

Mineral Industry Surveys

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IRON AND STEEL SCRAP IN SEPTEMBER 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 September 2020, iron and steel scrap consumption and recirculating scrap production decreased slightly and purchased steel scrap receipts were essentially unchanged. Stocks of purchased and home scrap increased slightly from those at the end of August. In September, pig iron production decreased slightly and consumption increased slightly from that in August. Direct-reduced iron receipts and consumption each increased by 59% (table 1, fig. 1).

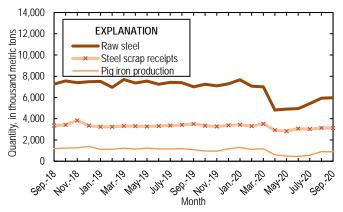


Figure 1. Monthly domestic production of raw steel, receipts of iron and steel scrap, and production of pig iron from September 2018 through September 2020. Sources: U.S. Geological Survey and American Iron and Steel Institute.

Exports of iron and steel scrap in September decreased by 38% from those in August (fig. 2). Malaysia was the leading destination for exports, accounting for 17% of the total tonnage,

followed by Turkey (16%) and Bangladesh (14%) (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 (19%), and Laredo, TX (9%) (table 7).

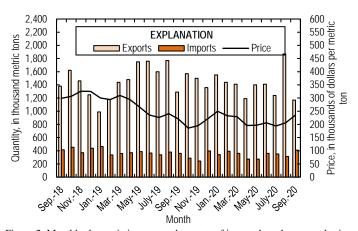


Figure 2. Monthly domestic imports and exports of iron and steel scrap and price for No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap from September 2018 through September 2020. Sources: U.S. Census Bureau and American Metal Market.

Imports of iron and steel scrap in September increased by 31% from those in August 2020 (fig. 2). Canada was the leading country of origin, accounting for 71% of the total tonnage of imports, followed by Mexico (11%) and the United Kingdom (8%) (table 9). Detroit, MI, was the leading U.S. Customs district by tonnage of imports, accounting for 40% of the total,

followed by Charleston, SC (17%) and Seattle, WA (16%) (table 10).

The daily average domestic raw steel production for September, as calculated from the American Iron and Steel Institute's monthly production data, was 199,000 metric tons, a 4% increase from than that in August and a 15% decrease from that in September 2019. Raw steel production capability utilization was 68.6% in September, up from 65.9% in August and down from 77.4% in September 2019. Continuous cast steel production accounted for 99.8% of total raw steel production in September (table 12).

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

COVID-19 pandemic causing 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

	September 2020	January–September ³
Scrap:		
Receipts:		
From outside sources	3,120	26,500
From other own company plants	204	1,830
Production:		
Recirculating scrap	357	3,010
Obsolete scrap	11	104
Consumption (by type of furnace):		
Blast furnace	116	1,060
Basic oxygen process	307	2,480
Electric furnace	3,060	26,800
Other	66	661
Total consumption	3,550	31,000
Shipments	61	437
Stocks, end of period	3,550	3,550
Pig iron (includes hot metal):		
Receipts		1,590
Production	892	7,480
Consumption	1,070	9,110
Stocks, end of period	402	402
Direct-reduced iron: ⁴		
Receipts	250	1,780
Consumption	246	1,740
Stocks, end of period	208	208

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. September 2020 data are based on returns from 56% of consumer surveys, representing 59% of scrap consumption during this month, and estimates for nonrespondents of this survey.

³May include revisions to previously published data.

