

GREAT AMERICAN GROUP ADVISORY & VALUATION SERVICES

Metals Monitor
September 2011

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Introduction

Welcome to the September 2011 issue of the *Metals Monitor* from Great American Group Advisory & Valuation Services (“GA”). This publication will provide you with market value trends in both ferrous and non-ferrous metals. The enclosed information is based on qualified metals industry publications and key industry contacts.

The commodity nature of steel scrap, aluminum ingot, copper cathode, and nickel warrants the timely reporting of market value changes. The timing of our mid-month *Metals Monitor* will capture the month-end prices that act as the basis for pricing value-added metal mill products.

The *Metals Monitor* includes a sampling covering most metals projects. GA internally tracks additional specialty and tool steels, all raw materials for steel, specialty steel, and primary aluminum production and manufacturing, but we are mindful to adhere to your request for a simple reference document. Should you need any further information or wish to discuss recovery ranges for a particular segment, please feel free to contact your GA Business Development Officer.

GA’s metals expertise is not confined to use on pure metals projects, but is always utilized in assuring the accuracy and insight for all manufacturing projects where metals are the primary or significant raw materials, regardless of the sector of the finished products. This assures that all appraisals from GA reflect the full scope of our experience and insight.

Trends in Recovery Values

Trend Tracker
NOLVs: Mixed
Sales Trends: Increasing
Gross Margin: Consistent
Inventory: Increasing
Recent Pricing: Mixed

Net orderly liquidation value (“NOLV”) changes for specific categories and companies varied based on market price and other factors. GA has presented observations regarding some of the recent trends in NOLVs, but recognizes these should not be generalized to all companies.

For appraisals conducted in the last three months, NOLVs were mixed compared to the prior year. Sales trends generally increased due to higher pricing and demand versus last year, while gross margins remained consistent as companies passed along raw material price increases. For a few appraisals, gross margins increased in recent months as these companies took advantage of price increases by raising selling prices even more. Inventory levels rose as companies stocked inventory in advance of expected price increases, and as the dollar value of inventory increased.

For the collateral appraised in August, NOLVs increased two to five percentage points versus the prior year, primarily driven by a higher gross margin as tool steel prices increased, which the company benefited from by passing these costs to customers and raising selling prices even further.

In August, flat rolled steel prices demonstrated monthly declines, but producers have since implemented price hikes for these goods to bolster margins. Base metal prices have declined due to stock market volatility and Standard & Poor’s recent downgrade of the U.S. debt, and prices remain unstable, posing a risk for NOLVs in the coming months.



ABOUT GREAT AMERICAN GROUP

GA is a leading provider of asset disposition solutions and valuation and appraisal services to a wide range of retail, wholesale, and industrial clients, as well as lenders, capital providers, private equity investors, and professional services firms. In addition to the *Metals Monitor*, GA also provides clients with industry expertise in the form of monitors for the food, automotive, building materials, textiles, and chemicals industries, among many others.

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EXPERIENCE

GA has worked with and appraised a number of companies within the metals industry, including industry leaders in steel and aluminum production and processing. GA's extensive record of metals inventory valuations also feature appraisals for companies throughout the entire metal supply chain, including foreign and domestic metal- and steel-producing mills; metal converters that produce tubing and pipe, as well as expanded, grating, and perforated metal types; metal service centers/processors as well as distributors; structural and custom fabricators and stampers; manufacturers that utilize metals as raw materials; and scrap yards, recyclers, dealers, and brokers.

In **August 2011**, GA performed the following initial and collateral update appraisals:

- An initial appraisal of a producer of calcined petroleum coke, including calcined delayed sponge coke, which aluminum manufacturers utilize to produce anodes, with annual revenues of over \$500 million; and
- A collateral appraisal of a manufacturer and distributor of tools and specialized equipment produced from tool steel and alloy steel and intended for the paper and wood products industries, with annual revenues of over \$10 million.

Our clients also include the following major businesses:

- Globally recognized vertically integrated steel tube manufacturers;
- A vertically integrated seamless and welded steel pipe producer with more than \$1 billion in sales annually and over \$275 million in inventory;
- A vertically integrated aluminum producer including both the upstream and downstream sides of the industry, with over \$1 billion in sales annually and over \$130 million in inventory;
- One of the U.S.'s largest scrap recycling processors, with \$550 million in sales in 2010; and
- Well-known service centers across the nation, including a multi-division full line steel service center consisting of over 50 locations across the U.S., with \$2.6 billion in annual sales and over \$500 million in inventory.

GA additionally maintains appraisal experience involving precious metals and specialty metals, allowing GA to provide experience-based valuations across the entire metals industry. The metal products that GA has appraised have maintained applications throughout a wide variety of industries including the automotive, construction, aerospace, industrial machinery and equipment, and appliance and electrical equipment markets.

Moreover, GA has liquidated a number of companies with metal products including Advanced Composites, Aluminum Skylight & Specialty Corporation, Anello Corporation, Apex Pattern, Balox Fabricators, BJS Industries, Buckner Foundry, Crown City Plating, GE Roto Flow, Laird Technology, Maddox Metal Works, Miller Pacific Steel, R.D. Black Sheet Metal, Valley Brass Foundry, and Southline Steel. In addition to our vast appraisal and liquidation experience, GA maintains a staff of experienced metals experts with personal contacts within the metals industry that we utilize for insight and perspective on recovery values.

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OVERVIEW

Industry analysts foresee improvement in global metals demand as end-user industries recover from recent economic troubles, particularly in developed regions such as the U.S. and Europe. In addition, China will continue to represent the largest consumer of metals. The metals industry will be influenced by merger and acquisition (“M&A”) activity, which has historically been a significant growth strategy for metals companies. Over the next three years, metals companies are expected to increase M&A activity, supported by stronger financial positions and higher metals prices.

The recovery in overall end-user metals demand has been slow, however. The weakness in the automotive, shipbuilding, and construction industries led to lower output levels from metal producers, with steelmaking capacity at less than 50% in 2010. Recent gains in steel demand have pushed utilization rates to above 70%, with major steelmakers ArcelorMittal and United States Steel Corporation (“U.S. Steel”) planning to increase output.

OVERVIEW

AUTOMOTIVE

The automotive industry is a significant consumer of steel. Although August auto sales were forecast to slow down amidst the drop in the stock market and a hurricane on the East Coast, Detroit automakers reported double-digit increases.

In August, industry-wide sales rose 8% from the prior year and 1% month-over-month, aided by stronger sales of newer small cars and fuel-efficient SUVs. General Motors Company, Ford Motor Company, and Chrysler Group LLC posted year-over-year sales increases of 18%, 11%, and 31%, respectively.

