Mineral Industry Surveys

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IRON AND STEEL SCRAP IN OCTOBER 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 October 2020, iron and steel scrap consumption increased slightly and recirculating scrap production decreased slightly. Purchased steel scrap receipts were essentially unchanged. Stocks of purchased and home scrap increased slightly from those at the end of September. In October, pig iron production increased by 4% and consumption increased slightly from that in September. Direct-reduced iron receipts decreased by 3% and consumption decreased slightly (table 1, fig. 1).

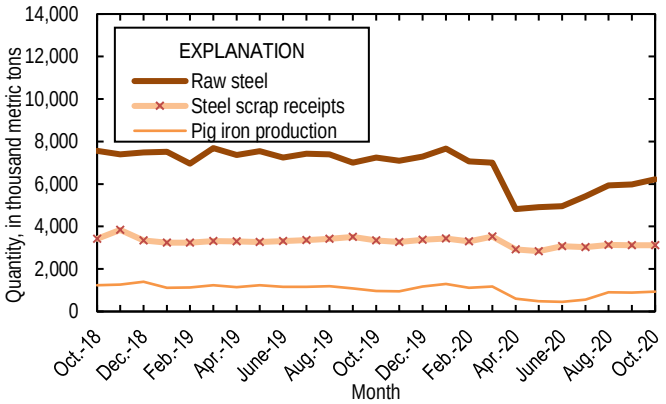

Figure 1. Monthly domestic production of raw steel, receipts of iron and steel scrap, and production of pig iron from October 2018 through October 2020. Sources: U.S. Geological Survey and American Iron and Steel Institute.

Exports of iron and steel scrap in October increased by 28% from those in September (fig. 2). Turkey was the leading destination for exports, accounting for 24% of the total tonnage, followed by Mexico (18%) and Bangladesh (13%) (table 6). Boston, MA, was the leading U.S. Customs district by tonnage of exports, accounting for 17% of the total, followed by New York City, NY (15%), and Los Angeles, CA (11%) (table 7).

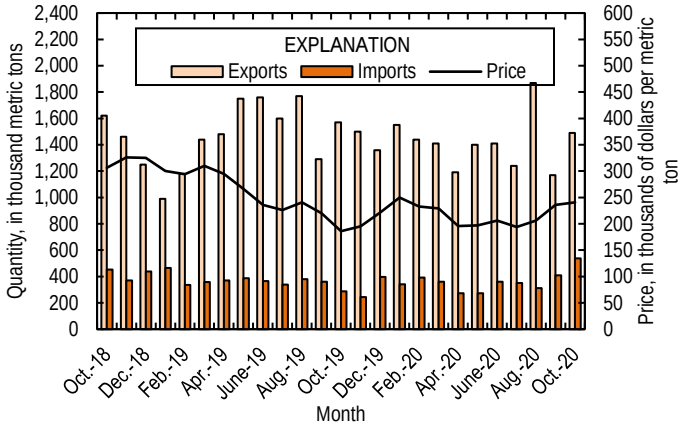

Figure 2. Monthly domestic imports and exports of iron and steel scrap and price for No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap from October 2018 through October 2020. Sources: U.S. Census Bureau and American Metal Market.

Imports of iron and steel scrap in October increased by 31% from those in September 2020 (fig. 2). Canada was the leading country of origin, accounting for 60% of the total tonnage of imports, followed by the Netherlands (12%) and Sweden (11%) (table 9). Detroit, MI, was the leading U.S. Customs district by

tonnage of imports, accounting for 34% of the total, followed by Charleston, SC (18%) and Seattle, WA (13%) (table 10).

The daily average domestic raw steel production for October, as calculated from the American Iron and Steel Institute's monthly production data, was 201,000 metric tons, nearly unchanged from than that in September and a 14% decrease from that in October 2019. Raw steel production capability utilization was 70.1% in October, up from 68.6% in September and down from 78.0% in October 2019. Continuous cast steel production accounted for 99.8% of total raw steel production in October (table 12).

