

Mineral Industry Surveys

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IRON AND STEEL SCRAP IN JULY 2020

NOTICE

The U.S. Geological Survey plans to discontinue Tables 4 and 5 of the Iron and Steel Scrap Mineral Industry Surveys report. The last published report including those tables will be the Iron and Steel Scrap in December 2020. Information relating to Tables 4 and 5 will still be available in the iron and steel scrap chapter of the annual Minerals Yearbook, Volume I, Metals and Minerals. Prior to the proposed discontinuation date, please direct any comments or concerns to Elizabeth Sangine, Chief, Mineral Commodities Section, escottsangine@usgs.gov.

In July 2020, iron and steel scrap consumption and purchased steel scrap receipts decreased slightly and recirculating scrap production was unchanged compared with those in June. Stocks of purchased and home scrap at the end of July decreased slightly from those at the end of June. In July, pig iron production increased by 24% and consumption increased by 10% from that in June. Direct-reduced iron receipts decreased by 19% and consumption increased by 3% (table 1, fig. 1).

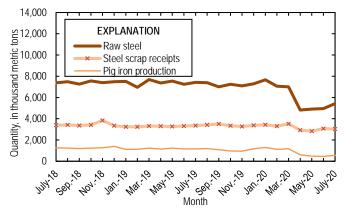


Figure 1. Monthly domestic production of raw steel, receipts of iron and steel scrap, and production of pig iron from July 2018 through July 2020. Sources: U.S. Geological Survey and American Iron and Steel Institute.

Exports of iron and steel scrap in July decreased by 12% from those in June (fig. 2). Turkey was the leading destination for exports, accounting for 30% of the total tonnage, followed by

Taiwan (13%) and Vietnam (11%) (table 6). Los Angeles, CA, was the leading U.S. Customs district by tonnage of exports, accounting for 19% of the total, followed by New York City, NY (16%), and San Francisco, CA, (10%) (table 7).

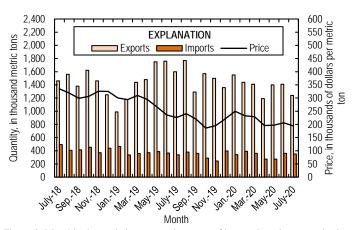


Figure 2. Monthly domestic imports and exports of iron and steel scrap and price for No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap from July 2018 through July 2020. Sources: U.S. Census Bureau and American Metal Market.

Imports of iron and steel scrap in July decreased by 3% from those in June 2020 (fig. 2). Canada was the leading country of origin, accounting for 70% of the total tonnage of imports, followed by Mexico (12%) and Sweden (9%) (table 9). Detroit, MI, was the leading U.S. Customs district by tonnage of

imports, accounting for 37% of the total, followed by Seattle, WA, (19%) and Mobile, AL, (9%) (table 10).

The daily average domestic raw steel production for July, as calculated from the American Iron and Steel Institute's monthly production data, was 175,000 metric tons, a 6% increase from than that in June and a 27% decrease from that in July 2019. Raw steel production capability utilization was 60.3% in July, up from 56.8% in June and down from 79.4% in July 2019. Continuous cast steel production accounted for 99.7% of total raw steel production in July (table 12).

Significant decreases in production, receipts, shipments, stocks and trade were owing to the ongoing effects of the

COVID-19 pandemic on decreased manufacturing, end-use product consumption, and construction globally.

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

	July 2020	January–July ³
Scrap:		
Receipts:		
From outside sources	3,030	21,900
From other own company plants	170	1,430
Production:		
Recirculating scrap	299	2,490
Obsolete scrap	11	82
Consumption (by type of furnace):		
Blast furnace	107	830
Basic oxygen process	231	1,850
Electric furnace	3,110	22,400
Other	63	530
Total consumption	3,510	25,600
Shipments	28	315
Stocks, end of period	3,510	3,510
Pig iron (includes hot metal):		
Receipts	181	1,260
Production	563	5,680
Consumption	733	6,980
Stocks, end of period	401	401
Direct-reduced iron: ⁴		
Receipts	199	1,370
Consumption	192	1,340
Stocks, end of period	245	245

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. July 2020 data are based on returns from 53% of consumer surveys, representing 57% of scrap consumption during this month, and estimates for nonrespondents of this survey.

³May include revisions to previously published data.

 $^{^4}$ Includes direct-reduced iron, hot-briquetted iron, and iron carbide. Domestic production data are included in "Receipts."