The positive sales figures would have been higher if not for Hurricane Irene, which reduced overall sales by nearly 10,000 vehicles at the end of the month, typically a critical time for auto sales, according to estimates by Edmunds.com.

MANUFACTURING

The Institute for Supply Management's ("ISM") purchasing managers index ("PMI"), an indicator of manufacturing, declined 0.3 points from July's reading of 50.9 to a reading of 50.6 in August 2011, marking the lowest reading since July 2009. The decrease followed a higher-than-expected drop of 4.4 points in July.

Readings greater than 50 signify growth in the manufacturing economy, while readings below 50 denote contraction. Thus, the PMI reflected economic growth for the 27th consecutive month, although the growth has slowed in recent months.

"The past relationship between the PMI and the overall economy indicates that the average PMI for January through August (56.8) corresponds to a 5% increase in real gross domestic product," said Bradley J. Holcomb, chair of the ISM Manufacturing Business Survey Committee. "In addition, if the PMI for August (50.6) is annualized, it corresponds to a 2.8% increase in real GDP annually."

The following table reveals the monthly PMI trend:

Month	PMI
August 2011	50.6
July 2011	50.9
June 2011	55.3
May 2011	53.5
April 2011	60.4
March 2011	61.2
February 2011	61.4
January 2011	60.8
December 2010	58.5
November 2010	58.2
October 2010	56.9
September 2010	55.3
August 2010	55.2

ENERGY

The energy market is a large consumer of metals used for pipelines and oil rigs. The Baker Hughes Rig Counts ("Baker Hughes") represents an important business barometer for the drilling industry and its suppliers. The active rig count serves as a leading indicator of demand for metal products used in drilling, completing, producing, and processing hydrocarbons.

Growth in the U.S. and international energy sectors declined versus the prior week, but continued to expand over the previous year. Canadian rig counts increased both on a week-over-week and year-over-year basis.

Per Baker Hughes data from September 2, 2011, the U.S. rig count totaled 1,968 rigs actively exploring for or developing either oil or natural gas, increasing by 315 rigs compared to the September 3, 2010 count, but losing seven rigs from the prior week. Five of the recently lost rigs had been intended for oil production, while the other two were destined for natural gas production. The U.S. rig count peaked at 4,530 rigs in 1981, with a bottom of 488 rigs in 1999.

	United States	Canada	International
Date of Recent Rig Count	September 2, 2011	September 2, 2011	July 2011
Count	1,968	517	1,150
Date of Prior Rig Count	August 26, 2011	August 26, 2011	June 2011
Change From Prior Count	(7)	9	(8)
Date of Last Year's Rig Count	September 3, 2010	September 3, 2010	July 2010
Change From Last Year's Count	315	129	41

RECENT APPRAISAL TRENDS

Steel prices have remained relatively consistent over the past month, with producers of flat rolled steel recently implementing price increases, although they may not be demand-driven. Pricing for base metals generally declined 2% to 7% due to volatility in the stock markets and Standard & Poor's downgrade of the U.S. debt.

Appraisals valuing metals inventory are generally dependent on market prices, which are often driven by demand from metal-consuming industries such as the automotive, construction, oil drilling, and industrial sectors. Although the automotive sector reported positive sales growth in August, the energy sector slowed on a week-over-week basis and manufacturing activity continued to slip.

GA has worked with vertically integrated steel tubular manufacturers, aluminum producers and downstream manufacturers, a number of steel service centers and processors, and various other metals companies.

In August 2011, GA performed a collateral appraisal of a manufacturer and distributor of tools and specialized equipment produced from tool steel and alloy steel and intended for the paper and wood products industries. The company's year-over-year sales rose between 1% and 5%, while its recent three-month trend was down 10% to 20%. However, the gross margin increased versus the prior year as a result of higher tool steel prices.

GA also conducted an initial appraisal of a producer of calcined petroleum coke, including calcined delayed sponge coke, which aluminum manufacturers utilize to produce anodes. The company posted a sales increase between 70% and 90% versus the prior year, with its three-month sales trend up 95% to 115%.

The positive year-over year sales trends for the companies appraised were driven by higher pricing and improved demand versus 2010, and healthy gross margins were aided by companies' ability to pass commodity price increases along to customers and increase selling prices further. The August collateral appraisal therefore demonstrated an NOLV increase between two and five percentage points versus the prior year. Over the last three months, however, NOLVs were mixed versus the previous year.

Base metal pricing remains a risk for NOLVs in the coming months, as base metal inventory held by companies could potentially decline in value unless base metal prices begin to increase again. As with all commodity-based deals, the gross recovery rates are based on discounts from market pricing. Specialized grades, sizes, and forms of metals with limited distribution channels typically require increased discounts off market price, or may be sold at scrap market value.

GA recognizes recovery values for each company are unique based on costing, gross margin trends, inventory mix and levels, and other factors. In addition, as market prices are volatile, a change in metals market price trends would have an impact on recovery values. GA therefore provides the *Metals Monitor* on a monthly basis in order to capture recent market trends and analyze their impact on NOLVs.

MONITORING POINTS

Monitoring Point	Impact
Monitor scrap supply and pricing.	The level of scrap supply versus demand is the primary cause for price increases. As scrap supply becomes available, scrap prices will pull back, resulting in lower costs of input for steel and aluminum producers, possibly resulting in downward pricing pressure for finished goods.
Monitor LME aluminum warehouse stocks.	LME aluminum warehouse stock levels provide a global look at aluminum availability. An increase in these stocks with a relatively stable demand could result in downward pricing pressure, while a depletion in these stocks could result in higher pricing.
Monitor automotive and commercial/industrial building markets.	As these markets are large consumers of metal products, the health of these industries is vital for the metals industry in the U.S. An increase in demand for products in these markets entail greater demand for metals.

CARBON STEEL

SCRAP

Reference prices for U.S. domestic scrap declined in the first week of September 2011 versus the prior week, according to The Steel Index (“TSI”). The reference price for U.S. domestic shredded obsolete scrap slipped 0.2% to \$453 per gross ton, delivered U.S. Midwest mill.

Overseas buyers in China and Turkey have accelerated scrap purchases from U.S. sources in anticipation of higher prices for finished products, as well as to replenish scrap pipelines. *Steel Business Briefing* (“SBB”) expects higher U.S. steel prices will prove an indicator that U.S. mills will also augment scrap purchases in September in anticipation of increased prices for finished products.