COVID-19 pandemic causing decreased manufacturing, end-use

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TABLE 1
IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, PIG IRON, AND DIRECT-REDUCED IRON STATISTICS
FOR STEEL PRODUCERS[1, 2]

(Thousand metric tons)

	October 2020	January–October[3]
Scrap:		
Receipts:		
From outside sources	3,120	29,700
From other own company plants	215	2,050
Production:		
Recirculating scrap	350	3,360
Obsolete scrap	11	115
Consumption (by type of furnace):		
Blast furnace	118	1,180
Basic oxygen process	295	2,770
Electric furnace	3,110	30,000
Other	61	722
Total consumption	3,590	34,600
Shipments	59	496
Stocks, end of period	3,640	3,640
Pig iron (includes hot metal):		
Receipts	131	1,720
Production	928	8,410
Consumption	1,090	10,200
Stocks, end of period	378	378
Direct-reduced iron:[4]		
Receipts	242	2,020
Consumption	240	1,980
Stocks, end of period	221	221

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

[2]Includes manufacturers of raw steel that also produce steel castings. October 2020 data are based on returns from 55% of consumer surveys, representing 55% of scrap consumption during this month, and estimates for nonrespondents of this survey.

[3]May include revisions to previously published data.

[4]Includes 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 2020				January–October[3]		
	Receipts of scrap from outside sources	Production of recirculating scrap	Consumption[4]	Ending stocks	Receipts of scrap from outside sources	Production of recirculating scrap	Consumption[4]
Carbon steel:							
Low-phosphorus plate and punchings	14	W	15	W	139	W	154
Cut structural and plate	291	W	321	335	2,720	322	3,140
No. 1 heavy melting steel	241	33	270	158	2,350	344	2,720
No. 2 heavy melting steel	311	24	367	237	3,060	228	3,530
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	154	--	162	112	1,460	--	1,490
No. 2 and all other bundles	69	W	72	32	650	W	659
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	W	W	--	W	W	W
Railroad rails	15	--	15	9	149	--	152
Turnings and borings	155	W	159	177	1,530	W	1,580
Slag scrap	25	56	54	81	273	424	522
Shredded and fragmentized	943	W	1,000	1,450	9,010	W	9,820
No. 1 busheling	418	W	435	304	3,690	W	3,870
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
All other carbon steel scrap	189	111	310	466	1,890	982	3,040
Stainless steel scrap	57	27	85	39	596	283	903
Alloy steel scrap	24	8	32	57	242	92	336
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	W	3	2	W	W	31
Machinery and cupola cast iron	2	--	2	W	W	--	W
Cast iron borings	12	W	13	4	121	W	130
Motor blocks	--	--	--	W	W	--	W
Other iron scrap	117	19	137	102	1,150	204	1,350
Other mixed scrap	72	W	118	60	554	75	1,050
Total	3,120	350	3,590	3,640	29,700	3,360	34,600

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

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

[2]Includes manufacturers of raw steel that also produce steel castings.

[3]May include revisions to previously published data.

[4]Includes 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 2020			January–October[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]
Mid-Atlantic and New England:						
New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	263	44	314	2,560	435	3,060
North Central:						
Illinois and Indiana	400	76	495	4,040	769	5,070
Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin	216	15	246	2,160	154	2,420
Michigan	96	47	120	855	351	1,020
Ohio	376	72	440	3,790	657	4,460
Total	1,090	212	1,300	10,800	1,930	13,000
South Atlantic:						
Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina	261	W	259	2,540	W	2,710
Virginia, West Virginia	111	W	123	1,070	W	1,190
Total	373	7	383	3,600	177	3,890
South Central:						
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	619	38	710	5,490	366	6,360
Arkansas and Texas	490	30	547	4,480	268	5,140
Total	1,110	68	1,260	9,960	633	11,500
Mountain and Pacific:						
California, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Washington	286	19	332	2,710	184	3,210
Grand total	3,120	350	3,590	29,700	3,360	34,600

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

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

[2]Includes manufacturers of raw steel that also produce steel castings.

[3]May include revisions to previously published data.

[4]Includes 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 2020					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	103	W	--	W	W
Cut structural and plate	19	89	W	122	24	198	888	307	1,120	206
No. 1 heavy melting steel	39	98	18	68	19	371	926	171	659	225
No. 2 heavy melting steel	7	80	36	149	W	70	829	343	1,430	W
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	W	88	W	48	W	90	841	49	439	38
No. 2 and all other bundles	8	40	W	14	W	72	371	62	128	W
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	--	--	W	--	--	W	--	W	--
Railroad rails	W	W	W	3	W	W	104	W	28	W
Turnings and borings	17	48	32	52	7	162	472	317	504	74
Slag scrap	4	12	2	W	W	44	158	22	38	W
Shredded and fragmentized	43	279	172	364	85	437	2,790	1,680	3,250	854
No. 1 busheling	35	140	W	212	2	338	1,400	302	1,630	20
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	--	W	--	W	W	--	W	--
All other carbon steel scrap	30	117	W	37	2	256	1,200	W	362	24
Stainless steel scrap	W	W	--	W	--	285	W	--	W	--
Alloy steel scrap	1	22	W	W	--	12	223	W	W	--
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	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	80	W	W	W
Motor blocks	--	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	W	--
Other iron scrap	5	37	--	W	W	48	336	--	45	W
Other mixed scrap	W	11	W	4	W	32	111	W	35	W
Total	263	1,090	373	1,110	286	2,560	10,800	3,600	9,960	2,710