⁴Includes 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 $^{1,\,2}$

		September 2020			Ja	anuary–September 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	125	W	138
Cut structural and plate	290	W	323	325	2,430	292	2,810
No. 1 heavy melting steel	233	34	266	148	2,110	310	2,450
No. 2 heavy melting steel	308	23	354	242	2,750	204	3,170
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	156		163	119	1,300		1,330
No. 2 and all other bundles		W	60	29	580	W	587
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)		W	W		W	W	W
Railroad rails	15		15	9	134		137
Turnings and borings	 157	W	163	180	1,370	W	1,420
Slag scrap		62	57	81	248	368	467
Shredded and fragmentized	945	\mathbf{W}	1,010	1,400	8,060	W	8,810
No. 1 busheling	447	\mathbf{W}	430	298	3,270	W	3,440
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
All other carbon steel scrap	192	89	294	433	1,700	871	2,730
Stainless steel scrap		27	85	39	540	255	818
Alloy steel scrap		8	32	57	218	83	304
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	W	3	2	W	W	28
Machinery and cupola cast iron			2	W	W		W
Cast iron borings	12	W	13	4	108	W	117
Motor blocks				W	W		W
Other iron scrap	109	19	128	103	1,030	184	1,210
Other mixed scrap	69	W	119	71	482	82	933
Total	3,120	357	3,550	3,550	26,500	3,010	31,000

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 $^{\!1,2}$

		September 2020		January–September 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			P				
Mid-Atlantic and New England:							
New Jersey, New York,							
Pennsylvania	263	44	314	2,290	392	2,740	
North Central:	•						
Illinois and Indiana	426	77	517	3,630	693	4,570	
Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska,							
Wisconsin	213	15	241	1,940	140	2,170	
Michigan	106	53	125	758	304	902	
Ohio	321	49	368	3,420	585	4,020	
Total	1,070	195	1,250	9,750	1,720	11,700	
South Atlantic:							
Georgia, North Carolina,							
South Carolina	258	18	264	2,280	164	2,450	
Virginia, West Virginia	104	13	124	954	7	1,060	
Total	363	31	388	3,230	170	3,510	
South Central:							
Alabama, Kentucky,							
Mississippi, Tennessee	660	39	719	4,870	328	5,650	
Arkansas and Texas	485	30	547	3,990	237	4,600	
Total	1,150	69	1,270	8,860	565	10,200	
Mountain and Pacific:							
California, Colorado,							
Oregon, Utah, Washington	283	18	331	2,420	165	2,880	
Grand total	3,120	357	3,550	26,500	3,010	31,000	

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 $^{1,\,2,\,3,\,4}$

		September 2020				January–September 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	93	W		W	W
Cut structural and plate	19	91	W	125	24	179	798	271	1,000	181
No. 1 heavy melting steel	39	89	18	69	19	333	825	153	591	206
No. 2 heavy melting steel	7	80	31	151	W	63	749	307	1,280	W
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	W	92	W	46	W	81	753	44	391	34
No. 2 and all other bundles	8	28	W	14	W	64	331	56	114	W
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)							W		W	
Railroad rails	W	W	W	3	W	W	94	W	26	W
Turnings and borings	17	47	34	52	7	146	422	285	453	66
Slag scrap	4	11	2	\mathbf{W}	W	39	147	20	32	W
Shredded and fragmentized	43	283	168	367	85	395	2,510	1,500	2,890	769
No. 1 busheling	35	139	W	239	2	304	1,260	271	1,420	18
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W				\mathbf{W}	W		W	
All other carbon steel scrap	30	118	W	37	2	226	1,090	W	325	22
Stainless steel scrap	W	W		W		257	W		W	
Alloy steel scrap	1	22	W	W		11	201	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	72	W	W	W
Motor blocks		W					W		W	
Other iron scrap		28		W	W	43	299		43	W
Other mixed scrap	W	12	W	4	\mathbf{W}	29	100	W	32	W
Total	263	1,070	363	1,150	283	2,290	9,750	3,230	8,860	2,420

