
| Railroad rails | 21 | W | 25 | 19 | 42 | W | 55 |
| Turnings and borings | 180 | 5 | 201 | 123 | 364 | 8 | 407 |
| Slag scrap | 77 | 93 | 124 | 158 | 151 | 187 | 252 |
| Shredded and fragmented | 1,250 | W | 1,330 | 1,030 | 2,410 | W | 2,700 |
| No. 1 busheling | 353 | 16 | 386 | 326 | 723 | 33 | 763 |
| Steel cans (post consumer) | 10 | -- | 10 | 3 | 19 | -- | 19 |
| All other carbon steel scrap | 328 | 156 | 475 | 267 | 658 | 289 | 955 |
| Stainless steel scrap | 73 | 28 | 112 | 45 | 146 | 55 | 225 |
| Alloy steel scrap | 40 | 20 | 58 | 157 | 81 | 41 | 124 |
| Ingot mold and stool scrap | W | W | 11 | 17 | 1 | W | 22 |
| Machinery and cupola cast iron | 5 | W | 5 | 4 | 9 | W | 9 |
| Cast iron borings | W | W | W | W | 53 | W | 53 |
| Other iron scrap | 77 | 24 | 104 | 148 | 155 | 47 | 211 |
| Other mixed scrap | 39 | 49 | 127 | 86 | 79 | 97 | 251 |
| Total | 4,000 | 686 | 4,760 | 3,840 | 8,000 | 1,360 | 9,630 |

^pPreliminary. 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 2012 | | | January–February ^{p,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 | 418 | 143 | 621 | 839 | 286 | 1,230 |
| North Central: | | | | | | |
| Illinois and Indiana | 461 | 144 | 591 | 923 | 289 | 1,200 |
| Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin | 257 | 13 | 284 | 521 | 27 | 566 |
| Michigan | 148 | 100 | 202 | 293 | 204 | 415 |
| Ohio | 481 | 82 | 548 | 1,010 | 143 | 1,150 |
| Total | 1,350 | 339 | 1,630 | 2,750 | 664 | 3,320 |
| South Atlantic: | | | | | | |
| Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia | 272 | 53 | 299 | 508 | 104 | 593 |
| Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina | 300 | 17 | 346 | 594 | 35 | 692 |
| Total | 572 | 70 | 643 | 1,100 | 140 | 1,290 |
| South Central: | | | | | | |
| Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee | 699 | 44 | 771 | 1,430 | 88 | 1,550 |
| Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas | 644 | 48 | 701 | 1,240 | 94 | 1,440 |
| Total | 1,340 | 92 | 1,470 | 2,670 | 183 | 2,990 |
| Mountain and Pacific: | | | | | | |
| Arizona, California, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Washington | 318 | 42 | 402 | 635 | 83 | 802 |
| Grand total | 4,000 | 686 | 4,760 | 8,000 | 1,360 | 9,630 |

^pPreliminary.