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

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

[2]A breakout of the States within each region is provided in Table 3.

[3]Includes manufacturers of raw steel that also produce steel castings.

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

[5]May 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 2020					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	104	W	--	W	W
Cut structural and plate	20	106	W	125	26	209	1100	486	1,140	209
No. 1 heavy melting steel	41	115	16	80	19	390	1170	166	765	233
No. 2 heavy melting steel	11	89	44	177	W	112	870	418	1,690	W
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	W	92	W	52	W	90	856	49	460	38
No. 2 and all other bundles	8	38	W	15	W	72	371	62	136	W
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	W	--	W	--	--	W	--	W	--
Railroad rails	W	W	W	3	W	W	W	W	28	W
Turnings and borings	18	46	32	55	7	172	490	319	528	74
Slag scrap	7	31	2	12	W	74	305	22	100	W
Shredded and fragmentized	43	309	160	405	85	437	3,040	1,670	3,820	854
No. 1 busheling	37	150	W	215	2	351	1,510	294	1,700	20
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	--	W	--	W	W	--	W	--
All other carbon steel scrap	42	199	W	62	2	376	2,000	W	592	26
Stainless steel scrap	44	4	--	W	--	444	95	--	W	--
Alloy steel scrap	7	25	W	W	--	78	250	W	W	--
Ingot mold and stool scrap	--	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	84	W	W	W
Motor blocks	--	W	--	W	--	--	W	--	W	--
Other iron scrap	7	44	--	5	W	61	406	--	76	W
Other mixed scrap	W	22	W	6	W	43	202	W	37	W
Total	314	1,300	383	1,260	332	3,060	13,000	3,890	11,500	3,210

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

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

[2]A breakout of the States within each region is provided in Table 3.

[3]Includes manufacturers of raw steel that also produce steel castings.

[4]May 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 2020		January–October[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Bangladesh	200	57,400	1,210	314,000
Belgium	1	823	17	9,420
Brazil	(4)	33	39	10,400
Canada	51	10,800	782	105,000
Cayman Islands	(4)	130	1	827
China	4	3,850	42	34,800
Colombia	(4)	51	1	184
Dominican Republic	(4)	6	6	1,700
Ecuador	25	6,680	28	7,320
Egypt	--	--	215	51,500
Germany	(4)	352	8	4,600
Ghana	--	--	1	447
Greece	27	7,220	178	47,400
Guatemala	--	--	22	6,030
Hong Kong	2	1,310	23	20,000
India	62	34,500	597	281,000
Indonesia	2	610	127	38,000
Italy	(4)	6	35	8,960
Jamaica	--	--	1	705
Japan	1	1,970	23	18,400
Korea, Republic of	9	5,430	506	137,000
Kuwait	--	--	27	5,970
Malaysia	55	38,000	1,440	298,000
Mexico	266	77,200	1,570	379,000
Netherlands	(4)	230	5	2,230
New Zealand	(4)	8	2	593
Oman	(4)	8	30	7,240
Pakistan	63	27,500	618	249,000
Paraguay	1	299	1	299
Peru	38	10,400	202	54,900
Philippines	1	971	16	10,900
Portugal	--	--	6	1,000
Russia	--	--	4	4,210
Saudi Arabia	89	25,100	294	75,700
Singapore	(4)	307	4	2,190
Spain	1	171	33	9,720
Sweden	(4)	559	1	2,590
Taiwan	82	29,400	1,370	420,000
Thailand	17	11,500	389	173,000
Turkey	365	94,200	3,540	875,000
United Arab Emirates	1	357	7	4,360
United Kingdom	(4)	160	4	3,290
Vietnam	125	38,500	742	209,000
Other[5]	(4)	497	3	2,460
Total	1,490	487,000	14,200	3,890,000

-- Zero.

[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.

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

[3]May include revisions to previously published data.

[4]Less than ½ unit.