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

		Sej	otember 2020				Jan	uary–September [°]	1	
	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	93	W		W	W
Cut structural and plate	20	108	W	122	26	189	989	443	1,010	184
No. 1 heavy melting steel	41	109	17	80	19	350	1050	150	686	215
No. 2 heavy melting steel		84	37	177	W	100	780	374	1,520	W
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	W	94	W	51	W	81	763	44	408	34
No. 2 and all other bundles	8	29	W	15	W	64	333	53	122	W
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)		W					W		W	
Railroad rails	W	W	W	3	W	W	\mathbf{W}	\mathbf{W}	26	W
Turnings and borings	18	50	33	55	7	155	442	286	473	66
Slag scrap	7	33	2	12	W	67	274	20	88	W
Shredded and fragmentized	43	299	164	421	85	394	2,730	1,510	3,410	769
No. 1 busheling	37	150	W	213	2	314	1,360	263	1,490	18
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W		W		W	W		W	
All other carbon steel scrap	42	183	W	62	3	334	1,800	\mathbf{W}	530	24
Stainless steel scrap	44	4		W		400	91		W	
Alloy steel scrap	7	25	W	W		71	226	\mathbf{W}	W	
Ingot mold and stool scrap		2		W		W	15		W	
Machinery and cupola cast iron	W	W	W	W		W	W	\mathbf{W}	W	
Cast iron borings	W	W	W	W	W	W	75	\mathbf{W}	W	W
Motor blocks		W		W			W		W	
Other iron scrap	6	32		8	W	54	362		71	W
Other mixed scrap	W	20	W	3	W	38	180	W	31	W
Total	314	1,250	389	1,270	331	2,740	11,700	3,510	10,200	2,880

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)

	Septembe	er 2020	January–S	eptember ³
Region and country or locality	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Bangladesh	169	46,100	1,010	257,000
Belgium	1	608	16	8,600
Brazil			39	10,400
Canada	51	11,600	732	94,000
Cayman Islands	(4)	77	1	698
China	- 6	3,780	37	31,000
Dominican Republic	(4)	47	6	1,690
Ecuador	(4)	55	3	641
Egypt	(4)	7	215	51,500
Germany	(4)	323	8	4,250
Ghana	1	300	1	447
Greece	29	7,500	151	40,200
Guatemala			22	6,030
Hong Kong	1	1,270	22	18,600
India	47	28,300	535	246,000
Indonesia	17	5,140	125	37,400
Italy	(4)	10	35	8,960
Jamaica			1	705
Japan	_ 2	1,520	22	16,400
Korea, Republic of	9	5,700	498	132,000
Kuwait			27	5,970
Malaysia	195	32,600	1,390	260,000
Mexico	129	34,200	1,310	302,000
Netherlands	_ 2	511	4	2,000
New Zealand			2	585
Oman			30	7,230
Pakistan	65	30,800	555	221,000
Peru	(4)	6	164	44,500
Philippines	3	1,710	15	9,970
Portugal			6	1,000
Russia	(4)	60	4	4,210
Saudi Arabia	27	6,390	205	50,600
Singapore	(4)	123	3	1,880
Spain	1	297	32	9,550
Sweden	(4)	362	1	2,030
Taiwan	106	35,300	1,290	391,000
Thailand	19	11,500	372	161,000
Turkey	189	46,700	3,170	781,000
United Arab Emirates	1	616	6	4,000
United Kingdom	(4)	14	4	3,130
Vietnam	95	27,800	617	170,000
Other ⁵	(4)	335	3	2,100
Total	1,170	342,000	12,700	3,400,000

⁻⁻ 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)