UTILIZATION RATES

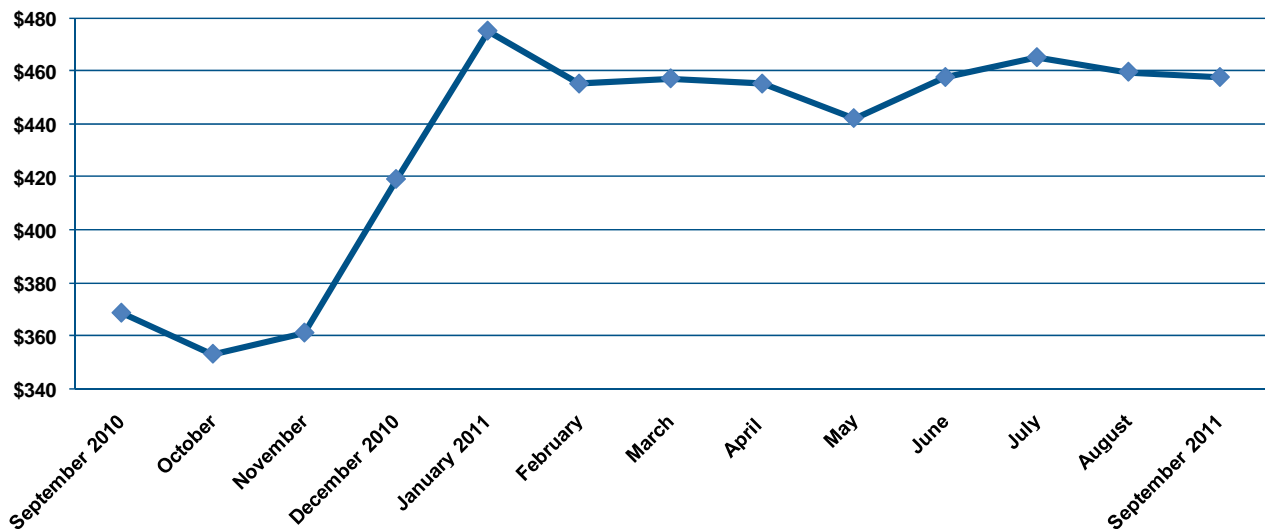
For the week ended August 27, 2011, domestic raw steel production totaled 1,861,000 net tons, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute (“AISI”). The week’s production decreased 1.4% from 1,888,000 net tons the previous week ended August 20, 2011, but climbed 13.0% from 1,647,000 net tons for the week ended August 27, 2010.

The AISI also reported capability utilization reached 76.1%, decreasing from 77.2% the prior week but increasing from 68.1% the previous year. Adjusted year-to-date steel production totaled 62,359,000 net tons, increasing 6.2% from the previous year, while the year-to-date capability utilization rate increased to 74.7% versus 71.3% the prior year.

The following chart lists the comparative raw steel production for various time periods in 2011 versus 2010 (net tons in millions):

Week Ended	Production	Change vs. Prior Year
January 1, 2011	1.68	11.3%
January 29, 2011	1.78	14.8%
February 26, 2011	1.84	7.0%
April 2, 2011	1.81	2.0%
May 7, 2011	1.80	(0.4%)
May 28, 2011	1.80	(0.4%)
July 2, 2011	1.85	2.0%
July 30, 2011	1.86	10.3%
August 20, 2011	1.89	14.6%
August 27, 2011	1.86	13.0%
Year-to-Date through August 27, 2011	62.40	6.2

**Shredded Carbon Steel Scrap
North American Domestic Delivered Mill
Monthly Average Price Per Gross Ton
September 2010 Through September 2011**



CARBON STEEL

CARBON FLAT ROLLED SHEET COIL

After increasing from the end of 2010 through the spring of 2011, hot rolled coil (“HRC”) and cold rolled coil (“CRC”) steel prices declined through the summer. According to SBB, CRC from North American domestic Midwest mills maintained an average price of \$805 per net ton in August 2011, decreasing from an average of \$830 per net ton in July but remaining above \$690 per net ton in August 2010. CRC prices are expected to continue declining in September.

In early September, however, HRC and CRC prices moved upwards, aided by the recovery in demand following the Labor Day holiday. The reference price for HRC increased 0.7% to \$685 per net ton in the second week of September versus the prior week, and climbed \$26 per net ton versus three weeks before. The reference price for CRC climbed \$14 per net ton, while hot-dipped galvanized coil was up 0.2%.

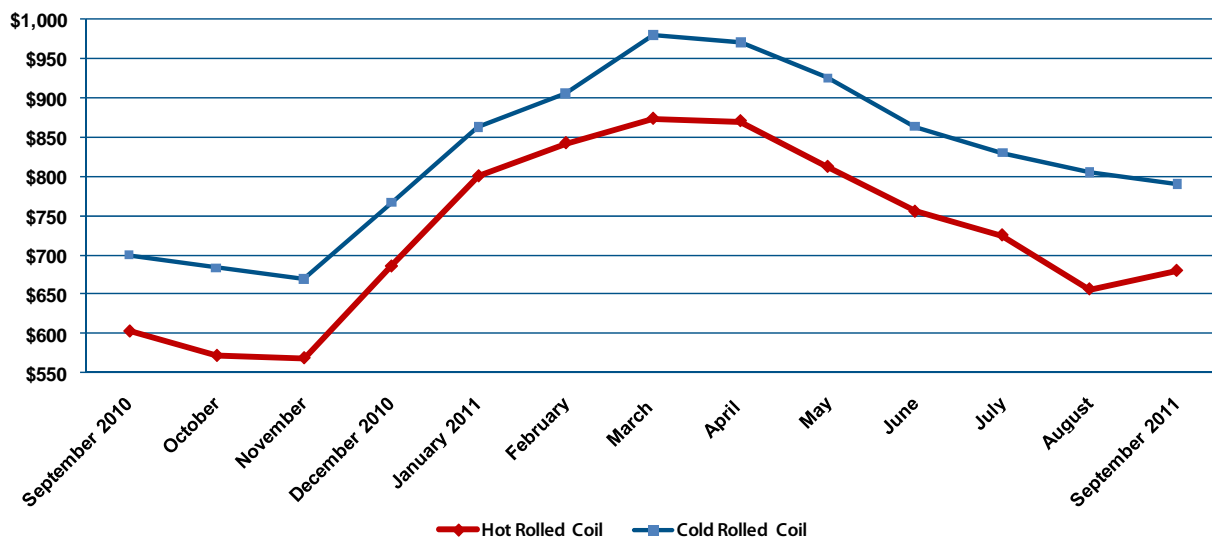
The higher price trend was driven by a series of price hikes approximating \$40 per net ton on flat rolled steel products, including those announced by AK Steel Corporation (“AK Steel”), NLMK USA, Nucor Corporation (“Nucor”), ArcelorMittal, RG Steel, and California Steel Industries. U.S. Steel and AK Steel had additionally implemented \$60-per-net-ton price hikes earlier in August.