[5]Includes countries with quantities of less than 500 metric tons for the current year.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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 2020		January–October[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Canada–United States border:				
Buffalo, NY	8	2,540	79	29,700
Chicago, IL	(4)	180	20	1,710
Detroit, MI	19	5,220	125	31,600
Duluth, MN	(4)	7	5	2,080
Great Falls, MT	1	110	11	2,420
Ogdensburg, NY	2	380	10	1,980
Pembina, ND	5	885	194	23,800
Other	12	1,310	416	10,000
Total	46	10,600	860	103,000
East coast:				
Baltimore, MD	19	7,520	440	134,000
Boston, MA	247	73,000	1,230	312,000
Charleston, SC	9	6,320	144	48,500
Miami, FL	33	12,800	339	113,000
New York City, NY	229	81,300	2,130	629,000
Norfolk, VA	18	13,600	203	109,000
Philadelphia, PA	129	29,900	873	205,000
Portland, ME	2	333	42	8,240
Providence, RI	73	20,000	354	91,000
Savannah, GA	18	8,100	188	68,000
St. Albans, VT	1	241	12	2,230
Wilmington, NC	(4)	158	13	1,690
Total	780	253,000	5,970	1,720,000
Gulf coast and Mexico–United States				
border (includes Caribbean territories):				
Dallas–Fort Worth, TX	--	--	(4)	15
El Paso, TX	1	323	165	31,000
Houston–Galveston, TX	27	12,800	311	124,000
Laredo, TX	107	30,100	716	174,000
Mobile, AL	1	475	7	4,420
New Orleans, LA	27	7,550	151	38,000
Nogales, AZ	(4)	39	(4)	63
San Juan, PR	16	4,470	127	32,100
Tampa, FL	14	4,710	298	87,500
U.S. Virgin Islands	--	--	6	1,000
Total	193	60,500	1,780	492,000
West coast and Hawaii:				
Columbia–Snake, OR	74	21,800	671	176,000
Honolulu, HI, and Anchorage, AK	2	661	106	26,300
Los Angeles, CA	169	69,600	2,780	805,000
San Diego, CA	18	3,990	153	29,900
San Francisco, CA	164	49,500	1,310	360,000
Seattle, WA	44	16,600	536	176,000
Total	471	162,000	5,560	1,570,000
Grand total	1,490	487,000	14,200	3,890,000

-- Zero

[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.

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

[3]May include revisions to previously published data.

[4]Less 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 2020		January–October[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	471	136,000	4,080	1,080,000
No. 2 heavy melting steel	58	27,600	535	218,000
No. 1 bundles	9	2,390	68	18,200
No. 2 bundles	3	582	136	23,500
Shredded steel scrap	588	162,000	4,270	1,090,000
Borings, shovelings and turnings	1	316	19	4,970
Cut plate and structural	51	14,700	512	138,000
Tinned iron or steel	7	3,490	94	28,000
Remelting scrap ingots	1	561	8	3,990
Cast iron	60	33,800	1,780	400,000
Other iron and steel	168	57,000	1,820	455,000
Total carbon steel and cast iron	1,420	438,000	13,300	3,460,000
Stainless steel	23	23,600	258	218,000
Other alloy steel	49	25,300	580	207,000
Total stainless and alloy steel	72	48,800	838	425,000
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	1,490	487,000	14,200	3,890,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	(4)	7	(4)	57
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	(4)	663	7	8,770
Total scrap exports	1,490	487,000	14,200	3,900,000
Exports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	(4)	83	34	767
Pig iron > or = 0.5% phosphorus	--	--	(4)	5
Alloy pig iron	--	--	(4)	26
Total pig iron	(4)	83	34	798
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	2	156	643	142,000
Spongy iron products, not DRI	140	42,900	451	144,000
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	2	2,140	15	20,600
Powders of alloy steel	1	6,270	12	53,900
Other ferrous powders	9	7,560	73	58,700
Total DRI, granules, powders	154	59,000	1,190	419,000
Grand total	1,650	547,000	15,400	4,320,000

-- Zero.

[1]Export valuation is on a free-alongside-ship basis.

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

[3]May include revisions to previously published data.