	Septembe	er 2020	January–September ³		
Region and customs district	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
Canada–United States border:					
Buffalo, NY	9	3,590	71	27,200	
Chicago, IL	(4)	77	20	1,530	
Detroit, MI	21	5,180	106	26,400	
Duluth, MN	(4)	206	5	2,070	
Great Falls, MT	(4)	109	10	2,310	
Ogdensburg, NY	_ 2	287	8	1,600	
Pembina, ND	3	432	190	22,900	
Other	12	1,720	404	8,690	
Total	47	11,600	814	92,600	
East coast:					
Baltimore, MD	70	21,600	421	126,000	
Boston, MA	32	8,400	986	239,000	
Charleston, SC	- 11	6,430	135	42,200	
Miami, FL	34	11,300	306	99,900	
New York City, NY	223	50,900	1,900	547,000	
Norfolk, VA	35	17,000	186	94,900	
Philadelphia, PA	61	11,200	744	175,000	
Portland, ME	_ 2	395	40	7,910	
Providence, RI	- 		280	71,000	
Savannah, GA	12	9,140	169	59,900	
St. Albans, VT	- 1	270	10	1,990	
Wilmington, NC	(4)	98	13	1,530	
Total	481	137,000	5,190	1,470,000	
Gulf coast and Mexico-United States		,	2,2,2	-,,	
border (includes Caribbean territories):	_				
Dallas–Fort Worth, TX	- 		(4)	15	
El Paso, TX	- 7	1,940	164	30,700	
Houston–Galveston, TX	13	7,290	283	111,000	
Laredo, TX	102	27,600	609	144,000	
Mobile, AL	(4)	184	6	3,950	
New Orleans, LA	- 2	779	124	30,400	
Nogales, AZ	- (4)	20	(4)	24	
San Juan, PR	- 7	1,790	110	27,600	
Tampa, FL	- , 5	2,800	285	82,800	
U.S. Virgin Islands		2,000	6	1,000	
Total	136	42,400	1,590	432,000	
West coast and Hawaii:		42,400	1,390	432,000	
Columbia–Snake, OR	- 36	10,100	596	154,000	
Honolulu, HI, and Anchorage, AK	- 36 2	690	103	25,700	
	_		2,610	735,000	
Los Angeles, CA	300	87,200			
San Diego, CA	_ 16	3,500	136	25,900	
San Francisco, CA	_ 100	31,300	1,150	310,000	
Seattle, WA	51	18,300	492 5 090	160,000	
Total	505	151,000	5,080	1,410,000	
Grand total	1,170	342,000	12,700	3,400,000	

⁻⁻ 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)

	Septembe	er 2020	January–September ³		
Item	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
No. 1 heavy melting steel	321	91,400	3,610	944,000	
No. 2 heavy melting steel	58	27,200	477	190,000	
No. 1 bundles	8	2,300	59	15,800	
No. 2 bundles		413	133	22,900	
Shredded steel scrap	265	68,200	3,680	932,000	
Borings, shovelings and turnings	3	900	17	4,660	
Cut plate and structural	55	15,400	461	123,000	
Tinned iron or steel	8	2,840	86	24,500	
Remelting scrap ingots	1	255	7	3,430	
Cast iron	200	33,100	1,720	366,000	
Other iron and steel	176	51,100	1,650	398,000	
Total carbon steel and cast iron	1,100	293,000	11,900	3,020,000	
Stainless steel	22	23,700	235	194,000	
Other alloy steel	51	25,100	531	182,000	
Total stainless and alloy steel	73	48,900	766	377,000	
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	1,170	342,000	12,700	3,400,000	
Ships, boats, and other vessels for					
breaking up (for scrapping)			(4)	50	
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	(4)	825	6	8,110	
Total scrap exports	1,170	343,000	12,700	3,410,000	
Exports of manufactured ferrous products:					
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	(4)	62	34	684	
Pig iron > or = 0.5% phosphorus			(4)	5	
Alloy pig iron			(4)	26	
Total pig iron	(4)	62	34	715	
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	(4)	40	641	142,000	
Spongy iron products, not DRI		8,750	311	101,000	
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	1	1,930	13	18,400	
Powders of alloy steel	1	3,770	11	47,600	
Other ferrous powders		6,500	64	51,200	
Total DRI, granules, powders	34	21,000	1,040	360,000	
Grand total	1,200	364,000	13,800	3,770,000	

⁻⁻ 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)

	Septembe	er 2020	January–Se	ptember ³	
Country or locality	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
Brazil	(4)	64	1	630	
Canada	291	81,600	2,200	613,000	
Cayman Islands	(4)	35	2	248	
China	(4)	6	2	1,020	
Dominican Republic	(4)	51	1	712	
Germany	1	159	15	666	
India	(4)	62	1	326	
Japan	(4)	21	19	568	
Mexico	45	14,900	374	126,000	
Netherlands		5,630	168	44,900	
New Zealand			19	5,070	
Poland	17	4,330	17	4,330	
Russia			10	4,060	
Sweden			135	40,000	
United Kingdom	32	9,440	107	33,200	
Other ⁵	1	895	6	5,110	
Total	410	117,000	3,070	880,000	