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 2012 | | | | | January–February ^{p, 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 | 19 | W | -- | W | W | 38 | W | 1 | W | W |
| Cut structural and plate | 43 | 103 | 67 | 110 | W | 88 | 202 | 131 | 202 | W |
| No. 1 heavy melting steel | 67 | 104 | 34 | 151 | 19 | 137 | 214 | 72 | 311 | W |
| No. 2 heavy melting steel | 10 | 189 | 49 | 198 | W | 20 | 401 | 105 | 404 | W |
| No. 1 and electric furnace bundles | 8 | 125 | W | 43 | W | 17 | 252 | W | 88 | W |
| No. 2 and all other bundles | 13 | 33 | W | 15 | W | 26 | 70 | W | 30 | W |
| Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles) | -- | W | -- | W | -- | -- | W | -- | W | -- |
| Railroad rails | W | W | W | 5 | W | W | W | W | 10 | W |
| Turnings and borings | 14 | 62 | 29 | 71 | 4 | 27 | 121 | 56 | 152 | 8 |
| Slag scrap | 11 | 31 | W | W | -- | 22 | 60 | W | 35 | W |
| Shredded and fragmentized | 83 | 285 | 241 | 505 | 135 | 166 | 588 | 425 | 963 | 270 |
| No. 1 busheling | 57 | 136 | 27 | 133 | W | 115 | 272 | 50 | 286 | W |
| Steel cans (post consumer) | 6 | W | -- | -- | -- | 12 | W | -- | -- | W |
| All other carbon steel scrap | 40 | 125 | W | 53 | W | 79 | 254 | W | 104 | W |
| Stainless steel scrap | W | W | -- | W | -- | W | W | -- | W | -- |
| Alloy steel scrap | 2 | W | -- | W | -- | 3 | 69 | -- | W | -- |
| Ingot mold and stool scrap | W | W | -- | -- | -- | W | W | -- | -- | -- |
| Machinery and cupola cast iron | W | 1 | W | W | -- | W | 2 | W | W | -- |
| Cast iron borings | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| Other iron scrap | 5 | 32 | W | W | W | 10 | 64 | W | W | W |
| Other mixed scrap | W | 5 | W | W | W | W | 11 | W | 2 | W |
| Total | 418 | 1,350 | 572 | 1,340 | 318 | 839 | 2,750 | 1,100 | 2,670 | 635 |

^pPreliminary. 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 2012 | | | | | 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 | 19 | W | 1 | W | W | 39 | W | 2 | W | W |
| Cut structural and plate | 52 | 122 | 90 | 104 | W | 106 | 251 | 183 | 211 | W |
| No. 1 heavy melting steel | 110 | 127 | 40 | 186 | 20 | 216 | 257 | 78 | 366 | 40 |
| No. 2 heavy melting steel | 16 | 174 | 49 | 216 | W | 32 | 365 | 99 | 434 | W |
| No. 1 and electric furnace bundles | 20 | 190 | W | 30 | W | 41 | 385 | W | 70 | W |
| No. 2 and all other bundles | 13 | 31 | W | 17 | W | 26 | 67 | W | 34 | W |
| Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles) | -- | W | -- | W | -- | -- | W | -- | W | -- |
| Railroad rails | W | W | -- | 6 | W | W | W | -- | 16 | W |
| Turnings and borings | 32 | 64 | 28 | 73 | 4 | 60 | 126 | 53 | 158 | 8 |
| Slag scrap | 17 | 58 | W | 33 | W | 33 | 120 | W | 64 | W |
| Shredded and fragmentized | 109 | 308 | 236 | 525 | 152 | 217 | 634 | 471 | 1,070 | 304 |
| No. 1 busheling | 64 | 148 | 30 | 144 | W | 126 | 295 | 61 | 280 | W |
| Steel cans (post consumer) | 6 | W | -- | -- | W | 12 | W | -- | -- | W |
| All other carbon steel scrap | 70 | 174 | W | 72 | W | 136 | 356 | 86 | 143 | W |
| Stainless steel scrap | 55 | W | -- | W | -- | 110 | W | -- | W | -- |
| Alloy steel scrap | 13 | 34 | -- | W | -- | 29 | 74 | -- | W | -- |
| Ingot mold and stool scrap | W | 6 | -- | W | -- | W | 14 | -- | W | -- |
| Machinery and cupola cast iron | W | W | W | W | -- | W | 2 | W | W | -- |
| Cast iron borings | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| Other iron scrap | 12 | 45 | 39 | 8 | W | 24 | 93 | 77 | 17 | W |
| Other mixed scrap | W | 41 | W | 7 | W | W | 82 | W | 14 | W |
| Total | 621 | 1,630 | 643 | 1,470 | 402 | 1,230 | 3,320 | 1,290 | 2,990 | 802 |

