

Mineral Industry Surveys

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IRON AND STEEL SCRAP IN JANUARY 2015

On a daily average basis in January 2015, iron and steel scrap consumption decreased slightly, purchased scrap increased by 5%, and home scrap production decreased by 6% compared with those of December 2014. Stocks of purchased and home scrap at the end of January were up by 4% from those at the end of December. These observations are based upon responses from about 25% of the companies surveyed that manufacture pig iron and semifinished steel products, which account for about 34% of the total scrap consumption in those sectors, and estimates for nonrespondents to this survey.

On a daily average basis, pig iron production and consumption both decreased by 4% compared with those of December 2014. Stocks of pig iron at the end of January increased by 26% from those at the end of December.

Exports of iron and steel scrap in January 2015 decreased slightly from those in December 2014. Turkey was the leading country of destination, accounting for 32% of the total tonnage of exports, followed by Taiwan with 17% and the Republic of Korea with 12% (table 6). Los Angeles, CA, was the leading U.S. Customs district for tonnage of exports, accounting for 24% of the total, followed by New York, NY, with 18% and San Francisco, CA, with 13% (table 7).

Imports of iron and steel scrap for January 2015 increased by 46% from those in December 2014. Canada was the leading country of origin, accounting for 55% of the total tonnage of

imports, followed by United Kingdom with 17% and Sweden with 12% (table 9). Detroit, MI, was the leading U.S. Customs district for tonnage of imports, accounting for 27% of the total, followed by New Orleans, LA, with 23% and Buffalo, NY, with 14% (table 10).

The daily average domestic raw steel production for January 2015, as calculated from the American Iron and Steel Institute's (AISI) monthly production data, was 234,000 metric tons, up slightly from that in December 2014 and down slightly from that in January 2014 (table 12). Raw steel production capability utilization (AISI data) was 76% in January 2015, down from 75% in December 2014, and the same as that in January 2014 (table 12). The electric furnace portion of raw steel production for January 2015 was 62%, up from 60% in December 2014, and down from 64% in January 2014.

Continuous cast steel production in January 2015 accounted for 99% of total raw steel production, the same as that in December 2014 and January 2014.

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${\it TABLE~1}$ IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, PIG IRON, AND DIRECT-REDUCED IRON STATISTICS FOR STEEL PRODUCERS 1,2

(Thousand metric tons)

		January 2015			
	·	Electric			
	Integrated	Integrated furnace			
	steel	steel	steel		
	producers ³	producers4	producers		
Scrap:					
Receipts from dealers and other sources	1,710	2,170	3,890		
Receipts from other own company plants	73	166	239		
Production recirculating scrap	356	180	536		
Production obsolete scrap	W	W	18		
Consumption (by type of furnace):					
Blast furnace	W	\mathbf{W}	254		
Basic oxygen process	W	\mathbf{W}	497		
Electric furnace	1,290	1,980	3,270		
Other (including air furnace) ⁵	W	W	237		
Total consumption	1,980	2,270	4,260		
Shipments	92	14	106		
Stocks, end of period	1,790	2,250	4,050		
Pig iron (includes hot metal):					
Receipts	466	106	572		
Production	2,030		2,030		
Consumption (by type of furnace):					
Basic oxygen process	W	W	2,320		
Direct castings ⁶	W		W		
Electric furnace	W	W	W		
Total consumption	2,440	60	2,500		
Shipments					
Stocks, end of period	W	W	501		
Direct-reduced iron: ⁷					
Receipts	156	68	224		
Total consumption	327	34	361		
Stocks, end of period	224	80	304		

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. January 2015 data are based on returns from 25%

of consumer surveys, representing 34% of scrap consumption during this month, and estimates for nonrespondents of this survey.

³Includes data for electirc furnaces operated by intergrated steel producers.

⁴Includes minimill and specalty steel producers; includes data for other furnaces operated by these steel producers.

⁵Includes vacuum melting furnaces and miscellaneous uses.

⁶Includes ingot molds and stools.

⁷Includes direct-reduced iron, hot-briquetted iron, and iron carbide. Domestic production data are included in "Receipt."