The recent spout of price increases is attributed to producers’ efforts to raise margins amidst high costs.

The Metals Service Center Institute (“MSCI”) reported flat rolled steel shipments decreased 6.3% to 104,500 tons per day in July versus the prior month, while inventories grew 414,000 tons to reach 5,080,400 tons.



**Hot Rolled Coil and Cold Rolled Coil
North America Domestic FOB U.S. Midwest Mill
Monthly Average Price Per Net Ton
September 2010 Through September 2011**



CARBON STEEL

PLATE

Domestic plate prices peaked at approximately \$1,100 per net ton in April and May 2011 but have since decreased due to higher U.S. imports, with July plate imports of 221,985 net tons, up from 152,813 net tons the same month last year.

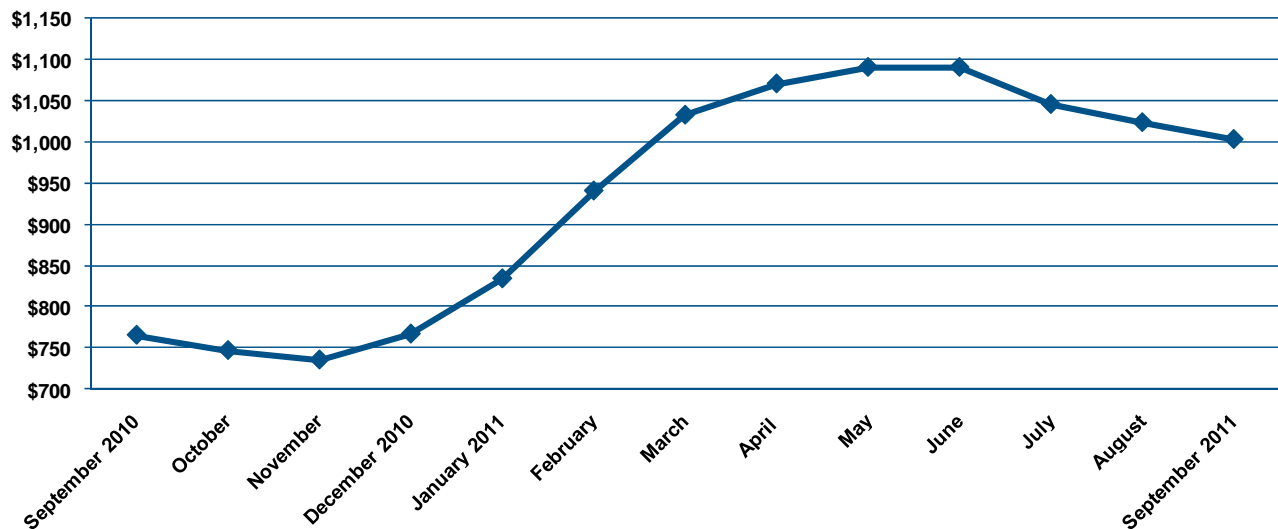
The summer decline in U.S. steel plate prices has continued into September. TSI reported the reference price for U.S. plate, FOB Midwest mill, decreased 1.1% to \$962 per net ton for the second week of September 2011 versus the prior week.

In late August, Ranger Steel, a major plate distributor, offered discounts on plate products intended for the Western U.S., with prices approximating \$1,060 per net ton FOB warehouse. However, West Coast prices remained above Gulf Coast region plate prices of \$960 to \$980 per net ton, FOB mill.

The MSCI reported daily plate shipments from U.S. service centers decreased to 16,200 net tons per day in July versus 16,500 net tons the prior month, while inventory levels increased to 980,300 net tons.



**Steel Plate (A36)
North America Domestic FOB U.S. Midwest Mill
Monthly Average Price Per Net Ton
September 2010 Through September 2011**



CARBON STEEL

CARBON STEEL LONG PRODUCTS

SBB indicated steel mill rebar prices remained relatively flat in early September, although domestic end-users have cited higher warehouse costs for rebar. Average rebar prices remained consistent at \$730 per net ton, FOB U.S. Midwest mill.

Based on an August survey of rebar buyers, prices for No. 4 Grade 60 rebar increased to \$898 per net ton, FOB warehouse. Nucor announced that in addition to consistent rebar prices, its transaction prices for merchant bar and light structurals will also remain stable for September shipments, with merchant bar at approximately \$835 to \$860 per net ton, FOB Midwest mill.

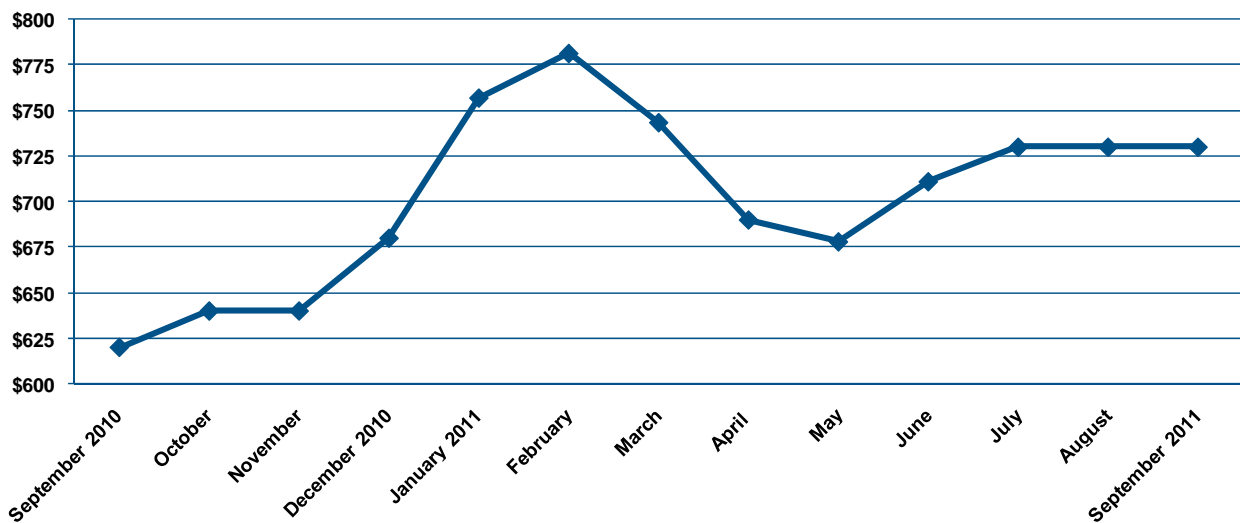
Special bar quality (“SBQ”) bar prices are also largely unchanged, ranging from \$1,100 to \$1,200 per net ton, FOB Midwest mill, depending on the grade. U.S. service centers have recently demonstrated high demand for engineered SBQ bar, with at least one mill reserving or allocating its available capacity for top-tier service centers and automotive contract customers out to January 2013.