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 2012 | | January–February ³ | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| North America and South America: | | | | |
| Canada | 128 | 46,800 | 234 | 84,500 |
| Colombia | -- | -- | 4 | 696 |
| Mexico | 68 | 29,000 | 98 | 41,900 |
| Other ⁴ | 1 | 545 | 2 | 854 |
| Total | 198 | 76,300 | 338 | 128,000 |
| Africa, Europe, Middle East: | | | | |
| Belgium | 1 | 381 | 1 | 732 |
| Egypt | 84 | 35,900 | 175 | 70,900 |
| Finland | -- | -- | 6 | 11,500 |
| Italy | (5) | 512 | 1 | 869 |
| Netherlands | 1 | 364 | 2 | 973 |
| Turkey | 600 | 255,000 | 970 | 417,000 |
| United Arab Emirates | (5) | 146 | 1 | 275 |
| Other ⁴ | 1 | 1,900 | 2 | 3,750 |
| Total | 688 | 294,000 | 1,160 | 506,000 |
| Asia, Australia, Oceania: | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 3 | 1,490 | 7 | 3,420 |
| China | 230 | 141,000 | 365 | 232,000 |
| Hong Kong | 9 | 5,100 | 15 | 9,250 |
| India | 70 | 31,200 | 141 | 62,400 |
| Indonesia | 15 | 6,370 | 33 | 14,600 |
| Japan | 6 | 9,380 | 10 | 15,900 |
| Korea, Republic of | 309 | 137,000 | 554 | 246,000 |
| Malaysia | 3 | 1,290 | 37 | 15,900 |
| Pakistan | 21 | 12,100 | 35 | 20,300 |
| Taiwan | 224 | 105,000 | 484 | 224,000 |
| Thailand | 54 | 22,100 | 67 | 26,600 |
| Vietnam | 33 | 14,200 | 36 | 15,500 |
| Other ⁴ | (5) | 452 | 1 | 832 |
| Total | 977 | 487,000 | 1,790 | 887,000 |
| Grand total | 1,860 | 858,000 | 3,280 | 1,520,000 |

-- 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.

⁴Includes countries with January–February 2012 quantities of less than 500 metric tons.

⁵Less 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 | February 2012 | | January–February ³ | |
|--|---------------|---------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| Canada–United States border: | | | | |
| Buffalo, NY | 25 | 10,400 | 53 | 21,600 |
| Chicago, IL | (4) | 287 | 1 | 322 |
| Detroit, MI | 42 | 15,300 | 65 | 22,600 |
| Duluth, MN | 2 | 941 | 3 | 1,670 |
| Great Falls, MT | 1 | 293 | 1 | 419 |
| Ogdensburg, NY | 3 | 772 | 6 | 1,390 |
| Pembina, ND | 48 | 18,900 | 91 | 36,600 |
| Other | 4 | 970 | 8 | 1,930 |
| Total | 126 | 47,900 | 228 | 86,400 |
| East coast: | | | | |
| Baltimore, MD | 45 | 19,800 | 54 | 24,500 |
| Boston, MA | 137 | 58,400 | 212 | 88,900 |
| Charleston, SC | 4 | 3,160 | 10 | 7,270 |
| Charlotte, NC | 1 | 1,610 | 2 | 3,020 |
| Miami, FL | 38 | 15,400 | 77 | 30,600 |
| New York, NY | 174 | 84,100 | 455 | 220,000 |
| Norfolk, VA | 11 | 8,750 | 60 | 31,900 |
| Philadelphia, PA | 129 | 54,300 | 183 | 83,600 |
| Portland, ME | 27 | 11,500 | 27 | 11,600 |
| Providence, RI | 136 | 57,400 | 136 | 57,400 |
| Savannah, GA | 35 | 21,000 | 55 | 34,800 |
| St. Albans, VT | 3 | 1,280 | 7 | 2,580 |
| Washington, DC | (4) | 11 | (4) | 15 |
| Total | 740 | 337,000 | 1,280 | 596,000 |
| Gulf coast and Mexico–United States border (includes Caribbean territories): | | | | |
| El Paso, TX | (4) | 136 | 1 | 248 |
| Houston–Galveston, TX | 150 | 67,900 | 210 | 96,723 |
| Laredo, TX | 31 | 12,500 | 60 | 25,007 |
| Mobile, AL | 2 | 892 | 30 | 16,197 |
| New Orleans, LA | 1 | 870 | 47 | 21,307 |
| San Juan, PR | 42 | 15,300 | 64 | 22,906 |
| Tampa, FL | 4 | 2,400 | 8 | 4,801 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | -- | -- | 4 | 696 |
| Other | (4) | 52 | (4) | 116 |
| Total | 231 | 100,000 | 424 | 188,000 |
| West coast and Hawaii: | | | | |
| Columbia–Snake, OR | 128 | 55,900 | 223 | 95,400 |
| Honolulu, HI, and Anchorage, AK | 33 | 14,200 | 41 | 17,400 |
| Los Angeles, CA | 363 | 193,000 | 592 | 319,000 |
| San Diego, CA | 2 | 483 | 3 | 682 |
| San Francisco, CA | 123 | 57,200 | 282 | 126,000 |
| Seattle, WA | 117 | 52,400 | 209 | 92,000 |
| Total | 766 | 373,000 | 1,350 | 651,000 |
| Grand total | 1,860 | 858,000 | 3,280 | 1,520,000 |