$TABLE\ 2$ RECEIPTS FROM OUTSIDE SOURCES, PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, AND STOCKS OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, BY GRADE, FOR STEEL PRODUCERS 1,2

		January 2015					
Item	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 ³	Ending stocks			
Carbon steel:							
Low-phosphorus plate and							
punchings		\mathbf{W}	59	W			
Cut structural and plate	303	31	327	276			
No. 1 heavy melting steel	345	52	413	326			
No. 2 heavy melting steel	601	32	499	489			
No. 1 and electric furnace							
bundles	204	W	242	261			
No. 2 and all other bundles	67		67	34			
Electric furnace 1 foot and							
under (not bundles)	1	W	W	W			
Railroad rails	18		17	14			
Turnings and borings	186	4	195	149			
Slag scrap	57	84	91	109			
Shredded and fragmentized	1,110	\mathbf{W}	1,130	1,200			
No. 1 busheling	363	16	374	341			
Steel cans (post consumer)	7		7	W			
All other carbon steel scrap	186	128	297	259			
Stainless steel scrap	75	27	111	59			
Alloy steel scrap	39	20	62	179			
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	\mathbf{W}	7	16			
Machinery and cupola cast iron	W	\mathbf{W}	W	W			
Cast iron borings	W	\mathbf{W}	W	W			
Other iron scrap	78	19	84	56			
Other mixed scrap	144	26	235	113			
Total	3,890	536	4,260	4,050			

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.

³Includes 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 $^{\rm I,2}$

	January 2015				
Region and State	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 ³		
Mid-Atlantic and New England:					
New Jersey, New York,					
Pennsylvania	436	69	506		
North Central:					
Illinois and Indiana	423	145	559		
Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska,					
Wisconsin	215	21	256		
Michigan	187	54	195		
Ohio	546	93	645		
Total	1,370	312	1,660		
South Atlantic:					
Virginia, West Virginia	94	19	119		
Georgia, North Carolina,					
South Carolina	321	23	343		
Total	415	42	462		
South Central:					
Alabama, Kentucky,					
Mississippi, Tennessee	692	37	703		
Arkansas, Louisiana,					
Texas	556	50	587		
Total	1,250	87	1,290		
Mountain and Pacific:					
Arizona, California, Colorado,					
Oregon, Utah, Washington	416	27	344		
Grand total	3,890	536	4,260		

¹Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

 $^{^2\}mbox{Includes}$ manufacturers of raw steel that also produce steel castings.

³Includes recirculating scrap and home-generated obsolete scrap.

TABLE 4 RECEIPTS OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, BY REGION AND GRADE, FOR STEEL PRODUCERS $^{\rm 1,\,2,\,3,\,4}$

		January 2015			
Item	Mid-Atlantic and New England	North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Mountain and Pacific
Carbon steel:	New Eligiand	Central	Attailtic	Centrar	1 actific
Low-phosphorus plate and					
punchings	21	W		W	W
Cut structural and plate		91	27	119	W
No. 1 heavy melting steel	65	92	21	138	28
No. 2 heavy melting steel		156	61	189	W
No. 1 and electric furnace	_				
bundles	13	133	5	50	W
No. 2 and all other bundles		34	3	W	W
Electric furnace 1 foot and	_				
under (not bundles)		W		W	
Railroad rails	W	W		2	W
Turnings and borings	15	64	27	73	7
Slag scrap	8	31	2	18	1
Shredded and fragmentized	102	283	209	430	88
No. 1 busheling	63	140	27	131	2
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W			
All other carbon steel scrap		126	3	28	3
Stainless steel scrap	W	W		W	
Alloy steel scrap	1	38			
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	W		W	
Machinery and cupola cast iron	<u> </u>	W	\mathbf{W}	W	
Cast iron borings	W	W	\mathbf{W}		W
Other iron scrap	W	52	\mathbf{W}	16	W
Other mixed scrap	W	36	W	14	W
Total	436	1,370	415	1,250	416

W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Total." -- Zero.

¹Scrap received from brokers, dealers, and other outside sources.

 $^{^2\}mbox{A}$ 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.

TABLE 5 CONSUMPTION OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP BY REGION AND GRADE, FOR STEEL PRODUCERS $^{1,\,2,\,3}$

	January 2015				
	Mid-Atlantic and	North	C4h	South	Mountain
T4	******		South		and
Carbon steel:	New England	Central	Atlantic	Central	Pacific
Low-phosphorus plate and					
1 1 1	21	W	W	W	W
punchings		101	w 49	109	W
Cut structural and plate					
No. 1 heavy melting steel		118	24	169	29
No. 2 heavy melting steel	14	176	63	207	39
No. 1 and electric furnace				• •	
bundles	13	191	4	30	W
No. 2 and all other bundles	13	33	2	16	W
Electric furnace 1 foot and					
under (not bundles)		W		W	
Railroad rails	W	W		2	W
Turnings and borings	16	66	27	78	7
Slag scrap	12	50	2	25	W
Shredded and fragmentized	103	309	219	408	88
No. 1 busheling	63	149	29	131	2
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W			
All other carbon steel scrap	48	197	7	43	3
Stainless steel scrap	54	21		W	
Alloy steel scrap		42		W	
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	5		W	
Machinery and cupola cast iron	_	W	W	W	
Cast iron borings	W	W	\mathbf{W}		W
Other iron scrap	6	65	W	7	W
Other mixed scrap	W	49	W	14	W
Total	506	1,660	462	1,290	344

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.

