

Mineral Industry Surveys

For information, contact:

Cris Candice Tuck, Iron and Steel Scrap Commodity Specialist
 National Minerals Information Center
 Telephone: (703) 648-4912
 Email: ctuck@usgs.gov

Hoa P. Phamdang (Data)

Telephone: (703) 648-7965

Email: hphamdan@usgs.gov

Internet: <https://www.usgs.gov/centers/national-minerals-information-center/mineral-industry-surveys>

IRON AND STEEL SCRAP IN JUNE 2022

In June 2022, purchased steel scrap receipts increased by 3%, recirculating scrap production was essentially unchanged, and iron and steel scrap consumption increased slightly compared with those in May 2022. Stocks of purchased and home scrap were essentially unchanged from those at the end of May 2022. In June 2022, pig iron production and consumption increased slightly from those in May 2022. Direct-reduced iron receipts increased 21% and consumption increased 7% from May 2022 (table 1, fig. 1).

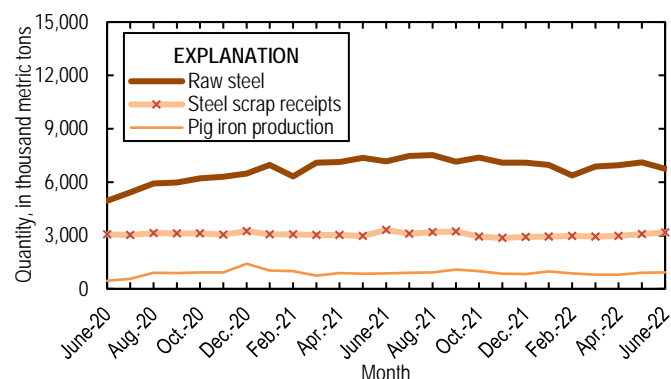


Figure 1. Monthly domestic production of raw steel, receipts of iron and steel scrap, and production of pig iron from June 2020 through June 2022. Sources: U.S. Geological Survey and American Iron and Steel Institute.

Exports of iron and steel scrap in June 2022 were essentially unchanged from those in May 2022 (fig. 2, table 4). Mexico was the leading destinations for exports, accounting for 33% of the total tonnage, followed by Turkey (22%) and Bangladesh (15%) (table 4). Laredo, TX, was the leading U.S. Customs district by tonnage of exports, accounting for 26% of the total, followed by New York City, NY, (12%) and Los Angeles, CA, (11%) (table 5).

Imports of iron and steel scrap in June 2022 increased by 18% from those in May 2022 (fig. 2, table 7). Canada was the leading country of origin, accounting for 61% of the total tonnage of imports, followed by the United Kingdom (16%) and Mexico

(10%) (table 7). Detroit, MI, was the leading U.S. Customs district by tonnage of imports, accounting for 35% of the total, followed by New Orleans, LA, (17%) and Seattle, WA (14%) (table 8).

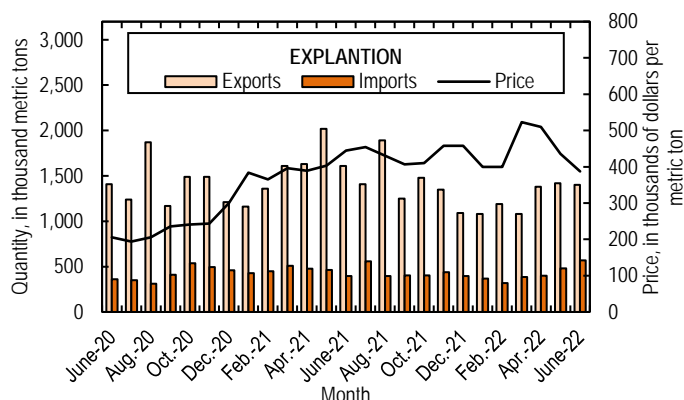


Figure 2. Monthly domestic imports and exports of iron and steel scrap and price for No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap from June 2020 through June 2022. Sources: U.S. Census Bureau and Fastmarkets AMM.