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

		July 2020				January–July ³	
	Receipts of scrap	Production of		Ending	Receipts of scrap	Production of	
Item	from outside sources	recirculating scrap	Consumption ⁴	stocks	from outside sources	recirculating scrap	Consumption ⁴
Carbon steel:			·				•
Low-phosphorus plate and punchings	14	W	15	W	97	W	107
Cut structural and plate	337	W	406	309	2,540	382	3,000
No. 1 heavy melting steel	263	27	294	148	1,800	241	2,070
No. 2 heavy melting steel	382	27	431	237	2,640	181	2,990
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	131		139	123	1,000		1,020
No. 2 and all other bundles	57	W	58	29	449	W	457
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)		W	W	W	W	W	W
Railroad rails			15	9	104		107
Turnings and borings	148	W	156	179	1,060	W	1,100
Slag scrap	24	18	40	38	198	251	361
Shredded and fragmentized	884	W	946	1,440	6,250	W	6,810
No. 1 busheling	337	W	383	275	2,520	W	2,670
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
All other carbon steel scrap	177	89	290	447	1,320	679	2,130
Stainless steel scrap	57	27	86	61	427	200	649
Alloy steel scrap		8	32	57	170	67	239
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	W	3	2	W	W	22
Machinery and cupola cast iron			2	W	W		W
Cast iron borings		W	13	4	84	W	91
Motor blocks				W	W		W
Other iron scrap	110	10	122	95	803	144	947
Other mixed scrap	50	W	62	41	346	51	708
Total	3,030	299	3,510	3,510	21,900	2,490	25,600

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 $^{\!1,2}$

		July 2020		January–July ³		
	Receipts of scrap from outside sources	Production of recirculating scrap	Consumption ⁴	Receipts of scrap from outside sources	Production of recirculating scrap	Consumption ⁴
Region and State			•			•
Mid-Atlantic and New England:						
New Jersey, New York,						
Pennsylvania	277	43	310	1,770	303	2,100
North Central:						
Illinois and Indiana	384	77	487	2,800	539	3,540
Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska,						
Wisconsin	213	15	240	1,520	106	1,690
Michigan	58	15	67	557	204	662
Ohio	349	36	391	2,720	466	3,210
Total	1,000	144	1,190	7,590	1,320	9,110
South Atlantic:						
Georgia, North Carolina,						
South Carolina	238	15	261	1,770	133	1,920
Virginia, West Virginia	304	23	328	2,070	169	2,310
Total	543	38	590	3,840	302	4,230
South Central:						
Alabama, Kentucky,						
Mississippi, Tennessee	552	32	632	3,760	263	4,390
Arkansas and Texas	391	25	507	3,060	180	3,520
Total	943	57	1,140	6,820	443	7,900
Mountain and Pacific:						
California, Colorado,						
Oregon, Utah, Washington	266	17	282	1,850	128	2,230
Grand total	3,030	299	3,510	21,900	2,490	25,600

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.

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

		July 2020				January–July ⁵				
	Mid-Atlantic				Mountain	Mid-Atlantic				Mountain
	and	North	South	South	and	and	North	South	South	and
Item	New England	Central	Atlantic	Central	Pacific	New England	Central	Atlantic	Central	Pacific
Carbon steel:										
Low-phosphorus plate and punchings	10	W		W	W	72	W		W	W
Cut structural and plate	19	74	W	101	W	140	619	873	775	W
No. 1 heavy melting steel	38	91	40	69	24	256	642	278	46	169
No. 2 heavy melting steel	7	81	108	147	W	48	588	748	983	W
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	W	78	W	36	W	63	573	34	305	26
No. 2 and all other bundles	8	29	W	14	W	48	261	41	87	W
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)							W		W	
Railroad rails	W	W	W	3	W	W	73		20	W
Turnings and borings	17	45	32	48	7	112	329	219	348	52
Slag scrap	4	13	2	W	W	30	121	16	W	W
Shredded and fragmentized	60	261	162	315	85	310	1,940	1,170	2,230	598
No. 1 busheling	35	139	W	132	2	234	986	210	1080	14
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W				W	W		W	
All other carbon steel scrap	28	105	W	37	2	168	851	W	252	17
Stainless steel scrap	W	W		W		200	W		W	
Alloy steel scrap	1	22	W	W		9	156	W	W	
Ingot mold and stool scrap		W					W			
Machinery and cupola cast iron	W	W	W	W		W	W	W	W	
Cast iron borings	W	W	W	W	W	W	56	\mathbf{W}	W	W
Motor blocks		W					W		W	
Other iron scrap		28		W	W	33	235		34	W
Other mixed scrap	W	10	W	4	W	W	77	W	25	W
Total	277	1,000	543	943	265	1,770	7,590	3,840	6,820	1,850

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.

