

Mineral Industry Surveys

For information, contact:

Christopher A. Tuck, Iron and Steel Scrap Commodity Specialist
 National Minerals Information Center
 U.S. Geological Survey
 989 National Center
 Reston, VA 20192
 Telephone: (703) 648-4912, Fax: (703) 648-7757
 Email: ctuck@usgs.gov

Hoa P. Phamdang (Data)
 Telephone: (703) 648-7965
 Fax: (703) 648-7975
 Email: hphamdan@usgs.gov

Internet: <https://www.usgs.gov/centers/nmic>

IRON AND STEEL SCRAP IN OCTOBER 2019

Iron and steel scrap consumption decreased by 4%, recirculating scrap production decreased by 10%, and purchased scrap receipts decreased by 5% in October 2019 compared with those of September 2019 (fig. 1). Stocks of purchased and home scrap at the end of October 2019 were essentially unchanged from those at the end of September 2019. In October 2019, pig iron production decreased by 10% and consumption decreased by 11% from that in September 2019 (table 1).

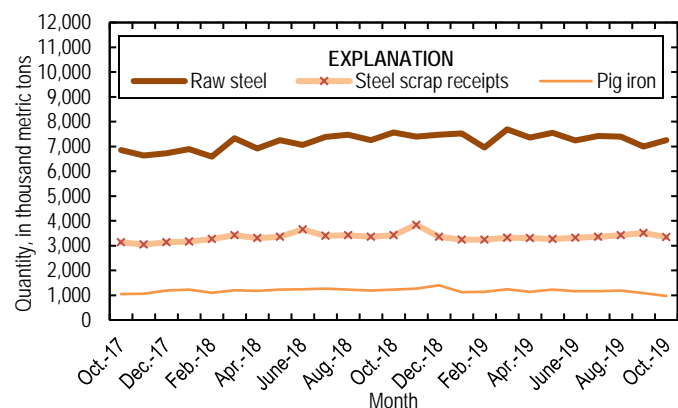


Figure 1. Monthly domestic production of raw steel, receipts of iron and steel scrap, and production of pig iron from October 2017 through October 2019. Source: U.S. Geological Survey and American Iron and Steel Institute.

Exports of iron and steel scrap in October 2019 increased by 21% from those in September 2019 (fig. 2). Turkey was the leading destination for exports, accounting for 21% of the total tonnage, followed by Mexico and Taiwan (12% each) (table 6). Los Angeles, CA, was the leading U.S. Customs district by tonnage of exports, accounting for 26% of the total, followed by New York City, NY, (15%) and San Francisco, CA, (7%) (table 7).

Imports of iron and steel scrap for October 2019 decreased by 20% from those in September 2019 (fig. 2). Canada was the leading country of origin, accounting for 83% of the total tonnage of imports, followed by Mexico (15%); all other

countries accounted for less than 2% each (table 9). Detroit, MI, was the leading U.S. Customs district by tonnage of imports, accounting for 44% of the total, followed by Seattle, WA, (22%) and Buffalo, NY, (10%) (table 10).

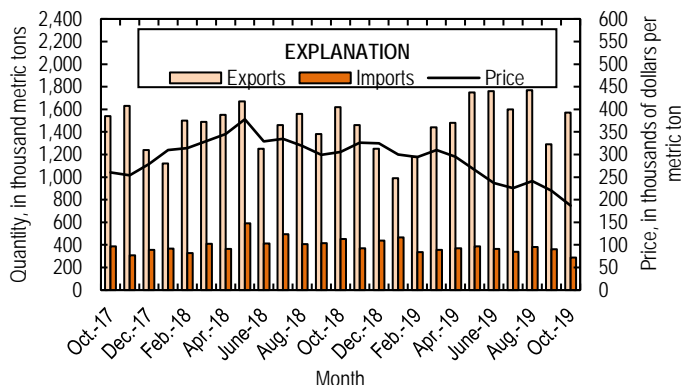


Figure 2. Monthly domestic imports and exports of iron and steel scrap and price for No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap from October 2017 through October 2019. Source: U.S. Census Bureau and American Metal Market.