The daily average domestic raw steel production for June, as calculated from the American Iron and Steel Institute’s monthly production data, was 225,000 metric tons, a slight decrease from that in May 2022 and a 6% decrease from that in June 2021. Raw steel production capability utilization was 79.6% in June 2022, down from 81.1% in May 2022 and down from 83.0% in June 2021 (table 10).

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/national-minerals-information-center/minerals-information-publication-list-services>.

TABLE 1
 IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, PIG IRON, AND DIRECT-REDUCED IRON STATISTICS
 FOR STEEL PRODUCERS, IN JUNE 2022^{1,2}

(Thousand metric tons)

	June	January–June ³
Scrap:		
Receipts:		
From outside sources	3,170	18,100
From other own company plants	158	1,010
Production:		
Recirculating scrap	325	1,920
Obsolete scrap	10	62
Consumption (by type of furnace):		
Blast furnace	105	638
Basic oxygen process	318	1,700
Electric furnace	3,090	18,100
Other	72	388
Total consumption	3,590	20,800
Shipments	29	204
Stocks, end of period	4,030	4,030
Pig iron (includes hot metal):		
Receipts	116	853
Production	920	5,270
Consumption	1,070	6,170
Stocks, end of period	430	430
Direct-reduced iron: ⁴		
Receipts	299	1,430
Consumption	303	1,560
Stocks, end of period	278	278

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. June 2022 data are based on surveys, representing 53% 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."

TABLE 2
 RECEIPTS FROM OUTSIDE SOURCES, PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, AND STOCKS OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, BY GRADE, FOR STEEL PRODUCERS, IN JUNE 2022^{1,2}

(Thousand metric tons)

Item	June				January–June 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	16	W	83	W	94
Cut structural and plate	260	W	287	350	1,510	180	1,740
No. 1 heavy melting steel	304	50	337	235	1,700	284	2,010
No. 2 heavy melting steel	327	26	383	248	2,010	156	2,320
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	123	--	110	129	642	--	645
No. 2 and all other bundles	74	W	70	42	413	W	420
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Railroad rails	18	7	19	97	110	W	111
Turnings and borings	138	W	139	208	816	W	830
Slag scrap	27	21	46	79	164	124	294
Shredded and fragmentized	986	W	1,050	1,550	5,570	W	5,960
No. 1 busheling	362	W	381	373	2,000	W	2,140
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
All other carbon steel scrap	212	108	338	189	1,140	633	1,850
Stainless steel scrap	48	27	84	29	318	160	493
Alloy steel scrap	23	8	31	51	139	50	189
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	W	6	5	W	W	20
Machinery and cupola cast iron	6	--	6	W	W	--	W
Cast iron borings	12	W	12	4	72	W	74
Other iron scrap	59	9	50	80	324	53	305
Other mixed scrap	160	W	207	51	949	40	1,220
Total	3,170	325	3,590	4,030	18,100	1,920	20,800

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, IN JUNE 2022^{1,2}

(Thousand metric tons)

Region and State	June			January–June 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	279	45	333	1,370	272	1,710
North Central:						
Illinois and Indiana	393	78	488	2,260	460	2,890
Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin	209	6	218	1,340	41	1,440
Michigan	38	5	43	228	28	259
Ohio	387	71	432	2,230	416	2,580
Total	1,030	160	1,180	6,060	943	7,160
South Atlantic:						
Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina	288	W	287	1,540	W	1,680
Virginia, West Virginia	94	W	114	622	W	690
Total	383	16	401	2,170	99	2,370
South Central:						
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	689	45	767	3,980	264	4,430
Arkansas and Texas	489	38	560	2,690	224	3,140
Total	1,180	84	1,330	6,670	488	7,570
Mountain and Pacific:						
California, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Washington	302	20	342	1,800	114	2,020
Grand total	3,170	325	3,590	18,100	1,920	20,800

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

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
U.S. EXPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP BY SELECTED REGION AND COUNTRY
OR LOCALITY, IN JUNE 2022^{1,2}