The pipe and tube market has experienced price increases, driven by recent price hikes for HRC, although it remains to be seen whether the price increases will be fully implemented. Prices for pipe and tube products such as continuous weld and electric resistance welding goods were raised 5% to 7%.



The MSCI reported pipe and tube shipments decreased to 10,400 net tons per day in July 2011 versus 10,500 net tons the prior month, while inventory levels declined to 590,400 net tons from 607,800 net tons.

**Long Products/Rebar
North America Domestic FOB U.S. Midwest Mill
Monthly Average Price Per Net Ton
September 2010 Through September 2011**



TIN

In 2011, tin prices peaked in April but have generally declined since then, with a small increase in July. Pricing was influenced by the commodity sell-off in earlier months. The market price for tin on the London Metal Exchange (“LME”) averaged \$10.88 per pound for September based on the prior month-end pricing, decreasing from \$11.08 per pound in August.

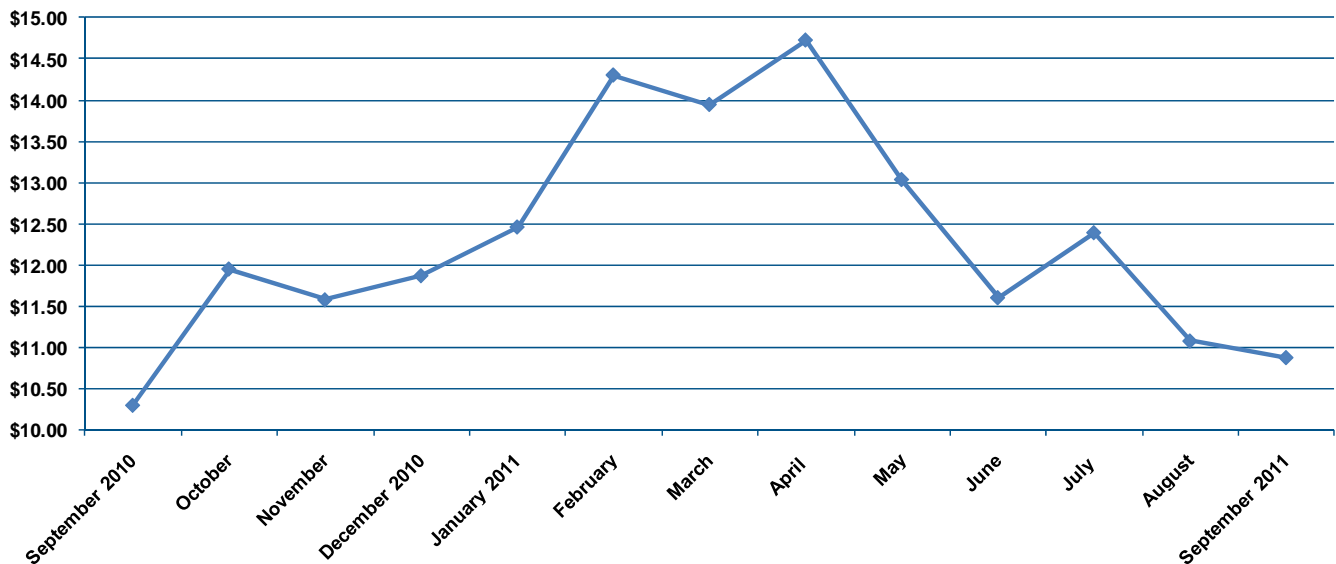
However, tin prices are expected to increase in the coming months, and may even return to the record high reached in April, as supplies remain tight. Global consumption is projected to surpass supply later this year, and new tin mining projects are not set to become active until 2013.

“The supply outlook is very challenging. We think that the market is in a deficit this year and much of that deficit will play out in the second half,” said Gayle Berry, an analyst at Barclays Capital. “We think the fundamental outlook looks better for tin in the second half of the year, so we’re looking for prices to move up.”

In addition, tin demand from China’s manufacturing activity is projected to rise, and demand will be supported by less expensive pricing in Europe. However, Chinese demand is dependent on the continued recovery of the global economy and the avoidance of a double-dip recession.



**Tin LME Monthly Average Price Per Pound
September 2010 Through September 2011**



ZINC

Zinc prices on the LME averaged \$0.99 per pound for September 2011 based on the prior month-end pricing, declining slightly from an average of \$1.00 per pound in August.

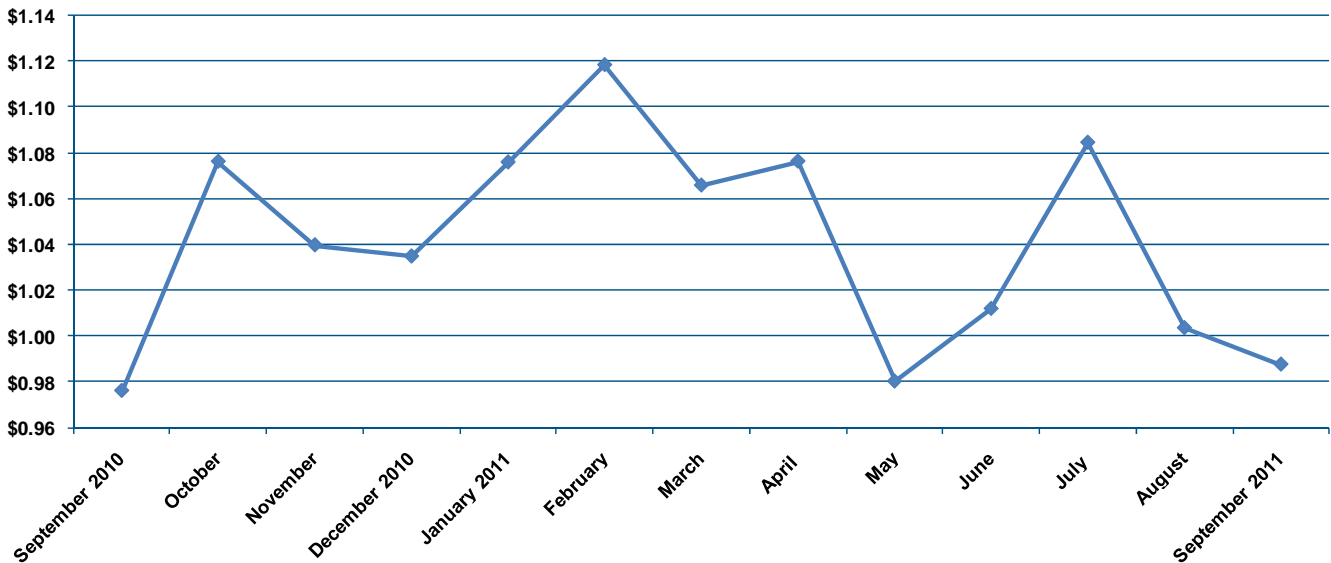
On September 5, 2011, the metal traded at \$1.00 per pound, up 0.4% from its previous close due to a cancellation of warrants in bonded warehouses. Cancelled warrants serve as a proxy for zinc intended to leave warehouses, and increased to 9.06% of warehouse stocks on September 2nd versus 7.77% the day before.