The daily average domestic raw steel production for October 2019, as calculated from the American Iron and Steel Institute’s monthly production data, was 234,000 metric tons, nearly the same as that in September 2019 and a 4% decrease from that in October 2018. Raw steel production capability utilization was 78.0% in October 2019, up from 77.4% in September 2019 and down from 80.2% in October 2018. Continuous cast steel production accounted for 99.7% of total raw steel production in October 2019 (table 12).

List services and web feed subscribers are the first to receive notification of USGS minerals information publications and data releases. For information on how to subscribe, go to <https://www.usgs.gov/centers/nmic/minerals-information-publication-list-services>.

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

(Thousand metric tons)

	October 2019			January–October 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	1,420	1,920	3,340	14,500	19,200	33,700
Receipts from other own company plants	74	166	240	795	1,570	2,360
Production, recirculating scrap	203	167	370	2,420	1,700	4,110
Production, obsolete scrap	W	W	W	W	W	W
Consumption (by type of furnace):						
Blast furnace	W	W	125	W	W	1,350
Basic oxygen process	W	W	318	W	W	3,710
Electric furnace	1,240	2,010	3,250	12,300	20,700	33,000
Other (including air furnace) ⁶	W	W	200	W	W	1,680
Total consumption	1,660	2,230	3,890	17,200	22,500	39,700
Shipments	96	6	102	1,150	66	1,220
Stocks, end of period	1,810	2,660	4,470	1,810	2,660	4,470
Pig iron (includes hot metal):						
Receipts	143	123	266	1,200	928	2,120
Production	971	--	971	11,400	--	11,400
Consumption (by type of furnace):						
Basic oxygen process	W	W	W	W	W	W
Direct castings ⁷	W	W	W	W	W	W
Electric furnace	W	W	W	W	W	W
Total consumption	1,080	83	1,170	12,700	918	13,600
Stocks, end of period	195	282	477	195	282	477
Direct-reduced iron:⁸						
Receipts	75	45	120	1,100	945	2,040
Total consumption	112	58	170	1,140	967	2,100
Stocks, end of period	141	127	269	141	127	268

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. October 2019 data are based on returns from 55% of consumer surveys, representing 64% 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	October 2019				January–October 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	14	W	16	W	137	W	157
Cut structural and plate	388	50	434	372	3,750	542	4,370
No. 1 heavy melting steel	263	38	301	191	2,700	424	3,140
No. 2 heavy melting steel	383	28	443	227	3,800	277	4,320
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	161	--	145	185	1,560	--	1,570
No. 2 and all other bundles	81	W	76	38	729	W	743
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Railroad rails	18	--	19	12	186	--	189
Turnings and borings	164	W	169	213	1,600	W	1,630
Slag scrap	35	39	57	105	354	604	640
Shredded and fragmented	923	W	1,060	1,840	9,970	W	11,100
No. 1 busheling	410	W	408	393	3,820	W	4,080
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
All other carbon steel scrap	183	92	292	441	1,950	1,040	3,170
Stainless steel scrap	66	31	103	65	677	301	1,040
Alloy steel scrap	27	17	43	172	267	167	434
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	W	3	2	W	W	29
Machinery and cupola cast iron	3	--	3	W	27	--	29
Cast iron borings	11	W	11	4	109	W	112
Motor blocks	W	--	W	W	W	--	W
Other iron scrap	124	21	152	76	1,270	206	1,530
Other mixed scrap	62	10	127	95	616	95	1,170
Total	3,340	370	3,890	4,470	33,700	4,110	39,700