⁻⁻ 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)

	Septembe	r 2020	January-Se	ptember ³
Customs district	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Baltimore, MD	(4)	275	1	1,040
Buffalo, NY	34	12,800	225	92,900
Charleston, SC	71	19,500	178	48,800
Chicago, IL	(4)	158	8	1,450
Cleveland, OH			10	3,970
Detroit, MI	165	47,700	1,280	366,000
Duluth, MN	- 8	1,970	75	18,600
El Paso, TX	5	1,420	45	12,100
Great Falls, MT	1	329	10	2,180
Houston-Galveston, TX	(4)	359	4	2,690
Laredo, TX	32	10,600	257	86,800
Miami, FL	(4)	90	2	1,060
Mobile, AL	2	1,200	119	42,400
New Orleans, LA	1	115	212	52,500
New York City, NY			1	729
Nogales, AZ	2	556	19	5,010
Ogdensburg, NY	2	683	8	4,860
Pembina, ND	16	3,880	90	24,200
Portland, ME	(4)	59	1	771
San Diego, CA	3	1,090	24	6,960
Savannah, GA	(4)	18	1	387
Seattle, WA	- 64	14,000	497	101,000
St. Albans, VT	1	228	13	2,940
Other	(4)	97	1	1,510
Total	410	117,000	3,070	880,000

⁻⁻ Zero.

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

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

³May include revisions to previously published data.

⁴Less than ½ unit.

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)

	Septembe	er 2020	January-September ³		
Item	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
No. 1 heavy melting steel	19	4,160	120	25,100	
No. 2 heavy melting steel	13	3,380	82	19,500	
No. 1 bundles	145	40,200	806	232,000	
No. 2 bundles	7	1,840	59	14,900	
Shredded steel scrap	38	8,590	382	91,600	
Borings, shovelings and turnings	14	2,950	63	14,400	
Cut plate and structural	18	4,320	136	32,000	
Tinned iron or steel	16	6,200	126	38,100	
Remelting scrap ingots			1	680	
Cast iron	8	1,900	94	22,400	
Other iron and steel	66	15,700	706	164,000	
Total carbon steel and cast iron	343	89,200	2,580	655,000	
Stainless steel	17	15,400	158	138,000	
Other alloy steel	50	12,600	342	87,700	
Total stainless and alloy steel	67	27,900	500	225,000	
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	410	117,000	3,070	880,000	
Ships, boats, and other vessels for					
breaking up (for scrapping)	(4)	7	(4)	11	
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	5	1,200	29	8,690	
Total scrap imports	414	118,000	3,100	889,000	
Imports of manufactured ferrous products:					
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	(4)	63	(4)	427	
Pig iron $>$ or $= 0.5\%$ phosphorus	208	64,000	3,570	1,140,000	
Alloy pig iron	(4)	68	(4)	362	
Total pig iron	208	64,200	3,570	1,140,000	
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	272	59,500	2,120	485,000	
Spongy iron products, not DRI	(4)	531	3	5,910	
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	3	2,810	18	20,600	
Powders of alloy steel		8,260	35	60,300	
Other ferrous powders	3	4,600	23	45,600	
Total DRI, granules, powders	283	75,700	2,200	617,000	
Grand total	906	258,000	8,870	2,650,000	

⁻⁻ 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 p		Raw steel of utilization		Continuous production	
		Year		Year		Year
Period	Monthly	to date ²	Monthly	to date ²	Monthly	to date ²
2019:						
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
August	5,930	47,800	65.9	66.6	99.8	99.8
September	5,980	53,700	68.6	66.8	99.8	99.9

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	
	\$/lt	\$/t	\$/1t	\$/t
2019:				
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
August	209.05	205.75	327.75	322.57
September	240.24	236.45	272.50	268.20

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.