-- 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.

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 2012 | | January–February | |
|--|---------------|---------|------------------|-----------|
| | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| No. 1 heavy melting steel | 684 | 290,000 | 1,150 | 491,000 |
| No. 2 heavy melting steel | 88 | 37,200 | 155 | 65,100 |
| No. 1 bundles | 33 | 9,390 | 88 | 30,100 |
| No. 2 bundles | (3) | 79 | 1 | 181 |
| Shredded steel scrap | 587 | 253,000 | 1,010 | 431,000 |
| Borings, shovelings and turnings | 6 | 2,130 | 10 | 3,670 |
| Cut plate and structural | 84 | 36,500 | 144 | 62,000 |
| Tinned iron or steel | 15 | 6,940 | 24 | 11,900 |
| Remelting scrap ingots | 2 | 2,370 | 4 | 5,070 |
| Cast iron | 43 | 17,900 | 79 | 33,100 |
| Other iron and steel | 231 | 107,000 | 438 | 202,000 |
| Total carbon steel and cast iron | 1,770 | 763,000 | 3,100 | 1,330,000 |
| Stainless steel | 39 | 57,200 | 76 | 111,000 |
| Other alloy steel | 50 | 38,300 | 103 | 76,100 |
| Total stainless and alloy steel | 89 | 95,400 | 178 | 187,000 |
| Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron | 1,860 | 858,000 | 3,280 | 1,520,000 |
| Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping) | (3) | 53 | 1 | 102 |
| Used rails for rerolling and other uses | 2 | 1,850 | 3 | 3,160 |
| Total scrap exports | 1,860 | 860,000 | 3,280 | 1,520,000 |
| Exports of manufactured ferrous products: | | | | |
| Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus | (3) | 229 | 1 | 1,110 |
| Pig iron > 0.5% phosphorus | (3) | 14 | (3) | 18 |
| Alloy pig iron | (3) | 220 | (3) | 294 |
| Total pig iron | 2 | 464 | 2 | 1,420 |
| Spongy iron products, not DRI | (3) | 246 | 1 | 585 |
| Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses | 4 | 4,550 | 7 | 8,480 |
| Powders of alloy steel | 1 | 3,070 | 2 | 6,220 |
| Other ferrous powders | 7 | 7,860 | 14 | 15,900 |
| Total DRI, granules, powders | 12 | 15,700 | 24 | 31,200 |
| Grand total | 1,880 | 876,000 | 3,310 | 1,560,000 |

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.