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

			July 2020					January–July ⁴		
	Mid-Atlantic				Mountain	Mid-Atlantic				Mountain
	and	North	South	South	and	and	North	South	South	and
Item	New England	Central	Atlantic	Central	Pacific	New England	Central	Atlantic	Central	Pacific
Carbon steel:										
Low-phosphorus plate and punchings	10	W		W	W	73	W		W	W
Cut structural and plate		95	W	105	W	148	767	1160	787	W
No. 1 heavy melting steel	40	110	40	79	25	269	822	275	529	177
No. 2 heavy melting steel	11	84	117	174	W	78	614	821	1170	W
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	W	76	W	45	W	63	585	34	311	27
No. 2 and all other bundles	8	30	W	15	W	48	265	40	93	W
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)							W		W	
Railroad rails	W	W	W	3	W	W	W	W	20	W
Turnings and borings	18	47	31	53	7	120	345	220	364	52
Slag scrap	7	19	2	9	W	52	213	16	65	W
Shredded and fragmentized	42	284	161	373	85	291	2,120	1,170	2,630	598
No. 1 busheling	37	149	W	171	2	241	1060	207	1150	14
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W		W		W	W		W	
All other carbon steel scrap	41	183	W	59	3	251	1,420	W	404	19
Stainless steel scrap	44	5		W		311	84		W	
Alloy steel scrap	7	25	W	W		57	176	W	W	
Ingot mold and stool scrap		2		W		W	11		W	
Machinery and cupola cast iron	W	W	W	W		W	W	W	W	
Cast iron borings	W	W	W	W	W	W	59	W	W	W
Motor blocks		W		W			W		W	
Other iron scrap	6	28		W	W	41	287		54	W
Other mixed scrap	W	19	W	4	W	30	141	W	26	W
Total	310	1,190	590	1,140	282	2,100	9,110	4,230	7,900	2,230

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.

 ${\it TABLE~6} \\ {\it U.S.~EXPORTS~OF~IRON~AND~STEEL~SCRAP~BY~SELECTED~REGION~AND~COUNTRY}\\ {\it OR~LOCALITY}^{1,\,2}$

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

	July 20	020	Januar	y–July ³
Region and country or locality	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Bangladesh	2	645	606	154,000
Belgium	2	1,040	14	7,200
Brazil			39	10,400
Canada	34	8,380	646	73,400
China	3	2,980	29	24,700
Dominican Republic	(4)	21	6	1,590
Ecuador			3	541
Egypt	40	9,560	215	51,400
Germany	1	640	7	3,310
Greece	30	7,390	122	32,700
Guatemala			22	6,030
Hong Kong	_ 2	1,410	17	14,000
India	64	27,600	417	186,000
Indonesia	9	2,780	63	20,500
Italy	(4)	25	35	8,870
Japan	4	2,120	19	13,400
Korea, Republic of	40	11,600	431	109,000
Kuwait			27	5,970
Malaysia	63	31,600	964	195,000
Mexico	94	15,000	1,040	235,000
Netherlands	(4)	106	2	1,290
New Zealand			2	571
Oman			30	7,220
Pakistan	105	38,800	416	159,000
Peru			135	36,600
Philippines	_ 2	1,250	10	7,230
Portugal			6	1,000
Russia			4	4,140
Saudi Arabia			178	44,200
Singapore	(4)	224	3	1,570
Spain	(4)	412	27	8,330
Sweden	(4)	371	1	1,260
Taiwan	165	47,100	1,020	301,000
Thailand	64	25,400	299	128,000
Turkey	376	93,200	2,330	573,000
United Arab Emirates	1	283	5	3,240
United Kingdom	(4)	183	4	3,100
Vietnam	136	35,400	443	121,000
Other ⁵	(4)	331	3	1,970
Total	1,240	366,000	9,630	2,560,000

⁻⁻ 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 quantities of less than 500 metric tons for the current year.