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	October 2019			January–October 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	304	48	359	3,310	506	3,920
North Central:						
Illinois and Indiana	427	78	530	4,290	782	5,370
Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin	217	16	248	2,220	171	2,490
Michigan	99	28	98	1,330	521	1,490
Ohio	439	79	533	4,320	918	5,320
Total	1,180	202	1,410	12,200	2,390	14,700
South Atlantic:						
Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina	247	12	274	2,590	163	2,780
Virginia, West Virginia	300	25	344	2,740	215	3,080
Total	547	38	618	5,330	377	5,860
South Central:						
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	580	35	663	5,580	342	6,590
Arkansas and Texas	461	36	514	4,730	376	5,430
Total	1,040	71	1,180	10,300	718	12,000
Mountain and Pacific:						
California, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Washington	263	12	328	2,640	123	3,260
Grand total	3,340	370	3,890	33,700	4,110	39,700

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	October 2019					January–October 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	102	W	--	W	W
Cut structural and plate	26	95	W	122	W	322	932	W	1,130	W
No. 1 heavy melting steel	41	95	43	59	23	473	974	405	613	236
No. 2 heavy melting steel	9	85	104	147	W	88	837	995	1,500	W
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	W	83	W	56	W	W	857	W	482	W
No. 2 and all other bundles	9	52	W	W	W	97	451	W	W	W
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	W	--	W	--	--	W	--	W	--
Railroad rails	W	W	--	4	W	W	W	W	36	W
Turnings and borings	18	53	34	52	7	181	500	315	528	72
Slag scrap	6	23	2	W	W	58	231	24	W	W
Shredded and fragmented	53	299	158	322	91	603	3,220	1,670	3,560	919
No. 1 busheling	45	149	W	182	2	460	1,520	W	1,530	18
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	--	--	--	W	W	W	--	--
All other carbon steel scrap	28	123	W	25	2	331	1,300	W	255	25
Stainless steel scrap	W	W	--	W	--	W	W	--	W	--
Alloy steel scrap	2	23	--	W	--	15	227	W	W	--
Ingot mold and stool scrap	--	W	--	--	--	W	W	--	--	--
Machinery and cupola cast iron	W	W	W	W	--	W	W	W	W	--
Cast iron borings	W	W	W	--	W	W	W	W	--	W
Motor blocks	--	W	--	W	--	--	W	--	W	--
Other iron scrap	5	48	--	W	W	49	501	--	W	W
Other mixed scrap	W	19	W	9	W	W	237	W	43	W
Total	304	1,180	547	1,040	263	3,310	12,200	5,330	10,300	2,640

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	October 2019					January–October 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	103	W	--	W	W
Cut structural and plate	28	110	W	116	W	368	1,150	W	1,130	W
No. 1 heavy melting steel	44	120	44	69	25	507	1,270	413	697	248
No. 2 heavy melting steel	13	90	114	183	W	130	866	1,100	1,800	W
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	W	80	W	44	W	W	860	W	489	W
No. 2 and all other bundles	9	49	W	W	W	97	449	W	W	W
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	W	--	W	--	--	W	--	W	--
Railroad rails	W	W	W	4	W	W	W	W	36	W
Turnings and borings	19	54	34	55	7	191	519	318	532	72
Slag scrap	8	34	2	11	W	90	396	24	110	W
Shredded and fragmentized	52	339	176	399	91	619	3,540	1,720	4,270	919
No. 1 busheling	47	158	W	172	2	466	1,610	W	1,690	18
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	--	--	--	W	W	W	--	--
All other carbon steel scrap	43	205	W	37	3	476	2,230	W	389	27
Stainless steel scrap	46	21	--	W	--	456	W	--	W	--
Alloy steel scrap	10	25	W	W	--	96	251	W	W	--
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	2	--	W	--	W	16	--	W	--
Machinery and cupola cast iron	W	W	W	W	--	W	W	W	W	--
Cast iron borings	W	W	W	--	W	W	W	W	--	W
Motor blocks	--	W	--	W	--	--	W	--	W	--
Other iron scrap	7	61	--	W	W	64	620	--	46	W
Other mixed scrap	W	29	W	4	W	W	333	W	38	W
Total	359	1,410	618	1,180	328	3,920	14,700	5,860	12,000	3,260