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Region and country or locality	June		January–June ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Australia	--	--	33	15,700
Bangladesh	208	102,000	876	425,000
Belgium	2	2,440	13	9,670
Brazil	1	705	3	1,890
Canada	52	21,100	272	109,000
China	11	5,430	87	33,700
Ecuador	--	--	102	55,200
Egypt	40	16,100	227	103,000
Germany	2	1,160	23	5,100
Greece	1	623	195	100,000
Guatemala	24	13,000	24	13,000
Hong Kong	1	1,120	8	9,390
India	33	35,600	244	216,000
Indonesia	3	1,950	10	7,480
Italy	(4)	334	3	2,050
Japan	4	3,130	29	14,900
Korea, Republic of	16	9,340	272	151,000
Kuwait	--	--	45	19,700
Malaysia	14	19,100	104	110,000
Mexico	456	66,600	1,550	469,000
Netherlands	1	918	2	4,870
Pakistan	29	20,200	254	153,000
Peru	37	20,100	247	128,000
Philippines	2	1,960	16	19,300
Spain	(4)	388	2	2,360
Switzerland	--	--	33	20,300
Taiwan	73	29,400	526	241,000
Thailand	36	14,700	89	68,200
Turkey	313	126,000	1,830	852,000
United Arab Emirates	1	689	5	3,480
United Kingdom	(4)	98	1	1,170
Vietnam	34	16,000	416	203,000
Other ⁵	1	1,560	7	9,190
Total	1,400	532,000	7,540	3,570,000

-- Zero.

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

²Includes 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.

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.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 5
U.S. EXPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP BY REGION AND
SELECTED CUSTOMS DISTRICT, IN JUNE 2022^{1,2}

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Region and customs district	June		January–June ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Canada–United States border:				
Buffalo, NY	8	6,150	47	32,900
Detroit, MI	28	11,300	140	52,800
Duluth, MN	(4)	178	23	2,120
Ogdensburg, NY	2	349	12	3,320
Pembina, ND	24	1,860	40	7,940
Other	7	1,310	48	7,490
Total	69	21,100	310	107,000
East coast:				
Baltimore, MD	55	30,800	347	180,000
Boston, MA	20	10,600	391	186,000
Charleston, SC	4	3,940	33	29,100
Miami, FL	23	13,000	212	103,000
New York City, NY	166	75,600	1,070	583,000
Norfolk, VA	54	33,200	292	196,000
Philadelphia, PA	119	46,100	552	254,000
Portland, ME	1	470	32	16,500
Providence, RI	37	15,800	224	107,000
Savannah, GA	7	7,450	88	71,500
St. Albans, VT	2	508	10	2,970
Wilmington, NC	(4)	10	(4)	55
Total	488	238,000	3,250	1,730,000
Gulf coast and Mexico–United States border (includes Caribbean territories):				
El Paso, TX	1	891	3	1,900
Houston–Galveston, TX	11	10,000	263	154,000
Laredo, TX	361	28,000	861	159,000
Mobile, AL	1	653	4	3,010
New Orleans, LA	24	11,600	28	14,800
San Juan, PR	8	3,330	80	37,800
Tampa, FL	14	7,320	201	77,300
Other	(4)	86	1	419
Total	422	61,800	1,440	449,000
West coast and Hawaii:				
Columbia–Snake, OR	87	45,200	354	185,000
Honolulu, HI, and Anchorage, AK	34	17,300	72	34,800
Los Angeles, CA	156	79,700	1,070	543,000
San Diego, CA	17	6,800	105	41,400
San Francisco, CA	74	36,500	678	348,000
Seattle, WA	49	25,600	266	136,000
Total	417	211,000	2,550	1,290,000
Grand total	1,400	532,000	7,540	3,570,000

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

²Includes 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.

³May include revisions to previously published data.

⁴Less than ½ unit.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 6
U.S. EXPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP AND OTHER
FERROUS PRODUCTS BY GRADE, IN JUNE 2022^{1,2}