³Less 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 2012 | | January–February ³ | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|
| | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| Bahamas, The | 2 | 213 | 2 | 278 |
| Canada | 279 | 124,000 | 556 | 242,000 |
| France | -- | -- | 16 | 6,950 |
| Germany | 32 | 14,800 | 45 | 20,600 |
| Japan | (4) | 33 | 1 | 165 |
| Jordan | -- | -- | 1 | 290 |
| Korea, Republic of | (4) | 510 | 4 | 1,570 |
| Mexico | 26 | 17,700 | 59 | 35,000 |
| Netherlands | 23 | 10,100 | 67 | 29,200 |
| Sweden | 22 | 9,630 | 40 | 17,100 |
| United Kingdom | 50 | 23,400 | 50 | 23,700 |
| Other ⁵ | (4) | 586 | (4) | 2,340 |
| Total | 434 | 201,000 | 844 | 379,000 |

-- 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.

⁵Includes countries with January–February 2012 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 2012 | | January–February ³ | |
|------------------|---------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|
| | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| Buffalo, NY | 50 | 35,700 | 102 | 71,300 |
| Charleston, SC | 50 | 23,100 | 93 | 41,900 |
| Chicago, IL | (4) | 44 | 18 | 1,210 |
| Detroit, MI | 103 | 43,600 | 212 | 89,700 |
| Duluth, MN | 5 | 1,890 | 8 | 3,580 |
| El Paso, TX | 3 | 1,950 | 7 | 3,880 |
| Great Falls, MT | 13 | 5,420 | 23 | 9,350 |
| Laredo, TX | 11 | 10,900 | 29 | 22,500 |
| Los Angeles, CA | 4 | 1,690 | 5 | 2,770 |
| Miami, FL | 2 | 262 | 3 | 458 |
| Mobile, AL | 32 | 14,600 | 32 | 14,600 |
| New Orleans, LA | 45 | 19,700 | 81 | 34,500 |
| Nogales, AZ | 3 | 1,320 | 5 | 2,060 |
| Ogdensburg, NY | 4 | 5,100 | 10 | 10,700 |
| Pembina, ND | 5 | 2,250 | 11 | 5,300 |
| Portland, ME | 1 | 591 | 2 | 907 |
| San Diego, CA | 5 | 1,570 | 15 | 4,890 |
| Savannah, GA | -- | -- | 1 | 290 |
| Seattle, WA | 98 | 29,500 | 170 | 50,300 |
| Tampa, FL | (4) | 125 | 1 | 184 |
| Wilmington, NC | -- | -- | 16 | 6,950 |
| Other | (4) | 1,608 | (4) | 1,950 |
| Total | 434 | 201,000 | 844 | 379,000 |

-- 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 2012 | | January–February | |
|--|---------------|---------|------------------|---------|
| | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| No. 1 heavy melting steel | 18 | 6,630 | 30 | 11,400 |
| No. 2 heavy melting steel | 7 | 2,520 | 14 | 4,920 |
| No. 1 bundles | 165 | 74,800 | 328 | 147,000 |
| No. 2 bundles | 3 | 982 | 6 | 1,880 |
| Shredded steel scrap | 67 | 23,800 | 99 | 32,100 |
| Borings, shovelings and turnings | 8 | 2,200 | 16 | 4,440 |
| Cut plate and structural | 25 | 8,370 | 43 | 14,000 |
| Tinned iron or steel | 9 | 3,020 | 17 | 5,540 |
| Remelting scrap ingots | -- | -- | (3) | 58 |
| Cast iron | 17 | 5,400 | 56 | 14,000 |
| Other iron and steel | 32 | 9,740 | 68 | 19,600 |
| Total carbon steel and cast iron | 351 | 137,000 | 677 | 255,000 |
| Stainless steel | 21 | 35,200 | 41 | 67,700 |
| Other alloy steel | 62 | 28,300 | 125 | 56,500 |
| Total stainless and alloy steel | 83 | 63,500 | 166 | 124,000 |
| Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron | 434 | 201,000 | 844 | 379,000 |
| Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping) | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total scrap imports | 434 | 201,000 | 844 | 379,000 |
| Imports of manufactured ferrous products: | | | | |
| Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus | 416 | 183,000 | 791 | 350,000 |
| Alloy pig iron | (3) | 89 | (3) | 89 |
| Total pig iron | 416 | 183,000 | 791 | 350,000 |
| Direct-reduced iron (DRI) | 164 | 60,500 | 400 | 151,000 |
| Spongy iron products, not DRI | 28 | 11,500 | 28 | 12,100 |
| Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses | 1 | 1,720 | 3 | 3,440 |
| Powders of alloy steel | 5 | 8,250 | 10 | 17,200 |
| Other ferrous powders | 4 | 6,620 | 8 | 13,700 |
| Total DRI, granules, powders | 202 | 88,600 | 449 | 197,000 |
| Grand total | 1,050 | 473,000 | 2,080 | 926,000 |