Other base metals are not faring as well, and zinc pricing may eventually follow suit. As base metals are widely utilized in manufacturing and construction in addition to serving as risk assets, pricing for these metals are sensitive to economic data and market sentiment.

“The base metals are pointing lower and are consolidating after the sharp rallies seen in the second half of August,” said William Adams, head of research at FastMarkets Ltd. “Prices aren’t falling as fast as equities, but with the dollar also on the rise again, it looks likely that the pullback in the metals may have further to run.”



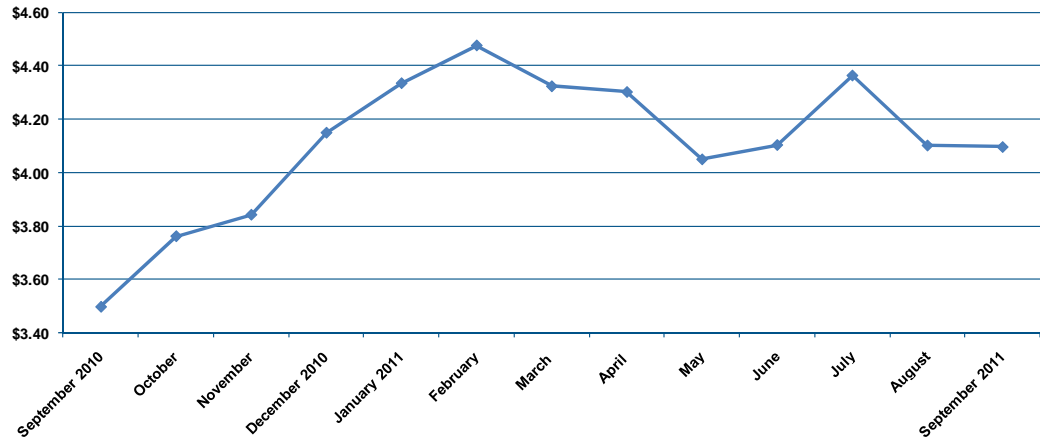
**Zinc LME Monthly Average Price Per Pound
September 2010 Through September 2011**



COPPER

After a sharp drop in August, copper market prices on the LME averaged \$4.10 for September 2011 based on the prior month-end pricing, remaining relatively consistent with the month before. In the second week of September, copper fell to a one-week low on the LME due to speculation of lower demand amidst weak economies, as an index of investor confidence in the European region declined to a two-year low.

**Copper LME Monthly Average Price Per Pound
September 2010 Through September 2011**

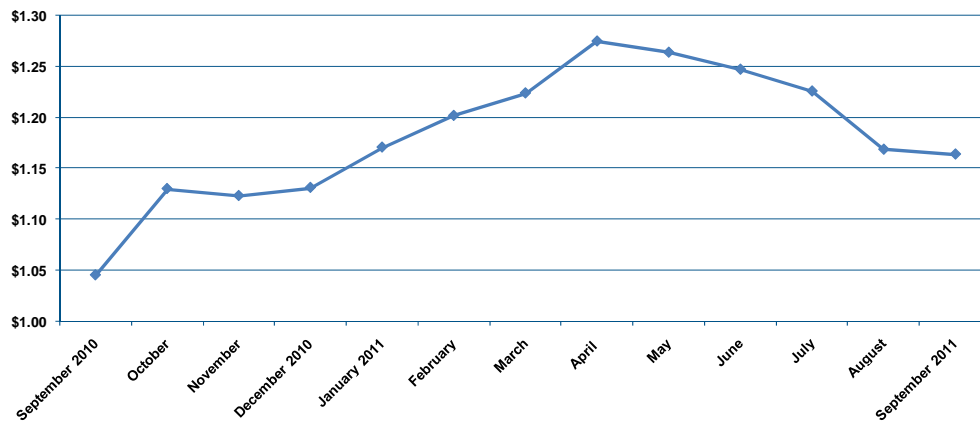


“It’s more just the feeling that the macro outlook is weaker,” said Jim Lennon, global head of commodities research at Macquarie Group Ltd. in London. Copper for three-month delivery had declined 1.3% to \$4.06 per pound on the LME, the lowest closing price since August 24th. In addition, copper for December delivery decreased 1.5% to \$4.06 per pound on the COMEX.

ALUMINUM

Aluminum market prices on the LME averaged \$1.16 per pound in September 2011 based on prior month-end pricing, slipping from \$1.17 per pound in August. Aluminum ingot traded at \$1.15 per pound on September 5th, down 1.1% as investors shed the commodity due to the perceived riskiness of the asset as well as a stronger U.S. dollar.

