

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 JULY 2022

In July 2022, purchased steel scrap receipts decreased by 6%, recirculating scrap production was essentially unchanged, and iron and steel scrap consumption decreased by 4% compared with those in June 2022. Stocks of purchased and home scrap were essentially unchanged from those at the end of June 2022. In July 2022, pig iron production was unchanged and pig iron consumption was essentially unchanged from those in June 2022. Direct-reduced iron receipts decreased by 4% and consumption decreased by 14% from those in June 2022 (table 1, fig. 1).

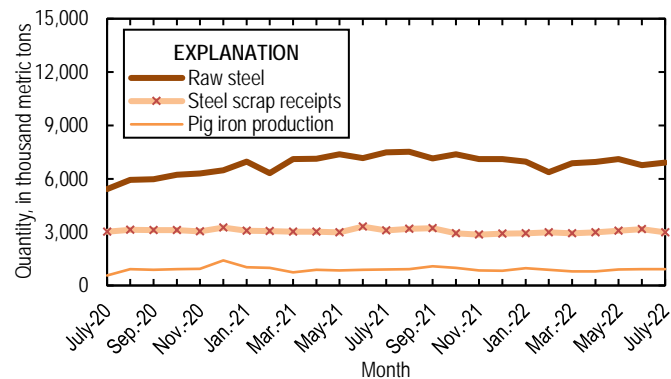


Figure 1. Monthly domestic production of raw steel, receipts of iron and steel scrap, and production of pig iron from July 2020 through July 2022. Sources: U.S. Geological Survey and American Iron and Steel Institute.

Exports of iron and steel scrap in July 2022 decreased by 18% from those in June 2022 (fig. 2, table 4). In July 2022, Bangladesh and Mexico were the leading destinations for exports, accounting for 20% of the total tonnage each, followed by Turkey (12%) and India (8%) (table 4). New York City, NY, was the leading U.S. Customs district by tonnage of exports, accounting for 19% of the total, followed by Laredo, TX, (15%) and San Francisco, CA, (14%) (table 5).

Imports of iron and steel scrap in July 2022 decreased by 24% from those in June 2022 (fig. 2, table 7). Canada was the leading country of origin, accounting for 80% of the total tonnage of

imports, followed by Mexico (12%) and China (7%) (table 7). Detroit, MI, was the leading U.S. Customs district by tonnage of imports, accounting for 45% of the total, followed by Seattle, WA (15%) and New Orleans, LA, (8%) (table 8).

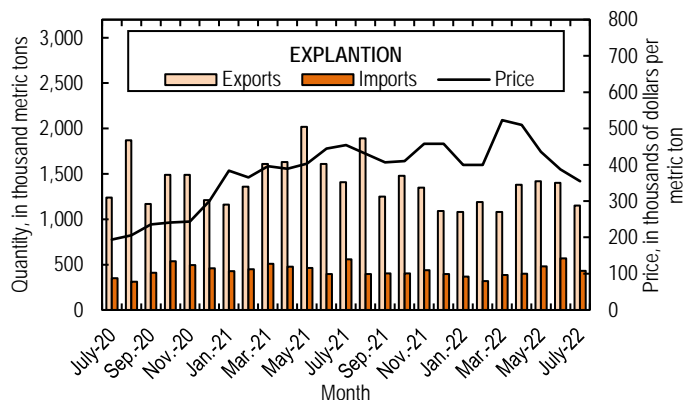


Figure 2. Monthly domestic imports and exports of iron and steel scrap and price for No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap from July 2020 through July 2022. Sources: U.S. Census Bureau and Fastmarkets AMM.

The daily average domestic raw steel production for July, as calculated from the American Iron and Steel Institute’s monthly production data, was 223,000 metric tons, essentially unchanged from that in June 2022 and an 8% decrease from that in July 2021. Raw steel production capability utilization was 78.1% in July 2022, down from 79.6% in June 2022 and down from 84.4% in July 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 JULY 2022^{1,2}

(Thousand metric tons)