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Item	June		January–June ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	454	179,000	2,800	1,280,000
No. 2 heavy melting steel	63	28,600	384	193,000
No. 1 bundles	6	2,310	76	20,300
No. 2 bundles	3	324	19	2,350
Shredded steel scrap	395	184,000	2,580	1,260,000
Borings, shovelings, and turnings	3	860	22	7,020
Cut plate and structural	69	32,600	380	189,000
Tinned iron or steel	5	2,120	45	11,700
Remelting scrap ingots	(4)	122	4	2,050
Cast iron	322	37,700	637	214,000
Other iron and steel	3	642	22	5,100
Total carbon steel and cast iron	1,320	468,000	6,970	3,180,000
Stainless steel	16	29,300	152	184,000
Other alloy steel	60	34,200	418	208,000
Total stainless and alloy steel	76	63,600	570	392,000
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel, and cast iron	1,400	532,000	7,540	3,570,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	(4)	10	1	115
Used rails	(4)	611	1	2,320
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	(4)	183	(4)	584
Total scrap exports	1,400	532,000	7,550	3,580,000
Exports of manufactured ferrous products,				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	1	789	3	2,010
Pig iron > or = 0.5% phosphorus	--	--	(4)	10
Pig iron alloy	--	--	(4)	8
Total pig iron	1	789	3	2,030
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	2	230	9	904
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	2	3,820	10	18,700
Powders of alloy steel	1	6,710	76	41,400
Other ferrous powders	7	8,010	34	47,400
Total DRI, granules, powders	12	18,800	130	108,000
Grand total	1,410	552,000	7,680	3,690,000

-- Zero.

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

²Export valuation is on a free-alongside-ship basis.

³May include revisions to previously published data.

⁴Less than ½ unit.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 7
 U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP
 BY SELECTED COUNTRY OR LOCALITY, IN JUNE 2022^{1,2}

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Country or locality	June		January–June ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Canada	345	198,000	1,810	1,060,000
Cayman Islands	1	227	6	1,050
China	(4)	167	1	846
Colombia	(4)	428	2	4,010
Germany	13	10,000	16	10,800
Japan	1	201	10	770
Mexico	55	42,200	343	244,000
Netherlands	29	20,700	112	67,900
Spain	--	--	25	15,100
Sweden	31	26,800	98	63,300
United Kingdom	90	64,600	92	65,000
Other ⁵	1	1,600	10	11,600
Total	568	365,000	2,520	1,540,000

-- Zero.

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

²Includes 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.

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.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 8
U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP
BY SELECTED CUSTOMS DISTRICT, IN JUNE 2022^{1, 2}

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Customs district	June		January–June ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Baltimore, MD	(4)	147	1	501
Buffalo, NY	20	21,200	150	149,000
Charleston, SC	38	27,000	164	96,300
Chicago, IL	5	1,360	11	3,320
Detroit, MI	201	127,000	1,050	661,000
Duluth, MN	8	4,030	45	20,900
El Paso, TX	5	2,730	28	14,300
Great Falls, MT	8	4,300	22	11,700
Houston–Galveston, TX	1	1,580	6	13,500
Laredo, TX	37	29,300	237	177,000
Miami, FL	2	627	10	2,920
Mobile, AL	35	23,700	53	45,500
New Orleans, LA	95	75,900	155	106,000
New York City, NY	(4)	144	1	623
Nogales, AZ	2	755	15	7,220
Ogdensburg, NY	1	920	4	4,400
Pembina, ND	21	10,200	93	49,800
San Diego, CA	8	3,180	42	16,000
Seattle, WA	81	28,700	425	153,000
St. Albans, VT	1	554	10	4,090
Other ⁵	1	1,560	2	3,260
Total	568	365,000	2,520	1,540,000

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

²Includes tinsplate 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.

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.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 9
U.S. IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP AND OTHER
FERROUS PRODUCTS BY GRADE, IN JUNE 2022^{1,2}