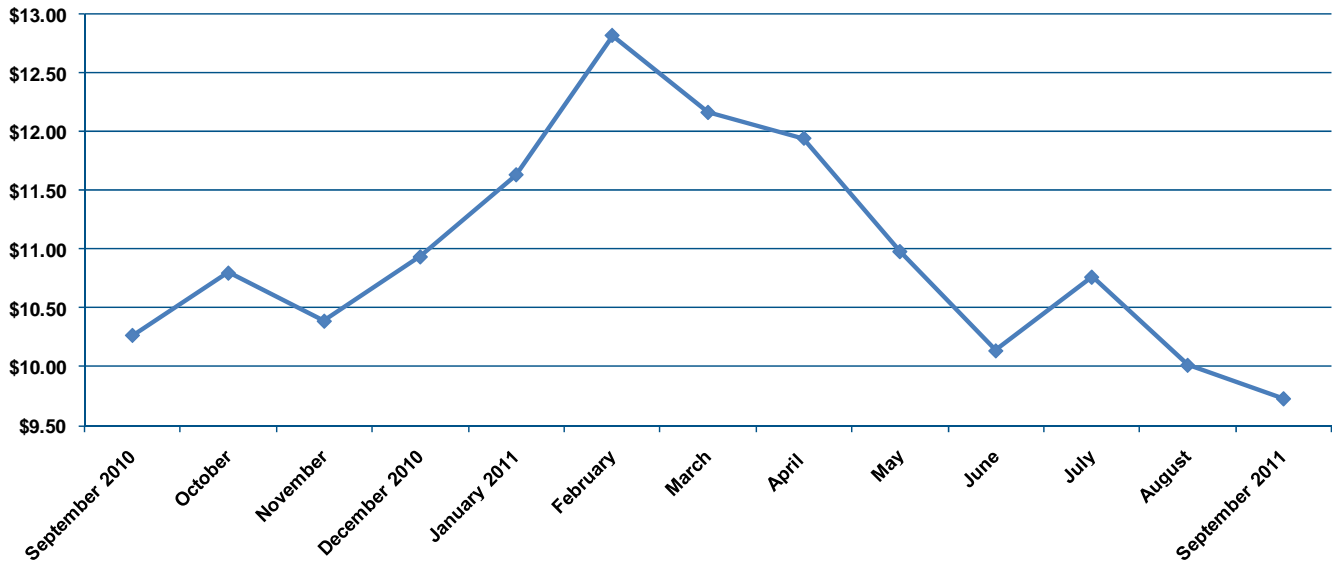
**P1020 Primary Aluminum Sheet Ingot
Average Monthly Price Per Pound
September 2010 Through September 2011**



The aluminum market is highly cyclical, driven by global supply and demand determinants in addition to other factors. Aluminum prices have fallen nearly 20% from their April highs. However, leading aluminum producer Alcoa Inc. forecasts an improvement in global aluminum consumption as the increasingly aluminum-intensive automotive and packaging industries recover.

NICKEL

Nickel LME Monthly Average Price Per Pound September 2010 Through September 2011



Nickel prices on the LME averaged \$9.73 per pound for September 2011 based on the prior month-end pricing, declining from \$10.02 per pound in August. As over 60% of the nickel mined annually is intended for the production of heavy-duty stainless steel alloys for the automotive, transportation, and construction industries, nickel demand and pricing are heavily related to economic growth.

“Nickel supplies are increasing at a time when economic growth is showing signs of weakening,” said U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke.

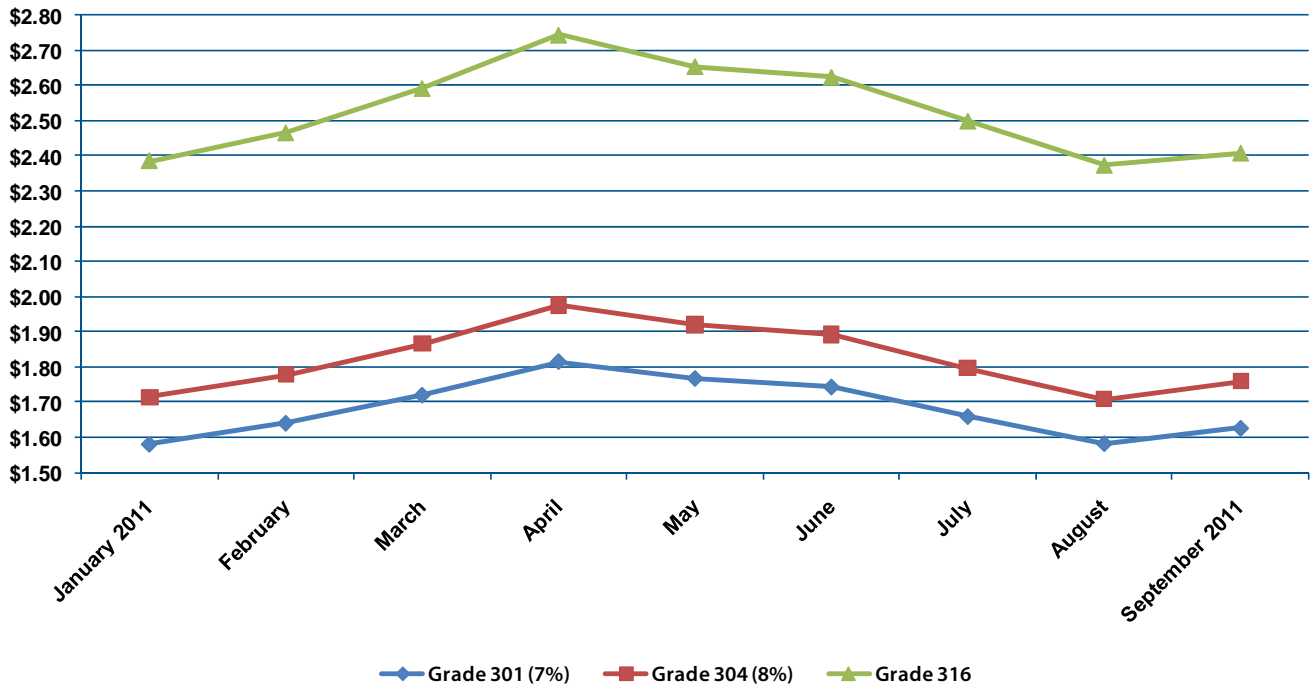
Nickel consumption continues to be hindered by China’s increasing use of nickel-iron pig for stainless steel as a substitute for nickel. In addition, nickel supplies continue to rise, with a surplus of 60,000 metric tons estimated in 2012. As a result, nickel prices are expected to fall to \$9.07 per pound by the end of 2011, according to a Bloomberg survey of industry analysts and traders.

“I’m not particularly optimistic about nickel,” said Ian Henderson of JPMorgan Chase & Co. in London. “A nickel price of \$15,000 (\$6.80 per pound) is entirely possible.”



STAINLESS STEEL

Stainless Steel Flat Rolled Coil Monthly Average Base Selling Price Per Pound Less Discounts, Including Surcharges January 2011 Through September 2011



Stainless steel prices edged up in September, including both transaction prices and surcharges. According to SBB, the price for bellwether grade 304 coil increased to a range of \$1.87 to \$1.97 per pound, FOB mill, in September versus \$1.81 to \$1.91 per pound in August. In addition, the surcharge for grade 304 coil rose from \$1.09 per pound to approximately \$1.14 per pound.