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
OR LOCALITY^{1,2}

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Region and country or locality	October 2019		January–October ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
North America and South America:				
Brazil	(4)	112	2	908
Canada	61	12,700	1,550	155,000
Colombia	--	--	42	13,800
Dominican Republic	(4)	22	1	444
Ecuador	17	4,900	90	26,200
Guatemala	--	--	34	9,800
Mexico	190	27,800	1,260	278,000
Panama	(4)	170	1	626
Peru	65	15,000	321	90,800
Other ⁵	(4)	35	1	598
Total	333	60,800	3,300	576,000
Africa, Europe, Middle East:				
Austria	(4)	6	1	2,170
Belgium	3	2,260	14	10,100
Egypt	--	--	397	110,000
Germany	(4)	597	9	6,150
Greece	(4)	43	140	39,700
Italy	1	996	50	28,200
Kuwait	48	10,900	283	83,200
Netherlands	(4)	295	4	3,250
Russia	2	2,060	4	3,010
Saudi Arabia	49	10,900	299	83,000
Spain	1	672	6	4,450
Sweden	(4)	183	1	1,570
Turkey	336	79,200	3,040	847,000
United Arab Emirates	1	571	17	7,840
United Kingdom	(4)	232	5	2,900
Other ⁵	(4)	104	3	1,320
Total	442	109,000	4,280	1,230,000
Asia, Australia, Oceania:				
Australia	--	--	1	512
Bangladesh	64	15,800	788	234,000
China	2	1,380	57	37,800
Hong Kong	5	4,560	107	82,300
India	105	42,400	829	415,000
Indonesia	27	8,520	258	83,500
Japan	2	1,870	87	38,100
Korea, Republic of	111	31,600	960	291,000
Malaysia	146	42,500	766	298,000
Pakistan	37	17,300	409	183,000
Philippines	3	1,600	24	15,300
Singapore	(4)	269	6	5,300
Taiwan	184	60,000	1,490	532,000
Thailand	30	8,850	264	105,000
Vietnam	76	23,900	1,180	344,000
Other ⁵	(4)	9	1	557
Total	792	261,000	7,240	2,670,000
Grand total	1,570	430,000	14,800	4,480,000

-- 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.

⁵Includes countries with January–October 2019 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)

Region and customs district	October 2019		January–October ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Canada–United States border:				
Buffalo, NY	8	3,110	96	31,500
Chicago, IL	(4)	178	4	3,300
Cleveland, OH	(4)	69	1	739
Detroit, MI	17	4,290	158	37,100
Duluth, MN	1	505	10	3,870
Great Falls, MT	1	188	9	2,330
Ogdensburg, NY	2	283	36	8,340
Pembina, ND	15	3,380	211	54,700
Other	9	914	966	7,850
Total	53	12,900	1,490	150,000
East coast:				
Baltimore, MD	44	13,400	462	154,000
Boston, MA	85	21,500	822	241,000
Charleston, SC	16	12,700	111	67,100
Miami, FL	76	18,000	495	165,000
New York City, NY	238	75,100	2,230	765,000
Norfolk, VA	27	12,500	263	131,000
Philadelphia, PA	102	26,600	822	226,000
Portland, ME	5	848	64	15,800
Providence, RI	90	20,100	614	169,000
Savannah, GA	13	7,400	152	85,800
St. Albans, VT	3	550	42	9,410
Wilmington, NC	(4)	342	3	2,460
Total	701	209,000	6,070	2,030,000
Gulf coast and Mexico–United States border (includes Caribbean territories):				
Dallas–Fort Worth, TX	(4)	3	(4)	26
El Paso, TX	51	4,510	188	40,600
Houston–Galveston, TX	35	16,600	368	161,000
Laredo, TX	90	12,100	674	148,000
Mobile, AL	(4)	320	8	5,780
New Orleans, LA	2	2,500	85	43,700
Nogales, AZ	--	--	1	196
San Juan, PR	7	1,840	149	42,100
Tampa, FL	4	2,410	202	70,900
Total	190	40,400	1,670	513,000
West coast and Hawaii:				
Columbia–Snake, OR	44	13,500	606	176,000
Honolulu, HI, and Anchorage, AK	3	2,300	104	30,900
Los Angeles, CA	414	104,000	2,730	916,000
San Diego, CA	3	644	172	28,200
San Francisco, CA	116	31,500	1,380	431,000
Seattle, WA	44	16,100	578	200,000
Total	624	168,000	5,570	1,780,000
Grand total	1,570	430,000	14,800	4,480,000