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Item	June		January–June ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	16	6,020	88	35,500
No. 2 heavy melting steel	10	3,260	60	22,000
No. 1 bundles	200	148,000	749	492,000
No. 2 bundles	7	3,900	38	18,700
Shredded steel scrap	74	37,800	333	165,000
Borings, shovelings, and turnings	7	2,350	31	13,400
Cut plate and structural	12	4,850	68	27,500
Tinned iron or steel	23	10,600	119	58,900
Remelting scrap ingots	(4)	102	1	734
Cast iron	33	19,500	89	43,600
Other iron and steel	109	55,400	466	216,000
Total carbon steel and cast iron	491	292,000	2,040	1,090,000
Stainless steel	24	44,100	143	270,000
Other alloy steel	53	28,600	336	176,000
Total stainless and alloy steel	77	72,700	480	446,000
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel, and cast iron	568	365,000	2,520	1,540,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	--	--	20	4,000
Used rails	--	--	1	276
Used rails, nonalloyed	--	--	(4)	75
Used rails other	(4)	25	1	888
Total scrap imports	568	365,000	2,540	1,550,000
Imports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron > or = 0.5% phosphorus	566	442,000	2,440	1,480,000
Alloy pig iron	--	--	(4)	69
Total pig iron	566	442,000	2,440	1,480,000
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	268	115,000	1,830	641,000
Spongy iron products, not DRI	(4)	902	1	3,960
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	2	4,720	11	24,100
Powders of alloy steel	7	16,000	33	72,400
Other ferrous powders	4	9,300	23	48,800
Total DRI, granules, powders	281	146,000	1,890	791,000
Grand total	1,420	953,000	6,870	3,820,000

-- Zero.

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

²Import valuation is on a Customs basis.

³May include revisions to previously published data.

⁴Less than ½ unit.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 10
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
2021:						
June	7,170	42,100	83.0	79.4	99.8	99.8
July	7,480	49,500	84.4	80.1	99.8	99.8
August	7,520	57,100	84.8	80.7	99.8	99.8
September	7,150	64,200	83.3	81.0	99.8	99.8
October	7,380	71,600	83.2	81.2	99.8	99.8
November	7,100	78,700	82.7	81.3	99.8	99.8
December	7,100	85,800	80.1	81.2	99.8	99.8
2022:						
January	6,970	6,970	79.8	79.8	99.8	99.8
February	6,370	13,300	80.8	80.3	99.7	99.8
March	6,870	20,200	78.7	79.7	99.6	99.7
April	6,950	27,200	81.9	80.3	99.7	99.7
May	7,120	34,300	81.1	80.5	99.7	99.7
June	6,760	41,000	79.6	80.3	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 11
COMPOSITE PRICES FOR STEEL SCRAP AND PIG IRON

Period	Steel Scrap ¹		Pig Iron ²	
	\$/lt	\$/t	\$/lt	\$/t
2021:				
June	452.46	445.31	568.14	559.17
July	461.67	454.38	500.00	492.10
August	438.33	431.41	581.71	572.52
September	413.33	406.80	631.97	621.99
October	416.67	410.09	621.36	611.55
November	465.00	457.66	525.36	517.06
December	465.00	457.66	566.23	557.29
Average, January–December	423.40	416.71	542.52	533.96
2022:				
January	406.67	400.25	517.30	509.13
February	406.67	400.25	517.30	509.13
March	531.67	523.27	513.66	505.55
April	518.33	510.14	649.12	638.87
May	443.33	436.33	566.12	557.18
June	393.33	387.12	753.47	741.57

¹Prices are for No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap. Source: Fastmarket AMM.

²Prices are Brazilian basic pig iron, free on board, New Orleans, LA. Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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

TABLE 12
 U.S. IRON AND STEEL SCRAP RECEIPTS FROM OUTSIDE SOURCES, PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON,
 AND DIRECT-REDUCED IRON (DRI) CONSUMPTION¹

(Thousand metric tons)

Period	Receipts of scrap from outside sources		Pig iron production		DRI consumption	
	Monthly	Year to date	Monthly	Year to date	Monthly	Year to date
<u>2021:</u> ²						
June	3,310	18,600	875	5,350	236	1,400
July	3,100	21,700	897	6,250	214	1,610
August	3,190	24,800	924	7,170	248	1,860
September	3,230	28,100	1,080	8,250	258	2,120
October	2,930	31,000	990	9,240	237	2,360
November	2,860	33,900	851	10,100	235	2,590
December	2,920	36,800	836	10,900	262	2,850
<u>2022:</u>						
January	2,940	2,940	970	970	217	217
February	2,980	5,920	877	1,850	241	458
March	2,930	8,850	802	2,650	258	717
April	2,980	11,800	802	3,450	258	975
May	3,080	14,900	903	4,350	284	1,260
June	3,170	18,100	920	5,270	303	1,560

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

²May include revisions to previously published data.