TABLE 6 U.S. EXPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP BY SELECTED REGION AND COUNTRY^{1, 2}

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

	Januar	y 2015
Region and country	Quantity	Value
North America and South America:		
Canada	61	18,500
Mexico	56	17,300
Peru	56	16,500
Other ³	1	193
Total	174	52,400
Africa, Europe, Middle East:		
Bahrain	8	76
Kuwait	44	12,500
Saudi Arabia	43	12,800
Turkey	334	101,000
Other ³	2	2,910
Total	431	129,000
Asia, Australia, Oceania:		
Bangladesh	1	304
China	35	38,300
Hong Kong	3	3,700
India	22	10,600
Indonesia	1	508
Japan	1	2,130
Korea, Republic of	122	37,900
Pakistan	15	8,150
Taiwan	172	58,600
Thailand	32	9,540
Vietnam	32	9,330
Other ³	1	252
Total	437	179,000
Grand total	1,040	361,000
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.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau.

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

 $^{^3 \}mbox{Includes countries}$ with January 2015 quantities of less than 500 metric tons.

TABLE 7 U.S. EXPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP BY REGION AND SELECTED CUSTOMS DISTRICT $^{\!1,2}$

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

	January	2015
Region and customs district	Quantity	Value
Canada–United States border:		
Buffalo, NY	10	4,100
Detroit, MI	19	6,160
Duluth, MN	1	374
Great Falls, MT	1	169
Ogdensburg, NY	1	347
Pembina, ND	15	4,260
Other	3	480
Total	50	15,900
East coast:		
Baltimore, MD		1,480
Boston, MA	17	5,240
Charleston, SC	4	4,070
Charlotte, NC	1	1,440
Miami, FL		9,780
New York City, NY	187	62,100
Norfolk, VA		11,100
Philadelphia, PA	78	23,500
Porland, ME	8	1,840
Providence, RI	47	13,800
Savannah, GA	6	4,840
St. Albans, VT		714
Total	398	140,000
Gulf coast and Mexico-United States		-
border (includes Caribbean territories):		
Houston-Galveston, TX	9	6,130
Laredo, TX		7,470
New Orleans, LA	1	769
San Juan, PR		1,420
Tampa, FL	32	10,600
Other	1	405
Total	70	26,800
West coast and Hawaii:		
Columbia-Snake, OR	60	18,500
Honolulu, HI, and Anchorage, AK		609
Los Angeles, CA	249	94,000
San Diego, CA	9	1,930
San Francisco, CA	136	42,200
Seattle, WA	68	21,000
Total	524	178,000
Grand total	1,040	361,000

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.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau.

 $^{^2\}mathrm{Data}$ are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

$TABLE~8 \\ U.S.~EXPORTS~OF~IRON~AND~STEEL~SCRAP~AND \\ OTHER~FERROUS~PRODUCTS~BY~GRADE^{1,2}$

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

	January 2015	
Item	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	275	81,000
No. 2 heavy melting steel	68	19,100
No. 1 bundles	4	1,320
No. 2 bundles	(3)	9
Shredded steel scrap	269	80,800
Borings, shovelings and turnings	1	299
Cut plate and structural	92	30,000
Tinned iron or steel	5	2,320
Remelting scrap ingots	(3)	313
Cast iron	14	6,370
Other iron and steel	238	84,300
Total carbon steel and cast iron	967	306,000
Stainless steel	33	33,800
Other alloy steel	42	21,100
Total stainless and alloy steel	75	54,900
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	1,040	361,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for		
breaking up (for scrapping)		
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	2	2,950
Total scrap exports	1,040	364,000
Exports of manufactured ferrous products:		
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	2	960
Pig iron > or = 0.5% phosphorus	(3)	57
Alloy pig iron	(3)	19
Total pig iron	3	1,040
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)		
Spongy iron products, not DRI	(3)	85
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	3	4,200
Powders of alloy steel	2	7,020
Other ferrous powders	7	8,000
Total DRI, granules, powders	12	19,300
Grand total	1,060	384,000
Zara		

⁻⁻ Zero.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

¹Export valuation is on a free-alongside-ship basic.

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

³Less than ½ unit.