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

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

	July 20	020	January	–July ⁵
Region and customs district	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Canada-United States border:				
Buffalo, NY	7	3,030	53	19,300
Chicago, IL	(4)	40	19	1,100
Detroit, MI	8	2,860	77	18,800
Duluth, MN	(4)	140	4	1,830
Great Falls, MT	(4)	102	9	2,120
Ogdensburg, NY	1	226	6	1,130
Pembina, ND	2	326	185	22,200
Other	10	1,070	381	5,810
Total	29	7,790	735	72,300
East coast:	_			
Baltimore, MD	73	21,100	311	92,100
Boston, MA	77	20,600	731	179,000
Charleston, SC	12	5,940	115	30,800
Miami, FL	36	10,200	227	74,700
New York City, NY	200	61,700	1,340	416,000
Norfolk, VA	25	12,200	122	62,600
Philadelphia, PA	- 68	19,000	586	138,000
Portland, ME	3	544	35	7,130
Providence, RI	13	3,270	221	56,800
Savannah, GA	12	7,620	147	45,200
St. Albans, VT	_ 2	299	8	1,520
Wilmington, NC	(4)	88	12	1,160
Total	521	163,000	3,860	1,110,000
Gulf coast and Mexico-United States		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
border (includes Caribbean territories):	_			
Dallas–Fort Worth, TX	- 		(4)	12
El Paso, TX	29	1,340	144	25,900
Houston-Galveston, TX	46	16,500	242	90,800
Laredo, TX	46	10,700	448	102,000
Mobile, AL	1	580	4	2,520
New Orleans, LA	- 56	10,100	121	29,100
San Juan, PR	9	2,280	75	18,500
Tampa, FL	3	1,610	223	64,500
U.S. Virgin Islands	= 		6	1,000
Total	190	43,100	1,260	334,000
West coast and Hawaii:		,	-,=	
Columbia–Snake, OR	70	17,800	453	116,000
Honolulu, HI, and Anchorage, AK	- 2	552	72	17,800
Los Angeles, CA	236	78,800	1,930	551,000
San Diego, CA	- 230 16	2,980	104	19,600
San Francisco, CA	130	36,000	884	234,000
Seattle, WA	- 47	16,200	329	108,000
Total	500	152,000	3,780	1,050,000
Grand total	1,240	366,000	9,630	2,560,000
Zoro	1,240	200,000	7,030	۵,500,000

⁻⁻ 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.

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

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

	July 2	020	January–July ³		
Item	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
No. 1 heavy melting steel	368	96,300	2,780	720,000	
No. 2 heavy melting steel	54	23,700	356	139,000	
No. 1 bundles	12	3,040	40	10,500	
No. 2 bundles	34	4,040	110	19,600	
Shredded steel scrap	381	97,600	2,750	695,000	
Borings, shovelings and turnings	3	898	9	2,580	
Cut plate and structural	43	11,400	327	87,300	
Tinned iron or steel	9	3,620	71	18,400	
Remelting scrap ingots	1	626	6	2,860	
Cast iron	83	31,400	1,270	298,000	
Other iron and steel	180	48,000	1,300	291,000	
Total carbon steel and cast iron	1,170	321,000	9,010	2,280,000	
Stainless steel	23	23,800	183	138,000	
Other alloy steel	49	21,500	437	136,000	
Total stainless and alloy steel	72	45,200	620	275,000	
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	1,240	366,000	9,630	2,560,000	
Ships, boats, and other vessels for					
breaking up (for scrapping)			(4)	50	
Used rails for rerolling and other uses		2,010	6	6,960	
Total scrap exports	1,240	368,000	9,640	2,570,000	
Exports of manufactured ferrous products:					
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	(4)	86	33	519	
Pig iron > or = 0.5% phosphorus			(4)	5	
Alloy pig iron			(4)	4	
Total pig iron	(4)	86	33	528	
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	93	23,800	640	142,000	
Spongy iron products, not DRI	40	10,200	180	52,600	
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	1	1,730	10	14,700	
Powders of alloy steel	1	3,660	8	39,400	
Other ferrous powders	4	4,860	51	38,600	
Total DRI, granules, powders	140	44,300	890	287,000	
Grand total	1,380	412,000	10,600	2,850,000	

⁻⁻ 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.

TABLE 9 $\mbox{U.s. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP BY SELECTED COUNTRY OR LOCALITY <math display="inline">^{1,2} \mbox{}$

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

	July 2	020	January-	-July ³	
Country or locality	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
Brazil	(4)	42	1	482	
Canada	245	64,200	1,640	461,000	
Cayman Islands	(4)	81	1	168	
China	1	122	2	879	
Dominican Republic	1	592	1	647	
Germany	1	83	13	502	
Japan	3	56	13	514	
Mexico	41	13,500	290	98,600	
Netherlands	28	7,260	146	39,100	
New Zealand			19	5,070	
Russia	(4)	170	10	3,750	
Sweden	30	8,650	135	40,000	
United Kingdom			75	23,800	
Other ⁵	(4)	312	5	3,840	
Total	350	95,100	2,350	679,000	

⁻⁻ 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 quantities of less than 500 metric tons for the current year.