	July	January–July ³
Scrap:		
Receipts:		
From outside sources	2,990	21,100
From other own company plants	146	1,150
Production:		
Recirculating scrap	321	2,240
Obsolete scrap	10	73
Consumption (by type of furnace):		
Blast furnace	113	751
Basic oxygen process	262	1,970
Electric furnace	3,010	21,100
Other	59	447
Total consumption	3,450	24,300
Shipments	29	233
Stocks, end of period	4,060	4,060
Pig iron (includes hot metal):		
Receipts	129	986
Production	922	6,200
Consumption	1,060	7,240
Stocks, end of period	719	3,720
Direct-reduced iron: ⁴		
Receipts	286	1,770
Consumption	262	1,860
Stocks, end of period	323	323

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 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 JULY 2022^{1,2}

(Thousand metric tons)

Item	July				January–July 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	96	W	110
Cut structural and plate	243	W	290	340	1,740	204	218
No. 1 heavy melting steel	278	46	325	230	1,980	330	2,330
No. 2 heavy melting steel	332	24	383	246	2,350	180	2,700
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	118	--	110	140	762	--	756
No. 2 and all other bundles	64	W	69	39	477	W	489
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Railroad rails	18	7	19	97	128	W	130
Turnings and borings	135	W	138	209	957	W	974
Slag scrap	27	21	54	75	191	145	348
Shredded and fragmentized	935	W	974	1,570	6,530	W	6,960
No. 1 busheling	334	W	370	370	2,330	W	2,510
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
All other carbon steel scrap	183	116	297	215	1,320	747	2,140
Stainless steel scrap	48	27	84	29	375	186	576
Alloy steel scrap	23	8	31	51	162	58	220
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	W	6	5	W	W	25
Machinery and cupola cast iron	4	--	4	W	W	--	W
Cast iron borings	12	W	12	4	84	W	86
Other iron scrap	54	10	52	82	378	63	356
Other mixed scrap	156	W	198	46	1,100	50	1,420
Total	2,990	321	3,450	4,060	21,100	2,240	24,300

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 JULY 2022^{1,2}

(Thousand metric tons)

Region and State	July			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
Mid-Atlantic and New England:						
New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	227	49	273	1,610	321	1,980
North Central:						
Illinois and Indiana	354	77	461	2,620	537	3,350
Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin	221	6	241	1,560	47	1,680
Michigan	38	5	43	266	33	302
Ohio	373	77	439	2,610	492	3,020
Total	986	165	1,180	7,050	1,110	8,350
South Atlantic:						
Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina	245	W	274	1,790	W	1,950
Virginia, West Virginia	89	W	110	716	W	801
Total	335	10	384	2,510	109	2,750
South Central:						
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	660	42	738	4,650	303	5,170
Arkansas and Texas	486	36	535	3,170	260	3,680
Total	1,150	78	1,270	7,830	564	8,850
Mountain and Pacific:						
California, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Washington	300	19	331	2,110	133	2,350
Grand total	2,990	321	3,450	21,100	2,240	24,300

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 JULY 2022^{1,2}

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Region and country or locality	July		January–July ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Australia	--	--	33	15,700
Bangladesh	230	84,100	1,110	509,000
Belgium	4	1,850	17	11,500
Brazil	(4)	428	3	2,320
Canada	42	15,800	314	125,000
China	12	6,230	99	39,900
Ecuador	--	--	102	55,200
Egypt	80	25,100	307	128,000
Germany	2	1,650	24	6,750
Greece	2	509	197	101,000
Guatemala	--	--	24	13,000
Hong Kong	1	824	9	10,200
India	89	58,900	333	275,000
Indonesia	1	1,450	11	8,920
Italy	(4)	61	3	2,120
Japan	2	1,020	31	16,000
Korea, Republic of	41	21,400	313	172,000
Kuwait	--	--	45	19,700
Malaysia	13	17,800	117	127,000
Mexico	227	44,500	1,780	513,000
Netherlands	(4)	677	3	5,540
Pakistan	30	20,100	283	173,000
Peru	59	24,300	306	152,000
Philippines	2	788	18	20,100
Singapore	1	239	2	710
Spain	(4)	163	2	2,520
Switzerland	(4)	14	33	20,300
Taiwan	83	30,700	609	272,000
Thailand	33	12,600	122	80,700
Turkey	141	55,800	1,970	908,000
United Arab Emirates	1	710	6	4,190
United Kingdom	(4)	218	2	1,390
Vietnam	52	21,100	467	224,000
Other ⁵	2	1,790	7	10,500
Total	1,150	451,000	8,690	4,030,000