[4]Less 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 2020		January–October[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Brazil	(4)	30	1	660
Canada	322	90,600	2,520	704,000
Cayman Islands	(4)	6	2	254
Chile	(4)	54	1	493
China	(4)	67	2	1,090
Dominican Republic	(4)	8	1	721
Egypt	(4)	55	1	925
Finland	15	4,500	15	4,500
Germany	2	94	17	760
India	(4)	3	1	329
Japan	4	29	23	597
Mexico	46	16,600	420	143,000
Netherlands	65	18,800	233	63,700
New Zealand	--	--	19	5,070
Poland	--	--	17	4,330
Russia	1	642	12	4,710
Singapore	1	155	1	285
Sweden	59	18,200	194	58,200
United Kingdom	21	6,110	128	39,300
Other[5]	1	512	5	4,180
Total	537	157,000	3,610	1,040,000

-- Zero.

[1]Includes 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.

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

[3]May include revisions to previously published data.

[4]Less than ½ unit.

[5]Includes countries with quantities of less than 500 metric tons for the current year.

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 2020		January–October[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Baltimore, MD	(4)	159	1	1,200
Buffalo, NY	31	12,700	256	106,000
Charleston, SC	99	28,800	277	77,600
Chicago, IL	(4)	5	8	1,450
Cleveland, OH	3	823	13	4,800
Detroit, MI	185	53,300	1,460	419,000
Duluth, MN	16	4,340	91	23,000
El Paso, TX	4	1,250	49	13,300
Great Falls, MT	2	468	12	2,650
Houston–Galveston, TX	(4)	419	4	3,110
Laredo, TX	32	11,200	290	98,000
Miami, FL	(4)	109	2	1,170
Mobile, AL	5	2,470	124	44,800
New Orleans, LA	66	18,900	278	71,400
New York City, NY	(4)	64	1	793
Nogales, AZ	2	414	20	5,420
Ogdensburg, NY	2	769	10	5,630
Pembina, ND	16	4,220	106	28,400
Philadelphia, PA	(4)	3	1	220
Portland, ME	(4)	53	1	825
San Diego, CA	3	1,200	28	8,160
Savannah, GA	(4)	84	1	472
Seattle, WA	68	14,200	565	115,000
St. Albans, VT	2	540	16	3,480
Other	(4)	47	1	1,340
Total	537	157,000	3,610	1,040,000

[1]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.
[2]Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.
[3]May include revisions to previously published data.
[4]Less 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 2020		January–October[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	14	3,300	134	28,400
No. 2 heavy melting steel	12	2,700	94	22,200
No. 1 bundles	167	49,300	973	281,000
No. 2 bundles	9	2,490	68	17,400
Shredded steel scrap	118	31,800	500	123,000
Borings, shovelings and turnings	12	3,080	76	17,400
Cut plate and structural	24	5,720	160	37,800
Tinned iron or steel	16	4,630	142	42,700
Remelting scrap ingots	(4)	58	1	738
Cast iron	11	2,790	105	25,200
Other iron and steel	73	16,200	779	181,000
Total carbon steel and cast iron	456	122,000	3,030	777,000
Stainless steel	21	18,500	179	156,000
Other alloy steel	60	15,900	402	104,000
Total stainless and alloy steel	81	34,400	581	260,000
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	537	157,000	3,610	1,040,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	(4)	5	(4)	16
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	1	467	30	9,160
Total scrap imports	538	157,000	3,640	1,050,000
Imports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	(4)	46	(4)	473
Pig iron > or = 0.5% phosphorus	142	48,800	3,710	1,190,000
Alloy pig iron	--	--	(4)	362
Total pig iron	142	48,900	3,710	1,190,000
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	256	58,100	2,380	543,000
Spongy iron products, not DRI	(4)	36	3	5,940
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	3	2,790	21	23,400
Powders of alloy steel	5	8,850	40	69,100
Other ferrous powders	4	6,460	27	52,000
Total DRI, granules, powders	267	76,300	2,470	694,000
Grand total	948	282,000	9,820	2,930,000

-- Zero.

[1]Import valuation is on a Customs basis.

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

[3]May include revisions to previously published data.

[4]Less than ½ unit.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 12
U.S. RAW STEEL PRODUCTION, RAW STEEL CAPABILITY UTILIZATION,
AND CONTINUOUS CAST STEEL PRODUCTION[1]

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]
2019:						
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
October	6,220	60,000	70.1	67.1	99.8	99.8

[1]Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits.
[2]May 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]	
	$/lt	$/t	$/lt	$/t
2019:				
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
October	244.48	240.62	272.50	268.20

[1]Prices are for No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap. Source: American Metal Market.
[2]Prices are Brazilian basic pig iron, free on board, New Orleans, LA. Source: U.S. Census

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