AK Steel also implemented a surcharge of \$460 per ton (\$0.21 per pound) for a variety of electrical steel products to be shipped in September 2011.

In industry news, the United Steelworkers' union has ratified its four-year contract with major stainless steel producer Allegheny Ludlum, with the agreement set to expire on June 30, 2015.



METALS REFERENCE SHEET

CARBON STEEL SCRAP VALUES — CHICAGO MARKET

	YEAR AGO	JULY 2011	AUGUST 2011	SEPTEMBER 2011 MTD
AUTO SHRED	\$370.00/GT	\$450.00/GT	\$450.00/GT	\$450.00/GT
HMS (HEAVY MELT STEEL)	\$350.00/GT	\$420.00/GT	\$420.00/GT	\$420.00/GT
BUSHELING	\$430.00/GT	\$514.25/GT	\$510.65/GT	\$510.00/GT

CARBON STEEL VALUES IN MAJOR COMMODITY FORMS

CARBON FLAT ROLLED SHEET COIL BASE PRICE

	JUNE 2011	JULY 2011	AUGUST 2011	SEPTEMBER 2011 MTD
HOT BANDS	\$768.80/NT	\$715.00/NT	\$664.20/NT	\$690.00/NT
COLD ROLLED	\$869.60/NT	\$837.60/NT	\$774.20/NT	\$800.00/NT
HOT DIPPED COATED GALVANIZED	\$992.60/NT	\$970.00/NT	\$882.40/NT	\$900.00/NT

CARBON STEEL PLATES BASE PRICE

		JULY 2011	AUGUST 2011	SEPTEMBER 2011
PLATE COILS AND STRIP MILL COILS		\$780 - \$800/NT	\$670 - \$690/NT	\$680 - \$700/NT
DISCRETE PLATES*	CARBON STEEL	\$1,038/NT	\$1,017/NT	\$1,011/NT
	ALLOYS PLATES	\$1,220/NT	\$1,220/NT	\$1,220/NT

*Depending on thickness limits and subject to grade extras up to \$600/NT

HOT ROLLED MERCHANT BAR (MBQ) SHAPES (NET OF DISCOUNTS AND REBATES)

	JULY 2011 DELIVERY	AUGUST 2011 DELIVERY	SEPTEMBER 2011 DELIVERY
1/2" X 4" FLATS*	\$869 Avg/NT	\$869 Avg/NT	\$869 Avg/NT
2" X 2" X 1/4" ANGLES*	\$864 Avg/NT	\$864 Avg/NT	\$864 Avg/NT
REBAR COILS, GRADE 60: #3 TO #5 SIZES	\$758 Avg/NT	\$740 Avg/NT	\$740 Avg/NT
MERCHANT BAR (FOB MIDWEST MILL)	\$835 - \$860/NT	\$848 - \$875/NT	\$860 - \$890/NT

*Variances include East to West Coast markets and variances in rebates.

METALS REFERENCE SHEET

SBQ BARS (INCLUDING SURCHARGES, NET OF REBATES)

	JULY 2011 DELIVERY	AUGUST 2011 DELIVERY	SEPTEMBER 2011 DELIVERY
HOT ROLLED 1000 1" DIAMETER	\$52.55/CWT (\$1,051/NT)	\$52.75/CWT (\$1,055/NT)	\$52.75/CWT (\$1,055/NT)
HOT ROLLED 4100 1" DIAMETER	\$57.20/CWT (\$1,144/NT)	\$58.00/CWT (\$1,160/NT)	\$58.00/CWT (\$1,160/NT)
COLD FINISHED C1018 1" DIAMETER	\$65.61/CWT (\$1,312/NT)	\$66.35/CWT (\$1,327/NT)	\$66.35/CWT (\$1,327/NT)

OCTG AND LINE PIPE SAMPLING

	JULY 2011 DELIVERY	AUGUST 2011 DELIVERY	SEPTEMBER 2011 DELIVERY
J55 ERW 4 1/2" TO 8 5/8"	\$1,350 - \$1,400/NT	\$1,400 - \$1,450/NT	\$1,400 - \$1,450/NT
LINE PIPE ERW 4" BLACK	\$1,100 - \$1,150/NT	\$1,080 - \$1,130/NT	\$1,080 - \$1,130/NT

PRIMARY MAJOR NON-FERROUS METALS

ALUMINUM

	JUNE 2011	JULY 2011	AUGUST 2011	SEPTEMBER 2011 MTD
ALUMINUM NA (HIGH GRADE P1020)	\$1.1591/LB	\$1.1394/LB	\$1.0853/LB	\$1.0765/LB
MWTP (MIDWEST PREMIUM)	\$0.0858/LB	\$0.0840/LB	\$0.0808/LB	\$0.0800/LB
ALUMINUM ALLOY A380.1, LME VALUES	\$1.2029/LB	\$1.2075/LB	\$1.1913/LB	\$1.1850/LB

NICKEL & COPPER

	JUNE 2011	JULY 2011	AUGUST 2011	SEPTEMBER 2011 MTD
NICKEL, LME VALUES	\$10.1397/LB	\$10.7643/LB	\$10.0171/LB	\$9.6307/LB
COPPER HIGH GRADE A, LME VALUES	\$4.1029/LB	\$4.3632/LB	\$4.1011/LB	\$4.0802/LB

METALS REFERENCE SHEET

STAINLESS STEEL FLAT ROLLED SHEET COIL VALUES

(Product prices using current average distributor discount)

"0.044" X 48/60' WIDE X COIL	JUNE 2011 DELIVERY	JULY 2011 DELIVERY	AUGUST 2011 DELIVERY	SEPTEMBER 2011 DELIVERY
T304*	\$1.8919/LB	\$1.7957/LB	\$1.7077/LB	\$1.7585/LB
T316/316L*	\$2.6236/LB	\$2.4984/LB	\$2.3723/LB	\$2.4072/LB

*The above changes in product prices are driven by changes in monthly elemental metallic surcharges. These are most heavily impacted by changes in nickel values but result from the combined impact of nickel, chrome, molybdenum, titanium, ferrous scraps, and energy (natural gas). Surcharges are established from the monthly averages of the elements two months prior to the affected month.

SURCHARGES (FROM NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS)

	JUNE 2011	JULY 2011	AUGUST 2011	SEPTEMBER 2011
T304/304L	\$1.2759/LB	\$1.1797/LB	\$1.0917/LB	\$1.1425/LB
T316/316L	\$1.8256/LB	\$1.7004/LB	\$1.5743/LB	\$1.6092/LB