-- 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 JULY 2022^{1,2}

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Region and customs district	July		January–July ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Canada–United States border:				
Buffalo, NY	7	4,450	54	37,400
Detroit, MI	19	7,690	160	60,500
Duluth, MN	(4)	296	24	2,410
Ogdensburg, NY	2	619	14	3,940
Pembina, ND	24	1,320	64	9,260
Other	6	1,130	54	8,620
Total	59	15,500	369	122,000
East coast:				
Baltimore, MD	7	6,800	354	187,000
Boston, MA	135	55,300	526	241,000
Charleston, SC	6	4,580	39	33,700
Miami, FL	23	10,600	235	114,000
New York City, NY	213	94,800	1,280	677,000
Norfolk, VA	26	23,300	317	220,000
Philadelphia, PA	72	26,800	624	281,000
Portland, ME	1	416	33	16,900
Providence, RI	23	10,500	247	118,000
Savannah, GA	15	13,400	103	84,900
St. Albans, VT	2	830	12	3,800
Wilmington, NC	(4)	40	(4)	95
Total	524	247,000	3,770	1,980,000
Gulf coast and Mexico–United States border (includes Caribbean territories):				
El Paso, TX	(4)	127	3	2,020
Houston–Galveston, TX	14	10,400	277	165,000
Laredo, TX	169	23,000	1,030	182,000
Mobile, AL	(4)	303	4	3,320
New Orleans, LA	(4)	435	28	15,200
Nogales, AZ	(4)	120	1	539
San Juan, PR	5	1,760	85	39,600
Tampa, FL	17	6,500	218	83,800
Total	207	42,600	1,650	491,000
West coast and Hawaii:				
Columbia–Snake, OR	58	27,200	412	213,000
Honolulu, HI, and Anchorage, AK	2	1,070	74	35,800
Los Angeles, CA	82	39,400	1,150	583,000
San Diego, CA	15	4,870	121	46,300
San Francisco, CA	164	55,500	842	404,000
Seattle, WA	35	17,500	301	153,000
Total	357	145,000	2,900	1,430,000
Grand total	1,150	451,000	8,690	4,030,000

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 JULY 2022^{1,2}

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Item	July		January–July ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	437	162,000	3,240	1,440,000
No. 2 heavy melting steel	43	18,200	427	211,000
No. 1 bundles	17	5,340	93	25,700
No. 2 bundles	3	300	22	2,650
Shredded steel scrap	406	153,000	2,990	1,420,000
Borings, shovelings, and turnings	3	839	25	7,860
Cut plate and structural	23	9,190	403	198,000
Tinned iron or steel	6	2,340	52	14,100
Remelting scrap ingots	(4)	59	4	2,110
Cast iron	54	37,600	691	252,000
Other iron and steel	4	1,230	26	6,320
Total carbon steel and cast iron	995	390,000	7,970	3,570,000
Stainless steel	101	31,300	253	215,000
Other alloy steel	52	29,500	469	237,000
Total stainless and alloy steel	153	60,800	723	452,000
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel, and cast iron	1,150	451,000	8,690	4,030,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	(4)	5	1	120
Used rails	(4)	459	1	2,780
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	(4)	9	(4)	592
Total scrap exports	1,150	451,000	8,690	4,030,000
Exports of manufactured ferrous products,				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	2	1,570	4	3,580
Pig iron > or = 0.5% phosphorus	--	--	(4)	10
Pig iron alloy	--	--	(4)	8
Total pig iron	2	1,570	5	3,600
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	(4)	64	9	968
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	2	4,100	13	22,800
Powders of alloy steel	1	6,580	9	48,000
Other ferrous powders	4	7,030	39	54,400
Total DRI, granules, powders	8	17,800	69	126,000
Grand total	1,160	471,000	8,770	4,160,000

-- 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 JULY 2022^{1,2}

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Country or locality	July		January–July ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Canada	343	156,000	2,150	1,210,000
Cayman Islands	1	252	7	1,310
China	30	20,400	31	21,300
Colombia	--	--	2	4,010
Germany	(4)	108	16	10,900
Japan	4	130	14	899
Mexico	50	33,500	393	278,000
Netherlands	(4)	6	112	68,000
Spain	--	--	25	15,100
Sweden	--	--	98	63,300
United Kingdom	(4)	135	92	65,100
Other ⁵	1	1,420	11	13,100
Total	430	212,000	2,950	1,750,000

-- Zero.