-- 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	October 2019		January–October ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	438	103,000	4,270	1,200,000
No. 2 heavy melting steel	70	23,600	635	199,000
No. 1 bundles	56	787	174	9,480
No. 2 bundles	3	986	10	2,800
Shredded steel scrap	451	114,000	4,380	1,280,000
Borings, shovelings and turnings	2	456	18	4,750
Cut plate and structural	27	7,230	409	121,000
Tinned iron or steel	9	2,080	75	22,600
Remelting scrap ingots	1	469	6	3,370
Cast iron	139	75,400	1,140	551,000
Other iron and steel	282	50,800	2,060	565,000
Total carbon steel and cast iron	1,480	380,000	13,200	3,960,000
Stainless steel	45	30,400	366	294,000
Other alloy steel	44	20,400	1,270	218,000
Total stainless and alloy steel	90	50,800	1,640	512,000
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	1,570	430,000	14,800	4,480,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	1	160	4	635
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	(4)	494	8	11,700
Total scrap exports	1,570	431,000	14,800	4,490,000
Exports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	(4)	75	3	1,500
Pig iron > or = 0.5% phosphorus	(4)	40	3	319
Pig iron alloy	--	--	(4)	42
Total pig iron	(4)	115	6	1,860
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	93	11,200	193	41,500
Spongy iron products, not DRI	59	24,400	604	228,000
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	3	2,930	26	31,500
Powders of alloy steel	2	6,780	14	68,400
Other ferrous powders	11	7,850	60	75,300
Total DRI, granules, powders	167	53,100	898	444,000
Grand total	1,730	484,000	15,700	4,930,000

-- Zero.

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.

³May include revisions to previously published data.

⁴Less 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	October 2019		January–October ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Bahamas	(4)	41	3	294
Belgium	(4)	6	49	16,100
Brazil	(4)	22	1	1,040
Canada	240	64,800	2,530	763,000
Cayman Islands	(4)	50	3	503
Chile	(4)	90	1	813
China	(4)	119	1	1,040
Estonia	1	190	2	371
Germany	4	109	20	1,580
India	(4)	9	2	866
Japan	(4)	143	9	1,680
Marshall Islands	--	--	5	1,000
Mexico	42	13,400	525	179,000
Netherlands	--	--	148	47,700
Russia	--	--	1	348
Spain	--	--	10	3,570
St. Kitts and Nevis	--	--	2	316
Sweden	(4)	10	227	77,200
Taiwan	(4)	90	1	985
Trinidad and Tobago	--	--	2	560
United Kingdom	(4)	52	102	35,800
Other ⁵	(4)	164	3	2,690
Total	288	79,300	3,650	1,140,000

-- Zero.

¹Includes 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.

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–October 2019 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	October 2019		January–October ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Buffalo, NY	29	14,000	289	133,000
Charleston, SC	(4)	55	204	62,700
Chicago, IL	(4)	93	19	2,930
Cleveland, OH	1	292	2	1,380
Detroit, MI	127	31,900	1,330	412,000
Duluth, MN	4	1,070	49	17,100
El Paso, TX	5	1,310	74	21,000
Great Falls, MT	2	580	24	5,950
Houston–Galveston, TX	(4)	141	5	4,050
Laredo, TX	26	7,900	340	118,000
Los Angeles, CA	(4)	85	1	1,190
Miami, FL	(4)	61	6	1,060
Mobile, AL	6	2,890	100	43,200
New Orleans, LA	4	122	341	110,000
Nogales, AZ	2	447	31	8,740
Ogdensburg, NY	(4)	152	4	2,990
Pembina, ND	12	4,420	132	40,300
Philadelphia, PA	(4)	47	9	824
San Diego, CA	3	903	42	10,600
Seattle, WA	64	12,600	636	135,000
St. Albans, VT	(4)	29	11	2,640
Other	(4)	247	2	2,300
Total	288	79,300	3,650	1,140,000