TABLE 9
U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP BY SELECTED COUNTRY^{1, 2}

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

	January	2015
Country	Quantity	Value
Brazil	3	1,490
Canada	250	83,600
Germany	6	120
Mexico	32	14,300
Netherlands	29	9,280
Russia	2	458
Sweden	53	17,600
United Kingdom	75	25,000
Other ³	2	1,990
Total	452	154,000

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.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 10 ${\hbox{U.s. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF IRON AND} } \\ {\hbox{STEEL SCRAP BY SELECTED CUSTOMS DISTRICT}^{1,2} }$

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

	January 2015	
Customs district	Quantity	Value
Buffalo, NY	62	27,800
Charleston, SC	59	19,100
Detroit, MI	120	38,300
Duluth, MN	9	2,360
El Paso, TX	2	1,110
Galveston, TX	3	2,040
Great Falls, MT	4	1,060
Laredo, TX	22	10,900
Los Angeles, LA	3	686
Mobil, AL	3	1,300
New Orleans, LA	105	33,100
New York City, NY	1	425
Nogales, AZ	2	550
Ogdensburg, NY	3	1,010
Pembina, ND	13	4,310
San Diego, CA	2	605
Seattle, WA	35	7,500
S. Albans, VT	4	1,050
Other	(3)	521
Total	452	154,000

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

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau.

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

³Includes countries with January 2015 quantities of less than 500 metric tons.

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

³Less than ½ unit.

TABLE 11 U.S. IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP AND OTHER FERROUS PRODUCTS BY $\mathsf{GRADE}^{1,2}$

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

	January 2015	
Item	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	15	4,540
No. 2 heavy melting steel	15	3,710
No. 1 bundles	114	39,300
No. 2 bundles	7	1,870
Shredded steel scrap	131	38,900
Borings, shovelings and turnings	8	1,920
Cut plate and structural		6,980
Tinned iron or steel	9	2,250
Remelting scrap ingots		
Cast iron	12	3,580
Other iron and steel	50	14,000
Total carbon steel and cast iron	387	117,000
Stainless steel	19	22,100
Other alloy steel	45	14,700
Total stainless and alloy steel	64	36,800
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	452	154,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for		
breaking up (for scrapping)		
Used rails for rerolling and other uses		
Total scrap imports	452	154,000
Imports of manufactured ferrous products:		
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	610	232,000
Pig iron $>$ or $= 0.5\%$ phosphorus		
Alloy pig iron	1	743
Total pig iron	611	233,000
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	238	82,900
Spongy iron products, not DRI	(3)	325
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses		1,720
Powders of alloy steel	4	6,860
Other ferrous powders	4	6,850
Total DRI, granules, powders	248	98,700
Grand total	1,310	485,000
Zoro		

⁻⁻ Zero.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

¹Import valuation is on a free-alongside-ship basic.

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

³Less than ½ unit.

TABLE 12 U.S. RAW STEEL PRODUCTION, RAW STEEL CAPABILITY UTILIZATION, AND CONTINUOUS CAST STEEL PRODUCTION $^{\rm I}$

				Raw steel production, Raw steel capability Continuous ca thousand metric tons utilization, percent production, p		
		Year		Year		Year
Period	Monthly	to date ²	Monthly	to date ²	Monthly	to date ²
2014:	-		-		-	
January	7,330	7,330	75.8	75.8	98.7	98.7
February	6,810	14,100	77.9	76.8	98.6	98.7
March	7,510	21,600	77.7	77.1	98.7	98.7
April	7,160	28,800	76.6	77.0	98.4	98.6
May	7,480	36,300	77.3	77.0	98.5	98.6
June	7,350	43,600	78.5	77.3	98.4	98.6
July	7,700	51,300	79.6	77.6	98.5	98.5
August	7,760	59,100	80.2	78.0	98.5	98.5
September	7,310	66,400	78.1	78.0	98.4	98.5
October	7,400	73,800	76.5	77.8	98.3	98.5
November	7,220	81,000	77.2	77.8	98.4	98.5
December	7,220	88,200	74.6	77.5	98.8	98.5
2015, January	7,260	7,260	76.4	76.4	98.7	98.7

¹Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits.

Source: American Iron and Steel Institute.

 ${\it TABLE~13}$ 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		Pig Iron ¹	
	\$/lt	\$/t	\$/lt	\$/t	\$/lt	\$/t
2014:						
January	394.24	388.01	395.17	388.93	436.38	429.49
February	378.95	372.97	380.25	374.24	450.47	443.36
March	364.37	358.62	364.30	358.55	454.66	447.48
April	373.27	367.37	375.17	369.24	454.66	447.48
May	366.14	360.36	368.17	362.35	454.66	447.48
June	358.27	352.61	359.17	353.50	454.66	447.48
July	356.74	351.11	357.50	351.85	454.66	447.48
August	356.67	351.04	357.50	351.85	454.66	447.48
September	358.67	353.00	361.50	355.79	454.66	447.48
October	344.41	338.97	342.50	337.09	454.66	447.48
November	315.54	310.56	320.00	314.95	447.04	439.98
December	308.46	303.58	311.16	306.25	424.18	417.18
Average, January-December	356.31	350.68	357.70	352.05	449.61	442.49
2015, January	320.70	315.63	324.17	319.05	424.18	417.48

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

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

²May include revisions to previously published data.