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

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

	July 20	July 2020		-July ³
Customs district	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Buffalo, NY	29	11,200	158	69,100
Charleston, SC		7,320	107	29,300
Chicago, IL	(4)	9	2	715
Cleveland, OH	(4)	87	10	3,720
Detroit, MI	131	35,300	978	280,000
Duluth, MN	8	1,860	54	12,800
El Paso, TX		1,230	35	9,530
Great Falls, MT		306	7	1,570
Houston-Galveston, TX	1	194	3	2,040
Laredo, TX	30	9,780	199	68,000
Miami, FL	1	654	2	890
Mobile, AL	33	10,200	113	39,100
New Orleans, LA	3	171	204	52,300
New York City, NY	(4)	9	1	723
Nogales, AZ		497	14	3,880
Ogdensburg, NY	(4)	195	5	3,870
Pembina, ND	9	2,100	64	17,900
San Diego, CA	1	532	18	5,110
Seattle, WA	65	12,700	363	73,200
St. Albans, VT	2	384	12	2,600
Other	(4)	355	2	2,640
Total	350	95,100	2,350	679,000

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.

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)

	July 2	020	January–July ³	
Item	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	14	2,440	86	18,100
No. 2 heavy melting steel	10	2,100	54	12,900
No. 1 bundles	74	21,100	606	177,000
No. 2 bundles	8	1,730	43	11,100
Shredded steel scrap	41	9,130	320	78,200
Borings, shovelings and turnings	6	1,140	40	9,440
Cut plate and structural	24	5,440	96	22,800
Tinned iron or steel	16	4,140	95	25,900
Remelting scrap ingots	(4)	55	1	608
Cast iron	7	1,540	71	18,000
Other iron and steel	95	22,600	572	135,000
Total carbon steel and cast iron	294	71,400	1,990	510,000
Stainless steel	15	12,500	122	106,000
Other alloy steel	41	11,200	244	62,900
Total stainless and alloy steel	56	23,600	366	169,000
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	350	95,100	2,350	679,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for				
breaking up (for scrapping)			(4)	4
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	3	722	22	6,910
Total scrap imports	353	95,800	2,370	685,000
Imports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	(4)	61	(4)	267
Pig iron $>$ or $= 0.5\%$ phosphorus	468	141,000	3,040	977,000
Alloy pig iron	(4)	58	(4)	240
Total pig iron	468	141,000	3,040	977,000
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	290	60,700	1,660	380,000
Spongy iron products, not DRI	(4)	378	3	5,180
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses		2,160	13	16,200
Powders of alloy steel	3	5,300	26	44,900
Other ferrous powders		4,210	18	36,600
Total DRI, granules, powders	297	72,800	1,720	483,000
Grand total	1,120	310,000	7,130	2,150,000

⁻⁻ 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.

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

	Raw steel production, thousand metric tons		Raw steel of utilization			Continuous cast steel production, percent	
		Year		Year		Year	
Period	Monthly	to date ²	Monthly	to date ²	Monthly	to date ²	
2019:							
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	
November	7,090	80,500	78.8	80.0	99.8	99.8	
December	7,290	87,800	78.5	79.8	99.8	99.8	
2020:							
January	7,660	7,660	81.7	81.7	99.8	99.8	
February	7,070	14,700	81.3	81.9	99.8	99.8	
March	7,000	21,700	75.3	79.6	99.8	99.8	
April	4,820	26,500	55.4	73.7	99.7	99.8	
May	4,910	31,500	54.6	69.9	99.7	99.7	
June	4,950	36,400	56.8	67.8	99.7	99.7	
July	5,420	41,800	60.3	66.7	99.7	99.7	

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

Source: American Iron and Steel Institute.

²May include revisions to previously published data.

TABLE 13
COMPOSITE PRICES FOR STEEL SCRAP AND PIG IRON

Period	Steel Scrap ¹		Pig Iron ²	
	\$/1t	\$/t	\$/1t	\$/t
2019:				
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
November	198.46	195.33	301.27	296.51
December	224.73	221.18	301.27	296.51
Average, January–December	253.22	249.22	344.28	338.84
2020:				
January	253.62	249.61	317.30	312.29
February	237.23	233.48	317.30	312.29
March	232.67	229.00	324.92	319.79
April	199.49	196.34	332.75	327.49
May	199.84	196.68	324.28	319.16
June	208.85	205.55	304.40	299.59
July	197.12	194.01	304.40	299.59

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

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

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.