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	October 2019		January–October ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	12	2,300	120	26,500
No. 2 heavy melting steel	7	1,700	66	15,500
No. 1 bundles	76	17,900	1,090	354,000
No. 2 bundles	9	2,110	91	27,000
Shredded steel scrap	16	3,200	425	115,000
Borings, shovelings and turnings	3	543	45	8,780
Cut plate and structural	10	2,230	94	25,600
Tinned iron or steel	16	5,560	119	39,900
Remelting scrap ingots	(4)	56	1	650
Cast iron	7	1,650	103	24,200
Other iron and steel	70	14,300	863	213,000
Total carbon steel and cast iron	226	51,500	3,010	850,000
Stainless steel	19	17,100	176	158,000
Other alloy steel	43	10,700	462	128,000
Total stainless and alloy steel	62	27,800	638	286,000
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	288	79,300	3,650	1,140,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	--	--	(4)	56
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	8	2,500	21	7,360
Total scrap imports	296	81,800	3,670	1,140,000
Imports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	--	--	(4)	216
Pig iron > or = 0.5% phosphorus	392	134,000	3	1,170
Alloy pig iron	(4)	3	3	1,390
Total pig iron	392	134,000	6	2,770
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	345	91,000	2,770	726,000
Spongy iron products, not DRI	(4)	551	4	6,960
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	3	3,190	24	31,500
Powders of alloy steel	5	9,000	50	90,400
Other ferrous powders	4	5,910	43	73,000
Total DRI, granules, powders	356	110,000	2,890	928,000
Grand total	1,050	325,000	6,570	2,080,000

-- Zero.

¹Import valuation is on a Customs basis.

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

³May include revisions to previously published data.

⁴Less 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
2018:						
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
December	7,480	86,600	79.4	78.2	98.2	98.2
2019:						
January	7,520	7,520	80.4	80.4	98.1	98.1
February	6,960	14,500	82.4	81.3	99.7	99.7
March	7,690	22,200	82.2	81.6	99.8	99.7
April	7,360	29,500	81.3	81.5	99.8	99.8
May	7,550	37,100	80.8	81.4	99.8	99.8
June	7,240	44,300	80.1	81.2	99.7	99.7
July	7,420	51,700	79.4	80.9	99.8	99.7
August	7,400	59,100	79.1	80.7	99.8	99.8
September	7,000	66,100	77.4	80.3	99.8	99.7
October	7,250	73,400	78.0	80.1	99.7	99.7

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 STEEL SCRAP AND PIG IRON

Period	Steel Scrap ¹		Pig Iron ²	
	\$/t	\$/t	\$/t	\$/t
2018:				
October	311.01	306.09	460.00	452.74
November	331.33	326.10	462.83	455.52
December	329.93	324.72	396.44	390.18
Average, January–December	328.17	326.36	408.40	401.95
2019:				
January	305.19	300.37	395.27	389.03
February	298.33	293.62	385.38	379.29
March	314.84	309.87	375.48	369.55
April	299.44	294.71	313.15	308.20
May	270.53	266.26	377.94	371.97
June	240.17	236.38	336.49	331.18
July	229.54	225.91	328.61	323.42
August	244.69	240.83	354.49	348.89
September	223.33	219.80	355.72	350.10
October	189.38	186.39	306.23	301.39

¹Prices are for No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap. Source: American Metal Market.

²Prices are Brazilian basic pig iron, free on board, New Orleans, LA. Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Series was revised in January 2019 to reflect the new source of data.

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