-- Zero.

¹Import valuation is on a Customs basis.

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

³Less 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 to date ² | Monthly | Year to date ² | Monthly | Year to date ² |
| | | | | | | |
| 2011: | | | | | | |
| February | 6,690 | 13,900 | 75.4 | 74.2 | 97.4 | 97.5 |
| March | 7,370 | 21,200 | 75.0 | 74.5 | 97.4 | 97.5 |
| April | 7,030 | 28,300 | 74.2 | 74.4 | 97.4 | 97.4 |
| May | 7,140 | 35,400 | 72.7 | 74.4 | 97.5 | 97.5 |
| June | 7,250 | 42,700 | 76.2 | 74.4 | 97.7 | 97.5 |
| July | 7,370 | 50,000 | 75.0 | 74.4 | 98.0 | 97.6 |
| August | 7,440 | 57,500 | 75.7 | 74.7 | 97.9 | 97.6 |
| September | 7,240 | 64,700 | 76.1 | 74.8 | 98.1 | 97.6 |
| October | 7,160 | 71,900 | 71.9 | 74.5 | 97.9 | 97.7 |
| November | 7,040 | 78,900 | 73.0 | 74.4 | 98.0 | 97.7 |
| December | 7,490 | 86,400 | 75.2 | 74.4 | 98.0 | 97.8 |
| 2012: | | | | | | |
| January | 7,710 | 7,710 | 77.6 | 77.6 | 98.4 | 98.4 |
| February | 7,550 | 15,300 | 80.7 | 79.1 | 98.3 | 98.4 |

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 No. 1 HMS | | Iron Age No. 1 HMS | | Iron Age Pig Iron ¹ | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| | \$/t | \$/t | \$/t | \$/t | \$/t | \$/t |
| | | | | | | |
| 2011: | | | | | | |
| February | 417.19 | 410.60 | 416.42 | 409.84 | 557.66 | 548.85 |
| March | 416.38 | 409.80 | 417.17 | 410.58 | 446.13 | 439.08 |
| April | 412.14 | 405.63 | 411.92 | 405.41 | 558.80 | 549.97 |
| May | 404.44 | 398.05 | 402.50 | 396.14 | 558.80 | 549.97 |
| June | 415.68 | 409.11 | 415.00 | 408.48 | 558.80 | 549.97 |
| July | 419.50 | 412.87 | 418.50 | 411.89 | 558.80 | 549.97 |
| August | 418.55 | 411.94 | 417.16 | 410.57 | 558.80 | 549.97 |
| September | 416.83 | 410.25 | 416.83 | 410.25 | 558.80 | 549.97 |
| October | 405.95 | 399.54 | 408.30 | 401.85 | 553.21 | 544.47 |
| November | 379.75 | 373.75 | 373.33 | 367.43 | 497.84 | 489.98 |
| December | 396.41 | 390.15 | 339.50 | 334.14 | 497.84 | 489.98 |
| Average, January–December | 410.99 | 404.49 | 398.20 | 391.91 | 528.37 | 520.02 |
| 2012: | | | | | | |
| January | 424.42 | 417.72 | 428.17 | 421.41 | 516.13 | 507.98 |
| February | NA | NA | 401.17 | 394.83 | 520.70 | 512.48 |

NA Not available.

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

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