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

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Customs district	July		January–July ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Baltimore, MD	(4)	58	1	559
Buffalo, NY	16	14,500	166	163,000
Charleston, SC	(4)	77	164	96,400
Chicago, IL	10	1,910	20	5,230
Cleveland, OH	33	2,210	34	3,490
Detroit, MI	192	105,000	1,240	766,000
Duluth, MN	5	1,750	49	22,600
El Paso, TX	5	2,030	33	16,300
Great Falls, MT	7	3,720	29	15,400
Houston–Galveston, TX	(4)	338	6	13,900
Laredo, TX	30	21,300	268	199,000
Miami, FL	2	438	12	3,360
Mobile, AL	5	6,370	57	51,900
New Orleans, LA	34	20,300	189	127,000
New York City, NY	(4)	311	1	934
Nogales, AZ	3	1,600	18	8,820
Ogdensburg, NY	(4)	273	4	4,670
Pembina, ND	16	6,960	109	56,700
San Diego, CA	6	2,070	48	18,000
Seattle, WA	64	19,500	489	172,000
St. Albans, VT	1	275	10	4,370
Other	(4)	537	2	2,520
Total	430	212,000	2,950	1,750,000

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. Import valuation is on a Customs basis.

³May include revisions to previously published data.

⁴Less than ½ unit.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Item	July		January–July ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	15	5,010	103	40,500
No. 2 heavy melting steel	9	3,220	69	25,200
No. 1 bundles	83	48,800	833	541,000
No. 2 bundles	9	4,210	47	22,900
Shredded steel scrap	68	31,500	401	197,000
Borings, shovelings, and turnings	6	1,600	36	15,000
Cut plate and structural	12	3,990	80	31,500
Tinned iron or steel	16	6,780	134	65,700
Remelting scrap ingots	(4)	46	1	780
Cast iron	84	27,900	172	71,500
Other iron and steel	60	23,500	527	240,000
Total carbon steel and cast iron	361	157,000	2,400	1,250,000
Stainless steel	22	33,300	166	303,000
Other alloy steel	47	21,700	383	198,000
Total stainless and alloy steel	70	55,000	549	501,000
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel, and cast iron	430	212,000	2,950	1,750,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	--	--	20	4,000
Used rails	(4)	95	2	371
Used rails, nonalloyed	--	--	(4)	75
Used rails other	--	--	1	888
Total scrap imports	430	212,000	2,970	1,760,000
Imports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron > or = 0.5% phosphorus	416	329,000	2,850	1,810,000
Alloy pig iron	--	--	(4)	69
Total pig iron	416	329,000	2,850	1,810,000
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	352	179,000	2,180	820,000
Spongy iron products, not DRI	(4)	393	2	4,350
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	1	2,470	12	26,600
Powders of alloy steel	5	11,300	38	83,600
Other ferrous powders	3	7,550	26	56,300
Total DRI, granules, powders	361	200,000	2,260	991,000
Grand total	1,210	741,000	8,080	4,560,000

-- 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:						
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
July	6,910	47,900	78.1	80.0	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:				
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
July	360.00	354.31	742.36	730.64

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
	2021: ²					
July	3,100	21,700	897	6,250	199	1,770
August	3,190	24,800	924	7,170	259	2,030
September	3,230	28,100	1,080	8,250	179	2,210
October	2,930	31,000	990	9,240	261	2,470
November	2,860	33,900	851	10,100	257	2,730
December	2,920	36,800	836	10,900	299	3,020
2022:						
January	2,940	2,940	970	970	243 ^r	243 ^r
February	2,980	5,920	877	1,850	213 ^r	456 ^r
March	2,930	8,850	802	2,650	211 ^r	668 ^r
April	2,980	11,800	802	3,450	250 ^r	918 ^r
May	3,080	14,900	903	4,350	255 ^r	1,170 ^r
June	3,180 ^r	18,100	920	5,270	307 ^r	1,480 ^r
July	2,990	21,100	922	6,200	286	1,770

^rRevised.

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

²May include revisions to previously published data.